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EVALUATION
of
USAID VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN NEPAL
(1954-1962)

Himalayan Studies Centre
Phasikeba, Kathmandu
Nepal

January, 1981

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview. The idea of "rural development" is relatively new in Nepal, which, before 1951, was a pre-feudal society. Popular demands for government-sponsored development programs did not exist earlier, especially in the rural areas, despite a two percent literacy rate and a yearly per capita income equivalent to only \$40.

The changes in Nepal's political scene during 1950-5 were accompanied by a rising social and political consciousness throughout the country. At the same time various village development movements were being attempted in other countries (e.g., communes in China, Kibbutzim in Israel, and the community development movement in India). It was in this context that a Nepalese commitment to rural development began in the form of the Village Development Project (VDP). Begun in 1953, initially with U.S. assistance and later with help from India and the Ford Foundation, the VDP was the first national rural development program and one of a very few foreign-supported development programs in Nepal at the time. It became an important part of the First Five Year Plan (1956-61) and was implemented in 25 of Nepal's 75 administrative districts. When the Nepalese Government was dissolved in 1960, the VDP lost steam. India withdrew its support in 1962 and the U.S. followed. The VDP was subsequently restructured and renamed the Panchayat Development Program. The present Integrated Panchayat Development Programs are descendents of the VDP.

Project Purpose. The VDP was a multi-sectoral project with multiple objectives. Its long-range goal was to raise the standard of living of the rural poor by creating infrastructure (such as roads, irrigation facilities, agriculture and health posts, and schools), providing services and trained personnel at the local level, encouraging local industries, and promoting participatory local institutions.

U.S. Assistance. The VDP began as a bilateral arrangement between the government of Nepal and the U.S. Operations Mission (USOM--a precursor of USAID). USOM provided a chief advisor who had broad authority at the policy level and several field advisors who were influential in formulating and implementing project activities.

Purpose of Evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation was to evaluate the U.S.-assisted VDP during the period 1954-62. A list of questions about VDP guided the evaluators, and the answers are to be used for formulating and implementing similar projects in the future. The evaluation concentrated on 13 of the 25 administrative districts in which the VDP was implemented during its 8 years. In each of the 13 districts, 20 persons were interviewed who were familiar with the VDP. In addition, interviews were conducted with others who worked directly with the VDP. Information was acquired that deals with village characteristics, the implementation of the

VDP, the impact of VDP on the villages, and the training given to people under the VDP.

The evaluation was done by an all-Nepalese consulting firm as part of an innovative attempt by USAID to encourage and support a local capability in evaluation. One consequence of this is that the evaluation focuses on Nepalese concerns rather than the U.S. role in VDP.

Effectiveness. The evaluation concluded that the VDP was effective in the following ways:

First, when villagers were convinced that their efforts would benefit themselves and their communities, the VDP was able to motivate them and to mobilize local resources for VDP activities; getting traditional villages leaders involved in and supporting these activities was important. Thus the success of the VDP was often due to efforts of the Village Development workers with the villagers and their leaders.

Second, the VDP established and improved channels of communication among villagers and between villagers and the government. Often a raised social consciousness and sense of identity occurred in the villages where VDP was implemented.

Third, the VDP affected its personnel. The smoothness of the transition in 1962 from the VDP project to the Panchayat Development Program can be attributed to the quality and motivation of the administrative and technical staff at all levels.

Fourth, in addition to the intangible benefits, the VDP produced more tangible outputs including trails and bridges, vegetable farms, wells, canals, and potable water supplies. In general, the VDP had its greatest successes in agriculture, mass education, and health services.

Outcomes of the VDP were not uniform. It had greater impact in the hilly regions than in the Terai, and in the East than in the West. It also seemed to provide greater benefits for those who were already privileged. There was not enough emphasis on helping the truly disadvantaged--poor farmers, landless laborers, women, and youth. The comprehensiveness of the VDP's design resulted in scattered and often superficial implementation. Nor was there as much coordination between departments and agencies as such a comprehensive design required.

The seemingly ad hoc nature of many VDP activities was also reflected in the absence of an institutionalized system of monitoring and

evaluation. No baseline study had been done before the VDP began. Information on village needs came from local officials, not from the general populace. Finally, there was no feedback or any way for the project to correct itself when changes or unexpected situations occurred.

In sum, the evaluation praises VDP for being a turning point in the relationship of the government to the rural people. VDP's successes, although limited in many respects (often for reasons external to the program), and the popular enthusiasm for the government's new role as provider of goods and services contributed to the feelings of rising expectations among villagers. The evaluation's emphasis on the discontinuity between promise and performance implies that this is one of the most important lessons to be learned from VDP.

Contents

Preface	i
List of Tables	v
1. General Introduction	1
1.1 Physical Features	1
1.2 Political Developments	2
1.3 Demographic Features	5
1.4 Cultural Aspect	6
1.5 Planning Process/Development Strategy	7
2. Village Development Project	10
2.1 History	10
2.2 Philosophical Basis	15
2.3 Objectives of the VDP	16
2.4 Purpose of the Study	18
2.5 Scope of the Project	18
2.6 Methodology	20
3. Appraisal of the Impact of the Village Development Project	24
3.1. Household Survey	24
3.1.1 Kaski	24
3.1.2 Dhankuta	28
3.1.3 Jhapa	31
3.1.4 Rupandehi	33
3.1.5 Pyuthan	35
3.1.6 Salyan	37
3.1.7 Palpa	39
3.1.8 Jumla	41
3.1.9 Kailali	43
3.1.10 Bhaktapur	44
3.1.11 Saptari (Rajbiraj)	47
3.1.12 Sarlahi (Malangawa)	49
3.1.13 Chitwan	51
3.2 Project Administrators (Authorities)	53
3.3 Trainees	60
4. Institutional Analysis	65
4.1 Organizational structure	65
4.2 Training Programme	72
4.3 People's Participation	75
4.4 Role of Foreign Advisors	78
5. Evaluation and Comment	80
5.1 Achievements	80
5.2 Constraints	84
5.3 Suggestions	88
5.4 Conclusions	92
Map of Nepal	95
Tables	96
Questionnaire	178
Some of the Prominent Persons Interviewed	195
Bibliography	196

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Evaluation
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USAID-Village Development Project in Nepal
(1954 - 1962)



Himalayan Studies Centre

**Phasikeba, Kathmandu
Nepal.**

January, 1981

Evaluation
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USAID-Village Development Project in Nepal
(1954 - 1962)

Submitted to:
USAID, Ravibhavan
Kathmandu, Nepal

Himalayan Studies Centre
Phasikoba, Kathmandu
Nepal

January, 1981

PREFACE

The evaluation study of the performance of the Village Development Project is done by the Himalayan Studies Centre at the request of the USAID. The Project aiming at the all round development of the rural landscape of Nepal operated during 1954-62. It is the first well thought out economic plan and also the first foreign aided programme for the betterment of the village life in the Kingdom. Initially a joint venture of the Government of Nepal and the United States Operation Mission (now USAID) the Project was later on joined by the Ford Foundation as a modest partner and also by India to make it a triple alliance.

Since the project was launched around a quarter of a century ago it was not an easy task to collect necessary information and data, to trace out relevant documents, to revive the almost faded memories of the people associated with the Project in varying capacities. Though we had to initiate our task of evaluation catching at the scattered remnants of the Project we have ultimately been able to attain our goal of giving a concrete shape to this report on the strength of the warm and cordial response of the village people, village workers and the officials associated with the Project at different levels who readily agreed to co-operate with us by extending their help in a number of ways. Hence we would like to express our sense of gratitude to all of them without whose help the preparation of this report was not possible.

Our thanks are due to all those who had taken the trouble of visiting the project areas in order to collect the necessary information and data, and also to Mr. Bhawani Dhugana and Mr. Bhumi Narayan Shrestha who helped us by submitting their suggestions at places in this report. We would also like to be emphatic in expressing our thanks to Mr. Krishna Ram Khadka whose help ranged from undertaking a trip to the project areas to the final stage in the preparation of this report. We are also in debt to the Secretarial Support Services Pvt. Ltd. which has performed the task of typing the manuscripts of this report.

Last but not the least in the catalogue of claimants to our thanks is the USAID which has reposed its trust in us for preparing this report. We ardently hope that this report will serve not only as a balance-sheet of the performance of the Village Development Project but also open new dimension in formulating plans and policies for the rural welfare in Nepal.

We also hope to be excused for the deficiencies and shortcomings which may have crept into this report because of the non-availability of the requisite materials and any other inexplicable reasons.



CONTENTS

	Page No
Proface	i
List of Tables	v
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Physical Features	1
1.2 Political Developments	2
1.3 Demographic Features	5
1.4 Cultural Aspect	6
1.5 Planning Process/Development Strategy	7
2. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
2.1 History	10
2.2 Philosophical Basis	15
2.3 Objectives of the VDP	16
2.4 Purpose of the Study	18
2.5 Scope of the Project	18
2.6 Methodology	20
3. APPRAISAL OF THE IMPACT OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	24
3.1 House-hold Survey	24
3.1.1 Kaski	24
3.1.2 Dhankuta	28
3.1.3 Jhapa	31
3.1.4 Rupandehi	33
3.1.5 Pyuthan	35
3.1.6 Salyan	37
3.1.7 Palpa	39
3.1.8 Jumla	41
3.1.9 Kailali	43
3.1.10 Bhaktapur	44
3.1.11 Saptari (Rajbiraj)	47
3.1.12 Sarlahi (Malangawa)	49
3.1.13 Chitwan	51
3.2 Project Administrators (Authorities)	53
3.3 Trainees	60

	Page No
4. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS	65
4.1 Organizational structure	65
4.2 Training Programme	72
4.3 People's Participation	75
4.4 Role of Foreign Advisors	78
5. EVALUATION AND COMMENT	80
5.1 Achievements	80
5.2 Constraints	84
5.3 Suggestions	88
5.4 Conclusion	92
Map of Nepal	95
Tables	96
Questionnaire	178
Some of the Prominent Persons Interviewed	195
Bibliography	196

LIST OF TABLE

Table No.		Page No.
1.1	Activities of the VDP in the Area of Education	96
1.2	Activities Under Health and Sanitation Programme	98
1.3	Activities Under Transportation Programme	102
1.4	Activities Under the Agriculture and Related Fields	104
1.5	Activities Under Cottage Industries	106
1.6	Activities Under Training Programme	108
1.7	Activities Undertaken Jointly by HMG/Nepal and USOM (92011-2019) to Promote and to Develop Rural Cottage Industries	110
1.8	Activities and Programmes Under the Village Development Project in the Area of Health, Agriculture and Cooperatives	111
1.9	Need, Nature and Number of Family and Persons Employed in the Cottage Industry	113
1.10	Works Performed in the Field of Education During the Operational Period of the VDP	115
1.11	Nature of Individuals From the Village Development Projects.	117
1.12	Nature of the Benefits From the Village Development Programme	119
1.13	Causes of Benefits of Other Persons Next to the Respondent	120
1.14	Impact of the Village Development Project in the Command Area	121
1.15	Present day Results/Effects of the Project	124
2.1	Emphasis of the Village Development Projects	125
2.2	Achievement of the Objectives of the VDP	127
2.3	Factors that Affect in Achieving the Objectives of the VDP	129
2.4	Factors that Affected the Implementation of the Village Development Project	131
2.5	Guiding Principles in the Formulation of the Village Development Projects	133
2.6	Cardinal Principles Under which the Organization and Administration of the VDP were Carriedout	135
2.7	Reasons for Success of the VDP in Some Districts and Failure in Other Districts	137
2.8	Factors Contributing to the Success of the VDP in Some Districts and Failure in Others	139

2.9	Changes in the Original Form of the VDP	141
2.10	Effects of Changes in the Original Plan	143
2.11	Cause of Changing the Original Plan	145
2.12	Opinion of the People About the Project	147
2.13	Nature of Peoples Co-operation with the Project	149
2.14	Activities to Stimulate Better Participation of the Local People	151
2.15	Successful and Effective Agricultural Extension Programme	153
2.16	Reasons for Success and Failure of Agricultural Extension Programme	155
2.17	Peoples Participation in the Implementation of the Village Development Projects	157
2.18	Extent of People's Participation	159
2.19	The Way by Which the Officials Associated with the VDP Secured the Co-operation and Participation of the Local People	161
2.20	Problems in the Implementation of the Village Development Project	163
2.21	Villager's Needs and the Projects	165
3.1	Factors Motivating VDWs to Take the Training	167
3.2	Training Centres Where VDWs Were Trained	167
3.3	Nature and Period of Training	168
3.4	VDW's Idea (Satisfaction) About the Contents of Courses	169
3.5	Selection Criteria for Training	169
3.6	Period and Causes of Placement After Completion of Training	170
3.7	Nature of Activities Done by the VDWs	171
3.8	Nature of Contribution of VDWs in Development Works	172
3.9	Use of Training and Skills in the Actual Field	173
3.10	Villager's Co-operation and Receptiveness to the New Skills and Ideas	173
3.11	Villager's Views on Programmes	174
3.12	Relationship Between the Villagers and VDWs	174
3.13	Exchange of Knowledge Between the Villagers and the VDWs	175
3.14	Activities done by VDWs to Motivate People to Participate in Development Works	175
3.15	Level and Nature of Co-operation Realized by the VDWs From the Higher Authorities	176
3.16	VDW's Views on Prospects of Promotion and Betterment	176
3.17	Main Functions of the Co-operative Societies Established Under the VDP	177

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Physical Features

Nepal is an independent Himalayan Kingdom. It lies on the Southern slopes of the Himalayas, the mightiest mountains of the Earth extending for about 1,200 miles from Kashmir to Burma. Roughly rectangular in shape, the Kingdom lies between longitudes 80° and 88° East and latitudes 26° and 30° North. It has an area of 141,577 square km. and a population just over 13 million. Its North-South breadth varies from 90 to 150 miles, and it extends 500 miles in length.

With its Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest), the highest peak of the world the Kingdom of Nepal has more than 240 mountain peaks exceeding 20,000 feet in elevation.¹ Eight of the earth's ten tallest peaks towering high above an unparalled mountain world are located in Nepal.² The elevation of the country range from about 200 feet to 29,156 feet, resulting in a wide variety of climates in Nepal.

Nepal is bounded on three sides - East, South and West by India and on North by China's autonomous region of Tibet. The Kingdom is located between its two great neighbours - India and China. They are so big that India is some twenty four times greater in size and more than fifty one times larger in population and China is about seventy four times greater in size about seventy times larger in population.

1 Dr. Harka Gurung, Article Geographical Setting published in Nepal, A Conspectus ed by Kamal P. Malla, 1977 - p. 2.

2 Nepal Tourism Master Plan, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Department of Tourism, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1972, p. 14.

Physically Nepal is divided into three natural zones - the Southern lowlands or Terai, the mountain regions Midlands and the Great Himalayas. The Terai, the narrow tropical belt along the Indian border, which has a width ranging from 16 to 20 miles and an altitude ranging from 200 to 1,000 feet, roughly covers 21 percent of the country. It comprises more than 37 percent of the population and 66 percent of the cultivated land of Nepal.

The Mountain Regions of Midlands have about 60 percent of the total land area and more than 50 percent of the total population. Their altitude and climate provide very favourable conditions for almost every kind of agricultural production and human settlement. The land in these regions is extensively cultivated. Different Nepalese cultures have grown from the valleys of the Midlands, and specially in a more remarkable manner from the Kathmandu valley, the largest in both size and population. Moreover, the valley, where the capital of Nepal is located, has become the main centre of cultural and economic activities of the country.

1.2 Political Developments

The history of modern Nepal begins only after 1769. Prithvi Narayan Shah, King of Gorkha, a small mountainous state about forty miles west of Kathmandu, conquered the Kathmandu valley, which was then called Nepal, by the end of 1769. Encouraged by successes in his attempts, he never held back his plan to extend the Kingdom of Nepal. Under the leadership of Prithvi Narayan Shah and his successors the boundaries of Nepal were extended. But the Kingdom of Nepal with its present boundaries has come into being only after the signing of the Treaty of Sugauli in 1816, under the terms of which some districts of Nainital, Almora, Garhwal, Dehradun and Simlā, which had been the part of Nepal, were annexed by the British.³

³ Chaudari, K.C. Anglo Nepalese Relations, Calcutta, 1960, p. 163.

The credit of creating Nepal, as it is today goes to Prithvi Narayan Shah, the eleventh back in the line of the Shah Dynasty of Nepal from the present King, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

In 1846 following the Kot Massacre, the King's power of ruling the country was forcibly taken away by the General of the Nepalese Army, Janga Bahadur Rana. The King of Nepal conferred upon him even the Title of Maharaja of Kaski and Lumjung. The autocratic family rule of the Ranas continued for more than 10 decades in Nepal.

Only in 1951 under the leadership of King Tribhuvan the Nepalese people broke away from the shackles of the Rana Regime and set about establishing a democratic form of government.

The partiless Panchayat system is the political system of Nepal. It has three tier-village Panchayat, District Panchayat, and National Panchayat. At the bottom there is a village panchayat at every village. It is an executive body of a village council constituted at a village level. There are 2,912 village panchayats in the country. Each village is divided into 9 wards. Each ward sends 5 persons as its representatives to the village council and hence a village council has 45 persons as its members. A village Panchayat has 11 members in total, including its chairman and vice-chairman. A town panchayat could be established by HMG in an area having a population of not less than ten thousand people with at least nine elected members. The number of the members of the town panchayat increases in proportion to the strength of the population in the area.

The Back to Village National Campaign, having its position entrenched in the constitution was the central directing political mechanism with its ramifications in all the fourteen zones as well as 75 districts of the Kingdom. It would see that at least one woman member was elected to each panchayat of all levels. In case of failure

to do so it could include a woman in its nomination to the panchayats. The Back to Village National Campaign suspended, since early 2036 (B.S.) following a nationwide agitation in the country sparked off by students movement which had resulted in the declaration of first ever referendum in the Kingdom by His Majesty has been abolished by the 3rd amendment to the constitution proclaimed by His Majesty the King on December 15, 1980. The verdict of the referendum held on Baisakh 20, 2037 (May 2, 1980) went in favour of the partiless panchayat system as against the multiparty system.

Nepal is divided into 75 administrative districts. Each district has a district council and a District Panchayat as its executive body. A district is divided into nine sections and each section is represented in the District Panchayat by a person elected from among the members of the District Council. All the Pradhan Panchas (Chairman) and Upa Pradhan Panchas (Vice-Chairmen) of village and town panchayats in a district are the members of a District Council. A district panchayat has 11 members including its Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Rastriya Panchayat is at the national level. The National Legislature, which is known as Rastriya Panchayat, has as its members the representatives from the District Panchayats elected both by the members of the District Councils and by the members of the District Panchayats as well as the nominees of His Majesty the King. There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise His Majesty the King. With the acquisition of its membership in the UN in 1955, Nepal has been spearheading a policy of non-alignment on the foreign front.

1.3 Demographic Features

Nepal has a population of about 13 million. The increase of population is estimated at 2.5 percent, per annum. In less than 30 years, if the current rate of population growth continues, Nepal's population will be double. Marriage is almost universal and less than 1 percent stays single. Life expectancy is expected to be 46 and 43 years for males and female respectively. About 50 percent of the children die before they reach the age of five years.

On an average the density of population is about 80 persons per square km.⁴ Due to topographic control the distribution of population is highly irregular. The Terai which has about 21 percent of the total land and holds about 37 percent of the total population, has an average density of 140 persons per square km. The mountainous regions lying between the Mahabharat Lekh and the Himalaya have an average density of about 94 persons per square km. The mountainous high lands and the inner Himalayas valleys, which are sparsely populated, have an average density of not more than 25 persons per square km. The Kathmandu valley, which has an area of about 1,074 square mile and accounts for about 5 percent of the total population, has a high density of about 600 persons per square km.

About 96 percent of the population live in about 28,446 villages. 65 percent of the national income are derived from agriculture. Agricultural goods exported from the country constitute 75 percent of Nepal's total exports. Food grains alone form 58 percent of the total exports of Nepal.

4 Dr. Harka Gurung, Article Geographic Setting published in Nepal, A Conspectus Edt. by Kamal Prakash Malla, 1977, p. 5.

94.6 percent of the population are engaged in agriculture. Industries-cottage and others account for 2 percent of the labour force of Nepal. Commerce and services employ 2.1 percent and 1.6 percent of the labour force respectively.

1.4 Cultural Aspect

Nepal is a melting pot of different cultures. Broadly speaking, cultural diversity seems to coincide with the altitudes of different regions. The Sherpas, Lamas, Kirantis, Limbus, and Bhotiyas reside in the regions of the higher altitudes. The Mid mountain regions are inhabited mostly by the Tamangs, Magars, Gurungs, Sunuwars, Brahmins, Chhetriyas and Newars. The Southern low land of Terai is populated by the Tharus, Danuwars, Chepangs, Majis, Rajbanses, Musahers, Kawetes, Yadavs, Rajputs and Brahmins.

The official and common language is Nepali, though there are many dialects and languages in the Kingdom.

Nepal is a Hindu Kingdom. The majority of its people are Hindu. The second largest number of people are Buddhist by religion. Christianity and Mohammedan religion are practised by small groups of people. Nepal has manifested a remarkable religious toleration in the world. Never in the history of Nepal has there been any notable violence or fighting caused by religious disagreement and intolerance. It is worth noting that in Nepal different groups of people practising different religions have lived peacefully in harmony.

The percentage of literate people is very low. Not less than 19 percent of the population are literate. About 60 percent of the children of school going age are in school. On the auspicious occasion of His Majesty King Birendra's coronation celebrated in February, 1975, primary education has been made free. Text books have been provided

free of cost for the children studying in primary schools. Except a few areas of some districts there is at least one primary school in each village panchayat.

1.5 Planning Process/Development Strategy

In Nepal the First Five Year Plan was launched in 1956. In addition to the public and private sectors Nepal has instituted in the process of development from the second plan (Three Years, 1962-65) a third sector, known as the panchayat sector with a view to arousing the enthusiasm of the masses towards the rural development programmes, and securing the participation of the villages for the formulation and the implementation of development programmes. It is believed that villagers will get the opportunity to devote their efforts and energies in an organized manner through the panchayat sector under the leadership of panchayat organization to the effective implementation of development programmes and thereby bring about amelioration in the conditions of the villagers. It is envisaged that the panchayat sector will play an important role in accelerating the pace of national development in the country.

His Majesty's Government has assigned greater priority to rural development. Different local development programmes under different names have been under way at different parts of the country with a view to improving the lot of the masses. Mention is made here of several of the notable rural development projects undertaken by His Majesty's Government with external assistance. With the accession of King Birendra to the throne in 1973 the national strength has been geared to the developmental activities in ample measures. The creation of the four development regions (recently announced 5th one) in the Kingdom fundamentally aims at the equitable distribution of the national resources for the balanced development of all parts of the country.

The local development department created under the Ministry of Home and Panchayat,⁵ besides several small individual rural development programmes being implemented through the Panchayat Sector, has initiated the Remote Areas Development Programme, the small areas Development Programme, the Hill Transport Development Project and the special programmes for the betterment of the Prajas.⁶

Except for the integrated hill development project in Dolkha and Sindhupalchowk Districts and the Phewa Tal Programme in Kaski being carried out by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation and by the Ministry of Forest respectively, the Bheri Karnali Rural Development Project, the Kaski Hill Area Rural Development Project, the Mahakali Zone Rural Development Project, the Rasuwa Nuwakot Rural Development Project, the Rapti Zone Rural Development Project and the Sagarmatha Zone Rural Development Projects are being undertaken through the Ministry of Home and Panchayat.⁷ Besides, there are some small multi-purpose rural development programmes being implemented by different sectorial Ministries at different parts of the country.

