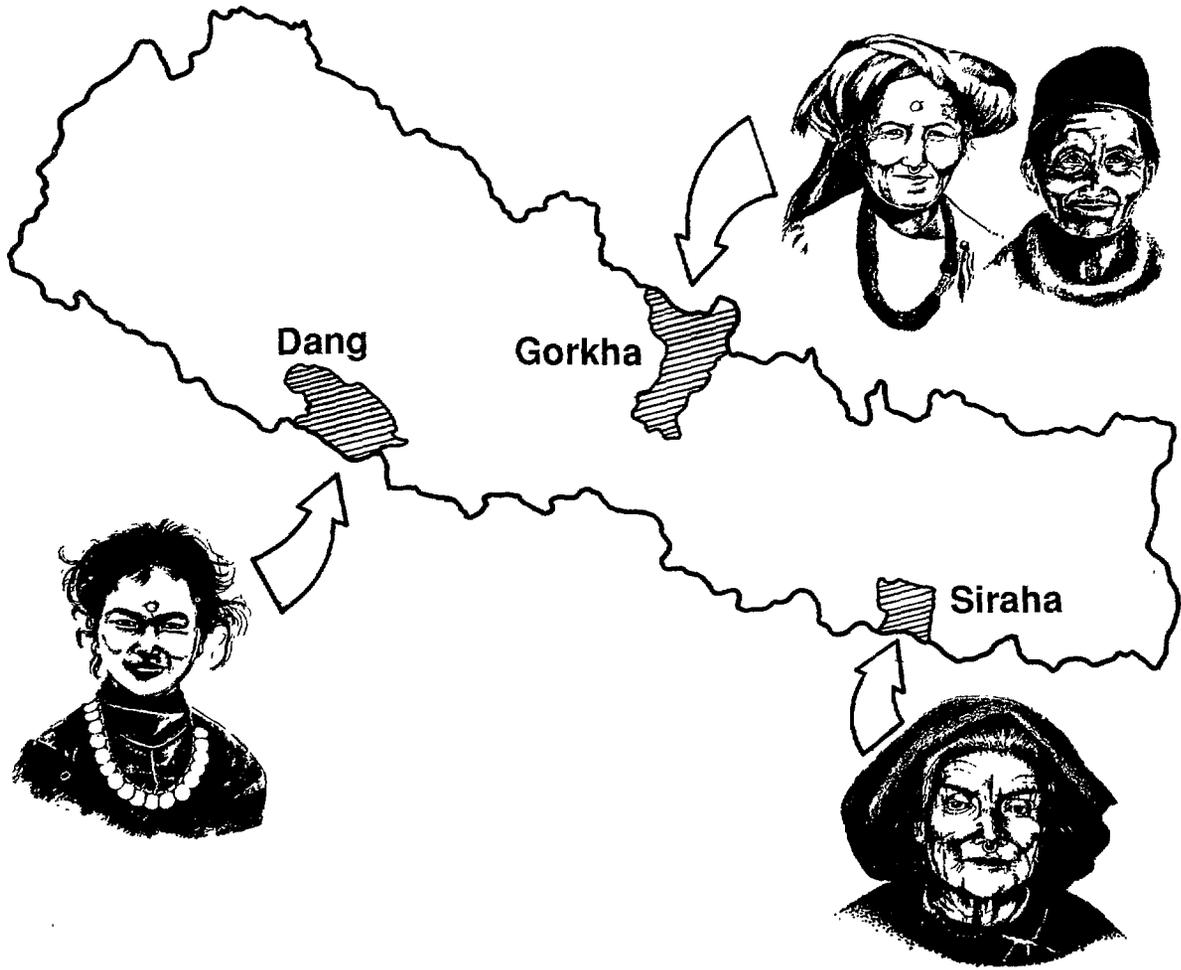


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PUBLIC POLITICAL OPINION SURVEY IN NEPAL



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The (POPS) and its results, would not have seen the "light of the day", without the eager responses of the sample voters in the three Districts of Gorkha, Dang and Siraha. We are indebted to them and would like to thank them for enlightening us as well as a greater number of "Nepali masses". This Report is dedicated to them and to their hopes, fears, dreams and aspirations.

Closer to home, I would like to thank the entire Search staff for their dedicated service. The list of professional staff who were integral part of this Survey deserves both a "Thank You" and recognition for their input. Their names appear in this report. My appreciation to the dependable Field Manager, Anand Tamang, who was always beside me throughout the survey period.

To our mentor, friend and colleague, Roz Tartaglione, Senior Analyst, who guided us in this (POPS) Survey. You deserve a very special thanks for instilling in us the sense for "total quality" and for contributing your share beyond the call of duty.

We trust that our efforts, and this Report, will contribute towards rationally understanding the Nepali electorate. We also hope that this Survey will assist all of us, who have stakes in promoting stable democracy, to contribute and nurture our early and at times faltering steps towards a mature democracy in Nepal.

Despite all the names being mentioned, I as a Project Coordinator, would like to own the sins of omission and commission in this Report and hope to build and improve on the experience of this Survey.

Deepak Tamang
Project Coordinator.
November 1994.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE GORKHA, DANG, SIRAHA: THREE DISTRICTS' POLITICAL OPINION SURVEY REPORT

DRINKING WATER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT NATIONAL PROBLEM. ROAD AND TRANSPORT IS THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT NATIONAL PROBLEM. ELECTRICITY IS THE THIRD MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

Drinking Water appears to be the most important problem (54 %) based on aggregated answers, followed by Roads (38 %) of aggregated answers and Electricity (26 %) Price rise figured as a significant problem in Gorkha (11%) , and Poverty (9%) in Dang.

A MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS FEEL THEIR LIFE IS WORSE UNDER MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY THAN BEFORE.

In general, voters expressed their dissatisfaction with multiparty democracy. Although the voters were split nearly evenly on this issue with 43 percent expressing that life is better under democracy, a greater number of voters and close to a majority at 46 percent felt that their life is worse. The proportion of voters who consider life to be better under the old system is the highest in Dang and Gorkha districts at 48 percent. Siraha averages 44 percent on this score.

HOWEVER, THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS FEEL THAT THEIR CHILDREN'S LIVES AND LIVES OF FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL BE BETTER UNDER MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY

The majority of voters at 50 percent feel that the life of their children and the new generation will be better under democracy than under the old system. Over one-third of the voters (36%) felt otherwise.

THE MAJORITY OF VOTERS ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The majority of voters are not satisfied with the way political parties are now functioning under multiparty democracy. The dissatisfied voters outstrip satisfied voters by a margin of 10 percent. Close to a majority, i.e. 47 percent of voters are not satisfied as compared to 38 percent who say they are satisfied.

A high proportion of voters, i.e., more than a majority 55 percent in Dang, are unhappy with the way political parties are functioning now.

CLOSE TO A MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS AGREE THAT ELECTIONS ARE NOT FREE AND FAIR.

Only 39 percent of the voters agree that elections are now more free and fair than in the Panchayat days. Closer to a majority, i.e., 42 percent of the voters, feel otherwise. Although this perception is high in Dang and Siraha, a majority of voters (52 %) in Gorkha feel that elections are now more free and fair than before.