Foreign aid has played a very important role in the economic development of Nepal. During the period between the attainment of democracy in 1951 and the launching of the first five year plan in 1956 a few development projects were started with foreign aid from the United States of America, India, the Ford Foundation and others. New

5 The Local Development Department is now under Ministry of Local Development.

6 The Chapangs who prefer calling themselves Prajas.

7 A new Ministry of Local Development was created in and the rural development projects undertaken hitherto through the Ministry of Home and Panchayat have been taken over by the Ministry of Local Development.

dimensions were added to the foreign policy of Nepal and assurances of economic assistance were received from both China and the Soviet Union in 1957 and 1958 respectively.

It is said that until 1953 Nepal received the foreign aid of about Rs. .775 million. But in 1977 the total foreign aid disbursed was Rs. 856.9 million.⁸ Within a period of 24 years the volume and sources of foreign aid have remarkably increased. Today more than a score of friendly countries have become the bilateral sources of foreign assistance. In the First Five Year Plan the development expenditure was envisaged to be met entirely by foreign grants. But the ratio of grants to the total foreign aid has declined. It was 81.49 percent in 1972/73. It decreased to 71.49 percent in 1976/77.⁹ Out of the total foreign aid Rs. 84 million disbursed in 1977/78 54 percent were provided by bilateral sources and 46 percent by multilateral sources.¹⁰ In the fiscal year 1978/79 foreign aid was estimated at 1523.3 million it accounts for 58 percent of the total development expenditure.¹¹

8. Economic Survey, Fiscal Year 1977/78 HMG Ministry of Finance, 1978, p. 31.

9. Ibid. p. 32.

10. Economic Survey, Fiscal Year 1978/79 His Majesty's Government, Ministry of Finance, 1979, p. 36.

11. Ibid. p. 35.

2. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

2.1 History

The emergence of the concept of rural development is a new phenomenon in Nepal. During the pre-1951 era, Nepal was in 'pre-feudal' stage cut-off from the outside world, with two percent literacy and forty dollars per capita income. Demands for development were dangerously risky. There was no organised voice to ventilate popular grievances. Villagers were living on 'sub-human farms' without any economic and social infrastructure. However, even during these days, some measures towards development were taken in the fields of irrigation (Chandra Canal), electricity (Chandra-Jyoti), industries (Udyog-Parishad) education (Basic Education), communication and transport (Raxaul-Amlekhganj and Janakpur-Jayanagar Railway lines and limited Rope lines). Development Exhibitions were periodically organised in Kathmandu. But these measures were more as the symbols of prestige than the signs of development and were, as usual, urban-based. No step was taken to push development into the rural areas.

The political changeover of 1950-51 brought political consciousness and social awakening amongst the masses to a considerable extent. There was a 'revolution of rising expectation' amongst the people with a sense of preparedness for change for a better life. Resurgence in Asia had its impact in Nepal as well. Communes in China and Kibbutzs in Israel were changing the faces of villages in their respective countries. American modelled community development programme was in full swing in India under the US-Point Four Programme. It was in this context that the decision-makers and national planners conceived of a comprehensive village development project, gave it a concrete shape and launched it in the name of TVDP in 1953 with the US assistance. This

national commitment to rural development added a new dimension to the development efforts of Government of Nepal. In the First Draft Five Year Plan (1956-61), the VDP was given a high priority with adequate resource allocation (of the total plan outlay, 12.44% were allotted for VDP), and elaborate administrative structure. The VDP was divided into three categories according to the socio-economic conditions of the areas where the programme was launched. It was a multi-faced programme with multiple delivery channel systems touching almost every aspect of the life of villagers.

During the first plan period, a total of 55 Centres were set up spread up all over the country.

Nucleus Centres	6
Village Development Centres	12
Sub-Urban Development Centres	34
Valley Multi-Purpose Development Centres	3

These Centres served the socio-economic needs of 38 thousand villages or 2.2 million people through its multiple service delivery systems.¹

In the First Five Year Plan, the Village Development Programme was divided into three categories. At the lowest level were the 'Local Improvement Works' such as the construction of Schools, playing grounds, wells and the village roads, etc. for which a sum of rupees 20,000 or five percent of the local revenue whichever might be higher was allocated under the District Badahakim. This amount was to be utilised

¹ The Three Year Plan (1962-65), NPC, HMG, 1963, p. 57.

by the Badahakim on the principle of matching basis, that is 50% of the expenditure on any local improvement work was to be contributed by the villagers in terms of voluntary labour, construction materials or land contribution, etc. The Badahakim could spend up to Rs. 2,500 on any one item. The main objective was to motivate the villagers to improve their living conditions and prepare them mentally or otherwise for future local development works.

At the middle level was the 'Local Development Programme' which covered the use of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, insecticide and the development of vegetable farming, horticulture, poultry, veterinary, opening of primary schools, provision of drinking water, and preventive health services etc. For this programme, for the first year Rs. 1,65,000 and for the following years Rs. 1,32,000 were allotted during the plan period.

At the higher level was the 'Village Development Programme' which included soil testing, agricultural extension services, development of health and maternity services, middle schools and social education, local skills and trades, marketing facilities, cottage industries and co-operatives etc. For this purpose also, for the first year Rs. 2,70,000 and for the following years Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted.

In some selected districts, all the three categories of programmes were to be implemented from the very first year of the plan so that they might have demonstration effects on the villagers and the government might also be in knowledge of the problems and constraints coming up during the implementation process.

For the implementation purpose, the whole country was divided into 150 Blocks, each Block covering 200 villages with 10,000 to 13,000

families. The first category programme was to be implemented in all the 150 Blocks from the very beginning of the plan, the second category in 32 Blocks and the third category in 16 Blocks during the plan period. Thus at the end of the plan, one third of the country would be covered by the second category programme and one tenth by the third category programme.

One of the main constraints in the process of the implementation of this VDP was the lack of technicians, specialists, the junior technical staff and the competent administrators. Of the 700 such technical and administrative personnel needed, the country could provide only 200. So it was planned to expand and strengthen the existing Village Development Training Centres of Parwanipur, Nepalganj and Kathmandu.

For the smooth and expeditious implementation of the development works under the VDP, an elaborate administrative organisation was evolved out. At the centre was the Ministerial Level Development Committee to aid and advise the cabinet on development policies, programmes and problems. A new Ministry of planning and Development was also created to bring about better co-ordination and co-operation amidst the different ministries. A Village Development Officer of the Status of joint secretary was appointed to administer, supervise, guide and control the development activities under the VDP from the centre down to the village. Three different committees were constituted for different purposes, a Technical Committee attached to each ministry to help and advise on technical problems, an Administrative Committee to recruit the necessary administrative staff and develop administrative rules and regulations and a Special Committee to co-ordinate foreign aids.

At the district level in each district, a District Development Board with peoples' representatives, district level administrators and specialists was constituted under the chairmanship of the Badahakim and it was in-charge of a District Development Officer aided and helped by specialists and junior administrative staff. Of the 150 Development Blocks created through out the country, each was in-charge of a Block Development Officer helped by junior technical staff. Under the Blocks were the 'Mandals' at the grass-root levels in-charge of the Village Development Workers (Males and Females) who were to motivate the villagers to initiate local level development works and help them in solving village problems.²

Services rendered up to the end of the First Five Year Plan Period:³

1. Area of farm-lands receiving productivity aids (in ropanies)	776,400
2. Veterinary Services including castration and vaccination (in heads of cattle)	363,000
3. Construction of canals and conducts (in miles)	670
4. Sinking of tube-wells	1,870
5. Digging of wells	2,960
6. Number of persons receiving health treatment and prophylaxis	776,000
7. Associated Schools, Libraries, Reform Committees and organisations	13,700
8. Miles of Fair-weather Roads	1,460
9. Number of Bridges and Culverts	870
10. Number of Dams	210
11. Number of Persons Trained	860

² The Draft First Five Year Plan (1956-61), GON, pp. 16-19.

³ Progress of the First Five Year Plan, given in the Three Year Plan (1962-65), NPC, HMG, 1963, pp. 57-58.

Thus the VDP was the first nation wide rural development programme launched in 1953 initially with the US assistance and later the Indian Aid Mission and Ford Foundation also joined in this project. During the First Five Year Plan, the project went in full swing and created a new wave and impact in rural areas. The dissolution of the government in 1960 had a set-back on the project. India withdrew from this project first and the USOM involvement in the project was also terminated at the end of 1962. When the VDP was renamed, re-structured and re-planned as Panchayat Development Programme, the transfer was quite smooth because of the ready made infrastructure created and provided by the VDP in its ten years life in terms of highly motivated and trained administrative and technical manpower of different levels and well-equipped and well-staffed several training centres. The present integrated rural development projects and the Integrated Panchayat Development Programmes being implemented in the different parts of the country justify the logic and rationale of the VDP conceived and implemented 18 years back and are nothing more and nothing less than the replicas of the VDP in different names with slight modifications in contents and nature.

2.2 Philosophical Basis

The philosophical basis of the VDP was to bring about a change in the minds of the villagers that development with too much dependance on others is neither possible nor desirable. The VDP, as a programme of rural reconstruction, sought to generate new self-confidence and create new wants and desires amongst the villagers, give new incentives for work, and introduce new methods and techniques for the mobilization of local resources, both human and material. The basic principle of the project was active involvement and participation of the local people in all stages of the programme, its formulation and implementa-

tion. The role concept was to put into practice the 'principle of partnership with the people' and to generate amongst the villagers a feeling of 'partners in prosperity' in place of 'partners in poverty' under the umbrella of the VDP so that the local people might fully identify themselves with the project and had the feeling that 'the programme is ours and for us'. Its aim was to seek involvement and utilisation of the local institutions (traditional panchayats) in the projects and wherever such institutions were lacking, to create new ones that the VDP might be backed by an institutional framework. In this process, the role of the government machinery and agencies was just to help the villagers, guide and supervise the project through administrative, technical and financial support, thereby promoting local leadership and developing local skills. 'Development from the bottom' was the motive force of the VDP.

The underlying principles of the VDP were to bind together the common interests of the villagers, bring about an urgency or feeling of development for all, promote compatibility amidst varied interests, desires and wants and generate popular initiative, enthusiasm and participation in order to achieve these common interests. These were the guiding principles behind the VDP.

2.3 Objectives of the VDP

Nepal lives in villages, because more than 95 percent of the total population the villagers who have been living in age long slumber, lethargy, and fatalism. The wind of change had not blown in the rural areas except in some pockets. Opportunities for exposure to new ideas, innovations and life-experiences were almost nil or minimal because of the geographical barriers, social immobility, subsistence economy and cultural inhibition. There was ever increasing deep and

wide socio-economic and educational gap between the rural majority and the urban minority. Whatever little development process was on, it could not touch even the fringe of the rural population. So it was realised at the higher level of decision makers, and policy-planners that overall development of the country is not possible without the development of the rural areas and the rural population. It was in this context that the VDP was launched in 1953, in co-operation with USOM (now USAID) with the following objectives:

1. Raising the standard of living of the less fortunate rural people by expanding and utilising their productive capacities and by introducing a mechanism of helping them to help themselves;
2. Creating infrastructure at the village level and meeting the basic minimum needs of the impoverished rural masses by putting new economic, social and cultural inputs into them and thereby generating a process of social transformation and rural reconstruction;
3. Creating among the villagers a collective consciousness and will for development, change and competition by promoting a sense of mutual help and co-operation;
4. Producing trained manpower at the local level by establishing, managing and developing training centres and training courses;
5. Developing highly motivated, energetic, enthusiastic and dedicated local level leadership;
6. Promoting income generating village industries and activities based on local skills and craftsmanships;

7. Promoting democratic and responsible but development oriented system of local government;

2.4 Purpose of the Study

The basic purpose of the study is to make an objective evaluation of the USAID assisted VDP launched between 1954-62. This study is meant to analyse, assess and find out the answers to some important questions related to the project. To what extent the objectives laid down under the project had been achieved? What was the magnitude of the gap, if any, between promises and performances? What were the internal and external factors affecting the project formulation and implementation? How the project itself was taken by the people for whom it was meant? Were there unplanned departures from the original project, if so, how often and on what grounds? To what extent, Government's organisational support was responsible for its success in some districts and lack of support for its failure in others? What was the overall impact of the project in the command areas and the adjoining villages? What were the after effects of the project in terms of unleashing the modernising forces, social mobilisation, attitudinal change and institutional development? In the findings of this study, some answers to these questions might be found and they might be useful as policy guidelines for the formulation and implementation of similar projects in future. Its purpose is to help the policy makers, programme-planners and implementors to avoid the possibilities of past omissions and commissions.

2.5 Scope of the Project

An overview of the contents of the VDP indicates the comprehensive nature of the project with multiple objectives to meet

the basic needs of the villagers and the contents can be broadly categorised under the following headings:

Construction Programme: dirt and grabbled roads, primary school building, drinking water provisions, soak-pits improved kitchens and latrines, etc.

Irrigation Programme: construction and repair of wells, tube wells, ponds, tanks, pumping sets, dikes conduits and small canals, etc.

Agricultural Programme: improved seeds and tools, compost manure, insecticides, demonstration farms, vegetable farming, agricultural extension services, animal husbandry, veterinaries, poultries, piggeries, fisheries and a better source of credit etc.

Health Programme: establishing, building and repairing health posts and dispensaries, preventive health services like inoculations and vaccinations, malaria eradication, sanitation and first-aids, etc.

Educational Programme: establishing, repairing and constructing primary school buildings and literacy classes, libraries and social education, etc.

Training Programme: establishing, manning and running training centres to train village development workers and junior technical staff, planning, organising and developing methodology and the courses for male and female village development workers at different level, and provision of home economics for women, etc.

Institutional and other Programme: establishing and strengthening co-operatives and Village Improvement Committees at the village level and District Development Boards at the district level, youth programmes like 4 H Clubs, and promoting income generating village industries based on local skills, etc.

2.6 Methodology

- A. The evaluation study of the Village Development Project is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the general treatment of different parts of the project. The second part makes the assignment of particular activities including the treatment of non-farm income generating activities carried out under the project, and also of relationships between government organisations, trainees and target groups. And the third part deals with constraints as well as guiding factors in the implementation of the Village Development Project.
- B. The purposive sampling technique is used for the evaluation study of the project.

Twenty six years ago the Village Development Project was launched in 25 districts in different regions of the country during the period of 8 years from 1954 to 1962. Out of 25 districts where the project was launched 13 districts (52 percent) are taken for the study. Since the USAID has made 7 districts compulsory, the remaining 6 districts are selected by making the basis of selection geographically more representative in terms of the Hills and the Terai. The sampled districts taken for the study are presented below:

Far Western Development Region	Western Development Region	Central Development Region	Eastern Development Region	Total
4	3	3	4	13

The districts are as follows:

Far Western Region

1. Jumla
2. Pyuthan
3. Salyan
4. Dhangadi

Western Region

1. Bhairahawa
2. Kaski
3. Palpa

Central Region

1. Bhaktapur
2. Rapti Valley
3. Sarlahi

Eastern Region

1. Dhankuta
2. Saptari
3. Jhapa

- C. 20 persons, who have possessed a fairly good understanding about the VDP activities in the area, and who would respond more freely to the questionnaire are chosen for interview in each of the sample districts. While selecting the interviewees care is constantly taken to make the selection more representative and effective and four villagers are chosen from at least four of the wards of the village. In total 260 villagers are interviewed.

An other group of respondents consists of persons who were associated in some way or other with the VDP. The total number of respondents under this category are 45, including the persons suggested in the research proposal attachment, III Page 2.

26 Village Development Workers who were associated with the VDP are interviewed for necessary information.

- D. The primary data used for this evaluation study of the VDP are gathered from the three sets of questionnaires prepared for above-mentioned groups of respondents. And copies of questionnaires are attached herewith at the back of the report.

Questionnaires are basically structured to highlight the three important aspects of the VDP. The first part is meant for gathering necessary information about the understanding, awareness and acceptability of the project. The second part is prepared to focus on village problems, mobilization of resources, construction works, people's participation and degree of cooperation extended to the project, and also to obtain information needed for assessing the benefits bestowed upon the villagers and the degree of effectiveness of the training programme under which village development workers were trained. The third part of the

questionnaire is prepared to concentrate on drawing information regarding policy and planning of the project.

In addition to the information derived from questionnaire responses some quantitative data indicating the magnitude of changes brought about by the VDP in the project command area are obtained from records available in some institutions, and from informal interviews taken with some persons associated in their official capacities with the VD Project at different levels, and also with some of the persons who had got training under the Village Development Project.

- E. It has taken 45 days (15 days more than estimated) for the interviewees to complete the field trip to the sample districts. With the object of obtaining more reliable data interviews are taken by the experienced members of the research team.

- F. The collected data are processed with the help of standard 1 BM code sheets and the percentile distribution method is used in their analysis.

3. APPRAISAL OF THE IMPACT OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

3.1 House-hold Survey

3.1.1 Kaski

Kaski district lies in the mid hills of Nepal. This is the regional headquarters of the Western Development Region. The total district area is 1,322 sq. km.^{1/}

In 1971, there were 1,51,749 persons in Kaski and the density of population was 1.1 persons per hectare. More than 90% of the total population are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood and the rest depend on business and services. Paddy, Maize, Wheat and Millet are the main cereals.

The literacy rate in Kaski in 1971 was 24.7% which is higher than the nation average (the national average literacy rate in 1971 was 19.0%).

There are 58 village panchayats and one town panchayat in Kaski. Siswa Village Panchayat (Khudi Village) was selected to analyse the impact of Village Development Programme (here after denoted by VDP).

Under the VDP due attention was given for the development of Kaski. Many programmes were introduced. However only education, health and agriculture seem to have been successful. A detailed description, analysis and achievements made under the VDP are given below:

^{1/} Unless it is mentioned otherwise all the secondary data are taken from "Purba Mechi Dekhi Pashim Mahakali Samma" Janch Bujh Kendra, Kathmandu, Nepal.

One of the main objectives of the VDP was to literate the maximum number of people. Under the above programme certain amount of fund was allocated for education development. This includes opening of new schools, library, construction and maintenance of school building, buying land for school and conducting adult literacy programmes. Besides, books and other materials such as musical instruments and game materials were also found distributed.

Eighty percent of the total respondents in Kaski (Khudi) reported that under the VDP one primary school was established. But the rest 20% did not mention the establishment of any school. At the beginning, the school was conducted in a cowshed but later on a small thatch was made. 56% of the respondents are of the opinion that it was made by the voluntary services of the villagers. But 44% of them reported that part of the cost was paid by the VDP and the average construction cost of the building was Rs. 313.00 plus voluntary services. Later on, a big building was made for that purpose. The fund was provided by the VDP (see table 1.1).

Eighty five percent of the respondents reported that an adult literacy programme was conducted by the Village Development Workers (hereafter it is called VDWs). The average number of students were 23 persons. In order to attract the adults to education books and some musical instruments were given by the centre. Those adults would read for two hours and would participate in "Bhajan" for another hour (see table 1.1). However the rest 15% of the respondents did not mention the adult literacy programme under the VDP in Khudi.

Before the introduction of the VDP there was not a single house with toilet in Khudi. But the VDWs trained villagers to manage

Garbages and Toilets. A regular medical service was also supplied by the VDWs (see table 1.2).

In the area of transportation four miles of road was constructed by the use of voluntary labour services of the villagers. Cottage Industry was left untouched. But significant achievements were made in the area of agriculture (specially the agricultural extension programme), health and education. The use of high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers and improved quality of hens (chicken) were started after the introduction of the VDP in Khudi. This increased the income of the rural people and as a result of which the programme was further popularized to the adjoining area of Sisuwa (Khudi) village.

The villagers reported that there were 9 village development workers, 7 male and 2 female, in Khudi. 3 of them took refresher and village development courses (see table 1.6). But the rest were trained by those trained workers.

So far the nature of the projects on health under the VDP is concerned, construction of toilet, garbage and malaria eradication are found to have been the most significant achievements. In the area of agriculture, extension programme, demonstration, introduction of HYV and chemical fertilizers were highly appreciated. The main activities of the co-operative society which was established under the VDP were to supply HYV and chemical fertilizers. Similarly in the area of education many things were achieved. For instance, they were able to establish a primary school and conduct an adult literacy class.

A large number of villagers in Khudi (Kaski) were in favour of the VDP. They were able to increase the agricultural production and learned many new things, such as the construction of toilet.

Regarding the individual benefits of the VDP 30% of the respondents reported that they were able to increase their agricultural production (see table 1.11). Another 25% were of the opinion that they got good health facilities under the above programme. Further 15% respondents reported that they learned new things. But 10% could not give the nature of benefits. However, 10% of the respondents said that they were least interested in the VDP. So they were not benefitted from the VDP. Another 10% did not know any thing about the benefit from the programme. 80% of the respondents reported that the benefits of the VDP were equally shared by the villagers (see table 1.13).

So far as the impact of the VDP in Khudi (Kaski) is concerned a large number of respondents reported that the VDP made the villagers more conscious. This consciousness was brought by education and training programmes. People were taught to develop their villages. Also they learned to increase their income by way of improving their agriculture. The idea of co-operation (among the villagers) was developed and many development activities, such as the construction of common garbage, toilet and school building, were undertaken.

The VDP brought about many changes in the thinking of the villagers. It was the result of education and demonstrations.

VDWs were very much popular in Khudi. They were the right persons to know the real problems of the society and they introduced many appropriate programmes for the development of the society.

A minority of the villagers had the grudge that a significant proportion of benefit of the VDP was taken by the rich. They whispered that the rich influenced VDWs and the programmes were formulated for their benefit.

Seventy percent of the respondents reported that they are still using the same road and school which were established under the VDP. Most of them are still using the same seeds which were introduced under the VDP (see table 1.15). The villagers also expressed that no significant contribution for the development of their village was made after the removal of the above programme.

Though it is very far to recall the achievements made under the Village Development Programme, the villagers are still in favour of that programme. They would have been much happier if the programme had continued.

To sum up the above discussion, under the VDP significant contribution was made in the area of education, agriculture and health in Khudi (Kaski).

3.1.2 Dhankuta

Dhankuta is a hill district and it is the regional headquarters of the Eastern Development Region. The total area of the district is 871 sq. km. In 1971 the total population and the density of population in Dhankuta were 107,649 and 124 persons/sq. km. respectively. The literacy rate in 1971 was 16.1%.

Agriculture is the main economic activities in Dhankuta and more than 93% percent of the total population are engaged in

agriculture for their livelihood. Maize, paddy, millet and wheat are the main agricultural products.

Dhankuta Town Panchayat was selected to study the impact of the VDP in Dhankuta district.

Under the VDP one primary school was founded and an adult education programme was undertaken. It was reported that about 200 adults were benefited from the adult education programme (see table 1.1).

In the area of health and sanitation almost all the villagers were advised to construct toilet in their houses. Besides this, no other significant achievements in the area of health and sanitation are worth mentioning. Under the VDP, a 12 member health club was also organised. The main duty of the members was to look after the health of the villagers and to guide them for their benefits.

No significant achievements were made in the area of transportation in Dhankuta village. However, 25% of the respondents reported that many village tracks and a few bridges were constructed in other parts of the district. The rest 75% did not mention those things.

In the area of agriculture frequent demonstration was the most popular activity in Dhankuta. The main activity of the co-operative society established under the VDP was to organise agricultural demonstration and to provide means such as seeds and fertilizers to increase agricultural products. However, significant increment in agricultural production was not made.

The VDP introduced improved handlooms and trained interested villagers in handling such looms. During the field survey it was found that about

21 families in Dhankuta were engaged in different types of cottage industries, like handloom cutting weaving, etc. However, handloom was the most popular cottage industry in Dhankuta.

There were 18 VDWs (13 male and 5 female) all over Dhankuta district and most of them took refresher course.

Regarding the individual benefits of the VDP, 30% of the respondents reported that they learned new things, especially to grow vegetables. Another 15% reported that they were benefitted from the VDP. But they were unable to give examples. 10% of the respondents reported that the project was located at distance and as a result of which they were not benefitted from the VDP. The rest did not like to mention any thing about the question.

The benefit of the VDP was equally shared by all the villagers.

More than 50% of the respondents were of the opinion that education and the introduction of new knowledge in the area of agriculture had changed the thinking and style of living (specially their daily menu) in Dhankuta.

The villagers are still using the same school for training their kinds (see table 1.15). Since the introduction of the VDP villagers started growing vegetables and this trend is still continuing.

In general the VDP had done some thing in the area of agriculture, industry and education and left transportation untouched. However, the villagers are in favour of those programmes for the development of their village.

3.1.3 Jhapa

Jhapa is a plain district and it is located in the eastern Terai. The total area of the district is 1,532 sq. km. But only 932 sq. km. is under cultivation, and the rest is covered by dense forest and water.

In 1971 there were 247,698 persons in Jhapa and the literacy rate was 20.8%. Agriculture is the main source of income followed by business and service. Paddy, wheat, jute and maize are the main agricultural products in Jhapa.

Before the eradication of malaria this district was under dense forest. So almost all the present localities are recently settled. Most of the settlers are hill migrants and repatriates who started their life in Jhapa only after late sixties and early seventies. As a result of which most of the respondents were in the hills and outside the nation when the VDP came into effect. However, during those days some office staffs and indigenous people would stay in Jhapa. Hence to assess the activities under the VDP in Jhapa, people from the above group were selected as the respondents. Chandragadhi (Jhapa) was selected for study.

Forty-five percent of the respondents reported that under the VDP two primary schools were established in Chandragadhi. But the rest 55% did not mention about the establishment of primary school (see table 1.1). One school building was also constructed and the average construction cost was Rs. 4,200. Similarly under the VDP an adult education programme was also conducted. All the necessary expenses to run the above programmes were provided by the VDP.

Regarding the activities on health 40% of the respondents reported that regular health services were provided by the VDWs. However the rest did not say any thing about the health services. Also the VDWs taught villagers to construct common toilet and garbage. A large number of tube-wells were constructed at different strategic points. Furthermore, 11 miles of road was also constructed under the above development programme (see table 1.3).

Under the VDP some handlooms were also introduced in Chandragadhi. This was supposed to utilise the local inputs such as labour and other raw materials.

Under the VDP, agriculture extension programme was most effective in Jhapa. This programme was favoured by a large number of farmers. High yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilizers were also popularized by the co-operative society.

Regarding the individual benefits from the VDP, most of the respondents gave positive answer. 30% of the respondents were able to increase their agricultural production and another 15% learned modern methods of cultivation (see tables 1.11 and 1.12). 10% of the respondents also mentioned that the VDP helped them in settlement. But the rest of the respondents mentioned that they were not benefited. It was because of their contradictory interest.

Most of the respondents were of the opinion that the share of the benefits was equally shared by all.

The VDP was able to awaken villagers' consciousness through education and agricultural demonstrations. The programme introduced new technologies specially in the area of agriculture (HYV seeds,

chemical fertilizers, etc.), and as a result of which the traditional thinking of the villagers changed.

Villagers in Chandragadhi are still using tube-wells and schools. As the programme was stopped they felt unhappy.

3.1.4 Rupandehi

Rupandehi district, the birth place of Lord Buddha, is in the western development region of Nepal. It is a Terai district and is extended over 1,172 sq. km. Large part of the district is extended over the plain area and a small proportion of the area falls in the hills.

The total district population in 1971 was 243,346 and the density of population was 2.1 persons per hectare. 92% of the total population are engaged in agriculture and 71% of the total area are cultivated. Paddy, wheat, maize, sugarcane and mustard are the main agricultural products.

The survey in Rupandehi was conducted in Bhairahawa Town Panchayat.

Under the VDP two primary schools were established in Bhairahawa. 65% of the respondents reported that two schools, one brick built and one thatched, were also constructed by the use of the voluntary labour services contributed by the villagers. The maintenance of the school was done by the voluntary labour. In Bhairahawa 30% of respondents reported that one library was managed under the VDP. However the other 70% respondents did not mention the establishment of library in

Bhairahawa. There was also an adult education programme under the above activities. 60 adults were trained from the programme.

In the area of health, 85% of the respondents reported that regular health service was provided by the VDWs. But the rest did not mention it. Similarly, large number of garbages, toilets and tube-wells were constructed all around the cities. Under the above programme a 14 member four H Club was also organised. A large number of small roads and culverts were also constructed (see table 1.3).

Among the different development activities in Bhairahawa Agriculture extension programme, introduction of improved varieties of hens, use of HYV, use of chemical fertilizers, demonstration and veterinary centres are noteworthy. A few respondents i.e. 15%, reported that there were handlooms, carpentry and bee-keeping under the VDP. But others were indifferent (see table 1.5).

Under the VDP there were 23 village development workers in Bhairahawa (14 male and 9 female).

Most of the activities of the co-operative society that was established under the VDP were concentrated on providing means such as seeds and chemical fertilizer to increase agricultural production (see table 1.8).

Individuals were not much benefited from the VDP. Only 40% of the total respondents reported that they were benefited. According to them, they were able to raise agricultural productivity through the use of HYV seeds and fertilizers, they learn new things and they got good health care from the VDWs. Around 30% of the respondents reported that they were not interested in the VDP and as a result of which they

were not benefited. 15% of them simply reported that they were not benefited. The rest were indifferent (see table 1.11).

Regarding the nature of the benefits, only health facilities, agricultural extension and education programmes were beneficial to the villagers.

The VDP in Bhairahawa successfully changed the thinking of the villagers through education and the introduction of new technology in the area of agriculture.

People are still using schools, culverts and health posts which were constructed under the VDP.

Though many activities were undertaken in Bhairahawa, they were not much impressive, either because the VDWs were unable to deliver their services to the common people or the people knew those things before the introduction of the VDP. The field experience shows that Bhairahawa was not the right place for such kinds of study. It was mainly because the large proportion of the people were recently settled and most of them are engaged in business. But the main goal of the VDP was to develop the underdeveloped rural areas. Moreover things in Bhairahawa are changing very fast and many such programmes had already been executed. This made respondents difficult to segregate the VDP from other programmes.

3.1.5 Pyuthan

Pyuthan is a hill district and it is in the Far Western Development Region of Nepal. The total area of the district is

1,365 sq. km. and the total population in 1971 was 137,338. So in 1971 the density of population was almost one person in one hectare of land.

In 1972/73, 11,900 hectare, which is 8.7% of the total area, was cultivated. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Phuthan. In 1971, 97% of the total population were engaged in agriculture and other 2% in trade and foreign services (British and India Gurkha). Maize, paddy and millet are the main agricultural products. The literacy rate in 1971 was 13%.

Ninety percent of the respondents reported that under the VDP only maintenance of the school building was done. But the rest 10% were indifferent. Health sector was left untouched.

In the area of transportation only 2 miles of village road was constructed under the VDP.

Under the VDP agriculture extension programme seems to have been the most effective one in Pyuthan.

Fourty five percent of the respondents reported that some handlooms were introduced in Pyuthan and 2 families were engaged in that activities 40% of the respondents reported that 4 families were engaged in Pottery. Similarly 60% of the respondents reported that the VDP provided employments for 5 families in Pyuthan.

Under the VDP there were 3 VDWs (2 male and 1 female) in Khalanga Pyuthan.

No individual was benefited from the VDP in Khalanga (Pyuthan). But 20% of the respondents reported that others were benefited because the programme was good for others.

After the introduction of the VDP people started contributing voluntary labour for the development of their villages. Similarly some respondents report that the VDP has changed their thinking. But nobody was able to give the causes.

The above findings show that the VDP in Pyuthan was not popular.

3.1.6 Sallyan

Sallyan is a hill district and it is in the Far Western Development Region of Nepal. The total district area is 1,343 sq.km. and in 1971 there were 141,457 persons in Sallyan. Similarly the density of population in 1971 was 1.05 persons hectare and the literacy rate was 9.5%.

Agriculture is the main activity in Sallyan. but only 9% of the total area are under cultivation. Paddy, wheat and maize are the important agricultural products in Sallyan. But this is a good surplus district.

Under the VDP many activities were performed in Sallyan. 100% of the respondents reported that one primary school and one secondary school were established in Sallyan. The average construction cost of the secondary school building was Rs. 1,00,000 for the brick built. But the primary school building was thatched and it was constructed by the voluntary labour of the villagers. Also the maintenance of the school building was done by the villagers. An adult education programme was

also conducted and about 160 adults were educated from that programme. But health and sanitation was untouched.

Under the VDP, 13 miles of road was constructed by the villagers. 50% of the respondents also reported that the maintenance of the road was done by the contribution of the voluntary services. But another 50% did not say any thing about the maintenance of the road.

Nothing was done in the area of agriculture. Very few things were done in the area of cottage industry. Only 10% of the respondents reported that, under the VDP, one handloom was introduced in Sallyan. Bee-keeping, carpentry and pottery were in practice and about 44 families were engaged in different types of cottage industries. These industries were supposed to utilise the local raw materials.

Regarding the individual benefits from the VDP, 20% of the respondents reported that they learned new things (they were educated) and a few (i.e. 10%) answered that the VDPs took care of their health. But 20% of the respondents reported that they did not take interest in the VDP. As a result of which they were not benefited. The rest were indifferent.

In Sallyan district, after the introduction of the VDP people became more conscious and they started contributing voluntary services to the development of their villages. Many respondents also pointed out that the programme was suitable for their villages.

Villagers in Sallyan are still using the same school and roads, which were established under the VDP.

Almost all the villagers in Sallyan were of the opinion that the VDP was good for the rural development. They like such programmes to be continued. But as the VDP was ended earlier they were unhappy.

3.1.7 Palpa

Palpa is a hill district and it is located in the western development region of Nepal. The total area and population in 1971 was 2,743 sq. km. and 2,12,633 persons respectively. The above statistics shows that in 1971 the density of population in Palpa was 70 persons/sq. km. The 1972 agricultural census shows that only 17,900 hectare of the area was under cultivation. But agriculture is the main economic activity. Paddy, wheat, maize, millet and mustard are the main agricultural products. The literacy rate in 1971 was 21.5%.

Eighty five percent of the respondents in Tansen (Palpa) reported that under the VDP two schools (one primary and one secondary) were established. 15% were indifferent. People also mentioned that the secondary school was brick built and average construction cost was Rs. 1,850 plus voluntary services of the local people. But the primary school was mud built and it was primarily done by the voluntary services of the villagers. Maintenance of the school building was also voluntarily done by the villagers. Under the VDP one library was opened and its building was constructed by the voluntary services. An adult education programme was also successfully conducted and 175 persons were benefited from that project.

In the area of health and other related fields, significant achievements were made. Regular medical service was provided by the VDWs. Large number of garbages and toilets also were constructed in

Tansen. In order to execute different development activities in Tansen a 15 member four H Club was organised.

In the area of transportation 5 miles of road, one suspension bridge and one ordinary bridge were constructed. Most of those activities were done by the voluntary services. But to construct suspension bridge some thing about Rs. 4,000 was given by the Tribhuvan Village Development Committee.

Sixty percent of the respondents in Tansen mentioned that under the VDP many demonstration (specially in the area of agriculture) was organised. The programme had influenced the farmers and the use of chemical fertilizers and HYV seeds was successful. After the introduction of the VDP people also started poultry and piggery farms. But the rest 40% were indifferent to the above programmes.

As far as the cottage industry is concerned 80% of the respondents reported that under the VDP nothing was done for the development of cottage industry. The rest 20% mentioned the introduction of cottage industries. However they were not able to point out the nature of cottage industry.

Co-operative society established under the VDP was to provide means, such as chemical fertilizers and HYV seeds, to increase agricultural production.

Regarding the individual benefits from the VDP, 50% of the respondents reported that they learn new things specially to grow more food grains. Another 15% reported that they got proper treatment (Health) from the VDWs. 30% responded that they were least interested in the VDP. Still another 20% were indifferent.

As far as the people's participation for the development of their village is concerned, 55% of the respondents reported that they voluntarily contributed labour services for the benefits of their village (specially in construction works). But the rest 45% were indifferent. Further the VDP changed the thinking of the people through education and through the introduction of new technology in agriculture (see table 1.14).

People in Palpa are still using schools which were constructed under the VDP. Also they are using the seeds which was introduced under the above programme (see table 1.15).

The VDP seems to have been successful in Palpa. Still the people are in favour of the programme. They are of the opinion that present development works are superficial and cannot meet the real demand of the villagers. But the VDP was the most effective tool for the development of the society. People want the VDP to be revived.

3.1.8 Jumla

Jumla is one of the most backward mountain districts in Nepal. The total area, population and density of population in 1971 was 2,824 sq. km., 122,753 persons and 0.4 persons/hectare respectively. Similarly in 1971 the literacy rate was 6.2%.

Agriculture including livestock is the main economic activity in Jumla. But only 5,500 hectare which is 1.9% of the total area is under cultivation. Paddy and Barley are the main agricultural products in the low land and millet, barley, wheat and maize are grown in the upland. The climate is very suitable for apple. But only a few farmers are growing apple in Jumla. In the upper mountain, sheep, goats and yaks are domesticated.

Under the VDP one primary school was opened and the maintenance of the school was done by the villagers through the contribution of their voluntary services. In the area of health and sanitation one health clinic was constructed. Further VDWs taught the villagers to construct toilets, disposal pits and ponds.

Every respondent reported that road was constructed under the VDP. The average length of the road was 42 miles. The construction was done by voluntary labour force contributed by the villagers. 100% of the respondents reported that 7 suspension and two other types of bridges were constructed, in Jumla (see table 1.3).

Thirty five percent of the respondents reported that handlooms were introduced in Jumla. According to these respondents 60 families were engaged in handlooms and their average annual earnings was Rs. 1,500. These looms were introduced to provide basic needs of the rural people. But 65% mentioned the above activities.

Under the VDP there were 6 VDWs in Khalanga (Jumla) and all those workers were trained.

In the area of agriculture, irrigation facilities were managed, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and insecticides were distributed in Jumla. But very few villagers took interest in those things (see tables 1.4 and 1.8).

Regarding the individual's benefits from the VDP 35% of the villagers responded that they learned new things and another 30% got good health care. But the rest 35% were indifferent.

The VDP changed the thinking of the people. The idea of village development was widely popularised. After the introduction of the VDP in Jumla people started contributing voluntary service for the development

of their villages. The villagers are still using school and roads which were constructed under the VDP (see table 1.15).

Under the VDP significant achievements were made in the area of transportation and education. As a matter of fact the programme was very good for the development of the backward regions like Jumla. The VDP was able to select the most important sectors like road, cottage industries and education. Though the villagers have limited knowledge on the achievements and activities under the VDP they are still in favour of the programme.

3.1.9 Kailali

Kailali is a plain area and it is in the Far Western Development region in Nepal. The total area, and population in Kailali in 1971 was 2,742 sq. km. and 128,877 persons respectively. 97% of the total population are depending on agriculture for their livelihood. The literacy rate in 1971 was 7.1%.

Paddy, maize and wheat are the main agricultural products but in 1971 only 515 sq. km. (which is less than 20% of the total district area) was under cultivation.

Under the VDP, one primary school was opened and school building was constructed by the voluntary labour. Maintenance was also done by the villagers. Under the above programme, many tube-wells were constructed in Kailali district. Activities making an impact on health are not noticed. A large number of villagers mentioned that 22 miles of road and 3 bridges were constructed in Kailali. Construction and maintenance of the road was done by the villagers but the construction of the bridge was financed by the VDP.

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In the area of agriculture, HYV seeds and agricultural tools were popularised through the demonstration programme. Cottage industry was left untouched.

Regarding the individual benefits of the VDP, 25% responded that they got good health care and 15% reported that they were able to increase agricultural production and another 10% mentioned that they learn new things. The rest were indifferent (see table 1.11).

It was found that the little benefit from the VDP was shared by all the villagers equally.

The VDP was able to increase the consciousness of the villagers. After the introduction of the VDP villagers were ready to contribute voluntary labour for the development of their village.

Villagers are still using the same tube-wells, road, school, and bridges which were constructed under the VDP (see table 1.15).

To sum up the above discussion the VDP has done some works in the area of transportation and education in Kailali. But it left many areas either untouched or it was not able to achieve significant things.

3.1.10 Bhaktapur

Bhaktapur district is inside the Kathmandu valley and it is the smallest (in terms of total area) district in Nepal. The total area of the district is 139 sq. km. and the total population in 1971 was 110,157. In 1971, 75% of the total population were engaged in agriculture.

Paddy, wheat and maize are the main agricultural products of Bhaktapur. The land productivity in Bhaktapur is above the national average.^{2/}

The study in Bhaktapur was conducted in Jhaukhel village.

Ninety five percent of the villagers reported that under the VDP one Primary School was opened and the construction cost of the school buildings was Rs. 832. The land for the school was contributed by some villagers. The rest 5% were indifferent (see table 1.1).

In the area of health and sanitation many garbages, toilets and wells were constructed in Jhaukhel. Seventy percent of the respondents reported that regular health services were provided by VDWs. However the rest did not mention it (see table 1.2).

In the area of transport and communication under the VDP 5 miles of road was constructed and its maintenance road was done by the contribution of the voluntary services of the villagers (see table 1.3).

Under the VDP many things were introduced for the development of agriculture. 65% of the respondents reported that agricultural extension programme was effectively executed. Similarly under the above programme irrigation facilities were also managed in Jhaukhel. Minority of the villagers were of the opinion that since the introduction of the VDP HYV seeds, insecticides and agriculture tools were highly popularised in Jhaukhel. 100% of the respondents expressed the opinion that co-operative society established under the VDP was supposed to provide credits to the farmers (see table 1.8). In order to execute the village

^{2/} See "Agricultural Statistics 1971 and 1977" Ministry of Food and Agriculture EAPD, HMG Nepal 1972 and 1977.

development programme effectively a 9 member four H - Club was organised in Jhaukhel.

There were 5 male VDWs in Jhaukhel.

Only two activities, weaving (handloom) and cane and bamboo works were highly popular in Jhaukhel. According to the villagers 30 households (40 persons) were engaged in cottage industries.

Fifty five percent of the respondents reported that, activities under taken jointly by HMG/Nepal and USOM (2011-2019 B.S.) to promote and to develop the rural cottage industries, was based on local resources and those activities were supposed to absorb unemployed labour force in agriculture sector. The rest were indifferent (see table 1.7).

Individuals were not much benefited from the VDP 30% of the respondents reported that they were able to increase agricultural products. Another 25% were able to learn new things. The rest were indifferent.

As far as the impact of the VDP was concerned 85% of the respondents reported that the programme made the villagers independent. Before the introduction of the VDP villagers had to depend on others for credit. But co-operative society provided all the credit required by the villagers. However the rest 15% of the villagers did not respond to it.

The villagers in Jhaukhel are still using the same school and road which were constructed under the VDP.

The overall performance shows that the VDP in Bhaktapur was successful. Many things were done under the VDP. But the most successful programmes were health, agriculture and establishment of the co-operative society.

3.1.1] Saptari (Rajbiraj)

Saptari is in the Eastern Development Region of Nepal. This is a Terai district and its total area is 1,493 sq. km. The total population in 1971 was 312,565 persons.

The literacy rate in 1971 was 15.1%. Agriculture is the main economic activity and 92% of the total population were engaged in agriculture (in 1971). Paddy, wheat and maize are the main agricultural products.

Rajbiraj, the district headquarters of Saptari district was selected for study.

Under the VDP one primary school was established in Rajbiraj. The primary building was constructed by the use of voluntary services contributed by the villagers. Under the VDP one adult education programme was organised and about 70 adults were benefited (see tables 1.1 and 1.10).

Ninety five percent of the total respondents reported that regular health care and medical facilities were provided by the VDWs. Construction of toilet and garbage was also equally effective. 70% of the respondents reported that many toilets and common garbages were constructed at different places of the village. The rest 30% respondents did not mention it. A large number of tube-wells and some ponds were also constructed at different points.

Under the VDP, 7 miles of road and some culverts were constructed and the maintenance of those things were done by the villagers (see table 1.3).

In the area of agriculture, introduction of improved varieties of hens and demonstration programmes are found to have been most effective. VDWs also taught villagers to use HYV seeds chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Agriculture tools also were introduced in Rajbiraj. In order to implement the above programme a four member four H Club was organised (see table 1.2).

Nothing was done for the development of the cottage industries in Rajbiraj.

Under the VDP there were 6 workers (4 male and 2 female). All of them took refresher courses.

As far as the individual benefits of the YDP is concerned, the picture is not much encouraging. Only 40% of the respondents gave positive answer. According to those respondents they learned new things through education and demonstration. After the introduction of the VDP the volume of people's participation in Saptari increased. Similarly the VDP changed villagers thinking through education and demonstration programmes.

Villagers are still using the same school and roads which were constructed under the VDP.

The overall performance of the VDP in Rajbiraj was neither encouraging nor dissatisfactory. Many things would have done for the development of agriculture. But the general performance in agriculture is not that satisfactory. However, significant contribution is made in the area of education.

3.1.12 Sarlahi (Malangawa)

Sarlahi is a plain area, it is in the Central Development Region. The total area and population in 1971 were 1,052 sq. km. and 175,543 persons respectively. Similarly the literacy rate and density of population in 1971 was 8.2% and 1.67 persons/hectare respectively.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Sarlahi. Paddy, wheat, maize are the main agricultural production.

Malangawa the district headquarters of Sarlahi was taken for study.

Under the VDP one primary school was established in Malangawa. The construction and maintenance of the school building was done by the voluntary services of the villagers. Under the above programme an adult education programme was also organised and about 70 adults were made literate (see tables 1.1 and 1.10).

In the area of health and sanitation the VDP had done significant works. Majority of the respondents reported that many tube-wells, garbages and toilets were constructed in Malangawa. Similarly regular health service was provided by the VDWs. Villagers also were taught to keep their village clean. In order to execute the above programme a 16 member four H Club was organised. That club was able to mobilize voluntary labour from the villages to construct 7 miles long road and 5 culverts (see tables 1.2 and 1.3).

Nothing (except weaving and cutting) was done in the area of cottage industry (see tables 1.5 and 1.9).

In the area of agriculture, activities like extension programmes, use of HYV seeds and chemical fertilizers, irrigation

facilities and insecticides were very much popularized in Malangawa (see table 1.4). These activities were introduced to increase the agricultural productivity in Sarlahi.

Cottage industry was left almost untouched (see table 1.5).

There were 12 VDWs (7 male and 5 female) in Malangawa. 5 of them took refresher courses and four took some training on agriculture (see table 1.6).

The objectives of the co-operative society under the VDP, were to provide chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds, tools and implements to the farmers (see table 1.8).

Individuals were not much benefited from the VDP. 35% of the total respondents reported that they were able to increase their agricultural production and learn new things through demonstrations. The rest were indifferent. Further some respondents (40%) reported that other villagers were much benefited from the VDP. It was because the programmes were fit for others. To illustrate this point some of the respondents showed relationship between irrigation facilities and size of land holdings. The rest were indifferent (see table 1.13).

Seventy five percent of the respondents reported that the VDP had awoken consciousness and changed the thinking of the rural people. Those changes were brought through education, demonstration and training programmes.

As far as the remainings of the VDP works is concerned majority of the respondents reported that they are still using school, roads, culverts and tube-wells (see table 1.15).

The performance of the VDP in Sarlahi was not excellent. However many things were achieved in the area of education, health, transportation and a few things in agricultural development.