On the other hand, a majority of voters (41%) feel that government listens more now than before. A significant number of voters (38%) disagree.

Voters are nearly evenly split on the issue of more than one party making democracy stronger. The opinion is divided into 35 percent agreeing and 34 percent disagreeing to this Statement.

A fair number of voters agree that life will be better under democracy (39%), and yet 36 percent disagree with this statement.

MORE PEOPLE ARE TAKING PART IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NOW THAN BEFORE.

A majority of the voters believe that more and more people are now taking part in political activities. Indicators for political participation are definitively on the rise. Around 70 percent of the voters express the opinion that there is more political participation and activities now than before. Those who say that there is less political participation are just 15 percent.

Similarly, close to a majority (44%) expressed the view that they are satisfied with the progress of democracy. Despite this, a substantial number of voters (34%) were not satisfied with the progress of democracy.

Voters are definitely more emboldened to express their political views now than before. Around 63 percent of the voters said they are more comfortable now to express their political views than before. Around 12 percent feel the same as before and around eight percent (8%) feel less comfortable.

THE PERFORMANCE AND EFFICACY OF THE PARLIAMENT IS PERCEIVED AS MEDIOCRE BY VOTERS WHO EXPRESS LOW CONFIDENCE.

Only 17 percent of the voters expressed the view that the Parliament is more interested in voters' needs. Twice that number (36%) reported that Parliament is less interested in their needs than before. A substantial number of respondents (21%) said that the Parliament has about the same interest as before.

Parliament is considered not very effective by voters. The "more", "less" and "about the same" degree of effectiveness compared to the old Panchayat system is more or less evenly distributed at (22%), (17%) and (16%), respectively.

AMONG ALL THE FACTORS STATED, THE KING IS SEEN TO BE THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FACTOR IN NEPALI POLITICAL AFFAIRS; VOTER POWER RANKS SECOND.

The **King** is seen by one-third (33%) of the voters as "very influential", and "somewhat influential" by (27%) of the voters.

Voter Power to influence Nepali political affairs is also expressed higher than various other components of parliamentary democracy.

Twenty nine percent (29%) said voters are "very influential" and 30 percent said the voters are "somewhat influential" in Nepali political affairs.

Political Parties were ranked at 21 percent "very influential" and 27 percent "somewhat influential"; VDCs at 20 percent "very" and 42 percent "somewhat influential"; the media at 19 percent "very influential" and 27 percent "somewhat influential" ranks higher than most other important components of the government, such as the cabinet, the Parliament, the judiciary, and DDCs, respectively.

These important machineries of the government ranked lower in voter perception with regard to influence in Nepali political affairs. The **Cabinet** polled 17 percent "very" and 23 percent "somewhat influential" ratings.

This was followed by the **Parliament** which polled 16 percent "very" and 25 percent "somewhat influential" ratings.

The **Judiciary** or the court was expressed as "very influential" by a mere 15 percent and "somewhat influential" by 20 percent of the voters.

The **DDC** was said to be the least influential in Nepali political affairs by voters. Only 14 percent of the voters felt it was "very influential" and 33 percent of the voters felt it was "somewhat influential".

A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF VOTERS ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE WAY THE PARLIAMENT IS WORKING OR RESPONDING TO VOTER NEEDS.

Although a substantial number of voters (34%) expressed satisfaction over Parliament's work thus far, an equally large number of voters (34%) expressed dissatisfaction over it.

Two of the important factors mentioned for voter dissatisfaction are economic conditions not improved (40%) and not committed to voters' needs (25%).

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS HAVE NEVER BEEN TO COURT.

THE MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO HAVE CONSIDER THE COURT TO BE FAIR.

LAND DISPUTE IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF COURT LITIGATION.

A majority of the voters (70%) have neither been to court nor have known anyone visiting it. The rest had either been to court or knew someone who had gone to court. More males than females have visited or knew someone who had visited court. Educated voters and those having higher family incomes were more likely to have visited, or have knowledge about someone visiting court.

Reasons for Court Visits: Land Disputes (40%), followed by Quarrel/Homicide (25%) and Parental Property Disputes (11%) were the three main reasons which have dragged the citizens to court. Interestingly, land dispute cases were high in Dang and Siraha districts and parental property disputes high in Gorkha. A slightly higher proportion of females than males mentioned either visiting a court or being aware of someone visiting court to settle land and parental property disputes.

Perception regarding Court Decisions: Over half of the voters (51%) felt that the court decisions were fair, and only about one-third of the voters considered that the court decisions were unfair to them. A higher percentage of male voters (53%) than female voters (45%) felt that the court decisions were fair. However, a substantial portion of uneducated voters (23%) were unable to give their impression about court decisions.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE VOTERS IN NEPAL HAVE NOT HEARD OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Roughly three-fourths of the voters (74%) have never heard of the Supreme Court. Among the three districts, Gorkha has the largest portion of voters (80%) who **did not** know about the Supreme Court, and Dang the lowest portion (67%).

Among those who had heard about the Supreme Court, the majority of them were "somewhat knowledgeable". Only around six percent expressed "adequate knowledge" of the Supreme Court. In Siraha, however, 49 percent of the voters did "not have any knowledge" and only 45 percent had "fairly good knowledge" about the Supreme Court.

Fewer women voters than men had "fairly good knowledge" about the Supreme Court. Likewise, illiterate voters and those having no formal education tended to have "less knowledge".

THERE IS NO APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DDC TOWARDS LOCAL NEEDS AND SERVICES THAN BEFORE MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY.

Voters are divided equally in their opinion about the performance of the DDC officials. Around 27 percent said they "work about the same" as before; around 25 percent said they "work worse" than before; and only 23 percent said that they "work better" than before multiparty democracy.

RESPONSIVENESS AND INTERACTION BETWEEN VOTERS AND DDC OFFICIALS ARE EXTREMELY POOR.

Around 74 percent of the voters stated that DDC officials do not inform citizens about actions and decisions taken on behalf of their voters and constituencies.

Around 83 percent of the voters stated that they have not been to their DDC office.

Around 84 percent of the voters expressed the fact that they have not met their DDC Chair. Close to ninety-eight percent of the voters expressed the fact that they have never attended the District Assembly meeting.

Voter satisfaction over DDC projects and services are divided. Less than one in ten voters said that they are "very satisfied" (9%). Over one-third were "somewhat satisfied" (36%). Nearly one in three voters (30%), on the other hand, expressed the view that they were not satisfied.

RESPONSIVENESS AND INTERACTION BETWEEN MUNICIPALITY OFFICIALS AND VOTERS ARE POOR.

Around 68 percent of the Municipality voters said Municipality officials do not inform citizens about actions and decisions taken on behalf of their voters and constituencies. However, in the case of Municipalities, a fair percentage of voters (21%) stated that Municipality officials do inform voters.

Although a majority (50%) have not visited the Municipality Office, close to a majority (49.4%) have visited the Municipality Office.

An overwhelming majority (59%) have met the Mayor, over (41%) who have not met the Mayor.

More than the absolute majority (97%) of the Municipality voters have not attended the Municipality Assembly.