3.1.13 Chitwan

Chitwan is an inner Terai district of Nepal. It is in the Central Development Region, large part of the district is extended over plain areas and part of which lies in the hills. The total area of the district is 2,510 sq. km. and it had 183,644 population in 1971. On the basis of the above data the average density of population in 1971 was 73 persons/sq. km. The literacy rate in 1971 was 21.2%.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Chitwan. Paddy, wheat, maize and mustard seeds are the main agricultural products.

Chitwan has a leading role in the development of Nepalese Terai region. Settlement in Chitwan started only after the Tripartite agreement between HMG/Nepal, USAID and UNO (WHO) in 1956. WHO started eradicating malaria and USAID provided fund to the HMG/Nepal and necessary support to the settlers in Chitwan wide was known as "Kala Pani" (death valley).

Under the VDP one primary and one secondary school was established in Bharatpur (Chitwan). The construction and maintenance of the school building was done by the voluntary services of the villagers. Under the VDP an adult education programme was also organised and about 178 adults were made literate (see tables 1.1, and 1.10).

Ninety five percent of the respondents reported that regular health care and medical facilities were provided by the VDPs. The VDPs also taught villagers to construct garbages and toilets. But 5% of the respondents were indifferent. A large number of tube-wells were also

constructed in Bharatpur. Under the VDP one 22 number four H Club was also organised to look after the development of their villages (see table 1.2).

Eighty five percent of the respondents reported that under the VDP 34 miles of road and some culverts were constructed in Bharatpur. But all the construction work was done by the use of voluntary labour of the villagers. However no response was noticed from the 15% of the villagers.

Under the VDP many things were introduced to develop the agricultural sector in Chitwan. This includes agricultural demonstration farm, veterinary hospital, poultry farm, livestock farm, agricultural extension programmes and establishment of a co-operative society (see table 1.4). Also many demonstration programmes were organised by the VDWs. Co-operative society provided credit, agricultural inputs (HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and tools) to the farmers in Bharatpur (see table 1.8).

In the area of cottage industry some villagers were trained to use handlooms and about 10 families were engaged in producing local clothings. Carpentry and pottery was also introduced in Bharatpur (see table 1.5).

There were 7 VDWs (4 male and 3 female) in Bharatpur. Most of them took courses on "Village Development Services" (see table 1.6).

So far as the activities undertaken jointly by HMG/Nepal and USOM (2011-2019) to promote and to develop rural cottage industries are concerned the respondents expressed that those industries were based on local raw materials, local skill and were supposed to relieve agricultural unemployment problems.

Regarding the individual benefits of the VL: 50% of the respondents gave positive answer. They learned new things and they were able to increase agricultural production. However 45% of the respondents reported that they were not benefited from the above programme. The rest were indifferent (see table 1.11). 65% of the respondents reported that the programme was more beneficial to other villagers. However they could not give any logic to support their sayings. Another 35% were indifferent (see table 1.13).

The VDP had a good impact in Chitwan. It changed the thinking of the rural people, their living style and increased the volume of people's participation in development works. This was the result of education and demonstrations (see table 1.14 and 1.15)

It is observed that at the early stage the VDP was successfully implemented in Chitwan. The success of the programme in Bharatpur lies in the lands of the VDWs. They were well trained and took great responsibility in making the programme successful. Further the political commitment was strong. Late King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev inaugurated the first demonstration programme organised by the VDP. Hence people enthusiastically participated in public works and carefully listened to VDWs.

3.2 Project Administrators (Authorities)

A survey was conducted to know the opinion of the authorities who were assigned by the government at different districts and the centres to introduce the VDP in Nepal. Among the large number of such authorities 45 of them were interviewed. However, the way of their response was such that it was possible to analyse the response of 25 authorities only. Though most of them have changed their fields, they were requested to present their experiences about the programme. Their

opinion about the different aspects of the VDP is summarized and presented below:

1. About the objectives of the VDP 72% of the authorities expressed the view that the above programme was aiming at improving rural agriculture (including livestock and poultry). As rural development in Nepal is the development of agriculture, the main objective of VDP was to introduce chemical fertilizer, HYV seeds, improved varieties of hens, horticulture, cross breeding, etc. But the rest 28% did not regard the above activities as important objectives of the VDP. The other significant objectives of the programmes were to provide minimum health and education facilities for the rural people and the development of basic infrastructure such as track, horse-track, bridge (including suspension bridge) etc. (see table 2.1). Most of the VDWs were trained to provide basic health facilities to the rural people. Sometimes the VDWs team was organized in such away that there would be a health worker to provide health services to the rural people. VDWs also would organise adult education programmes and to attract adults to education sometimes books and Bhajhan materials were also distributed.

Fifty six percent of the authorities mentioned that rural cottage industries and provision of drinking water were other important objectives of the VDP. However the rest were indifferent. A group of authorities also mentioned that the provision of training facilities to the villagers, (especially to the women), was also the significant objective of the above programme.

The overall objective of the VDP was to make the rural areas self-supporting.

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2. Regarding the achievements of the VDP, majority of the authorities mentioned that the evaluation of the VDP was not done at all. Another group of authorities were of the opinion that the programme was stopped at the early stage. As the evaluation of the programme was not done, it was very hard to give the correct idea about the achievements of the VDP. However it was realized that the VDP was able to achieve its objectives. Significant achievements were realized in the area of agriculture, education, health and transportation (see table 2.2). Activities such as the cultivation of winter fallow land, cultivation of wheat, use of chemical fertilizer, and the management of small irrigation projects were noteworthy. A large number of schools, especially the primary schools, were established at different strategic places. Settlement in the Terai region started only after the introduction of the VDP in Nepal. Above all the VDP has succeeded in awakening the consciousness of the villagers.

Only 24% of the authorities mentioned that the programme was a failure. And according to those authorities the failure of the programme was highly ascribed to the carelessness of VDPs and frequent changes in the national policies.

3. Sixty percent of the authorities were of the opinion that implementation of the programme was highly affected by the foreign experts. But others did not consider it as an important factor affecting the implementation of the VDP. 48% of them expressed that it was the local people who had an important role in the implementation of the VDP. Large numbers of the authorities (i.e. 44%) were of the opinion that foreign trained Nepalese technicians and the officials associated with the project influenced implementing the programme. But the rest 56% were indifferent (see table 2.4).

4. In formulating the programmes, top priority was given to those projects that would mobilize local materials and other resources. In the second place programmes that would uplift the standard of villagers were selected. Due attention was also given to those projects that would develop local leadership and would bring about high impact around the development of command area (see table 2.5).
5. As far as the basic principles of organization and administration of the VDP are concerned majority of the authorities (48%) were of the opinion that formulation of the project and its approval was done by the same agency. But the rest 52% of the authorities were indifferent. Another group of authorities (40%) expressed that planning of the project and its operation was carried out by the same body. Some others (40% of the authorities), were of the opinion that under the VDP power and authority was decentralized. However the rest 60% were indifferent (see table 3.6).
6. The VDP ended at the early stage and one could not correctly point out its success in some and failure in other districts. However it was realized that the programme was more successful in the hills than in the Terai. It was mainly because the people in the hills were more receptive than in the Terai (see table 2.7).
7. The most important factor for success or failure of the VDP was the transportation facilities. The VDP was successful in those places where the transportation facilities were available. But it failed on these places where such facilities were not available. Other factors that influenced the VDP were the proficiency of the officials and their capacity for securing public co-operation (see table 2.8).
8. Forty four percent of the authorities expressed that there were changes in the original form of the VDP. It was due to the result of the changes in National Policy, political instability and also

to the fact that sometimes the village development worker would make certain modifications. 20% of the authorities were of the opinion that the programme lasted for a few years and no changes in the original form of the VDP were realized. The rest 36% of the authorities did not mention any thing (see table 2.9).

9. Thirty percent of the authorities mentioned that changes in the VDP helped achieve the objectives and such changes increased local co-operation and participation. In most of the cases changes in the VDP increased the size of the project, but it was able to fulfil the changing aspirations and felt-needs of the people (see table 2.10).
10. Changes in the VDP were mainly associated with the changes in national policy and plan. Further the changes in the VDP were associated with the change in the policy of co-operating friendly countries (see table 2.11).
11. In selecting the projects villagers were consulted to present their views about the utility of the programmes to be undertaken and the priority was given to those projects that would meet the local needs (see table 2.12). This led to increased people's participation and co-operation.
12. According to the authorities the co-operation of the local people in the VDP was significant (see table 2.13). They helped the VDP by contributing voluntary labour services. Villagers also took part in formulating programmes and collecting necessary materials such as stone, sand etc.
13. In order to increase people's participation in development works different things were introduced at different places. Somewhere it was done through the local leaders. But in other places it was done by introducing new programmes, by training local people, by

advertisement, by contribution, and by organizing committees (see table 2.14).

14. Under agricultural extension programme demonstration of agronomy, horticultural products and livestock farming were the main activities. But among those activities demonstration of agricultural products and inputs (including chemical fertilizer, tools, seeds etc.) were successful and effective (see table 2.15).
15. The success of the agricultural extension programme lay on the fact that those things were the felt needs of the villagers. It was directly related to the income of the farmers. Further, attractive incentives were provided to the farmers through the subsidy system (distribution of subsidized fertilizer). The initiation of the VDWs and the co-operation of the villagers were other factors for the success of above programmes (see table 2.16). But no significant causes for the failure of agriculture extension programme were found. However some authorities (only 12%) were of the opinion that the failure of agriculture extension programme lay on the life of the VDP. The life of the VDP was so short that it could not achieve any significant thing. Further, no follow-up study and evaluation was done. Therefore, it is very hard to point out the causes of failure.
16. As far as people's participation in the implementation of the VDP is concerned 68% of the authorities gave positive answer. The rest were of the opinion that the people's participation was not satisfactory (see table 2.17).
17. Regarding the degree of people's participation the picture is not much encouraging. 36% of the authorities mentioned that the participation was moderate. Their judgement was based upon the villagers contribution of voluntary services to the development

works. But around 50% of the total population were not willing to contribute voluntary labour services to the development works. Further some authorities expressed villager's attitude in terms of the statement: "First apathy, then sympathy and lastly co-operation". However, 32% of the authorities were of the opinion that the degree of participation was directly related to the nature of the project (see table 2.18). If the programmes were related to the felt needs of the villagers the degree of participation would be high, otherwise it would be low.

18. In order to increase the level of participation and degree of co-operation of the villagers, 60% of the authorities expressed the opinion that the people were influenced through different respectable figures of the society and through the incentive programmes (such as the distribution of cigarettes, tea etc.) VDWs taught the villagers that the programme was good for their society and hence they were asked to contribute voluntary labour services. The rest 40% of the authorities expressed that the villagers were motivated through different means such as demonstrations, advertisements and post rings (see table 2.19).
19. According to the authorities, lack of new materials, absence of central guidance, control and supervision were the important problems in implementing the VDP in Nepal (see table 1.20).
20. Eighty percent of the authorities were of the opinion that the VDP was a timely programme (see table 2.21). These authorities also expressed that if they did not work for the benefit of the people, especially for the villagers, no one would allow them to stay in their places. Education, agricultural development, provision of health facilities to the rural people and the creation of basic infrastructure in the rural areas were the timely and appropriate objectives of the VDP. But the rest 20% of the authorities were indifferent.

3.3 Trainees

Besides household survey and interview with the authorities responsible for implementing the VDP in Nepal, a survey was also carried out in order to know the idea of the workers. Under the VDP those workers were the key figures and their ideas about the different aspects of the programmes are expressed in the following paragraphs:

1. Ninety two percent of the VDWs reported that the feeling of national and village development was the main factor to draw them to the training centres. But the rest 8% did not feel the above factor as an important cause of their interest on training. The second important factor to attract VDWs to take training was the job opportunity. 54% of the VDWs responded that they were interested in job and at that time the VDP was the main hunting area. But training was essential for getting employment in the VDP and as a result of which VDWs were forced to take training on village development. However the remaining 46% of the VDWs did not consider this as a factor to attract them to the training centres (see table 3.1).
2. The sample VDWs were trained either in Kathmandu (Tribhuvan Gram Bikash Prashikshan, Jawalakhel and Putali Baghaincha, Singha Durbar) or in Rural Institute, Rampur, Chitwan or in Birgunj or in Nepalgunj or in Biratnagar. It was found that 69% of the VDWs were trained in Rampur and the rest in other places. 31% of the VDWs were trained at the places (see table 3.2).

Courses were designed in such a way that the trainees would get a basic knowledge on all the aspects of village development. Also two regular courses ("Refresher" and "Village Development") were simultaneously conducted in Rampur and 46% of the total VDWs took that courses. Such courses would provide

general knowledge necessary for the village development. The rest took courses on agricultural development (specially the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers etc.), livestock, veterinary, education, health, cottage industry etc. (see table 3.3).

Sixty two percent and 15% of the total respondents took 15 months' and 6 months' training respectively. Another 8% took 9 months' training and still another 8% took one year training on village development. Then the rest took three month training (see table 3.3).

3. Ninety two percent of the VDWs were quite satisfied with the contents of courses. Regarding the causes of satisfaction 46%, 22%, 15% and 8% of the total VDWs reported that the programme was good for the village development, it was related to the agricultural development, it was designed to provide practical knowledge and it was effective in training the villagers, respectively. But the rest 8% of the total VDWs could not explain the causes of satisfaction properly (see table 3.4).
4. As far as the criterion in selecting workers is concerned, educational qualification of the candidate was given highest weight. In the second place importance was given to the age and their interest in village development (see table 3.5).
5. Seventy seven percent of the total VDWs reported that they were assigned shortly after the completion of their training. But 23% of the VDWs were assigned only after one year (see table 3.6).
6. Table 3.7 shows that most of the VDWs were assigned for more than one development activity. In addition to some activities such as teaching, management of demonstration programmes, largest number i.e. 69% of the total VDWs were regularly engaged in

agricultural sector. Here the agricultural sector includes extension programme, livestock development, veterinary, construction of canal, training farmers and introduction of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and tools. Similarly 46% of the VDWs were engaged in teaching also. The other important activities of VDWs were to manage demonstration programmes and to provide health services to the villagers (see table 3.7).

7. Highest proportion i.e. 46% of the total VDWs contributed voluntary labour services together with the villagers. Another 30% of the workers participated in farming (some of them managed a separate demonstration farms also). Similarly 16% of them were engaged in activities that would directly affect the consciousness and thinking of the villagers. These activities include helping villagers in their domestic affairs and teaching farmers. However 8% of the total respondents reported that they did not contribute much (see table 3.8).
8. Regarding the use of training and skills of VDWs in actual practice, 69% of them reported that they were able to use their knowledge in practical works and the rest 31% mentioned that the training was not much useful. The former group of workers mentioned that their training was useful in agricultural development, livestock farming and demonstration programmes (see table 3.9).
- 9-10. As far as the level of co-operation of the villagers in development works and the level of receptiveness of new thinkings and skills are concerned the picture seems to be satisfactory, 31% of the VDWs expressed that both, the level of co-operation of the villagers and the level of receptiveness of new thinkings and skills were excellent. Similarly 69% VDWs reported that the above levels were good (see table 3.10).

11. According to VDWs all the villagers realized that the programme was good for the development of their villages. 62%, 23% and 15% of the VDWs respectively reported that the programmes were for the benefit of their society, for their individual benefits and for the benefits of their future generations (see table 3.11).
12. As far as the relationship between the VDWs and the villagers is concerned, all the workers expressed that they had good relation with the villagers. 46% of the total VDWs were unable to explain the causes of their relation with the villagers. They simply expressed that if they did not have good relationship with the local people the villagers would not allow them to stay in their villages. However, 38% of the VDWs mentioned that they followed the behaviour of the villagers to survive. Others mentioned that the good relationship was maintained through interactions (see table 3.12).
13. Seventy seven percent of the VDWs were of the opinion that there was two way traffic between the experiences of the villagers and the VDWs. 47% of them mentioned that they learnt practical knowledge on farming from the villagers. Another 30% reported that they learned new language and culture. However 23% of the VDWs were of the opinion that they did not learn new things from the villagers (see table 3.13).
14. Though many things were done to increase the level of people's participation in development works but only training, teaching and demonstration programmes were found to be significant. 62% of the total VDWs mentioned that they were able to motivate people through the above programmes. But the rest of the VDWs followed advertisement postering, introduction of an appropriate programmes and organizing different committees for development works to increase the level of people participation (see table 3.14).

15. Regarding the nature and level of help from the authorities to the workers in development works, 85% of the VDWs gave positive answer. 55% of the VDWs expressed that the authorities provided them with necessary help in solving problems (in selecting programmes, selecting site, time and size of the projects). Another 30% mentioned that the authorities provided them with necessary raw materials and guidance for the projects. However a minority i.e. 15% of the total VDWs had some grudge with the authorities. According to those workers the help and co-operation of the authorities were mentioned only in the paper and not in action (see table 3.15).

16. Forty six percent of the VDWs expressed that they had good opportunity for promotion and another 46% were indifferent. But 8% reported that they did not have any prospects for future (see table 3.16).

17. As far as the establishment of co-operative society under the VDP is concerned 77% of the total VDWs gave positive answer. But 23% reported that no co-operative society was established under the above programme. The main activity of the co-operative society was to distribute modern agricultural inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and tools. Those inputs were distributed to increase the agricultural production. The second important activity of the co-operative society was to arouse the consciousness of the villagers, to develop the sense of community feeling and common interest. But the management of credit facilities to the villagers, management of necessary inputs for the development of cottage industries and management of agricultural markets were less important activities of the society (see table 3.17).

4. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Organizational Structure

With the dawn of democracy in Nepal the need of economic development was also urgently felt. The Rana Regime stood not only as the symbol of political suppression but also as the epitome of economic exploitation of the people. The political movement in Nepal, hence naturally, aimed at the sharing of political power as well as the establishment of an egalitarian society where economic justice is assured. In this context the Village Development Project could be taken as an inauguration of a well thought out programme for the economic development of the country. It is the first systematic and well-planned effort at the rural development in the country.

With the launching of the Marshall Plan in 1948 the USA was opening its frontiers to promote the ideals of democracy through economic aid and mutual co-operation. This American venture in the postwar world to find areas where the foundation of democracy could be consolidated through mutual efforts at economic reconstruction found its way in Nepal too which had just ushered into democratic way of governance in 1951.

Nepal is a land of villages. The economic advancement of the country essentially depends upon the improvement in the condition of the villagers. Hence this Nepal-American joint venture fixed up its attention on the rural development of the country. The rural development programme envisaged important aspects of the economy which touched upon the need of the village people. The programme tried to be as comprehensive as possible. It covered wide range of area such as, agricultural extension programme, horticulture, livestock, entomology, veterinaries, education, health, cottage industries, irrigation,

drinking water, fisheries, bee-keeping, training at different levels, construction of roads, bridges, etc.

Any programme, for its successful implementation demands the arrangement of an active and effective administrative mechanism. Without an efficient administrative apparatus any programme however beautiful it may look becomes simply a showpiece. The Tribhuvan Village Development Project had visualized the need of a strong administration to yield the desired result. It had provided a systematically structured administrative hierarchy so that the proclaimed purposes of the programme could be attained. The details of the programme were selected, scrutinized, sorted and supervised by the administrative agencies at different levels.

The Ministry of Planning and Development was provided in the centre. It was headed by a Minister with a Secretary under him as his assistant who, as an administrator was, for all practical purposes, almost a final authority. The Minister being a political representative had a predominant say in the formulation of the plan. But the Secretary, belonging to the regular cadre of the civil service, on the strength of his experience based upon the continuity of service served as the steering wheel in shaping the plan and programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry was entrusted with the authority of final endorsement of any plan or programme which fell within the scope of the Ministry. All issues which were considered to be of national importance were finally decided by the Ministry.

Under the Ministry there was the Village Development Department. It was jointly sponsored by Nepali and American co-ordinators. At the directorate level a Community Development Board was also provided which was, more or less, autonomous. The Secretary of the Ministry of Development was the Chairman of the Board, and the Director

being its Member-cum-Secretary. "The Village Development Project was a multi-dimensional scheme embracing many branches of the Government activity." The Community Development Programme can, in no circumstances, be considered as the sole responsibility of any department of the Government."¹

The directors of the technical departments which were related to the Village Development Programme were made its members. The representatives of the Aid Missions served as advisors on the board. The board was the most important part of the entire administrative mechanism invented for the formulation as well as the implementation of the village development programmes. The board was the real governing body. It was entrusted with the task of making policies, co-ordinating different agencies, and also evaluating the performance of the programme. Very little was left outside the purview of the board. Most of the administrative issues were also considered and decided by it.

The programme found it convenient to make three geographical divisions of the entire nation. The country was divided into 32 districts for administrative purposes. Each division approximately covered 11 districts. For the easy coverage of the entire nation by the programme thus three divisional headquarters were created. Each district was headed by a Bada Hakim (District Governor) who was the Chief Administrator in the District. He was the agent of the Home Ministry, with his responsibility fixed in the parental body in the centre. He was primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order within the area of his jurisdiction. The new programme placed the responsibility of rural development on the shoulders of the

1 A Review of the Community Development Programme in Nepal, Page 23, Tara Dev Bhattarai, 2033 - Published by Central Panchayat Training Institute Research Division, Lalitpur, Jawalakhel.

Bada Hakim. A District Development Committee was provided in each district under the Chairmanship of the the Bada Hakim. The Committee included the members of Parliament from the districts, representatives of different district level development departments, block development officers and a couple of non-official representatives of wider social status in the district. Thus the District Development Committee could be seen as confluence of the government representation and people's representatives. Of the important functions of the committee were to coordinate the functions of different departments of the government, supervise and evaluate rural development programme. It was also to frame annual or ad hoc plan for the development of its area. Each district covered one or more blocks within its jurisdiction, depending upon the size of the area and the population. It also scrutinized the plan submitted by the block and decided on its feasibility. It was also empowered to grant financial assistance to the small local self-help projects of public works nature.

Under each district there was one or more blocks. The number of blocks under each district depended on the size of the area and population of the district. The village development centres were established with a view to accelerating the pace of development in the villages. They were considered the mainstay of the rural development programme in the country. It was the primary operational unit of the administrative pyramid of the community development organization. There were no hard and fast rules about the area to be covered by each block. By and large, however, each block embraced about 100 villages and 60-80 thousand people. The village development blocks which were originally known as village development centres were established only in a few places. At the initial stages these centres were manned by Americans as managers and Nepalese as co-managers. The United States Operation Mission provided salary even for the Nepali co-managers. But this arrangement could not continue long, and the centres were put under the management of Nepali District Officers appointed by the

Government of Nepal. The officer was assisted by a team of secretarial staff, accountants, typists and some junior level technical guidance personnel in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, health, and youth programme. But the other officials retained their service in their respective departments. The block development officer was required to work with the help and active support of the village development workers and a few female workers. There was also a supervisor for every 10 village workers. The Nepali officers, in the absence of sound training and mature experience could not prove themselves to be effective, and could not come up to the mark. In this kind of situation, naturally, the American Advisors' role was predominant.

India got into the Village Development Project of Nepal in 1958. With the incorporation of India in the programme the Village Development Centres were named - Village Development Blocks, and its office Block Development Office. Hence after the Chief of this office came to be known as Block Development Officer. A Block Advisory Committee was also instituted on the Indian pattern in order to advise and help the Block Development Office. It consisted of the Block Development Officer, specialists and social workers. There was the outflow of resources into the India-managed blocks which helped accentuate the activities of the Block Development Office. A team of Indian Advisors in the field of agriculture, health, social education, animal husbandry, cooperatives was also provided for the block. The Indian Advisors, because of better training, long standing experience, superior status could manage to establish their domination over their Nepalese counterparts in planning and implementing the programme at the block level. With the distinct influence of the Indian Advisors in the activities of rural development the Nepalese Officers were receded to the background. For all practical purposes the Village Development Blocks presented a look of India-managed blocks. Under each block office there were 16 village development workers and 4 female

workers. Their primary duty was to serve as effective liaison between the village people and the administration above.