Voter satisfaction for Municipality administered projects and services are overwhelmingly better. Around 24 percent or a quarter of the respondents were "very satisfied". Close to majority (45%) were "somewhat satisfied" and the rest of the voters (25%) were "dissatisfied".

RESPONSIVENESS AND INTERACTION BETWEEN VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VOTERS ARE MUCH BETTER IN COMPARISON TO THE DDC.

A substantial number of respondents (38%) said VDC officials' performances were better than in the past. However, around one-third (30%) expressed the view that it was about the same, and around one-fourth (26%) of the voters felt that it was worse than before.

Nearly two-thirds, i.e., 70% of the voters, felt that even their local representatives do not inform citizens about actions and decisions taken on their behalf.

More than half the villagers (56%) have visited their VDC office. Over three-fifths (63%) have met the VDC Chair. Yet only 13% have attended the VDC Assembly. Close to 87 percent have never attended the VDC Assembly.

Voter satisfaction with VDC projects and services appears to be much better than with national and district service delivery. Over three-fifth (60%) of the voters expressed the view that they are either "very satisfied" (21%) or are "somewhat satisfied" (40%). Just over 30 percent said they are "not satisfied".

PEOPLE WILL VOTE ON THE BASIS OF "APHNO MANCHE". PARTY IDEOLOGY RANKS LAST.

Compared across the multiple response from voters, 58 percent of the respondents said they will vote on the basis of their own person or relative (Aphno Manche). "Caste" is mentioned at close to 47 percent. "Promise of development projects" is mentioned at 45 percent. "Women's advancement" is at 15 percent. "Threats and reprisals" is around 13 percent. "Party ideology" was mentioned less frequently by voters at just 10 percent.

VOTERS VALUE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT ACTIONS, RIGHT TO BE INFORMED AND RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT DECISIONS VERY HIGH.

A majority or close to a majority of the voters cite the above three rights as very important rights and responsibilities in Nepal's democracy. A majority of the voters (51%) expressed "the right to criticize" as one of the most important rights. "The right to be informed" (47%) and the "right to take part in government decisions" (37%) followed suit.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN ARE VERY LOW, ALTHOUGH ETHNIC GROUPS ARE REPRESENTED ADEQUATELY.

Ethnic groups are stated to be adequately represented at the local level (37%). An equal number (36%) feel that they are not adequately represented.

However, more than two-thirds of the voters said women were under-represented (69%). Similarly, over three-fifths (60%) said minorities were under-represented.

VOTER POWER IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN INFLUENCING LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

More than a majority of the voters feel that they have the power to influence local government decisions. The voters expressing "very much power" to do this was 22 percent, and "some power" around 38 percent.

ONE IN FOUR VOTERS LISTENS TO THE RADIO AND ONE IN SIX VOTERS VIEWS TELEVISION FREQUENTLY.

Radio Audience: More than one-fourth of the voters (27%) tune to radios quite frequently. Forty percent of the voters tune sometimes and the rest (33%) do not listen to radio.

Radio Nepal (broadcasts in Nepali language) is the most popular station for the majority of the voters. However, in Siraha 60 percent of the voters tune to both Nepali and regional language (Maithali) broadcasts.

The popularity of foreign radio stations (43% tune to foreign stations) is fairly high. Among the foreign radio stations, All India Radio (85%) is the most popular station. This is followed by the Nepali and Hindi broadcasts from BBC (26% or more).

TV Viewers: One out of every six voters (16%) views television. TV viewers vary across the districts, with Dang at the bottom of the viewers hierarchy (9%) and Gorkha at the top (21%). In Siraha 17 percent of the voters view television. The proportion of male viewers (20%) is more than the female viewers (12%). The number of TV viewers increases sharply with increases in income and education levels, while it decreases as age increases.

One-fourth of the TV viewers tune to foreign channels apart from viewing the local (Nepal TV) channel. News and entertainment programs telecast from Indian channels, viz: Doordarshan and Zee (55%), are popular among foreign channel viewers.

BEST WAYS TO LEARN ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Respondents stated that the best ways to learn about local government was through the conventional word of mouth. Thus, Friend, Family or Other People were the respondents preferred choice for information on local government (55.3%) regarding actions and decisions taken by the local elected officials on their behalf. This was followed by Meetings (44.3%), Radio (43%), Local Newspapers (14%), Public Notices (12.2%), and Local Newsletters (9.2%). (See Graph 30, and Tables 30a, 30b)

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Around 62 percent of the voters in the sample are represented by 35 years plus age groups. Only 11 percent of the voters are below 24 years of age. The mean age of voters is 40.7.

Women (670 or 54.6%) surpass men (557 or 45.4%) voters in the completed sample size of 1,227. In terms of marital status, over one-fifth (22%) of the voters under 24 years of age were unmarried. Above this age, the unmarried voters were less than 4 percent.

BACKGROUND

2.1. OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the three districts Political Opinion Polls Survey (POPS) is to strengthen the process of a stable democracy in Nepal. The more specific objectives of the (POPS) survey was to assess people's attitudes, perception and opinion towards pluralism, democracy, parliament, judiciary, the local government and the media after the establishment of the multi-party democracy in the country in the Spring of 1990. The (POPS) survey was carried out in the three districts where the Local Government Strengthening (LOGOS) component of USAID's Democratic Institution Strengthening Project (DISP) is being implemented. Currently, this is in Dang, Gorkha and Siraha Districts.

2.2. The Organization and Structure of the Report

The Political Opinion Survey Project (POPS) is presented in four sections. The first section contains the Executive Summary and all the quintessential findings of the survey.

Section two contains the background, the objectives, the study design and methodology of the survey. This section provides a thorough "road map" of the survey and contains the study design and methodology adopted for the very precise and scientific political opinion survey in Nepal. Details regarding the organization of the actual field survey, the distribution of the urban and rural respondents, the sample points, the extremely meticulous training carried out for the field interviewers are elaborated in this section.

Beside these, the organization of the team, management support, data entry, statistical tests and validations are enumerated in this section. The limitation of the survey and the performance of the actual sample by urban and rural voters are also presented here.

Section three contains the results of the (POPS) Project. This section presents the findings of the survey supported by at least one visual bar graph and at least two tables. The tables are disaggregated by four independent variables and are: District, Gender, Education, Age Group and Income. The "Total Column" contains the total number of respondents. This column also indicates the number of respondents by various independent variables, including the number of urban respondents.

A conscious efforts has been made to report analyzed facts to the readers. Hence, we make no inferences, state no hindsight or attempt to provide readers with interpretations. The facts are presented precisely and faithfully as the respondents would have us report to the broader public.

The tables and graphs speak for themselves and it is up to you to make your own individual interpretation. We leave that onerous task to you! However, we have provided you with signposts and the framework together with a detailed analysis of the facts - without distorting the issues with our own biases.

The last section, i.e. the Appendices contains the statistical tests; the maps of the survey area, team members and other supporting tables.

2.3. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A sample size of 1,500 respondents was estimated as the appropriate sample to accurately gauge public opinions, at 95 percent confidence level, regarding the performance of the government on important components of democracy and governance, such as pluralism and democratization, the Parliament, the judiciary, local government and the media.

Sample Frame: The sample frame comprised all eligible voters appearing in the voter lists. This was updated and republished by the National Election Commission of Nepal in 1992 for the local elections. According to the lists, there were 292,732 voters in Siraha; 209,712 in Dang and 177,826 in Gorkha District. In Siraha and Dang Districts, the proportion of urban voters were 3.6 percent and 16.9 percent, respectively. There were no urban voters in Gorkha District.

The Table (Table A) shows the distribution of eligible voters in the three districts:

Table A. Distribution of Eligible Voters in Each of the District Surveyed

District	Total Voters	Voters (%)	Rural Voters	(%) of Rural Voters to Total Voters	Urban Total	(%) of Urban Voters to Total Voters	Total VDCs	Total U.M.
Siraha	292732	43.1	282028	96.4	10704	3.6	111	1
Dang	209712	30.8	174313	83.1	35399	16.9	38	2
Gorkha	177826	26.1	177826	100.0	nil	-	68	-
Total	680270	100	634167	93.2	46103	6.8	217	3

Source: National Election Commission, Kathmandu, 1992 (2048/49 BS)

U.M. = urban municipality

Sample Size: The goal for the POPS survey was 1,500 completed, valid interviews. However, assuming the usability rate of 80 percent and completion rate of 90 percent (based on our experience from the pilot poll survey of 1993 and the standard 75 percent completion rate for the western surveys), the targeted sample size was computed as 1979. This represented around 32 percent over sampling to meet the field contingencies. Of this total, the sample allocation between the rural and the urban areas were 93.2 and 6.8 percent, respectively. This was based on a proportionate voter size distribution

Selection of Sample: A stratified multi-stage random sampling technique was employed in selecting the sample units, i.e., eligible voters. A three-stage sampling design was used for sample selection for the rural areas while a two-stage sampling design was used for the urban sample selection.

Rural Sample: The distribution of rural voters in the three districts are in the ratios of 1.6:1:1. Based on these ratios, a total of 28 VDCs (12 VDCs in Siraha and eight each in Gorkha and Dang Districts) were selected. Furthermore, the corresponding sampling units (voters) were selected in the following manner:

Step 1: Selection of VDCs

Selection of the required number of VDCs in each district was made on the following manner:

All VDCs within the district were stratified on the basis of the electoral constituencies. There were altogether eleven constituencies which represented the three LOGOS districts- five constituencies in Siraha and three constituencies each in Dang and Gorkha Districts.

Allocation of the required number of VDCs in each constituency was calculated on the basis of population proportionate to size (PPS).

Step 2: Selection of Village Wards

Once the VDCs were identified, three wards in each of the VDCs were selected randomly using PPS technique. After the wards were selected, the number of voters to be interviewed from each of the selected wards were calculated. The voter size was selected from each ward proportionately, using PPS technique, keeping in mind the overall district sample. Please refer to B,C,D, below which shows the allocation of total rural samples in each district, disaggregated for VDCs and Wards.

Step 3: Selection of Eligible Voters within the Ward

Having calculated the number of voters at the Ward level, actual voters were selected through simple random sampling technique. For this, random numbers were generated by using a calculator. This number was then tick-marked against the corresponding serial number of the sample voter published in the Voter Lists of the Election Commission as **the identified survey respondent**. This process continued until the required number was reached.

2.4. Allocation of District Rural Sample in Each of the Selected Wards of the Sampled VDCs

Table B. District: Gorkha

Total Targeted Rural Sample : 515

S.N.	VDCs	Ward#	Total Voters	Cumulative Total	Constituency	Size of Sample
1.	Manakamana	3	458	458	1	27
2.		6	406	864		24
3.		9	402	1,266		24
4.	Namjung	2	333	1,599		20
5.		5	301	1,900		18
6.		8	187	2,087		11
7.	Raniswara	3	558	2,645		33
8.		6	224	2,869		13
9.		9	525	3,394		31
10.	Simjung	1	338	3,732	2	19
11.		4	568	4,300		34
12.		7	531	4,831		33
13.	Gaikhur	2	509	5,340		30
14.		6	308	5,648		18
15.		9	540	6,188		32
16.	Kharibot	1	292	6,480		17
17.		3	340	6,820		20
18.		6	179	6,999		11
19.	Aruchanute	2	127	7,126	3	8
20.		4	209	7,335		13
21.		8	155	7,490		9
22.	Tarkukot	2	228	7,718		14
23.		5	330	8,048		20
24.		8	590	8,638		36
						----- 515

Table C. District: Dang

Total Targeted Rural Sample: 507

S.N.	VDCs	Ward#	Total Voters	Cumulative	Constituency	Size of Sample	
1.	Rampur	2	410	410	1	16	
2.		5	512	922		20	
3.		7	574	1,696		22	
4.	Chaulahi	1	481	1,977		19	
5.		3	540	2,517		21	
6.		7	475	2,992		19	
7.	Bela	2	333	3,325		13	
8.		4	620	3,945		24	
9.		8	385	4,330		15	
10.	Laxmipur	1	459	4,789	2	18	
11.		4	481	5,270		19	
12.		7	557	5,827		22	
13.	Manpur	1	771	6,598		30	
14.		4	757	7,355		29	
15.		8	510	7,865		20	
16.	Bijauri	2	603	8,468		3	23
17.		5	584	9,052			23
18.		8	708	9,760			28
19.	Hekuli	2	712	10,472	28		
20.		5	448	10,920	17		
21.		9	228	11,148	9		
22.	Purandhara	1	645	11,793	25		
23.		4	546	12,339	21		
24.		7	660	12,999	26		
						----- 507	

Table D. District: Siraha

Total Targeted Rural Sample: 822

S.No.	VDCs	W. No.	Total Voters	Cumulative	Constituency	Size of Sample
1.	Govindapur Gudi	4	137	137	1	12
2.		6	273	410		25
3.		8	448	858		41
4.	Narahari Gol	1	260	1,118	2	24
5.		4	195	1,313		18
6.		7	245	1,558		22
7.	Dhangadi	1	576	2,134		52
8.		3	311	2,445		28
9.		6	374	2,819		34
10.	Govindpur	2	454	3,273	3	41
11.		5	346	3,619		31
12.		8	484	4,103		44
13.	Kachnari	2	303	4,406		27
14.		5	174	4,580		16
15.		8	245	4,825		22
16.	Krishnapur	2	216	5,041		20
17.		5	217	5,258		20
18.		8	129	5,387		12
19.	Ashanpur	2	294	5,681		27
20.		4	248	5,929		22
21.		6	329	6,258		30
22.	Makhanaha	2	171	6,429	4	16
23.		5	138	6,567		12
24.		8	138	6,705		12
25.	Laxmipur Patari	1	132	6,837		12
26.		3	194	7,031	18	
27.		6	224	7,255	20	
28.	Chandrodayapur	3	168	7,423	5	15
29.		6	274	7,697		25
30.		9	251	7,948		23
31.	Dumari	2	146	8,094		13
32.		5	168	8,262		15
33.		8	111	8,373		10
34.	Sitapur	3	166	8,539		15
35.		6	194	8,733		
36.		9	332	9,065		
						18
						30

						822

2.5. Urban Sample Selection

Selection of urban samples for the three municipalities (two in Dang and one in Siraha) was carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the two municipal wards for each of the municipalities were selected using (PPS) technique. The process was the same as the one used for selecting the VDC wards.