The village development worker stood at the lowest rung of the administrative hierarchy of the rural development programme of Nepal. One VDW. had 10-12 villages covering approximately 500 families. Though, standing at the bottom of the entire administrative structure, he has to serve as the stimulator, the catalyst and spark plug "²..... He had to undergo a short course of training before joining his job. The ideas, feelings and felt-need of the village people were transmitted by him to the block, district, division, reaching sometimes up to the centre. It was he who freely mingled with the villagers, tried to understand their psychology, aspiration and requirements. He awakened interests among the villagers in the development works and was also to kindle the fire of inspiration. The success of development programme primarily depended upon the degree of public support. The responsibility of evoking the active support of the rural people fell on the head of the VDWs. Planning for rural development was not possible unless the felt-need of the village people was identified. And the VDWs served as the bridge between the desire of the rural people and the design of the planners. It was through him that the two-way flow of communication was made possible.

At the village level the VDW was assisted by a voluntarily constituted Village Improvement Committee and Youth Clubs. The VIC consisted of, VDW and Female Worker aside, some local influential people and generally held its meeting in the local school. The participation of the Youth, emphasised at the early stage of the programme, was later replaced by the support of the Bhajan Mandal (a voluntary group of elderly people meeting in the evening for

2 "A Review of the Community Development in Nepal" Page 38, by Tara Dev Bhattarai.

religious prayers), with the entry of India in the programme. The development of this trend also sufficiently cast the reflection of the Indian influence on the programme.

Just before India joined the Village Development Programme as an aid-giver the inter-department village development board at the national level was set up under the chairmanship of the Minister for Development in 1958. The expansion of Indian aid was a distinct demonstration of her interest in the development programme of Nepal. A separate District Development Board under the chairmanship of Bada Hakim was instituted in the district. The Nepali Congress which had come into power after the victory at the polls made political appointment of the District Development Officer. The name of the national board itself was changed to Tribhuvan Village and District Development Board and the department assumed the name of Tribhuvan Village and District Development Department. The Indian advisors attended the meetings of the national board and fixed up their attention on the issues relating to the programme in the India-aided blocks and districts. The declining interest of the Americans could be seen in their occasional attending of the meeting of the board. The Americans and the Indians did not find common meeting ground so far the perspectives and planning for the rural development were concerned. "The duality of approach" of the two donor countries created a kind of awkward situation in the programme which had led the USA to brood on 'orderly withdrawal' from the programme. But the dismissal of parliamentary government in December, 1960, generated strains in Indo-Nepal relations. And the introduction of Panchayat system of government with its pyramidal structure standing from the Village Panchayat to District Panchayat, Zonal Assembly with its culmination into the National Panchayat brought about a major transformation not only in political area but also in the matters of economic development. The local panchayats have been made the mainspring of rural development. The total change in the national landscape of Nepal had made India somehow uneasy which ultimately led to its ultimate exit and the programme came to a stop.

4.2 Training Programme

The Village Development Programme was launched in Nepal with a view to ameliorating the condition of the village life in the country. The programme was ambitious in the sense that it touched upon all the important aspects of the rural life in the nation. But it hardly need to be emphasised that in a developing country like Nepal where almost everything is to be started from a scratch any programme for its successful implementation stipulates an army of trained personnel. The history of education specially higher education is not long in Nepal. The Village Development Programme which aimed at the development of rural life of Nepal in its entirety envisaged a training programme for producing multipurpose workers. The training programme was designed in such a way as to manufacture workers who could help the village people uplift the standard of their economic life, and also to generate a feeling of self-help. It is rightly said that a good training takes the place of much order giving.

The Training Programme was primarily focused on imparting basic knowledge of agriculture. It emphasised the need of producing more food which was a sine quo non for raising the standard of living of the people. It also dwelt upon the fundamental principles of rural sociology and psychology. Elementary instructions in health and sanitation were also given under the programme. The motto of the entire training programme was to prepare 'contact man' whose primary duty was to mingle with the village people spontaneously and also to serve as a medium for the supply of available assistance to the village people. Teaching in Nepal is usually confined to the theoretical proposition within the four walls of the class room. It has very little to do with the practical life. Hence the training programme was prepared in such a way as to yield maximum practical utility. It stressed on the need of demonstration programme in its curriculum. "The

purpose is not to take the place of college training but to fill a gap that colleges cannot fill for many years in Nepal".^{1/}

The trainees were required under the Training Programme to receive instructions in multifarious matters relating to farming. It sought to produce good, competent and self-reliant farmer. Under the prescribed syllabus instructions were imparted in agronomy, horticulture, youth organization, irrigation extension methods, livestock and poultry disease, livestock and poultry improvement, health and sanitation, vegetable culture, entomology plant pathology, literacy and social service, etc. The course also included two days of practical work in villages each week.

The training schools in Kathmandu and Birgunj operated in old rented Rana palaces. And a training school was also established in Nepalgunj which operated for one year. Later on it converted itself into a rural institute. The huge buildings which had housed training schools provided not only enough space for imparting instructors but also for practical works relating to farming. The training was designed to feed necessary manpower for the successful implementation of the Village Development Project. The Training Programme did not attract the people from the sophisticated society of the urban areas. It was started in a crude and coarse form through the recruitment of young men from the rural areas who were prepared to work with their bodily labour. The aspirants for training were required to understand only the three Rs. i.e., Reading, Writing, and simple Arithmetic. At the initial stage of the training it ran only for a period of four months which was later stretched to a course of 12 months. And most of the recruits for the training were later on from among those who had their educational background in high school.

^{1/} Harold L. Dusenberry, Chief Advisor Village Development Services, USOM, Nepal in "six years of village development in Nepal, page 7".

In course of time there was not only quantitative but also qualitative improvement in the training programme. The number of staff with more experience and better educational qualifications was also enlarged. It naturally helped improve the quality of instruction.

For the successful implementation of the Village Development Programme the need of skilled and trained women workers was also keenly felt. Hence in 1954 a decision was taken to initiate a Training Programme for women in Village Development. Consequently five women received training outside Nepal in 1955 in order to staff the training school. The Government of Nepal and the Ford Foundation also signed an agreement to run a training school. Within the Cottage Industry compound a government building was remodeled to house the training school. In September, 1956 the school was inaugurated with 32 women trainees. This training programme was assisted by the USOM with an American Home Economics Advisor whose active co-operation proved to be of considerable help to the successful running of the programme.

The training period ran for a span of one year. The course of study included food, clothing, home management, gardening, and poultry, etc. The main aim of the Training Programme was to provide necessary skill for the trainees to lead a life of self-reliance who in turn to impart the same to the people of the villages where they were assigned. The programme, on the one hand, aimed at generating a strong sense of self-confidence and self-reliance, and on the other it tried to destroy the notion of disparity between the rural and the urban life through the systematic upgrading of the life of the rural people.

The Training Programme was staffed by the graduates in different branches of knowledge, such as agriculture, education, social science, etc. Instructors in health were borrowed from the Department of Health. An arrangement was also made to send one or two staff members to the USA each year for higher training. And two or three of them were also

to be sent to the third country each year for the same purpose. Demonstration Training Conference, Refresher Course, Youth Officers Training, and Social Organizations Training Course were also arranged to make the personnel in different fields relating to the Village Development Programme more up to date and enlightened. And the arrangement of periodic conferences of the officials and workers, provisions of on the job training, arrangement of orientation to the officials and workers helped enhance efficiency in their working through the sharing of their experiences and knowledge.

4.3 People's Participation

The role of the people in the governance of the nation has come to the fore in Nepal only after the revolution of 1950-51. Before the revolution the people were virtually non-existent so far the management of state affairs was concerned. And the government was well absorbed in the law and order problems having practically nothing to do with development works. As a matter of fact the notion of development had accompanied the dawn of democracy in the country. With the realization of the importance of the people in the political arena, their cooperation has been recognized equally imperative for the successful implementation of any economic programme.

The Village Development Project, the first concerted and systematic governmental effort at an all round advancement of the rural life in Nepal had tried utmost to incorporate public co-operation as well as mass participation in the working on different projects. Plans are to be formulated in response to the felt-need of the people for their successful implementation.

The real need of the people can be identified only when the people genuinely feel that they are honestly meant for their welfare. The planners cannot hit on the pressing need of the people if they fail to evoke spontaneous and

sincere response of the people. "We cannot bring the people to a few major points for participation in these programmes. The programmes must be taken to them."^{2/} The active co-operation of the people is essential for the formulation of any plan meant for the amelioration of the general condition of the people.

The participation of the people becomes easy and smooth only when they are awakened to the importance of the project in their area. The level of consciousness among the people is to be uplifted in order to make them understand the importance of the plans and programmes which seek their betterment. New methods and subtle techniques which would be familiar with them, are to be adopted in order to instill a sense of self confidence among the tradition-ridden people of the rural areas. With the exposure to new ideas the people have started to learn not to wait but to demand more and more things from the government. The increasing demand of the people cannot be met unless they are taught to learn that self-help is the best way to achievement.

In a developing country like Nepal development is afflicted with many kinds of problems. The increasing demand of the people can hardly be fulfilled by the government with the scarce and limited resources. Of course, the people generally look upon the government as the 'doer'. And the government is required to play a leading role in the developmental works. In a society where parochialism is prevalent and inertia is rampant the 'thrust' is to be given by the government. But the action of the government unless supported by the people cannot deliver the goods as desired. "To dovetail government efforts with people's effort, then, requires that at the local level, some portion of resource mobilization must be the responsibility of those who hope

^{2/} Guidelines to the Decentralization of Government functions. November, 1965, page 3, Ministry of Panchayat and Ministry of Economic Planned, HMG/Nepal.

to benefit from the project."*

The need of the hour is not only development but speedy and rapid development. Any developmental project not based upon active public support tends to encourage bureaucratic bungling and managerial malpractice. The speedy and smooth execution of developmental plan demands the active involvement of the local people. Unless a strong sense is generated among the people that they are the real beneficiary of all that is being done in the name of development mass participation is unthinkable. Hence the voluntary association of all the people through their representatives at different levels is imperative for their spontaneous support for the implementation of the plans. Coercive methods, at best, could snatch only temporary co-operation. Launching of development works must be based upon the ordering of priorities indicated by the need of the people. Any failure in harping on the felt-need of the people may result into mass frustration. The enormous need of the people in modern times cannot be fulfilled by bureaucratic management alone, however, efficient it might be. Rather there is the perpetual danger of delay in working if the people remain indifferent and apathic. Hence stimulation of the entire society must constitute an integral part of any development programme.

The Village Development Project had strongly visualised that without an active and massive support of the people the aims and objectives enshrined in the plan could not be achieved. Hence it had incorporated the people in general, and their representatives in particular, at all levels in the working of the project. A District Development Committee consisting of the members of Parliament from the district, non-official representatives of wider social status, apart from the different officials of the district was provided. The Committee was

* Prakash Chandra Lohini in "People's Participation in Development" Page 31 (Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, July, 1978).

concerned with the formulation of annual and ad hoc plan and also co-ordinating the works of different departments. At the block level a Block Advisory Committee comprising people's representatives was also provided. At the grass root level Village Improvement Committee with a representation of the people was instituted. The support of the people was secured through other agencies such as Youth Clubs, Bhajan Mandal, etc. The Development Worker and Village Development Female Worker were required to play the most effective role in the entire programme. They were so to say the 'agent of change'.

4.4 Role of Foreign Advisors

The Village Development Project is a foreign aided programme in Nepal. In the beginning of the Project it was a bilateral concern of Nepal and the USA. Though ultimate decision was taken by the Government of Nepal plans and programmes were formulated by a committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of Nepal and the USOM. At the central level a Chief Advisor was provided by the USOM. The Chief Advisor through the medium of counselling had a say in the formulation of the plan and the programme. He was also to co-ordinate the basic principles of the aid programme of the US Government with the policy of the Government of Nepal and also the need of the Nepalese people. There was also a Deputy Chief Advisor to assist the Chief Advisor and also to work for him in his absence.

At the zonal level also the USOM provided an advisor. At the district level there was one advisor for each two Development Blocks. It was considered that the suggestions of the advisors with their station in the actual field where the projects were executed were punctuated more with pragmatic value than with theoretical knowledge. With the entry of the Ford Foundation and the Indian Aid Mission into the programme the number of foreign advisors naturally increased. And

the Indian advisors were also included in the Committees of the Project at different levels.

The primary function of the foreign advisors was limited to submitting suggestions to make the project more effective and fruitful. However, because of their superior educational background, better experiences, and wider knowledge in the field they naturally exercised tremendous influence on the formulation as well as the implementation of the project.

The USOM also provided an advisor for running the Training School. Since the advisor was a man of sound knowledge and wide experience in the area the curriculum as well as the conduct of classes were highly influenced by his ideas. In a developing country like Nepal where there is the acute shortage of technical skill, the counselling of foreign advisors helped widen the outlook of the plan and policy makers of Nepal and also in yielding the benefit from the project in greater measure.

5. EVALUATION AND COMMENT

5.1 Achievements

1. The VDP was the first national commitment with political will, determination and drive, to push development efforts into rural areas in a planned and organised way, backed by USOM (Now USAID) and, later on IAM technical, training and material support. As the villagers did not have any pre-conceived ideas about the planned rural development programme, the VDP could be launched with a clean slate with faith and mission for the eradication of the poverty and backwardness on the principles of 'community orientation, minimum state intervention, mass participation, self-reliance, non-specialization, pooling of local resources and service to the people'. In the beginning, the villagers seemed shy and indifferent but when they started testing results they became receptive and co-operative to the VDP. In the words of one of the officials interviewed, the villagers showed, 'first apathy, then sympathy and ultimately co-operation'.

2. The ten years experience of the VDP amply demonstrated that it was possible to mobilise the local resources and motivate the villagers to volunteer their time, energy and efforts for rural upliftment, provided they were assured and confident that their time spent and efforts made would be of value to themselves and their community. Wherever such an atmosphere of self-rewarding could be created, the response to and participation in the VDP from the local populace was more spontaneous and maximum. Much depended on the attitudinal and behavioural aspects of the VDPs and the junior technical staff working at the grass root levels.

3. Much of the success of the VDP in all its stages depended on the participation and involvement in the project of the village traditional leaders like local religious and caste leaders, primary

school teachers and the big land holders. These were the indigenous leaders and the local opinion moulders. They constituted the local power structure and the much needed leadership pool. The government agencies and the VDWs were well aware of this fact, and they were trained in that way also. So they used to first approach these local leaders, motivate them to identify themselves with the project and win them over to the programme. The degree of success and failure of the VDP was in proportion to the support and the approval of the project by this segment of the rural people. For the first time in the history of Nepal, Government officials and the villagers sat together on an equal footing, discussed the village problems, and tried to find out their solutions in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation. Thus the villagers were assured that the officials were there not as police and tax-collectors, but as their helpers and guides. This had a great impact on the positive attitude of the villagers towards the project.

4. The VDP opened new channels of contact and communication amongst the villagers themselves and between the villagers and the government agencies. It brought the villagers to a state of association out of isolation. The government agencies percolated down to the villages with concrete programme and the villagers started pushing up their demands and needs up to the centre. Thus the two way communication started with the exchange of experiences, knowledge, skills, languages and cultures, each enriching the other. The villagers were not only at the receiving end of the change process but were also changing the methods and contents of the change process itself. This process brought the villagers to the main stream of the national life and thus generated amongst them a sense of national identity, eager to improve their quality of life. This change process also aroused their social consciousness, broadened their mental outlook and brought about social mobility.

5. The VDP was the first joint venture initiated by the government of Nepal in cooperation with the USOM (now USAID), later on with IAM also, with a new sense of priority, a new style of approach and operation, and a new test and interest to achieve the commonly accepted goals. Once the policy and the programme were accepted at the decision making level, there was larger autonomy and less interference at the operation level. The autonomous character of the VDP gave it a new thrust and aroused a sense of initiative and responsibility among the government officials and VDWs. Departures from accepted programmes were few and far between. Changes and modifications were mostly made in the original programme during the implementation period at the request of the villagers, Village Improvement Committees and the District Development Boards and on the initiative of the officials in the field on practical experiences to make the programme more meaningful and needs oriented.

6. The VDP seemed to have varying degrees of impact and influences on different population groups, sub-groups and the communities depending on their socio-cultural characteristics. Regional variations were also equally note-worthy. The project had been found more successful in hilly districts than in Terai and more in eastern regions than in western regions as the survey findings show. The reason being that in hilly districts live the ex-army men, exposed to new ideas, innovations and challenges. Life in the hilly areas was harder and arable land fewer than in Terai. The distance and the communication and transport facilities of the project areas from the centre had its impact on the degree of success and failure of the project, because it facilitated the quicker supply of materials and equipment and made the frequent visits of and directions and supervisions from the administrators and specialists easier. The VDP had tangible results in certain fields, as for example, construction of trails and bridges in Jumla, vegetable farming in Dhankuta, and Palpa, construction of wells, conduits and canals in Terai, drinking water supplies in Northern Palpa and above all,

the project was very much successful in the fields of agriculture, mass education and health services. These were contributory to production and the bettering of life in villages. Cottage industries and promotion of local craftsmanships were not so successful because of the lack of necessary raw materials, skills and marketing facilities. Thus the non-farm classes did not benefit out of this project so much except indirectly.

7. Frequent changes of government and the transfers of officials at the centre used to create periodic set-backs in the operation of the VDP, which also hampered the development of the institutional frame work at the district and village levels. However, because the project was highly decentralised with co-ordinated and integrated approach based on the delegation of power and authority, passing from the higher levels to the lower ones, it continued to operate with its own zigzag way. Thus VDWs, who were the agents of change, instruments of development and the carriers of the new ideas, methods and techniques at the grass root level, were the most important links in the whole chain of the VDP. The change of government or of personnel at the top did not affect them and their workers much. It was perhaps because of this fact that the performances in the VDP sector during the First Five Year Plan (1956-61) were no less satisfactory as shown in the previous pages.

8. One positive aspect of the VDP was that when this project was terminated at the end of 1962 as a result of the change over of the government from Parliamentary Democracy to Panchayat Democracy, and the Panchayat Development Programme replaced the VDP, the transfer was quite smooth because there were highly motivated, well-trained and experienced administrative and technical staff of various levels and a band of village level workers, males and females, leftover to take up the new challenge. So the gap created by the changeover could be easily and quickly filled up by this trained manpower. Officials,

specialists trainers and trainees associated with the VDP are still holding key posts in the different parts of the country.

5.2 Constraints

The Village Development Project jointly sponsored by the Government of Nepal and US Government under the US Aid Programme fundamentally aimed at the reconstruction of the rural life in Nepal. It intended to upgrade the life of the people in the village with the maximum degree of their participation. The main motto behind the entire project was to motivate the people in making them realize that the primary responsibility for their development rested on their shoulders. It was by no means an easy task in view of the fact that the people of Nepal were just awakened after a long slumber under the thralldom of the century old Rana oligarchy. Nepal had just entered into an era of democracy after the successful revolution of 1950-51 under the inspiring leadership of the late King Tribhuvan. Democracy demands the prominent role of the populace not only in the mechanism of governance but also in the process of developmental functioning. "The impulse of democracy is to make government less powerful and more active, to increase its function, and to decrease its authority".¹ The change in the political landscape of Nepal brought about by the revolution of 1950-51 had enhanced the expectation of the people beyond measure. They learnt to take the government as the patron who would provide all the comforts of life. To formulate any policy based on the assumption that the people would play a major role in a society stepped into illiteracy and ignorance would be a rash conclusion. The project was started at a time when there was practically no firmly footed institution to secure public co-operation. Hence it could not evoke enthusiastic response from the people in ample measure.

¹ Michel J. Crosier, Samuel P. Huntington, Joji Watanuke.
"Crisis of Democracy" New York, University Press 1975, p. 64.

The project was a multidimensional exercise in the direction of the nation's development. It was so designed as to serve as a sort of prelude to the reconstruction of the rural life in Nepal. It covered a wide range of activities. Through the projection of its multifarious activities under the programme it aroused the expectation of the people. The project came to the people in the form of an assurance that it would promise to meet the basic need in their village life. But the shortage of fund and the scarcity of resources compelled the people to realize that development was a painful process of gradualism. The rising expectation and the surging enthusiasm of the initial stage were dampened by the multiple obstacles in the implementation of the project. In view of the limited resources the priorities should have been well ordered in keeping with the felt-need of the people. It seems before the finalization of the project the local people were not well consulted nor the need of the concerned areas was thoroughly scrutinized. Moreover, in the absence of a well-planned publicity of the project the people in the project area could not develop proper perspective about the entire programme.

Since the project was operated in the interiors of the rural areas the difficulties in the accessibilities were formidable. Motorable roads were not available; air services were non-existent. In the absence of the availability of easy transportation it was the rigorous exercise of trekking which took the people to the project areas. The non availability of transportation facilities naturally caused difficulties in the supply of necessary materials required for the successful functioning of the project. Nay, it even discouraged the frequency of visits of the personnel associated with the project to and from the centre. In a society where consciousness lies at the bottom constant prompting from the above is imperative for effective working. The lessening of supervisory capability and the yawning of communication gap could be accounted, to some extent, for the delay and deficiency in the working of the project.

The programme for rural reconstruction was launched at a time when there were practically no legally instituted people's representative bodies. The project had presumed public co-operation at different levels. It had conceived that community development must be the concern of the entire society. The participation of the people was made an essential ingredient in the formulation as well as in the implementation of the plans and policies. At different levels committees were set-up in order to incorporate the representatives of the people. But there were no broad-based representative bodies which could mobilize and secure the public support on a massive scale. The non-existence of truly representative organs pushed up the bureaucratic mechanism to the place of pride and prominence. It could not receive spontaneous response of the people in desired measure which was considered fundamental in the conduct of the project.

The Village Development Project did not delineate the picture of a master plan though it had nourished the ambition of a grand design of community welfare. It did not move in a distinct and definite course in the process of its working. Started as a joint venture of the Government of Nepal and the US Government it welcomed in course of time other allies such as the Ford Foundation and the Government of India into its fold. The joining of Ford Foundation did not affect much. But the admission of India to the project converted it into a triangular club pulling at times in different directions. The USOM and the Indian Aid Mission did not prescribe the same nostrum for the uplift of the village life in Nepal. The single most important factor which could be held responsible for the premature demise of the project was the crisscross of the USOM and the Indian Aid Mission.

The project also suffered from the shortage of trained skilled manpower. Since the project covered many aspects of community welfare it demanded numerous workers with sufficient training and skill to execute the operational functions of the project in different areas. Of

course, in order to supply the requisite technical hands a training programme was also conducted under the project. But the duration of the training was too short for imbibing the knowledge necessary for efficient working on the different aspects of the project relating to the rural uplift. It was of just four months which was later extended to a span of twelve months. With nothing to entice and appeal to the people from the urban areas the training programme was joined only by the people with rural and rustic background.

With the possession of the least ideas of modernization the trainees could hardly prove themselves competent to acquire the necessary skill within the limited period of the training. Consequently, it resulted into the manufacture of mediocre field workers who could be called 'jack of all but masters of none'. With less consideration for specialization and much stress on generalization the trainees went to the field who failed to be dynamic, decisive and determinate. They were designed to be the 'agent of change' as well as the 'contact man'. With certain degree of outlook about modernization which they acquired under the training the Village Development Workers and Women Workers could generate interest among the village people in development works to some extent. But with all the deficiencies and shortcomings they ceased to evoke inspiration among the local people. They could not attain success in projecting themselves as a rallying point. In this kind of situation naturally the officialdom was given the opportunity to play a domineering role. Contrary to the expectation the development continued to be the concern of the administration instead of the populace.