After selecting the municipal wards, the pre-determined urban sample size was allocated proportionately between the two selected wards. In the second stage, the required number of voters for the survey was selected using a simple random technique through calculator generated random numbers.

Please refer to (Table E) which shows the distribution of voters in selected municipality wards, and the size of the sample chosen for the (POPS) survey.

Table E. Distribution of Urban Sample at Three Urban Municipalities

Municipality	Total Voters	Wards Selected	Size of Voters in selected Wards	Sample Size
DANG DISTRICT				
1.Tribhuvan Nagar	12466	1	879	31
		7	986	35
			Total	66
2.Tulsipur	7005	4	552	18
		8	578	19
			Total	37
SIRAHA DISTRICT				
3.Lahan	8991	5	1126	17
		10	850	13
			District Total	30
			Total Target	133

2.6. The Survey Period

The field work spanned 17 days, beginning 30 August until 15 September, 1994. The teams for the field work and the supervision were organized as follows:

2.7. Field Staff Training and Recruitment

Altogether 36 field workers were recruited and trained for the three districts opinion polls survey. Of the three district supervisors, two were senior female teachers at Tribhuvan University and one was a female lawyer.

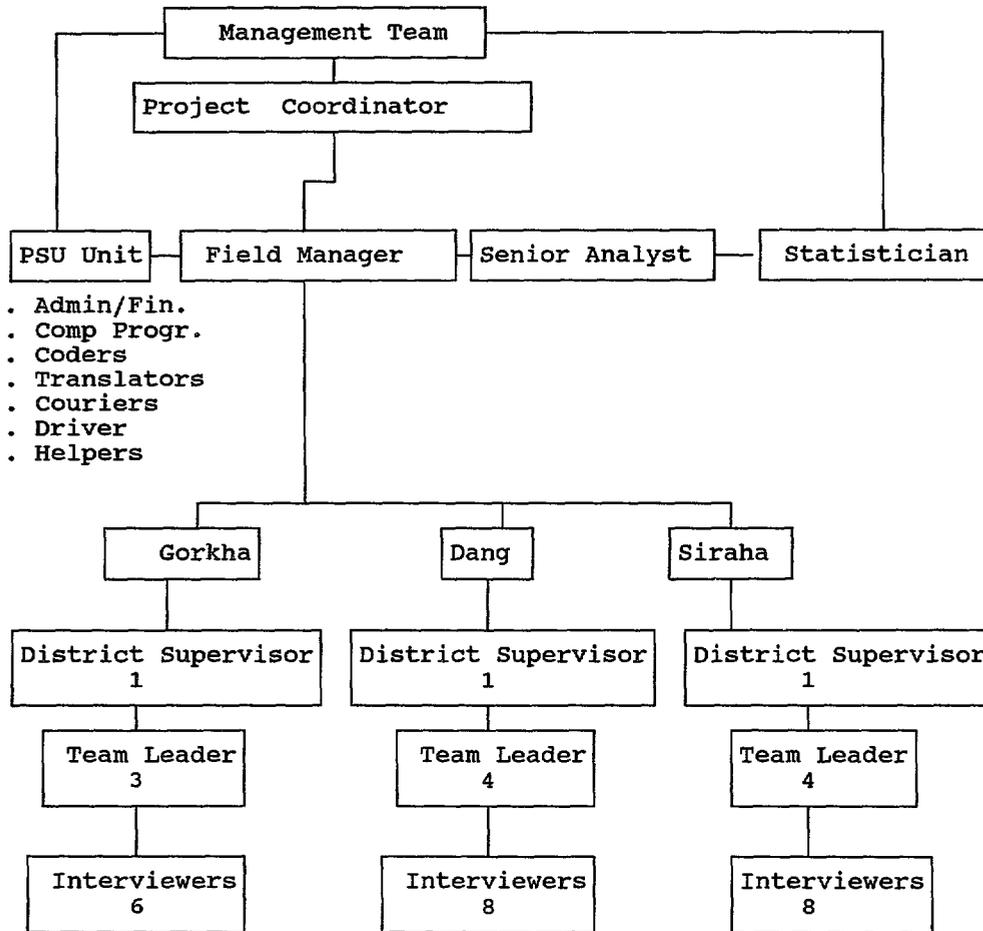
Gorkha District was polled by ten field workers in three teams. Two of the team leaders were females and one was male. Six interviewers, three males and three females, comprised the three teams.

Dang District was polled by 13 field workers in four teams. All four teams had female team leaders. Eight interviewers, four males and four females, comprised the four teams.

Siraha District was polled by 13 field workers in four teams. Three of the team leaders were males and one females. Eight interviewers, seven females and one males, comprised the four teams. Please see **Appendix I** for a complete list of interviewers and district supervisors.

All of the field workers were recruited after a rigorous interviewing procedure. The district supervisors were senior both in terms of experience and education. There were two doctorates (Ph.D. degree holders) and the rest of the team leaders were post-graduates. The field interviewers were all graduates or equivalent with considerable field experiences.

Effort was made to field balanced, experienced and motivated team members. Having ensured this in terms of education and experience, they were given a thorough one-week training in survey research, polls survey, questionnaire administration, mock interviews, pre-tests, rationale of site and sample selection, statistical methods, communications skills and maintaining proper protocols. Additionally, utmost attention was paid to team spirit, active mutual support, conflict and crisis resolutions and consensus building. The training outline is given below:



2.8. Training Program for the Three Districts Opinion Survey

Day	Morning (1030 - 1230)	Break	Afternoon (1330-1530)
Mon 22.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . General Introduction . Introduction of team members . General Introduction to POPS (DT/AT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Team Allocation . Method of Field work . Familiarization of the three districts (AT/DT)
Tue 23.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The purpose of POPS . What components of government are we surveying? And Why? . The various components revisited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pluralism - Democracy - Parliament - Judiciary - Executive - Local Government - Media (DT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Survey Research Methodologies . Various sample selection techniques . Introduction to PPS . Village Selection . Voter Selection (AT/DT)
Wed 24.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Let us examine and refine our survey instruments and method of application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Questionnaire - Voters and Voter Lists (DT/AT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Moving on to Questionnaire Administration . Internal Mock Interviews . Feedback and coaching . Practicing more mock interviews (DT/AT)
Thur 25.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Questionnaire Administration among the residents of Kathmandu Valley for Pre-test and practice (DT/AT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Feedback and Sharing of ideas and experiences after the street practicum (DT/AT) . Statistics, sampling errors and biases and non-sampling errors (BNT) . Practices with video recording and feedback (DT)
Fri 26.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Specific Assignment of Field Work by Teams . Team Work, Effective Communications, Reporting 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Going through the Checklist . Final counseling . Logistics, Administration, communications, couriers, field supervision, etc.
Sat 27.8	Preparation by district each teams to go to the field		Preparation by each district teams to go to the field
Sun 28.8	Team starts to go to the respective fields		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Gorkha Team accompanied by (DT) . Siraha & Dang by (AT) . Dang by (DG)

The initials in parenthesis denote facilitator. Thus DT = Deepak Tamang; AT = Anand Tamang; BNT = Dr. B.N. Tiwari, DG = Dan Giri.