The Village Development Project which was focused on the collective good of the community life worked at places to confine the benefits from its operation to the propertied people placed in the higher echelon of the society. Theoretically, it is the negation of the concept of justice; and practically it is not merely the opposite

of the objectives of the project but also made the people to look at it with apathy and indifference. The luke warm attitude of the people towards the project was not the kind of thing which could prop it up for its sailing in full swing.

The Project was the first comprehensive national economic plan aiming at upgrading the standard of life in the rural regions of Nepal. Being the first major project of its kind it could not be claimed flawless. An objective and systematic assessment study of the project was not conducted during the period of its operation. In the absence of periodic appraisal of its working it was not possible to trace out the difference between the promise and the performance of the project. It allowed the weaknesses of the project to continue persistently. And the frequent changes in the project, sometimes unwarranted, also hampered its smooth and effective working.

5.3 Suggestions

Development programmes launched under the VDP did not provide benefits more judiciously for the people living in the villages at different levels of economic and social status. Upper level and privileged groups of villagers, who had greater urban contacts, were more benefited from the village development activities than the lower groups of under privileged and down trodden villagers. The concept that "the last man should be the first to benefit" did not play an important part in the field of development. The VDP would have been more effective and pervasive in distributing its benefits and radiating its beneficent effects, had the attention been focused more thoughtfully on formulating and implementing the programmes of village development.

Programmes launched for development under the VDP were characterised by such development activities as were scattered and extensive in nature. They touched only the fringe of complex village

problems. They were never penetrating enough to make the people feel that they were amply provided with visible material benefits. The project would have exerted more lasting and better effects on the people in the villages, had it continued long enough to sustain itself and been made integrated, and intensive in nature.

Efforts made by different departments to conduct the multipurpose programme of development were not so co-ordinated as needed and the supply-line was not so much strengthened as to deliver necessary materials to the site in time of need. Inter-departmental co-operation and co-ordination were very often scuttled mainly by both the mutual distrust prevailing among some officials and the increasing attempts of some inefficient officials to put other efficient officials into the shade. Beside other constraints, the development work would have been carried out more efficiently and delays and confusion easily avoided, had there been proper communication between different levels of administration and mutual understanding among the officials of different departments.

Training programmes were organised in the country at different institutes with a view to strengthening the project activities and running them more smoothly. Several persons were also sent outside the country for higher training and orientation. Efforts made during the period of operation of the VDP to increase the trained manpower were the first steps towards creating the matrix of different levels of trained manpower in Nepal. People trained at different levels in the country for the multipurpose programme of the VDP would have worked more effectively as active agents for accelerating the pace of development in the villages, if the duration of training had been made longer and courses of study wider and more comprehensive.

No substantial programmes of development, intended to provide economic and social benefits for poor farmers and landless agricultural

labourers, were launched under the VDP. Moreover, while formulating development programme sufficient emphasis was not found to be laid on the welfare of village women and youths who, though considered socially more dominated by men, were practically speaking the most important leverage in the rural society to help bring about transformation in the rural way of life. The VDP would have been more appealing and effective socially and economically, if it had concentrated more upon the prosperity and progress of poor farmers, landless labourers, village women and youths in launching the programmes of development.

No institutionalising mechanism with the responsibility of evaluating the VDP activities was evolved. Progress reports were presented in the periodical reviews. They were more achievement oriented. Causes of failure and suggestions of remedies were rarely mentioned in them. As the objective analysis and assessment of the performance of the VDP was lacking, corrective measures could not be adopted effectively during its operation. This lack not only restricted the process of operation from being more dynamic, but also deprived the present and future designers and executors of programme of the revealing lessons of past experience in development programmes. It is firmly believed that if evaluation reports had been prepared and compiled systematically, they would have helped a great deal not only in making a quantitative and qualitative assessment of progress made at the time of operation of the VDP and after, but also in providing necessary directions for the formulation and implementation of the present and future programmes of development in Nepal.

No successful efforts were made during the operation of the VDP to build legal institutions at district and village levels to conduct and supervise development activities in the rural areas. Most of the arrangements made to conduct the VDP were ad hoc. Moreover, no legally constituted agencies were created to take over the completed projects of development. Activities of the VDP would have been more

popular, lasting and memorable, if legally constituted bodies had been created in the rural areas to conduct, monitor and maintain the development works the VDP had undertaken.

With the introduction of panchayat system legally constituted institutions such as village and district panchayats - which have been playing a very important part even in mobilising local resources into productive pursuit and promoting economic and social development in the country, have been created. Had there been the programmes of development which were embarked upon under the VDP in the frame-work of panchayat system with its village and district panchayats for conducting and supervising the development works all over the country in their respective villages and districts, Nepal's rural development would have speeded up more rapidly. Unfortunately this did not occur at the time. When institutions were created and strengthened at village and district levels, the VDP was withdrawn from the development scene of Nepal.

The baseline survey was not made before the VDP was launched. Provision of research during its operation was not made. Information about the needs of villagers was gathered mainly from the officials working for the VDP and influential elite groups of villagers. On the basis of the information, most of the programmes were framed and designed. Therefore, understanding of rural problems was not sufficient; nor could it be said that the methods applied for the conduct of development work were more suitable. It is believed that the development programmes of the VDP could have been better and more programatic, if it had launched its programme only after making baseline survey of the rural areas.

After the withdrawal of the VDP different development programmes which had been under way were left unfinished. For the completion of the programmes, efforts were not coming forth from the officials, hardly had the VDP been withdrawn when the ad hoc committees organised for conducting the development works because almost defunct. The process of development initiated under the VDP was interrupted. This kind of

trend disheartened the villagers and created diffidence in them. If the development programmes started under the VDP had continued as they were, even after its withdrawal, the villagers would have been more assured of the fact that the withdrawal of the project or the changes in the arrangement of administration would not adversely affect their development programmes and nor would they leave them uncompleted.

5.4 Conclusion

The village development project was the first foreign aided project launched in Nepal with the object of providing benefits for a huge number of people living in the rural areas of both the Hills and the Terai. It was a new development movement set in motion with the technical and economic assistance of the United States of America.

The VDP was a multi-purpose project. Under the project different programmes for multipurpose development were launched. While formulating the programmes emphasis was laid on agricultural extension, irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry, public works, Home economics, industrial crafts and skills, adult literary, rural education, rural health and hygiene, youth welfare and co-operatives.

The VDP was very popular in the villages. It also popularized chemical fertilizers, compost manures and improved seeds. Under the direction given by the VDWs, villagers adopted improved agricultural practices and techniques. Improvements appeared in different areas of rural health and hygiene, public works, adult literacy, rural education, youth welfare and co-operatives. It also went a little way in promoting village industries and bringing about some changes in the thinking of villagers. It made a dent, not so deep, even in their economic and social way of life. Literacy increased and means of communication improved. It dawned upon the villagers that the government would send its officials to the villages not only to collect revenues and fines but

also to provide grants-in-aid for approved programmes prepared for the development of their villages.

A new pattern of administrative structure was introduced to implement the programmes of the VDP. In addition to the village Development Board and co-directors at the central level, a full-time officer was appointed to co-ordinate the activities and implement the programme at the district level and a village Improvement Committee was made at the village level to conduct the development programmes more effectively. Besides, village development workers were deployed at the village level to carry out and supervise the programmes.

Active association of administrators, and political workers at both district and zonal levels, responsibility and dedication of administrative and technical personnel at the project level and active co-operation and interest of high ranking officials at the central level appear to have been very essential not only to minimize red tape but also to expedite the supply line, to mobilize local resources and to accelerate development specially in the rural areas.

Training programmes were organised in the country at different institutes with a view to strengthening the project and running it more smoothly. Several persons were also sent outside the country for higher training and orientation. Training programmes were undertaken to create as more manpower as possible for manning the increasing areas of programmes. Efforts made to increase the trained manpower, though not highly praised in those days, today, seem to be evident that they were the first important step towards creating the matrix of different levels of trained manpower in Nepal.

Planners, administrators and field agents worked very hard against heavy odds. Progress made in the field of development in those days, if judged by the standard of that time and circumstances,

could be considered not less satisfactory. The project did not fail to earn the admiration of those who were sincerely concerned about the welfare of the people living in the villages.

The VDP aroused a great deal of consciousness among the villagers. They were almost jerked out of their stupor. The importance of education was thrust upon them. Their aspirations increased. Most of the youths of the area where the VDP was launched were exposed to some new ideas and inclined to change their way of life that they had led for quite a long time.

Development activities initiated under the VDP created a new desire in the villagers to live a better life. The project helped the villagers not only in recognising their needs but also in generating leadership for their own progress and well-being. Technical aid and financial assistance provided under the project energised the villagers to take part in development activities. Even small programmes like making kitchen gardens and growing vegetables attracted villagers to rural development activities.

Never before, in the history of Nepal had there been any development project with the object of initiating development activities in such diverse areas as embodied in the village development project. There were no clearly delineated economic, social and cultural goals for the government to achieve. Social and economic problems were compounded and overwhelming. Social and economic infrastructures were almost non-existent. Administrative and technical personnel were so few that they could be counted on the finger tips. But rapid development was the need of the hour. The village development project prepared and launched at that time under those circumstances for the multipurpose development of rural areas lying even outside the Kathmandu valley was the initiator of an imaginative development movement pregnant with aspirations and promises.

Table 1.1 Activities of the VDP in the Area of Education

Place	No. of Respondents for			Average Number of School		Average Construction cost of School				Maintenance of the School		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Brick Made		Thatched		Average Times	Vol	Av. Cost Rs.
						Vol	Av. Costs Rs.	Vol	Av. Costs Rs.			
1. Pckhara	16 (80)	-	16 (80)	1	-	-	30000	7 (35)	313	1	4 (20)	-
2. Thapa	9 (45)	1 (5)	9 (45)	2	1	1	4200	1 (5)	-	1	1 (5)	-
3. Dhankuta	8 (40)	-	8 (40)	1	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	12 (60)	2 (10)	14 (70)	1	1	4 (20)	-	6 (30)	-	1	5 (25)	-
5. Bhairahawa	17 (85)	2 (10)	17 (85)	1.5	1	13 (65)	7000	4 (20)	-	1	14 (70)	-
6. Palpa	12 (60)	5 (25)	17 (85)	1.5	1	5 (25)	1850	4 (20)	5875	1	6 (30)	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3350	2	-	500
8. Sbarlahi	9 (45)	-	9 (45)	1	-	-	-	9 (45)	-	1	3 (15)	1500
9. Rajbiraj	13 (65)	5 (25)	18 (90)	1	1	-	-	14 (70)	-	1	5 (25)	-
10. Kailali	8 (40)	-	8 (40)	1	-	-	-	11 (55)	500	1	1 (5)	300
11. Jumla	19 (95)	-	19 (95)	1	-	-	-	19 (95)	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	19 (95)	-	19 (95)	1	-	-	-	-	832	-	-	-
13. Salyan	14 (70)	14 (70)	20 (70)	1	1	-	-	6 (30)	3000	3	15 (75)	-

Cont'd...

Table 1.1 Cont'd....

Activities Place		Average Area	Vol. (Free)	Costs Rs.	Total	Brick	That-ched	No. of Respon- dent	Av. No. Student	Cost Rs.	Others
1. Pokhara	-	-	4 (20)	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	17 (85)	23	80	Book & Musical Instruments
2. Jhapa	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	4 (20)	-	3000	Ag. tools & Books
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Chitwan	-	-	5 (15)	-	1 (5)	-	-	8 (40)	45	-	
5. Bhairanawa	-	-	8 (40)	-	6 (30)	2 (10)	4 (20)	7 (35)	30	-	Sports materials & furnitures
6. Palpa	-	-	3 (15)	-	5 (25)	-	5 (25)	5	-	2000	
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	3 (15)	5 (25)	11	-	Sports materials
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	6 (30)	-	3 (15)	-	3 (15)	4 (20)			
10. Kailali	3 bigha		1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Salyan	200 ropani		-	-	7 (35)	-	-	1 (5)	200	-	

Table 1.2 Activities Under Health and Sanitation Programme

Activities Places	D.D.T. Spray			Vaccination and Innoculation			Const. of Garbage			Const. of Toilet		
	Respon	Av. No	Av. Freq.	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Freq.
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	7 (35)	92	-	17 (35)	2	-	18 (90)	9	-
2. Jhapa	14 (70)	-	-	8 (40)	150	-	5 (25)	-	-	6 (30)	1	-
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	12 (60)	3	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	19 (95)	50	-	6 (30)	1	-	6 (30)	1	-
5. Bheirahawa	-	-	-	17 (85)	324	2	12 (60)	-	-	7 (35)	1	-
6. Palpa	-	-	-	9 (45)	1	1	8 (40)	1	-	8 (40)	2	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	18 (90)	-	-	14 (70)	30	-	13 (65)	1	-	7 (35)	1	-
9. Rajbiraj	19 (95)	-	-	19 (95)	-	-	13 (65)	1	-	14 (70)	1	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	8 (40)	1	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	3 (15)	1	-	9 (45)	1	-	8 (40)	1	-
13. Salyan	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd.... Table 1.2

Activities Places	Sewage Construction and Repair			Well and Tube-well Construction			Const. of Hospital and Clinic		
	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.
1. Pokhara	10 (40)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	4 (20)	1	-	7 (35)	2	-	2 (10)	1	-
3. Dhankuta	1 (5)	2	-	3 (15)	1.5	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	17 (85)	3	-	10 (50)	1	-
5. Bhairahawa	4 (20)	-	-	9 (45)	7	400	6 (30)	-	-
6. Palpa	1 (5)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	6 (30)	1	-	13 (65)	3	-	6 (30)	1	-
9. Rajbiraj	7 (35)	1	-	9 (45)	1	-	5 (25)	1	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	10 (50)	1	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 (90)	1	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	4 (20)	5	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cont'd.... Table 1.2

Activities Places	8			9			10		
	Repair of Hospital and Clinic			Pond Construction			Pond Repair		
	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	1 (5)	4	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	1 (5)	-	-	4 (20)	3	-	-	-	-
6. Palpa	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	2 (10)	1	-	3 (15)	1	-	4 (20)	1	-
9. Rajbiraj	2 (10)	1	-	5 (25)	1	-	4 (20)	1	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	4 (20)	1	-	14 (70)	1	-	2 (10)	1	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cont'd.... Table 1.2

Activities Places	Guest House Construction			Four H Clubs			Members of four H Clubs		
	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.	Respon.	Av. No.	Av. Freq.
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	12 (60)	1	-	12 (60)	-	12
2. Jhapa	-	-	-	9 (45)	1	-	4 (20)	-	9
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	7 (35)	1	-	3 (15)	-	12
4. Chitwan	2 (10)	1	-	14 (70)	1	-	4 (20)	-	22
5. Bhairahawa	2 (10)	-	-	8 (40)	1	-	7 (35)	-	14
6. Palpa	-	-	-	11 (55)	1	-	6 (30)	-	15
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	1 (5)	1	-	11 (55)	1	-	8 (40)	-	16
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	-	11 (55)	1	-	11 (55)	-	4
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	20 (100)	1	-	20 (100)	-	9
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.3 Activities Under Transportation Programme

Activities Places	Dirt Road Construction			Maintenance of Dirt Road			Metallic Road Construction			Maintenance of Met. Road		
	Respon	Av. mile	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. mile	Av. cost	Respon	Av. mile	Av. cost	Respon	Av. mile	Av. cost
1. Pokhara	17 (85)	4	Vol	10 (50)	3	Vol.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	5 (25)	11	Vol	2 (10)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	5 (25)	8	Vol	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	17 (85)	34	Vol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	14 (70)	12	Vol	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palpa	10 (50)	5	Vol	5 (25)	5	Vol.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	3 (15)	2	5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	19 (95)	7	Vol	6 (30)	10	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	19 (95)	7	Vol	4 (20)	-	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	11 (55)	20	Vol	8 (40)	20	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	20 (100)	42	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	7 (35)	5	Vol	1 (5)	5	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	15 (75)	13	Vol	10 (50)	10	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 1) Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage, 2) Vol. = Voluntary labour services.

Cont'd.... Table 1.3

Activities Places	Suspension Bridge Cont.			Other Types Bridge Cont.			Other Types Bridge Maint.			Plantation Along the Road		
	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	1 (5)	1	-	2 (10)	1	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	9 (45)	4	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	3 (15)	-	Vol	15 (70)	1	Vol	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	-
6. Palpa	4 (20)	1	4000	8 (40)	1	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	14 (70)	5	Vol	1 (5)	1	Vol	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	7 (35)	1	Vol	7 (35)	1	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	13 (65)	3	Vol	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	20 (100)	7	-	2 (10)	1	Vol	2 (10)	1	Vol	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.4 Activities Under the Agriculture and Related Fields

Activities Places	Establishment Hort. Centre			Livestock Centre			Veterinaries			Agri. Demonstration Farm		
	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost	Respon	Av. No.	Av. Cost
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 (60)	1	-
2. Jhapa	1 (5)	1	-	2 (10)	1	-	2 (10)	1	-	6 (30)	-	-
3. Dhankuta	6 (30)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 (70)	1	-
4. Chitwan	1 (5)	1	-	6 (30)	1	-	10 (50)	1	-	7 (35)	2	-
5. Bhairahawa	1 (5)	1	-	5 (25)	1	-	7 (35)	1	-	7 (35)	1	-
6. Palpa	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	2 (10)	1	-	7 (35)	1.5	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	4 (20)	1	-	3 (15)	1	-
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	-	4 (20)	1	-	3 (15)	1	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	1	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	7 (35)	1	-	1 (5)	1	-	9 (45)	1	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd... Table 1.4

Activities Places	Agri. Extension Programme			Poultry Programme			Peggeries			Establishment of Cooperatives		
	Respon	Pos. Res.	Nov. Res.	Respon	Pos. Res.	Nov. Res.	Respon	Pos. Res.	Nov. Res.	Respon	Pos. Res.	Nov. Res.
1. Pokhara	14 (70)	14 (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	15 (75)	15 (75)	-	7 (35)	7 (35)	-	3 (15)	3 (15)	-	4 (20)	1	22000
3. Dhankuta	14 (70)	14 (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	14 (70)	14 (70)	-	13 (65)	13 (65)	-	5 (25)	3 (15)	-	3 (15)	1	-
5. Bhairahawa	12 (60)	12 (60)	-	13 (65)	13 (65)	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	1	-
6. Palpa	12 (60)	12 (60)	-	9 (45)	9 (45)	-	5 (25)	5 (25)	-	3 (15)	1	-
7. Pyuthan	11 (55)	11 (55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	12 (60)	12 (60)	-	5 (25)	5 (25)	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	7 (35)	4 (20)	3 (15)	11 (55)	11 (55)	-	3 (15)	3 (15)	-	1 (5)	1	-
10. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Bhaktapur	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-
12. Kailali	4 (20)	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.5 Activities Under Cottage Industries

Activities Places	Hand Looms					Employment					Carpentry				
	No. Resp.	No. L.	Av. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.	No. Resp.	No. L.	No. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.	No. Resp.	No. L.	Av. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	9 (45)	1	19	2000	-	2 (20)	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	3 (15)	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	8 (40)	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (20)	1	-	-	-
5. Bhairanawa	3 (15)	1	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	3 (15)	1	-	-	-
6. Palpa	3 (15)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	9 (45)	1	2	-	-	12 (60)	1	5	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	-	-
8. Sharlani	1 (10)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	7 (35)	1	60	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	7 (35)	1	-	-	-	4 (20)	1	-	-	-	3 (15)	1	-	-	-
13. Salyan	2 (10)	1	25	-	-	2 (10)	1	25	-	-	2 (10)	1	-	-	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd.... Table 1.5

Activities Places	Beekeeping					Pottery					Cane and Bamboo Work				
	No. Resp.	No. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.	No. Resp.	Av. No.	No. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.	No. Resp.	Av. No.	No. F.	Av. C.	Av. Inc.	
1. Pokhara	2 (10)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Jhapa	2 (10)	1	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Chitwan	2 (10)	1	-	-	7 (35)	1	-	-	-	5 (25)	1	-	-	-	
5. Bhairahawa	2 (10)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	
6. Palpa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	8 (40)	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Sharlahi	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Salyan	1 (5)	1	4	50	300	1 (5)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 3. Activities Under Training Programme

Place	Activities	Village Development Worker Male											
		No. of Res- pon.	Av.No. of VDW	Types of Training				Training Period					
				VDW	Ref.	Agri.	Donot know	1 month	3 month	6 month	9 month	1 year	Donot know
1.	Pokhara	9 (45)	7	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	4	3 (15)	2 (10)	1 (5)	-	-	-
2.	Jhapa	13 (65)	5	4	2	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Dhankuta	9 (45)	13	9 (100)	-	-	-	-	9 (100)	-	-	-	-
4.	Chitwan	14 (70)	4	6	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	11
5.	Bhairab	14 (70)	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
6.	Palpa	15 (60)	7	10	5	-	-	4	3	4	-	-	4
7.	Pyuthan	13 (65)	2	13	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	2
8.	Sharlahi	14	7	3	-	4	-	6	4	-	-	-	4
9.	Rajbiraj	17	4	13	-	-	4	4	7	-	-	-	-
10.	Kailali												
11.	Jumla	18 (90)	6	18 (100)	-	-	-	-	9 (100)	-	-	-	-
12.	Bhaktapur	20 (100)	5	20 (100)	-	-	-	-	20 (100)	-	-	-	-
13.	Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd..... Table 1.6

Activities Place		Village Development Worker Female											
		No. of respon	Av. of VDW	Types of Training				Training Period					
				VDW	Ref.	Agri.	Donot know	1 month	3 month	6 month	9 month	1 year	Donot know
1.	Pokhara	2 (10)	2	2 (10)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Jhapa	5 (25)	3	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dhankuta	5 (25)	11	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chitwan	13 (65)	3	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bhairahawa	12 (60)	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
6.	Palpa	12 (60)	3	9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	2
7.	Pyuthan	13 (65)	1	7	-	-	6	3	5	-	-	-	5
8.	Sharlahi	8 (40)	5	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	3
9.	Rajbiraj	15 (75)	2	11	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	5
10.	Kailali												
11.	Jumla												
12.	Bhaktapur												
13.	Salyan												

Table 1.7 Activities Undertaken Jointly by HMG/Nepal and USOM(92011-2019) to Promote and to Develop Rural Cottage Industries

Activities Places	Industries based on domestic (Local)				Industries to remove Agricultural Unemployment (E)	Others (F)	No. Industries	Do not know (G)	Cannot Mention (H)
	Raw Materials (A)	Skill (B)	Market (C)	Resources (D)					
1. Pokhara	--	1 (5)	-	-	2 (10)	-	16 (80)	1 (5)	-
2. Jhapa	1 (20)	2 (10)	2 (10)	1 (5)	4 (20)	--	6 (30)	-	1 (5)
3. Dhanuuta	1 (20)	3 (15)	-	-	1 (5)	--	11 (55)	-	1 (5)
4. Chitwan	5 (25)	4 (20)	2 (10)	1 (5)	4 (20)	--	4 (20)	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	-	--	17 (85)	-	-
6. Palpa	-	2 (10)	2 (10)	1 (5)	-	--	14 (70)	-	1 (5)
7. Pyuthan	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	5 (25)	13 (65)
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	16 (80)	2 (10)	-
9. Rajbiraj	-	1 (5)	-	-	2 (10)	-	15 (75)	-	2 (10)
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	1 (5)	7 (35)	10 (50)
11. Jumla	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	-	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	5 (25)	9 (45)
12. Bhaktapur	-	1 (5)	-	11 (55)	11 (55)	-	-	2 (10)	1 (5)
13. Salyan	1 (5)	5 (25)	5 (25)	5 (25)	4 (20)	-	2 (10)	8 (40)	5 (25)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Table 1.8 Activities and Programmes under the Village Development Project in the Area of Health, Agriculture and Cooperatives