2.9. Survey Instrument

The questionnaire was designed to obtain information on five major dimensions of political opinion: pluralism, democracy, parliament, judiciary, and local government. In addition, media usage was also covered. An enumerator administered structured questionnaire consisting of 55 closed-end items and around five open-ended items was developed to gather information (See Appendix II for Question Code).

Questionnaire responses were pre-coded except for the open-ended questions. The open-ended questions were coded after sizeable completed questionnaires were obtained from the field. Each question was pretested for its relevance and proper structure before including in the questionnaire. The completed draft questionnaire was first discussed with USAID and LOGOS staff. This draft was then printed in limited numbers to be used by the field team during the training period. After mock interviews, discussions and pre-test in the street by the field team, it was finally printed. A color code was assigned to each district in order to facilitate easy sorting of the questionnaire.

The final version of the questionnaire was prepared in the English language and translated into the Nepali language to be administered in the field. The Nepali version was validated once more with the final English language version. The Nepali language version was used by the relevant field teams to practice for Tharu and Maithali languages.

2.10. Feedback from the Workshop Debriefing of Polls Surveyors.

A half-day debriefing workshop was held in the (POPS) operation room with the returning field interviewers. A comprehensive discussion took place with 29 of the 36 field interviewers, which has been process documented for future use and improvement to the (POPS) initiatives.

The feedback was extremely helpful for the future. The gist of the experience were as follows. The (POPS) field interviewers were received well in each of the 80 wards of the three districts and three municipalities. Only in one ward in Dang did a team encounter some resistance from local politicians. This problem was solved amiably by the team members.

The voter lists on the whole was reliable. However, the over-sampling of 32% was slightly low and given the present status of the Voter Lists (which is four years old) the over sampling of 40 to 45 percent would have been ideal to meet the "in-tab" sample goal, especially from Gorkha and in those VDCs lying in the periphery of urban centers.

Generally, respondents had problems due to lack of conceptual understanding of all the ramifications which constitute parliamentary democracy. Thus, there were a significant number of "Don't Knows" and "No Answers" for a number of parameters in the questionnaire. The field interviewers, therefore, suggested that in future we sequence the questionnaire to ask the demographic and close to their surrounding questions, such as those of VDCs, before moving into more complex questions of pluralism, multi-party democracy and the judiciary later.

2.11. LIMITATION

The study sample was based on the Voter Lists published by the Election Commission during 1990-91 which is about four years old. Therefore, it did not incorporate those young eligible voters who have come to voting age during the preceding three to four years. On the other hand, names of those who died in the past ten years appeared as eligible voters, which affected the sample performance in terms of actual completion. In some cases, the voters were found to be either deaf or mute which contributed to the lowering of the completion rate.

The sample performance was affected to a large degree by out-migration on both temporary and permanent bases, of adult males either to neighboring countries in search of jobs or recruitment in the army, or to major towns within the country. Likewise, some female voters had either migrated with their spouses or were married into another village or town.

At times political-administrative boundaries change at the local level. During the polls survey one sample point in Dang, i.e. Ward Number 9 of Hekuli VDC (Pahaluwa and Potali toles) with nine respondents, had to be left out due to the change in VDC boundary which made these samples redundant.

The Team experienced difficulties in getting responses from Maithali speaking women, especially those who were old and illiterate. They were also reluctant to state their husband's name. Normally, a Maithali woman does not mention her husband's name, since this is considered disrespect to him. Yet, we had to insist and get the spouse's name for sample verification.

Coining of the words in Nepali for Parliament (Sansaad), Judiciary (Nayapalika), Court (Adalaat), were unfamiliar to many rural voters. Even the Nepali terms for VDC Chairperson (Adhakshya) was not understood. The villagers still called the village chairperson as "Pradhan". Moreover, the Nepali version for the term "Polls" (maad) has close connotation with casting of votes. Hence, in most places the survey team members were perceived as either the Election Commission's enumerators or representatives of different political parties visiting their village for election campaigning.

2.12. SAMPLE PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Sample Performance

The goal for the three district polls survey was to obtain 1,500 completed valid interviews. The starting sample was adjusted to 1,977 respondents, keeping in view the usability of the sample frame (voter lists) used in identify the interviewees. The final in-tab sample size was 1,227 completed valid questionnaires. This represents 81.8 percent of the targeted valid interviews (completion rate) and 62.06 percent of the eligible respondents (usability rate). These rates are slightly lower than the perceived rates of 90 percent completion rates and 80 percent usability rates in western surveys.

Tables E and F summarizes the sample performance of the three districts polls survey. Compared across the districts, the completion rate for Gorkha district at 76.78 percent was low. This was due to a large out-migration of male population from this district. The completion rates for urban samples in Dang at 84.61 percent and Siraha at 82.61 percent are similar to the corresponding district's total. The rural-urban differences in sample performance appear to be marginal in both Dang and Siraha Districts. (Table F below)

Table E. Sample Performance by District

Sample	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Total
Targeted Sample	517	507	822	1,979
Starting Sample	515	507	822	1,977
Required Sample	392	462	646	1,500
Completed Sample	301	380	546	1,227
Usability rate	58.45	74.95	66.42	62.06
Completion rate	76.78	82.25	84.52	81.80

Table F. RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENTIALS

Sample	Gorkh	Dang		Siraha		Total	
	a	R	U	R	U	R	U
Starting Sample	517	507	103	822	30	1846	133
Adjusted Sample	515	507	103	822	30	1844	133
Required Sample	392	384	78	623	23	1399	101
Completed Sample	301	314	66	527	19	1142	85
Usability rate	58.45	61.93	64.08	64.11	63.33	61.93	63.91
Completion rate	76.78	81.77	84.61	84.59	82.61	81.63	84.16

2.13. Data Processing, Entry and Validation

Questionnaires were verified at two stages in the field. The filled questionnaires were first verified by the Team Leader every evening. These were in turn checked by the District Supervisor when she met each of the team in the field. Once the questionnaires arrived at Search's "Polls Operation Room", these were first sorted by districts according to their color code and verified by a team of analytic staff under the supervision of the Project Coordinator and the Field Manager.

Open-ended responses were sorted and tallied by coders. Prior to key entry, like codes were collapsed to minimize the number of categories and to standardize the response codes. As a rule of thumb, ten percent was the basis for assigning an independent code.

Otherwise, they were collapsed into "Others" category. An independent inter-coder validity check was carried out on the open-ended questions by two experienced coders not affiliated with the (POPS) Project. The validity check was totally compatible with the coding.

The questionnaires were then entered into the IBM PC 486 computer using dBASE III Plus software package. Ten percent of the questionnaires were randomly selected and verified in a batch of 50 questions. Any discrepancies in any of the batches were rectified by re-entering the entire batch.