Activities Places	In the Area of Health									
	Const. or Health Centres	Const. of Toilets	Malaria eradication	Regular Health check	Periodical inoculation	F.P. M.C.H.	Atma	Others	Cannot mentioned	Do not know
1. Pokhara	6 (30)	16 (80)	17 (85)	8 (40)	12 (60)	-	5 (25)	-	-	1 (5)
2. Jhapa	1 (5)	6 (30)	15 (75)	4 (20)	7 (35)	-	4 (20)	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	5 (15)	11 (55)	2 (10)	3 (15)	5 (25)	-	4 (20)	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	12 (60)	5 (25)	20 (100)	15 (75)	20 (100)	-	15 (75)	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	8 (40)	9 (45)	15 (75)	16 (80)	18 (90)	-	9 (45)	-	-	-
6. Palpa	2 (10)	10 (50)	11 (55)	5 (25)	8 (40)	1 (5)	4 (20)	-	1 (5)	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (25)	15 (75)
8. Sharlahi	2 (10)	9 (45)	16 (80)	14 (70)	18 (90)	-	17 (85)	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	6 (30)	15 (75)	20 (100)	19 (95)	19 (95)	-	12 (60)	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	14 (70)
11. Jumla	18 (90)	8 (40)	-	3 (15)	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	8 (40)	-	14 (70)	1 (5)	-	5	-	-	1 (5)
13. Salyan	3 (15)	-	3 (15)	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	4 (20)	5 (25)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd.... Table 1.8

Activities Places	In the Area of Agriculture									In the Area of Co-operation					
	Irrigation	Extension	Horticulture Centre	Live-stock and Veterinary	HYV Seeds and Fertilizer	Insecticides	Ag. Store	Ag. Tools	Others	Means to grow more	Credit Facilities	Market facilities	Goods for cottage Ind.	Social Improvements	Others
1. Pokhara	5 (25)	13 (65)	2 (10)	3 (15)	14 (70)	3 (15)	3 (15)	5 (25)	-	9 (45)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	7 (35)	10 (50)	2 (10)	6 (30)	11 (55)	6 (30)	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	7 (35)	1 (5)	3 (15)	2 (10)	3 (15)	-
3. Dhankuta	5 (25)	9 (45)	6 (30)	2 (10)	6 (30)	2 (10)	-	-	-	12 (60)	-	-	2 (10)	3 (15)	-
4. Chitwan	5 (25)	7 (35)	2 (10)	6 (30)	6 (30)	3 (15)	2 (10)	8 (40)	-	10 (50)	9 (45)	4 (20)	1 (5)	9 (45)	-
5. Bhairaha	3 (15)	9 (45)	-	9 (45)	12 (60)	9 (45)	8 (40)	5 (25)	-	11 (55)	4 (20)	1 (5)	-	6 (30)	-
6. Palpa	1 (5)	10 (50)	4 (20)	3 (15)	12 (60)	4 (20)	2 (10)	2 (10)	-	7 (35)	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-
7. Pyuthan	-	17 (85)	1 (5)	2 (10)	10 (50)	6 (30)	-	2 (10)	-	8 (40)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-
8. Sharlahi	11 (55)	9 (45)	-	5 (25)	7 (35)	11 (55)	8 (40)	6 (30)	1 (5)	8 (40)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	7 (35)	-
9. Rajbiraj	8 (40)	3 (15)	-	6 (30)	9 (45)	8 (40)	2 (10)	4 (20)	-	13 (65)	4 (20)	-	2 (10)	9 (45)	-
10. Kailali	5 (25)	9 (45)	-	-	3 (15)	7 (35)	5 (25)	4 (20)	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	3 (15)	-
11. Jumla	17 (85)	2 (10)	-	-	17 (85)	12 (60)	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	11 (55)	13 (65)	-	7 (35)	12 (60)	10 (50)	5 (25)	9 (45)	-	1 (5)	20 (100)	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.9 Need, Nature and Number of Family and Persons Employed in the Cottage Industry

Activities Places	Yes							No				
	Empl- oyment	Goods for VD	Provi- des train- ing for people	Use of local raw mate- rials	Provi- des basic needs	Raises income	New things	Yes with- out (rea- son)	No market	Not fit for VD	Lack of skilled perso- nel	No with- out reason
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)
2. Jhapa	1 (5)	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	1 (5)
3. Dhankuta	-	5 (25)	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	6 (30)	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palpa	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	4 (20)
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	1 (5)	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

VD = Village Development

Cont'd.... Table 1.9

Activities Places	Do not know	No or Famil. in Cottage Ind.	No or Persons Employed on Cottage ind	Types of Cottage Industries										
				Hand. Loom	Weaving	Cane & Bamboo works	Pott-ery	Bee hiving	Tanning shoe making	Metal works	Poultry	Fish-ing	Piggery	Seri-culture
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	2 (10)	10	-	5 (25)	3 (15)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	4 (20)	2 (10)	2 (10)	-
3. Dhankuta	-	21	30	6 (30)	6 (30)	-	-	-	-	5 (5)	-	1 (5)	-	-
4. Chitwan	2 (10)	14	4	11 (55)	11 (55)	6 (30)	8 (40)	2 (10)	-	-	3 (40)	2 (10)	2 (10)	-
5. Bhairahewa	1 (5)	12	18	4 (20)	6 (30)	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	6 (30)	-	-	-
6. Palpa	1 (5)	12	26	3 (15)	3 (15)	-	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	8 (40)	-	4 (20)	-
7. Pyuthan	20 (100)	-	-	6 (30)	-	4 (20)	15 (65)	-	6 (30)	2 (10)	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	8 (40)	10	30	2 (10)	12 (60)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	3 (15)	2 (10)	1 (5)	-
9. Rajbiraj	1 (5)	-	-	4 (20)	5 (25)	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	-	-	2 (10)	2 (10)	-	-
10. Kailali	15 (75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	18 (90)	42	60	17 (85)	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	15 (75)	30	40	20 (100)	-	19 (95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	13 (65)	44	96	4 (20)	4 (20)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-	-

Table 9.10 Works Performed in the Field of Education During the Operational Period of the VDP

Place	Activities	Const. of new school building	Maintain-ance & repair of the school	Literacy classes	Running of the Primary School				
					Literate People			Teacher Training Centre	
					Total	Male	Female	Yes	No
1. Pokhara		15 (65)	13 (65)	17 (85)	56	24	32	3 (15)	-
2. Jhapa		7 (35)	5 (25)	5 (25)	192	156	36	1 (5)	-
3. Dhankuta		4 (20)	3 (15)	6 (30)	200	100	100	-	-
4. Chitwan		14 (70)	6 (30)	5 (25)	178	144	34	-	-
5. Shairchawa		15 (75)	13 (65)	6 (30)	71	48	23	2 (10)	-
6. Palpa		15 (75)	13 (50)	6 (10)	71	48	23	2 (10)	-
7. Pyuthan		17 (85)	18 (90)	1 (15)	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi		11 (55)	6 (30)	9 (45)	70	57	13	1 (5)	-
9. Rajbiraj		14 (70)	8 (40)	14 (70)	73	56	17	-	-
10. Kailali		17 (85)	12 (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla		19 (95)	14 (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur		19 (95)	7 (35)	1 (5)	50	50	-	-	-
13. Salyan		20 (100)	19 (95)	2 (10)	165	110	55	5 (25)	1 (5)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd.... Table 1.10

Activities Place	Running of the Primary School								
	Duration of the Training					No. of Teachers who got training	No. of Primary Teachers		
	6 months	9 months	1 year	2 year	above 3 year		Total	Male	Female
1. Pokhara	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	7	2	1	1
2. Jhapa	-	1 (15)	-	-	-	-	150	125	25
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	12	12	-
6. Palpa	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	300	300	255	45
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	5	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	225	168	152	16

Table 1.11 Nature of Individuals Benefits From the Village Development Projects

Activities Places	Nature of Positive benefits							Benefit
	Increased Agri. Production	Learn new things	Cheap and availability of goods	Employment & income	Health	Projects in my areas	Resettle-ment (Ma-lar-ia Erad)	
1. Pokhara	6 (30)	3 (15)	-	-	5 (25)	-	-	2 (10)
2. Jhapa	6 (30)	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	-
3. Dhankuta	1 (5)	6 (30)	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	3 (15)
4. Chitwan	1 (5)	5 (25)	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	3 (15)
5. Phairahaw.	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-
6. Palpa	2 (10)	8 (40)	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	1 (5) (15)	3 (15) (10)	-	-	- (25)	-	-	3 (15)
11. Jumla	-	7 (35)	-	1 (5)	6 (30)	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	6 (30)	5 (25)	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	4 (20)	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd.... Table 1.11

Causes Places	Nature of negative benefits							Do not know
	No benefit	Less interest	No opportunity	The programme is not good	Not in my field	Authorities didnot take care of me	The project was far from my place	
1. Pokhara	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)
2. Jhapa	-	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)
3. Dhankuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	2 (10)
4. Chitwan	5 (25)	3 (15)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)
5. Bairakawa	3 (15)	6 (30)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)
6. Palpa	3 (15)	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	6 (30)	3 (15)	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 (60)
11. Jumla	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	9 (45)
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 (65)
13. Salyan	1 (5)	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	9 (45)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Table 1.12 Nature of the Benefits From the Village Development Programme

Benefits Places	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Direct	Indi- rect	Educa- tion	Hea- lth	Drink- ing water etc.	Related to atmos- phere	Trans- porta- tion	Ag.ce- reals produ- ction	Ag. Others	Emple- yment	Incre- ased income	Establi- shment of cottage industries
1. Pokhara	-	-	9 (45)	7 (35)	-	-	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	-	-	-	6 (30)	-	-	1 (5)	-
3. Dhankuta	-	1 (5)	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	5 (25)	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bhairahawa	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palpa	-	2 (10)	5 (25)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	3 (15)	5 (25)	-	-	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	1 (5)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	5 (25)	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	4 (20)	2 (10)	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	1 (5)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Table 1.13 Causes of Benefits of Other Persons Next to the Respondent

Places	Causes	Others were close to the project	Fit for other	Others took interest	Rich could learn and apply it in practice	Others had base to use project output	They had good contact with the VDWs	Others were in need of the project	Simply others were benefited	No
1. Pokhara	-	-	1 (5)	3 (15)	-	1 (5)	-	-	1 (5)	16 (80)
2. Jhapa	-	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	3 (15)	16 (80)
3. Dhankuta	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	17 (85)
4. Chitwan	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	10 (50)	7 (35)
5. Bhairahawa	-	-	1 (5)	-	5 (25)	-	3 (15)	-	-	11 (55)
6. Palpa	-	-	2 (10)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	4 (20)	3 (15)
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	4 (20)	2 (10)
9. Rajbiraj	-	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 (40)
11. Jumla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 (90)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Table 1.14 Impact of the Village Development Project in the Command Area

Activities Places	People's Participation in Local Development							
	Yes	Ag. Extension	Introduction new things	Education	Demonstration	Contribution of voluntary services	Good programme	Good VDWs
1. Pokhara	8 (40)	-	3 (15)	1 (5)	-	5 (25)	-	-
2. Jhapa	8 (40)	4 (20)	2 (10)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
3. Dhankuta	11 (55)	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)
4. Chitwan	12 (60)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-
5. Bhairaha...	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	-	3 (15)	1 (5)	4 (20)
6. Palpa	2 (10)	-	2 (10)	-	-	11 (55)	2 (10)	-
7. Pyuthan	20 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	15 (75)	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	12 (60)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-	-
11. Jumla	4 (20)	-	1 (5)	-	-	7 (35)	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-
13. Salyan	2 (10)	-	-	4 (20)	-	2 (10)	2 (10)	-

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Cont'd..... Table 1.1.

Places	Changed the thinking of the people				Idea of independent		
	Yes	New things	Age Development	Education	Yes	in Crops	Through Education
1. Pokhara	4 (20)	2 (10)	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	1 (5)	2 (10)
2. Jhapa	5 (25)	3 (15)	-	-	3 (15)	1 (5)	-
3. Dhankuta	10 (50)	1 (5)	-	-	10 (50)	-	-
4. Chitwan	8 (40)	-	-	-	8 (40)	1 (5)	1 (5)
5. Bhairahawa	1 (5)	-	4 (20)	4 (20)	6 (30)	4 (20)	2 (10)
6. Palpa	4 (20)	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	-
7. Pyuthan	12 (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	13 (65)	-	-	2 (10)	15 (75)	1 (5)	-
9. Rajbiraj	11 (55)	-	2 (10)	1 (5)	9 (45)	5 (25)	2 (10)
10. Kailali	1 (5)	-	1	1 (5)	2 (5)	10 (10)	6 (30)
11. Jumla	4 (20)	-	-	1 (5)	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	Credit 17 (85)	-
13. Salyan	2 (10)	-	2 (10)	2 (10)	1 (5)	2 (10)	1 (5)

Cont'd.... Table 1.14

Activities Places	Distribution of output			Disappointment due to the Promise & Performance		Changed the life of the people			Others	
	Yes	Rich influenced	Agri. Benefited	Yes	Lack of manpower	Yes	Through Training	Through increased income		Through new Technology
1. Pokhara	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	5 (25)	1 (5)	-	-
2. Jhapa	4 (20)	-	3 (15)	2 (10)	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	3 (15)	3 (15)	-
3. Dhankuta	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	3 (15)	-	5 (15)	-	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	3 (15)	5 (25)	2 (10)	-	2 (10)	-
5. Bhairahawa	5 (25)	-	-	5 (25)	-	1 (5)	2 (10)	-	3 (15)	-
6. Palpa	3 (15)	1 (5)	1 (5)	4 (10)	-	2 (10)	-	2 (10)	2 (10)	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	8 (40)	-	-	4 (20)	-	6 (30)	2 (10)	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	-	5 (25)	1 (5)	-	3 (15)	-
10. Kailali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	-	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	-	-
13. Salyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (5)	1 (5)	2 (10)	-

Table 1.15 Present day Results/Effects of the Project

Activities Places	Scho- ols	Roads	Toilet	Seeds	Canal & Bridge	Hospi- tal	Tube- well	Pond	Vege- tables	Trained people	Animals	Cottage industry
1. Pekhara	14 (70)	8 (40)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jhapa	6 (30)	1 (5)	-	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	3 (15)	-	-	-	2 (10)	-
3. Dhankuta	3 (15)	2 (10)	-	2 (10)	-	-	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	-	-	-
4. Chitwan	12 (60)	5 (25)	-	-	-	-	13 (65)	-	-	-	-	4 (20)
5. Bhairahawa	16 (80)	7 (35)	-	-	3 (15)	4 (20)	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palpa	13 (65)	2 (10)	-	1 (5)	-	-	4 (20)	-	-	-	1 (5)	-
7. Pyuthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sharlahi	9 (45)	11 (55)	-	-	7 (35)	-	7 (35)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-
9. Rajbiraj	14 (70)	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	3 (15)	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kailali	1 (5)	13 (55)	-	-	7 (35)	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jumla	8 (40)	8 (40)	-	-	2 (10)	9 (45)	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-
12. Bhaktapur	12 (60)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Salyan	20 (100)	7 (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (15)

Note: Figure inside parenthesis indicates percentage.

Table 2.1 Emphasis of the Village Development Projects

Objectives No of Observation	Health Services	Literacy	Increasing Agricul- tural Pro- duction	Rural Cotta- ge Indus- tries	Train- ing Rural Dev. Wor- kers	Constn. of in- frastruc- ture	Provi- ding Drink- ing Water	If any others	Do not know	Cannot be said
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cont'd.....

Table 2.1 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
13	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
15	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
16	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
18	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
23	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
24	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
25	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	15	13	14	10	15	14	7	-	-
%	30	30	26	28	20	30	28	14	-	-

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Table 2.2 Achievement of the Objectives of the VDP.

No	Achieved						Causes of failure		Do not know	
	Agriculture	Education	Health	Transportation	Because of good VDWs	Awakening people's Consciousness	Education was not done so it hard to mention	Negligence of VDWs		Change in policy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

Cont'd...

Table 2.3 Factors that Affect in Achieving the Objectives of the VDP

No	Lack of Technical and Material Resources	Weakness of the officials	Unwarranted Interferences of the Centre and Foreign Advisors	Frequent Change in the Original Plan	Lack of Cooperation of Local People	Lack of Release of Financial Resources in Time	Because of Over-ambitious Plan	Lack of Priority Fixation in the Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cont'd...

Table 2.3 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
16	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	2
%-	8	12	4	12	8	8	4	8

Table 2.4 Factors that Affected the Implementation of the Village Development Project

No	Foreign Technical Advisors	Foreign Trained Nepalese Technicians	National Policy Makers	National Planners	Officials associated with Project	Local People	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

Cont'd...

Table 2.4 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
18	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
19	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
22	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	15	11	7	6	11	12	2
%	60	44	28	24	44	48	8

Table 2.5 Grading Principles in the Formulation of the Village Development Projects

No	All round development of command area	Uplift the Standard of local people	Prevent rural /urban immigration	Solving rural Unemployment Problem	Development through local Resources	Development of local leadership	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
3	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
5	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
9	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Cont'd...

Table 2.5 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
15	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
16	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
17	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
18	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
19	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
23	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	13	16	9	10	17	14	0
%	52	64	36	40	68	56	0

Table 2.6 Cardinal Principles Under which the Organization and Administration of the VDP were Carried Out

No	Planning and Operation were carried out by the same body	Formulation and Approval of the Project were in the hands of the same agency	Simplicity of Organization and Administration	Flexibility of Budget and Programmes	Decentralization of Power and Authority	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	1	-	1	-	-
2	-	1	1	-	-	-
3	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	1	1	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	1	-	1	-
9	-	-	1	-	1	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	1	1	1	1	1	-
12	-	1	1	-	1	-

Cont'd.....

Table 2.6 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-
16	1	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	1	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	1	1	1	-
19	-	1	-	-	1	-
20	-	1	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	1	1	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	1	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	10	12	8	6	10	1
Σ	40	48	32	24	40	4

Table 2.7 Reasons for Success of the VDP in Some Districts and Failure in Other Districts

N ^o	More success in the hills	Success where people were more receptive	Success of proper Programme	Ended earlier and cannot point out success or failure	Success where VDP was good
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	1	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	1

Cont'd.....

Table 2.7 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	1	-
17	-	1	-	-	-
18	1	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	1	-
20	-	1	-	-	-
21	-	-	1	-	-
22	1	-	-	-	-
23	1	-	-	-	-
24	1	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	1	2	2
%	28	24	4	8	8

Table 2.8 Factors Contributing to the Success of the VDP in Some Districts and Failure in Others

No	Distance from the centre	Transport facilities	Centre's Organizational, administrative, technical and financial aid	Centre's non-cooperation in organizational, administrative technical and financial matters	Proficiency and capacity of officials in securing public co-operation	Any other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	1	1	-	1	1
2	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	1	-	1	1	-
5	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	1	-	1	1	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	1	-
12	1	1	-	-	-	-

Cont'd....

Table 2.8 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	1	-	-
16	1	1	1	1	1	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	1	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	1	-	1	-	1	-
23	1	1	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	7	12	3	7	9	1
%	28	48	12	28	36	4

Table 2.9 Changes in the Original Form of the VDP

No	Causes of Change				Cause for no change	Do not know
	Change due to Change in National Policy	Change due to Political Instability	Change due to the change in Committee	Change by VDP's		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	No change was realized	-
3	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	Changed only in 2017	-
5	-	-	-	-	Simply no change	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	Unchanged up to the end	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	1	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	1	-	-

Cont'd....

Table 2.9 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	-	1	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	-	-	-	-	Ended earlier	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	1	1	1	5	3
Σ	32	4	4	4	20	12

Table 2.10 Effects of Changes in the Original Plan

No	Helped to achieve objectives	Hinder the attainment of objectives	Fulfilled the changing aspiration and felt - needs of the people	Increased local co-operation and participation	Made the plan more realistic and practical	Expanded the size of the Plan	Reduced the size of Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Cont'd....

Table 2.10 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	6	3	5	6	3	5	1
%	24	12	20	24	12	20	4

Table 2.11 Cause of Changing the Original Plan

No	Change in National Plan and Policy	Latent Jealousness in the Original Plan	Shortage of Material Resources	To meet the Demands of Local People	Change in the Policy of the Co-operating Friendly Countries	Any other Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	-	-	1	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	1	-
12	-	-	1	-	-	-

Contd....

Table 2.11 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	1
23	-	1	1	1	1	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	Whim
Total	5	1	3	3	5	2
Sp	30	4	12	12	20	8

Table 2.12 Opinion of the People about the Project

No	People were consulted in formulating projects	People were not consulted in formulating projects	It generated the feeling of total dependence upon the government among the local people	It generated the sense of co-operation and participation in development among the local people	Priorities were given to the needs in the projects	Any other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	-	-	1	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	1	-	-	1	1	-
4	1	-	-	-	1	-
5	1	-	-	1	1	-
6	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	1	1	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	1	1	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	-	1	1	1	-
12	-	-	-	-	1	-

Cont'd.....

Table 2.12 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	1	1	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	1	1	-
15	-	-	1	1	1	-
16	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	1	-	-	-	1	-
19	1	-	1	1	-	-
20	-	-	-	1	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	-	-	1	-	-	-
23	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	1	1	-
Total	14	3	6	11	13	0
%	56	12	24	44	52	0

Table 2.13 Nature of Peoples Co-operation with the Project

No	Labour Contribution	Financial Contribution	Material Contribution	Suggestion and Counselling	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	-
2	1	-	-	1	-
3	1	-	1	1	-
4	1	1	-	1	-
5	1	1	1	1	-
6	1	-	-	-	-
7	1	1	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	1	-
9	1	-	1	1	1
10	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	-	1	-
12	1	1	-	-	-

Cont'd.....

Table 2.13 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	1	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	1	1	-
15	1	-	-	1	-
16	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	1	-	-
18	1	1	1	1	-
19	-	-	1	-	-
20	-	-	-	1	-
21	1	-	-	1	-
22	1	-	1	-	-
23	1	-	1	1	-
24	-	1	-	-	-
25	-	-	1	1	1
Total	16	9	11	14	2
%	72	36	44	56	8

Table 2.14 Activities to Stimulate Better Participation of the Local People

No	Through Institutions and Leaders	Through New Programmes	By Training Villagers	By Advertisement	Contribution from the Centre	By Organizing Committees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	1	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	1

Cont'd.....

Table 2.14 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-
16	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	1	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	1	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	1	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	3	2	3	2	2
%	30	12	8	12	8	8

Table 2.15 Successful and Effective Agricultural Extension Programmes

No	Demonstration Programme on Agronomy	Demonstration Programme on Horticulture	Demonstration Programme on Livestocks	Demonstration Programme on Veterinaries	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	-
2	1	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	-	-	-
4	1	-	1	-	-
5	1	1	1	1	-
6	1	1	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	1	-	-
9	1	-	-	-	1
10	-	-	1	-	-
11	1	-	-	-	-
12	1	1	-	-	1

Table 2.15 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	1	1	-	-	-
14	-	1	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	1
17	1	-	-	-	-
18	1	1	1	1	-
19	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	-	-	-
21	1	-	-	-	-
22	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	-
24	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	10	8	5	4
%	72	40	32	20	16

Table 2.16 Reasons for Success and Failure of Agricultural Extension Programme

No	Reasons for Success						Reasons for Failure
	Beneficial to the farmers	Felt needs of the villagers	Demonstration	Good VDWs	Motivation and incentives to the villagers	Co-operation of the farmers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of evaluation
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Cont'd....