2.14. Data Analysis

After cleaning, data were transferred into the SPSS Window 6.0.1 statistical package for further processing and generating tables and graphs. A complete set of frequency tables were generated at the outset. These were then examined by the Management Team in order to produce the final outputs. The final tables were aggregated to show the total three districts results, as well as disaggregated into various independent variables such as District, Education, Gender, Age Group and Income. The salient features of the tables were further selected and transferred to EXCEL 4.0 where at least one graph was generated for each of the variables in the questionnaire.

2.15. Statistical Tests

Given the nature of the Opinion Polls Survey, no parametric statistical tests are reported. Meta-analysis utilizing ANOVA and CHIAD are possible but is of academic interest here. Non-parametric (Chi-Square Significance at .05 Confidence Threshold) test was performed. In general all of the variables were significant but education appeared to be the most important predictor for significance followed by age group and income.

2.16 Confidentiality

In order to protect respondent confidentiality, their voter list identification numbers were removed from any survey materials. Utmost care was taken in order not to expose the respondents to future identification and possible "victimization". Original serial numbers appearing in the voter lists were erased and a new number with three digits starting from (001) were assigned to each respondent from each district.

In every selected ward, 32% of respondents were over-sampled to allow for unusable such as incorrect names, wrong addresses, out-migration, dumb or deceased. Interviewers were advised against showing the interview questionnaire to the interviewees or to anyone else. They were also instructed not to leave behind the questionnaires at respondents' homes or in any public places. The interviewers were provided with 25% extra questionnaires than was required in order to meet contingencies such as losses or damages. They were instructed to return the unused materials back to their District Supervisor at the end of the survey.

THE OPINION POLLS RESULTS

1. Three Most Important Problems Facing Nepal Today

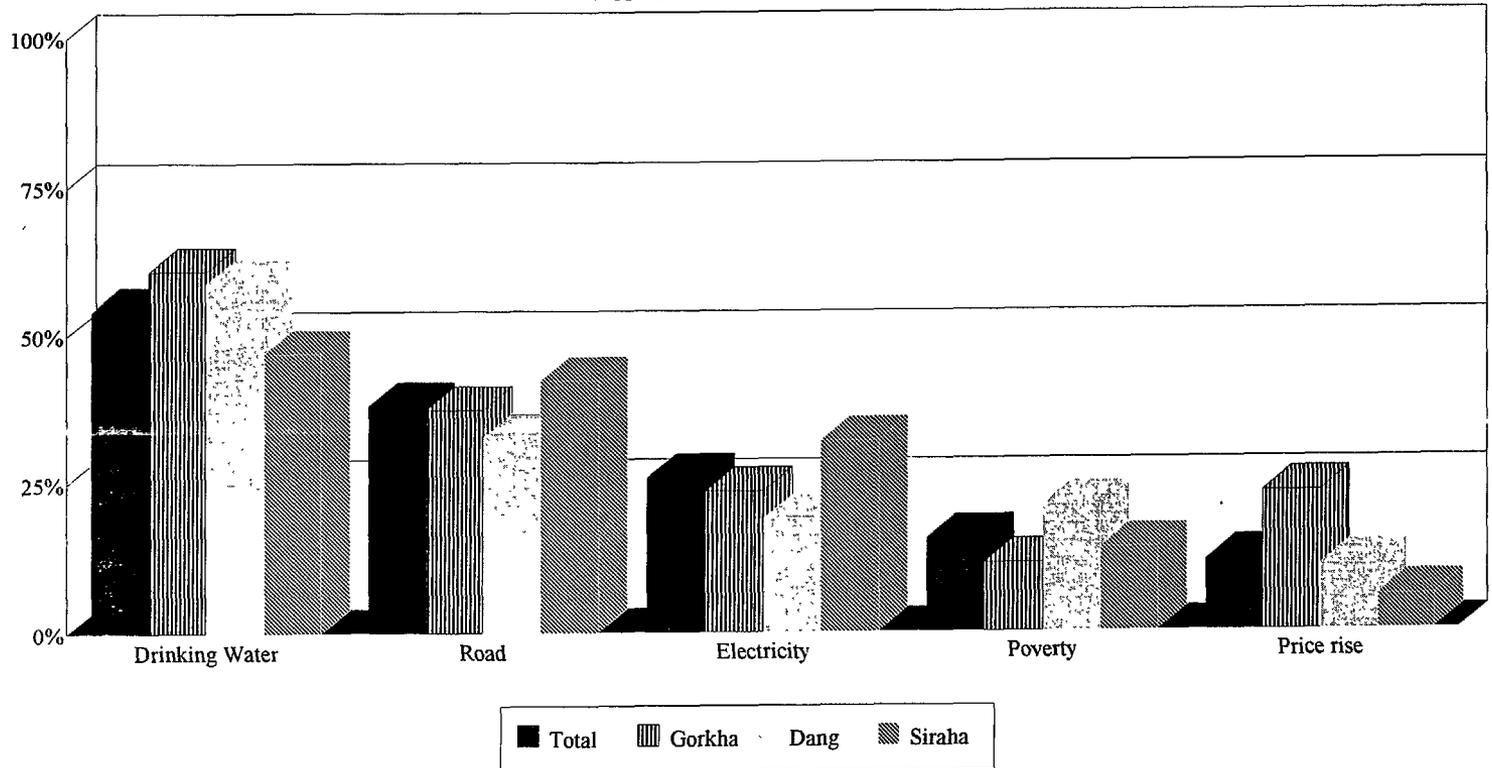
Among the several yet pertinent problems identified by the voters, drinking water appears to be the most important problem, followed by road and electricity. About 32 percent of voters in Gorkha, 29 percent in Dang and 27 percent in Siraha mentioned drinking water as the most important problem. Price rise figured quite distinctively in Gorkha (11.1%), and poverty in Dang (9.3%).

Roughly every third female voter (32.2%) and every fourth male voter (25.0%) mentioned drinking water as the most important problem of the country. The proportion of women citing road and electricity as most important problems were, respectively, 12.8 and 8.5 percent, which are marginally higher than the corresponding male voters' proportion (10.6 and 4.2 percent, respectively). However, price rise was more frequently mentioned by men (6.8%) than women voters (3.2%) in the three survey districts. (Table 1a)

It is interesting to find a higher percentage of voters belonging to a low income strata (31.8%) than those under the higher income strata (22.8%) citing drinking water as the most important problem. However, the proportions of those who mentioned electricity, price rise and illiteracy were relatively higher among the high income groups than those falling under the lower income strata (Table 1b).