Table 2.16 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	..	1	-	-	-	-	-
19	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	-	-	-	-	-	ended without doing any thing
21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	No followup pro- grams, so it not known the causes of failure
Total	4	6	2	3	3	1	
		24	8	12	12	4	

Table 2.17 Peoples Participation in the Implementation of the Village Development Projects

No	Participation	No participation	Cannot be said
1	2	3	4
1	1	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	1	-	-
4	1	-	-
5	1	-	-
6	-	-	1
7	-	-	1
8	-	-	1
9	1	-	-
10	-	-	1
11	1	-	-
12	1	-	-

Cont'd.....

Table 2.17 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4
13	-	-	1
14	-	-	1
15	1	-	-
16	1	-	-
17	1	-	-
18	-	-	1
19	1	-	-
20	1	-	-
21	1	-	-
22	1	-	-
23	1	-	-
24	-	-	1
25	1	-	-
Total	17	-	8
%	68	-	32

Table 2-18 Extent of People's Participation

No	M a x i m u m				M o d e r a t e				Mini- mum
	Maximum	Projects related to the village development	Participation in demonstra- tion programs	Financial Contribu- tion in development	Low Level of parti- cipation	Partici- pation in De- monstra- Programs	Participa- tion in construc- tion works	Parti- cipation only in directly benefi- cial projects	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 2.18 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	3
%	8	8	4	12	8	12	12	4	12

Table 2.19 The Way by Which the Officials Associated with the VDP Secured the Co-operation and Participation of the Local People

No	By motivating people	By associating people with various committees for development	With the co-operation of influential persons	Through labour contribution of local people	Through financial contribution	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	-	1	1	1	-
2	-	-	1	-	1	-
3	1	1	-	1	-	-
4	1	1	-	1	-	-
5	-	1	1	-	1	-
6	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	1	1	1	1	1	-
9	1	1	-	1	1	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	1	1	1	1	1	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2.19 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	1	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	-	1	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	1	1	1	-	-
17	1	1	1	1	1	-
18	1	1	1	1	-	-
19	1	1	1	1	1	-
20	-	-	-	1	-	-
21	-	1	1	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	1	-
23	1	1	1	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	1	1	1	-
Total	14	13	15	15	12	0
%	56	52	60	60	48	0

Table 2.20 Problems in the Implementation of the Village Development Project

No	Lack of timely & periodical central directives, control and supervision	Lack of co-op. & coordination between centre and field services	Lack of release of financial resources from the centre for the field officers	Lack of construction materials	Lack of personnel as sanctioned	Lack of understanding between foreign technical advisers & Nepalese officials	Any others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 2.20 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
18	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
23	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Total	8	5	6	12	4	2	-
%	32	20	24	48	16	8	-

Table 2.21 Villager's Needs and the projects

No	Yes	Good for rural development	To uplift the standard of rural people	If the project was not for the benefit of the villagers no one would allow the VDW to stay in their village	Felt Needs of the people	No	Cannot say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 2.21 (Cont'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	1	2	1	0	2
%	32	32	4	8	4	0	8

Table 3.1 Factors Motivating VDWs to Take the Training

No.	Serving Nation/Village	For Job
1	1	-
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	-
5	1	-
6	1	-
7	1	1
8	1	-
9	1	1
10	-	1
11	1	1
12	1	-
13	1	1
Total	12	7
%	92	54

Table 3.2 Training Centres Where VDWs Were Trained

No.	Kathmandu	Nepalganj	Rampur	Birganj	Biratnagar	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	1	1	-	-	2
3	-	1	1	-	-	2
4	-	-	1	-	-	1
5	-	-	1	1	-	2
6	1	-	1	-	-	2
7	-	-	1	-	-	2
8	1	-	-	1	-	2
9	-	-	1	-	-	1
10	1	-	-	-	-	1
11	-	-	1	-	-	1
12	-	-	1	-	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4	2	9	2	1	-
%	31	15	69	15	8	-

Note: 39 % of the VDW took training at two different places.

Table 3.3 Nature and Period of Training.

No.	Nature of Courses on											Period of Training in in months					
	Agri- culture	Horti- culture	Live- stock	Veteri- nary	Educa- tion	Health	Weaving & Cutting	Carpen- tary	Co-ope- ration	Rcfre- sher	VDWs	1	3	6	9	12	15
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
12	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	7	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	6	-	1	2	1	1	8
%	54	15	22	15	15	15	8	8	8	46	46	0	8	15	8	8	62

Table 3.4 VDW's Idea (Satisfaction) About the Contents of Courses

No	Causes of Satisfaction				Total Satisfied VDW	Not Satisfied	Do not know
	Good for Village Development	Able to train villagers	It was Related to the Agr. Development	I Gain Practical Knowledge			
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total	6	1	3	2	12	0	1
%	46	8	22	15	92	0	8

Table 3.5 Selection Criteria for Training

No	Educational Qualification	Age	Location	Interst on Village Development	Others
1	1	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	1	-	-
4	1	-	-	1	-
5	1	1	-	-	-
6	1	1	-	1	-
7	-	-	-	1	-
8	-	-	-	-	I can train villagers
9	1	1	1	-	-
10	1	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	-	-	-
12	1	1	1	1	Interview
13	-	-	-	1	-
Total	10	5	3	5	2
%	77	39	22	39	15

Table 3.6 Period and Causes of Placement After Completion of Training

No	No Time Lag		Delayed (Period)
	No Cause	Causes	
1	1	-	-
2	1	-	-
3	1	-	-
4	-	-	one year
5	-	-	one year
6	1	-	-
7	-	-	one year
8	1	-	-
9	1	-	-
10	1	-	-
11	1	Urgent need of Ag. Dev.	-
12	1	-	-
13	1	-	-
Total	10	-	3
%	77	-	23

Table 3.7 Nature of Activities Done by the VDWs

No.	Agricu- lture exten- sion	Intro- duction of Mo- dern Agricu- ltural Inputs	Live- stock	Veteri- nary	Canals & Tube well Const- ruct- ion	Train- ing Farmers	Agricu- lture and Relat- ed fields 1-6	Const- ruct- ion of Sch. Build. Road, Toilet Oven, Pond Drain- age	Teach- ing	Manngement of Demons- tration farm	Manngement of De- monst- ration progr- ammes	Health	All Activi- ties under VDWs	Fishery & Bee- Keep- ing	Manngement and Colle- ction of fund
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
6.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
9.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
12.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
13.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	3	1	1	1	9	3	6	1	2	4	2	1	1
%	31	31	22	8	8	8	69	22	46	8	15	31	15	8	8

171

Table 3.8 Nature of Contribution of VDWs in Development Works

No	Participation in all Village Development Works	Participation in Farming	Able to rise People's Consciousness	Able to Bring New Thinking in the Villages	VDP Was Out of the Field of VDWs
1	1	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	1	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-
10	-	1	-	-	-
11	1	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	1	-
13	1	-	-	-	-
Total	6	4	1	1	1
%	46	30	8	8	8

Table 3.9 Use of Training and Skills in the Actual Field

No	Yet But No Ar- gument	Teaching	Agriculture	Livestock and Veterinary	Demons- tration on	Not much Applicable
1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	1	-	-	-
8	-	-	1	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	-	-	1	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	1	-
13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	3	1	1	4
%	15	15	23	8	8	31

Table 3.10 Villager's Co-operation and Receptiveness to New Skills and Ideas

No	Level of Co-operation			Receptiveness of New Skills & Ideas		
	Excellent	Good	Bad	Excellent	Good	Bad
1	-	1	-	-	1	-
2	-	1	-	-	1	-
3	1	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	1	-	-	1	-
5	1	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	1	-	-	1	-
7	-	1	-	-	1	-
8	1	-	-	1	-	-
9	-	1	-	1	-	-
10	-	1	-	-	1	-
11	1	-	-	1	-	-
12	-	1	-	-	1	1
13	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total	4	9	-	4	9	-
%	31	69	-	31	69	-

Table 3.11 Villager's Views on Programmes

No	Positive Views			Negative Views	Cannot Mentioned
	For the Benefit of Their Society	For Their Benefits	For the Benefit of Their Generations		
1	-	-	1	-	-
2	1	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	1	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-
13	-	1	-	-	-
Total	8	3	2	-	-
%	62	23	15	0	0

Table 3.12 Relationship Between the Villagers and VDWs

No	Positive Relationship				No Relation no Mix-up	Cannot Mentioned
	Good Relation	Good Relation Because of Personality	Good Relation Through Interaction	VDWs Accepted the Villagers Behaviour		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	1	1	5	-	-
%	46	8	8	38	0	0

Table 3.13 Exchange of Knowledge Between the Villagers and the VDWs

No.	VDWs Learned (from the villagers new things)			VDWs did not Learn		Do not know
	Learned	Language and Culture	Experiences and Practical Knowledge	Simply No	Because of Short Period	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	1	-	-	-
4	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	1	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	-	-	1	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	2	2	6	2	1	-
%	15	15	47	15	8	0

Table 3.14 Activities done by VDWs to Motivate People to Participate in Development Works

No	Training and Teaching	Demonstration	Advertisement and Postering	Organizing Committees	Introducing an Appropriate Programme
1	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	1	-
4	-	1	-	-	-
5	-	1	-	-	1
6	1	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	1	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	1	-	-	-
11	-	-	1	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	1
Total	4	4	2	1	2
%	31	31	15	8	15

Table 3.15 Level and Nature of Co-operation Realized by the VDWs from the Higher Authorities

	Guidance	Providing Necessary Materials	Necessary Help and Co-operation	No Help (only in paper)
1	1	-	-	-
2	-	-	1	-
3	1	-	-	-
4	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	1	-
6	-	-	-	1
7	-	-	1	-
8	-	-	-	1
9	-	1	-	-
10	-	-	1	-
11	-	-	1	-
12	-	-	1	-
13	-	-	1	-
Total	2	2	7	2
%	15	15	55	15

Table 3.16 VDW's Views on Prospects of Promotion and Betterment

No	Fair	Good	Bad
1	1	-	-
2	1	-	-
3	-	1	-
4	1	-	-
5	1	-	-
6	-	-	1
7	1	-	-
8	-	1	-
9	1	-	-
10	-	1	-
11	-	1	1
12	-	1	-
13	-	1	-
Total	6	6	1
%	46	46	8

Table 3.17 Main Functions of the Co-operative Societies Established Under the VDP

No	Provision of Modern Ag. Inputs to Increase Ag. Production	Provision of Credit Facilities	Management of Agriculture and Other Markets	Management of Necessary Inputs for the Development of Cottage Industries	Arousing Consciousness Among the Villagers and Also a Sense of Community Feeling and Common Interest	Others
1	1	1	1	1	1	-
2	1	1	-	-	1	-
3	1	1	-	-	1	-
4	No Co-operative Society But all the Things were Done by VDMs					
5	1	-	1	1	1	-
6	1	1	1	1	1	-
7	1	-	-	-	1	-
8	1	-	-	-	1	-
9	-	No Co-operative Society		-	-	-
10	1	1	-	1	1	-
11	-	No Co-operative Society		-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	1	-
13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	5	3	4	9	0
%	77	39	22	31	69	0

116

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SURVEYHimalayan Studies CentreQuestionnaireSection 1

(For villagers, teachers, social workers and panchayat members)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Name | Town or Village Panchayat . |
| 2. Caste | Ward No. |
| 3. Age | District |
| 4. Occupation | Zone |
| 5. Education | |
| 6. Landholding | Signature of the interviewer |
| 7. Annual Income | Date |

[1] EDUCATION

1.	Establishment of Schools	Number	Primary:	Secondary:
2.	Construction of school buildings	Number	Brick-built: Cost involved	Thatched:
3.	Repair of school buildings	Times	"	"
4.	Purchase of school land		"	"
5.	Construction of libraries	Number	Brick-built: Cost involved	Thatched:
6.	Running of adult classes	Number	"	"
7.	Any other materials		"	"

[2] HEALTH AND SANITATION

1.	D.D.T. spray	How many houses:	How many times:
2.	Vaccination and inoculation	Number of persons	How many times:
3.	Disposal pits	Number	How many times
4.	Construction of latrines	Number	How many times
5.	Construction and repair of drainage	Number	How many times
6.	Construction of wells and tube-wells	Number	How many times
7.	Construction of clinic and hospital buildings	Number	How many times
8.	Repair of clinics and hospitals	Number	How many times
9.	Construction of ponds	Number	How many times
10.	Repair of ponds	Number	How many times
11.	Construction of rest houses	Number	How many times
12.	Establishment of Four H Clubs	Number	How many times
13.	Members of Four H Clubs	Number	How many times

[3] ROADS AND BRIDGES

1.	Construction of dirt roads	Mile	Cost involved
2.	Repair of dirt roads	Mile	Cost involved
3.	Construction of metallic roads	Mile	Cost involved
4.	Repair of metallic roads	Mile	Cost involved

5.	Construction of suspension bridges	Number	Cost involved
6.	Construction of other bridges	Number	Cost involved
7.	Repair of other bridges	Number	Cost involved
8.	Plantation of trees on either side of the road	Number	Cost involved

[4] AGRICULTURE

1.	Establishment of horticulture centres	Number	Cost involved
2.	Livestocks centres	Number	Cost involved
3.	Veterinaries	Number	Cost involved
4.	Demonstration agricultural farms	Number	Cost involved
5.	Agricultural extension programme	Yes	No
6.	Poultry programme	Yes	No
7.	Piggeries	Yes	No
8.	Establishment of co-operatives	Number	Cost involved

[5] COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

1.	Hand looms	Number	Number of families	Cost involved
2.	Employment provided		Number of families	Amount of income
3.	Carpentry		Number of families	Cost involved
4.	Bee-hiving		Number of families	Cost involved
5.	Potteries		Number of families	Cost involved
6.	Cane and bamboo work		Number of families	Cost involved

[6] TRAINING

1.	Village development workers	Number	Type of training	Period of training
2.	Village development women workers	Number	Type of training	Period of training

[7] What kind of programme was launched for the extension and development of the village cottage industries in your area under the Village Development Project jointly sponsored by HMG and the USOM from 2011 to 2019 B.S.

1. Cottage industries based upon local raw materials.
 2. Cottage industries based upon local skill and also for its development
 3. Market facilities for the sale of the produced goods
 4. Source of additional income
 5. Solution to the problem of agricultural unemployment.
 6. Any other
 7. Do not know
 8. Cannot be said
-

[8] What measures relating to health services were undertaken in your area under the Village Development Project?

1. Construction of health centre, health post, clinic and hospital
 2. Construction of latrines
 3. Programme for the eradication of malaria
 4. Regular health check-up of the people
 5. Periodical inoculation against smallpox, cholera, tuberculosis, etc
 6. Programme relating to family planning and maternity child welfare
 7. Environmental sanitation
 8. Any other
 9. Cannot be said
 10. Do not know
-

[9] What kind of special programme in the field of agriculture was launched under the Village Development Project?

1. Irrigation facilities through the construction of canals, ponds, wells and tube-wells
2. Launching of agricultural extension programme
3. Establishment of horticulture centre and the operation of its programme
4. Launching programme of livestock and veterinaries

- 5. Use of improved seeds, compost manure and chemical fertilizers
- 6. Use of insecticide
- 7. Methods of storing foodgrains safely
- 8. Use of modern agricultural implements
- 9. Any other

[10] What were the main functions of a co-operative established under the Village Development Project?

- 1. Promoting agricultural production by providing agricultural implements, fertilizers, improved seeds and insecticide, etc
- 2. Providing credit facilities
- 3. Providing market facilities to meet the daily necessities of the villagers and also for the sale of agricultural produce
- 4. Providing necessary materials for the development of cottage industries
- 5. Arousing consciousness among the villagers and also a sense of community feeling and common interest.
- 6. Any other

[11] Were the cottage industries in keeping with the local needs?

- 1. Yes, why? 2. No, why? 3. Do not know

[12] How many families were engaged in cottage industries in your area?

.....

[13] How many people were employed in the cottage industries?

.....

[14] What kinds of cottage industry were established in your area?

- 1. Hand looms 2. Cutting, sewing and knitting 3. Cane and bamboo work
- 4. Potteries 5. Bee-hiving 6. Tanning and leather work
- 7. Metal-work 8. Poultry 9. Fishery 10. Piggeries
- 11. Sericulture

6. Did it bring about change in the life-style of the villagers?
How?

.....

7. Any other?

.....

[20] Describe any present day results/effects of the project in your
area

.....

Best Available Document

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SURVEYHimalayan Studies CentreQuestionnaireSection 2

(For officials)

1. Name
2. Age
3. Official designation
4. Education and training
5. Present position

Present address

6. Town or village panchayat
.....
7. Ward No.
8. District
9. Zone
-
10. Signature of the interviewer
11. Date

Section 2 (For Officials)

[1] What were the objectives of the Village Development Project?

1. Providing minimum health services
2. Educational development (literacy)
3. Increasing agricultural produce
4. Development of village cottage industries
5. Providing training for the village development workers and women workers
6. Construction of local trails, bridle path, suspension bridge, wells, ponds
7. Providing drinking water in the rural areas
8. If any other
9. Do not know
10. Cannot be said

[2] Were the objectives of the Village Development Project attained?

- (a) Yes, Why? (b) No, Why? (c) Do not know

If not, what were the factors accountable?

1. Lack of technical and material resources
2. Weaknesses of the officials
3. Unwanted interferences of the centre and foreign advisors
4. Tendency to make frequent changes in the original plan
5. Lack of co-operation of the local people
6. Lack of the release of financial resources in time
7. Because of the over ambitious plan
8. Lack of periority fixation in the plan

[3] What external factors had affected the implomentation of the Village Development Project?

1. Foreign technical advisors
2. Foreign trained Nepalese technicians
3. National policy makers
4. National planrers
5. Officials associated with the project
6. Role of the loca: people in the implementation of the project
7. Any other

MISSING PAGE

NO. 187

- [8] Was there any change in the original form of the Village Development Project?
- (a) Yes, Why? (b) No, Why? (c) Do not know
-

- [9] What were the effects of the change in the original plan?
1. It helped to achieve the set objectives
 2. It hindered the attainment of the objectives
 3. It fulfilled the changing aspiration and felt-need of the people
 4. It increased local cooperation and participation
 5. It made the plan more realistic and practical.
 6. It expanded the size of the plan
 7. It reduced the size of the plan

- [10] Why the change in the original plan was made?
1. Because of the change in the national policy and plan
 2. Because of the latent weaknesses in the original plan
 3. Because of the shortage of material resources
 4. To meet the demands of the local people
 5. Because of the change in the policy of the cooperating friendly country
 6. Any other reasons

- [11] What was the opinion of the people about the project?
1. The people were consulted in the formulation of the plan
 2. The people were not consulted in the formulation of the plan
 3. It generated a feeling of total dependence upon the government among the local people
 4. It generated a sense of cooperation and participation in the development among the local people
 5. Priorities were given to the local needs in the project
 6. Any other reasons

- [12] How did the people cooperate with the project?
1. Labour contribution
 2. Financial contribution
 3. Material contribution
 4. Suggestion and counselling
 5. Any other

[13] What could have been done to stimulate better participation of the local people?

[14] Of the following agricultural extension programmes which one was more successful and effective?

1. Demonstration programme on agronomy
2. Demonstration programme on horticulture
3. Demonstration programme on livestock
4. Demonstration programme on veterinaries
5. Any other

[15] Reasons for the success

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |

Reasons for the failure

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |

[16] Had the people participated in the implementation of the village Development Project?

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Yes, why? | 2. No, why? | 3. Cannot be said |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|

[17] If participated, to what extent?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Maximum (Give examples) | 2. Moderate (Examples) |
| 3. Minimum (Examples) | |

.....

[18] How did the officials associated with the Village Development Project try to secure the cooperation and the participation of the local people?

1. By motivating the people in various ways
2. By associating the people with various committees and sub-committees formed involving them in the programme
3. With the cooperation of influential local people of different fields
4. Through the labour contribution of the local people
5. Through financial contribution
6. Any other

[19] What were the problems in the implementation of the Village Development Project?

1. Lack of timely and periodical central directives, control and supervision
2. Lack of cooperation and coordination between the centre and the field services
3. Lack of release of financial resources from the centre for the field services
4. Lack of construction materials
5. Lack of personnel as sanctioned
6. Lack of understanding between the foreign technical advisors and Nepalese officials
7. Any other

[20] Did the project address the need of the villagers?

1. Yes, why
2. No, why?

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SURVEYHimalayan Studies CentreQuestionnaireSection 3Present address

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Name | 6. Town or village panchayat |
| 2. Age | |
| 3. Official designation | 7. Ward No. |
| 4. Education and training | 8. District |
| 5. Present position | 9. Zone |
| | 10. |
| | Signature of the interviewer |
| | 11. Date |

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SURVEY

Himalayan Studies Centre

QuestionnaireSection 3

(For trainees and VDWs)

- [1] What were the factors that motivated you to join the Village training centre?
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- [2] Where did you get your training and how long?
- (a) Training Centre (b) Type of training (c) Training period
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- [3] Were you satisfied with the contents of the courses?
- (a) Yes, why? (b) No, why? (c) Cannot be said
- [4] What was the basis of your selection as a trainee?
1. Educational qualification
2. Age
3. Residence
4. Interest in village development
5. Any other
- [5] Did you get your placement after your training?
- (a) Yes, why? (b) No, why? (c) Delayed

- [6] What was the nature of your job?
- [7] How much could you contribute to the development work in the village?/Describe
- [8] Could you put in the skill you attained during the training in the discharge of your duties? Describe
.....
- [9] How much cooperation did you get from the villagers in the field of development
(a) Excellent (b) Good (c) Bad
- [10] Were the villagers receptive to new skills and ideas?
(a) Excellent (b) Good (c) Bad
- [11] Did the villagers feel that the project launched in the village was for their benefit?
(a) Yes, why? (b) No, why? (c) Cannot be said
- [12] Did you feel from the treatment meted out to you by the villager that you belonged to their community?
(a) Yes, why? (b) No, why? (c) Cannot be said
- [13] Did you learn any thing substantial from the villagers during your association with them, which were helpful in the performance of your job?
If yes, enumerate:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
- [14] What were the methods you applied to motivate the villagers to participate in the local development work?
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

- [15] To what extent were your officials helpful to you in discharging your duties?
.....
- [16] What was the prospect of your promotion as a village worker?
(a) Fair (b) Good (c) Bad
- [17] What were the main functions of a cooperative established under the Village Development Project?
1. Promoting agricultural production by providing agricultural implements, fertilizers, improved seeds and insecticide, etc.
 2. Providing credit facilities
 3. Providing market facilities to meet the daily necessities of the villagers and also for the sale of agricultural produce
 4. Providing necessary materials for the development of cottage industries
 5. Arousing consciousness among the villagers, and also a sense of community feeling and common interest
 6. Any other

Some of the Prominent Persons Interviewed

1. Dr. Tulsi Giri
2. Hon. Dil Bahadur Shrestha
3. Rt. Hon. Tarak Bahadur Shah
4. Sardar Bhim Bahadur Pandey
5. Mr. Ram Narayan Shrestha
6. Mr. Soorya Prasad Shrestha
7. Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Rayamajhi
8. Mr. Tara Deva Bhattarai
9. Mr. Chandra Bahadur Pandey
10. Mr. Pratap Singh Basnyat
11. Mr. Bihari Krishna Shrestha
12. Mr. Mukti Prashad Kafle
13. Mr. Chandra Bir Gurung
14. Mrs. Chandra Gurung
15. Mr. Shyam P. Adhikari
16. Mr. Hari Mohan Shrestha
17. Mr. Ganesh Khujeli
18. Mr. Govardan Bahadur Karki
19. Mr. Soorya Bahadur Sen Wali
20. Mr. Nanda Bahadur Vaidya
21. Mr. Sagar Prasad Gautam

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