Graph 1

Most Important Problems facing Nepal Today
(Aggregated Results)



1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 1a: Most Important Problem Facing Nepal Today

Question 1a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Drinking water	28.9%	32.0%	29.1%	27.0%	25.0%	32.2%	30.5%	28.0%	28.4%	21.6%
Road	11.8%	11.4%	9.6%	13.5%	10.6%	12.8%	12.8%	14.0%	11.6%	6.1%
Electricity	6.5%	5.4%	3.7%	9.1%	4.2%	8.5%	7.7%	6.0%	2.8%	6.1%
Price rise	4.8%	11.1%	5.1%	1.1%	6.8%	3.2%	3.7%	4.0%	7.4%	7.4%
Poverty	7.7%	6.4%	9.3%	7.2%	7.1%	8.2%	8.4%	4.0%	6.5%	6.8%
Unemployment	2.5%	1.0%	2.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	4.0%	2.3%	3.4%
Transportation	3.3%	5.4%	5.1%	1.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.0%	4.7%	4.1%
Education/illiteracy	4.1%	3.7%	6.9%	2.3%	3.6%	4.5%	3.3%	8.0%	3.3%	8.1%
Health care facility	4.6%	7.7%	5.6%	2.1%	3.6%	5.4%	4.7%	10.0%	4.2%	2.7%
Other	25.7%	15.8%	23.5%	33.0%	32.3%	20.2%	23.7%	20.0%	28.8%	33.8%
Refused/no answer	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	4.0%	1.6%	3.2%	3.2%	.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income*
 Table 1b: Most Important Problem Facing Nepal Today

Question 1a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Drinking water	28.9%	31.3%	28.0%	31.6%	25.9%	31.8%	27.9%	22.8%
Road	11.8%	9.2%	14.3%	10.2%	10.2%	10.5%	14.5%	10.3%
Electricity	6.5%	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	5.1%	4.7%	7.6%	9.0%
Price rise	4.8%	4.6%	3.5%	5.6%	5.8%	5.2%	3.6%	6.9%
Poverty	7.7%	3.8%	7.0%	8.4%	9.3%	8.6%	5.8%	4.8%
Unemployment	2.5%	3.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%
Transportation	3.3%	4.6%	4.1%	2.0%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
Education/illiteracy	4.1%	8.4%	5.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.5%	4.5%	6.9%
Health care facility	4.6%	3.1%	5.7%	3.3%	6.4%	5.5%	3.9%	3.4%
Other	25.7%	23.7%	22.3%	26.2%	28.1%	24.4%	26.7%	29.7%
Total	(1197)	(131)	(314)	(393)	(313)	(636)	(330)	(145)

(Excludes Don't Know/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 1c: Most Important Problems Facing Nepal Today
Aggregated Results

Question 1a-1c	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Drinking water	54.2%	60.9%	58.9%	47.0%	50.2%	57.6%	54.8%	60.0%	57.7%	43.9%
Road	38.1%	37.4%	32.8%	42.3%	35.4%	40.4%	39.0%	36.0%	42.8%	27.0%
Electricity	25.8%	23.6%	18.9%	32.0%	22.3%	28.8%	28.2%	20.0%	20.5%	23.0%
Price rise	11.7%	23.2%	10.9%	5.7%	15.0%	8.9%	9.2%	14.0%	18.6%	14.2%
Poverty	15.5%	11.4%	21.1%	13.9%	15.5%	15.6%	17.1%	6.0%	14.0%	12.8%
Unemployment	8.6%	7.1%	9.1%	9.1%	11.3%	6.3%	7.1%	6.0%	9.8%	15.5%
Transportation	14.1%	17.8%	19.5%	8.2%	15.1%	13.3%	13.0%	20.0%	16.3%	14.9%
Education/illiteracy	15.0%	13.8%	22.9%	10.1%	15.9%	14.3%	13.0%	14.0%	14.4%	27.0%
Health care facility	15.9%	27.9%	15.5%	9.3%	13.5%	17.9%	14.5%	28.0%	14.9%	20.3%
Other	60.6%	52.2%	59.5%	66.1%	74.1%	49.2%	56.4%	58.0%	66.0%	75.7%
Total										
N of cases	(1197)	(297)	(375)	(525)	(548)	(649)	(784)	(50)	(215)	(148)
Responses	3107	818	1009	1280	1470	1637	1979	131	591	406

(Excludes Don't Know/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 1d: Most Important Problems Facing Nepal Today
Aggregated Results

Question 1a-1c	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Drinking water	54.2%	56.5%	52.2%	56.0%	51.4%	56.4%	54.2%	48.3%
Road	38.1%	35.1%	41.1%	36.1%	35.5%	35.8%	41.5%	35.9%
Electricity	25.8%	32.1%	27.1%	23.2%	24.0%	20.0%	28.8%	37.2%
Price rise	11.7%	9.9%	9.6%	14.2%	12.1%	12.6%	9.4%	14.5%
Poverty	15.5%	11.5%	14.3%	16.5%	17.6%	18.6%	10.0%	13.1%
Unemployment	8.6%	13.0%	10.2%	8.1%	7.0%	9.0%	7.0%	13.1%
Transportation	14.1%	19.1%	14.6%	11.2%	15.7%	14.5%	13.0%	13.1%
Education/illiteracy	15.0%	20.6%	19.4%	14.8%	9.9%	15.9%	14.8%	13.1%
Health care facility	15.9%	14.5%	19.4%	14.0%	17.3%	17.8%	16.4%	12.4%
Other	60.6%	57.3%	57.0%	58.3%	69.6%	59.0%	62.1%	65.5%
Total cases	(1197)	(131)	(314)	(393)	(313)	(636)	(330)	(145)
Responses	3107	353	832	992	814	1650	849	386

(Excludes Don't Know/No Answer categories.)

PLURALISM, DEMOCRACY PROGRESS AND SATISFACTION

After four years of multiparty democracy, voters in general expressed dissatisfaction with the progress under multiparty democracy.

2.1. Life Under Democracy

Voters felt that life was better under the old system than under multiparty democracy. Although over two-fifth (43.5%) of the voters stated that life is better under multiparty democracy, a greater percentage and close to a majority (46.3%) stated that life was better under the old system.

Those without any education or those who had received only non formal education (50% and 52%, respectively) felt life is worse under multiparty democracy.

Despite the pessimism reflected consistently across the three districts and by gender, there are variations among other factors. The prospect of a better life under democracy were expressed by increasing number of voters with primary (48.6%) and higher educational backgrounds (70%).

Similarly, age is an important determinant and a majority of the voters below 35 years said that life is better under democracy than the old system. However, close to a majority of the voters above 35 years expressed the view that life was much better under the old system.

The majority of voters with annual per capita income of more than NRs 25,000 said that life is better under multiparty democracy. However, close to a majority of the voters with less than NRs 25,000 said life was better under the old system. (Please see Graph 2 and Tables 2a and 2b)

2.2. Life Under Democracy for Future Generations

Despite the uncertainty of the present, the majority of voters (50.4% versus 35.8 %) expressed the view that life for their children and the future generations will definitely be better under multiparty democracy.

This view is expressed consistently by a majority or close to a majority of the voters across the three districts and there is no apparent difference when the responses are disaggregated by gender, educational level, age groups and income levels of the voters.

The exceptions are in Dang district (46.6% old system versus 46.3% new system) where the voters are equally divided on this issue.

Elder citizens and voters are also skeptical and less euphoric about the life of their children and the future generations being better under multiparty democracy. The voters above 50 years of age are split evenly on this issue, at 43 percent "better under democracy" and 44 percent "better under the old system". (See Graph 2 and Tables 2a and 2b)

2.3. Satisfaction with Political Parties

The majority of voters were not satisfied with the way political parties have been functioning under multiparty democracy. The dissatisfied voters overwhelm the satisfied voters by a margin of 10 percentage points. This is apparent from the fact that close to a majority (46.9%) of voters expressed their dissatisfaction with the political parties, as compared to over one-third (37.7 %) who gave positive responses.

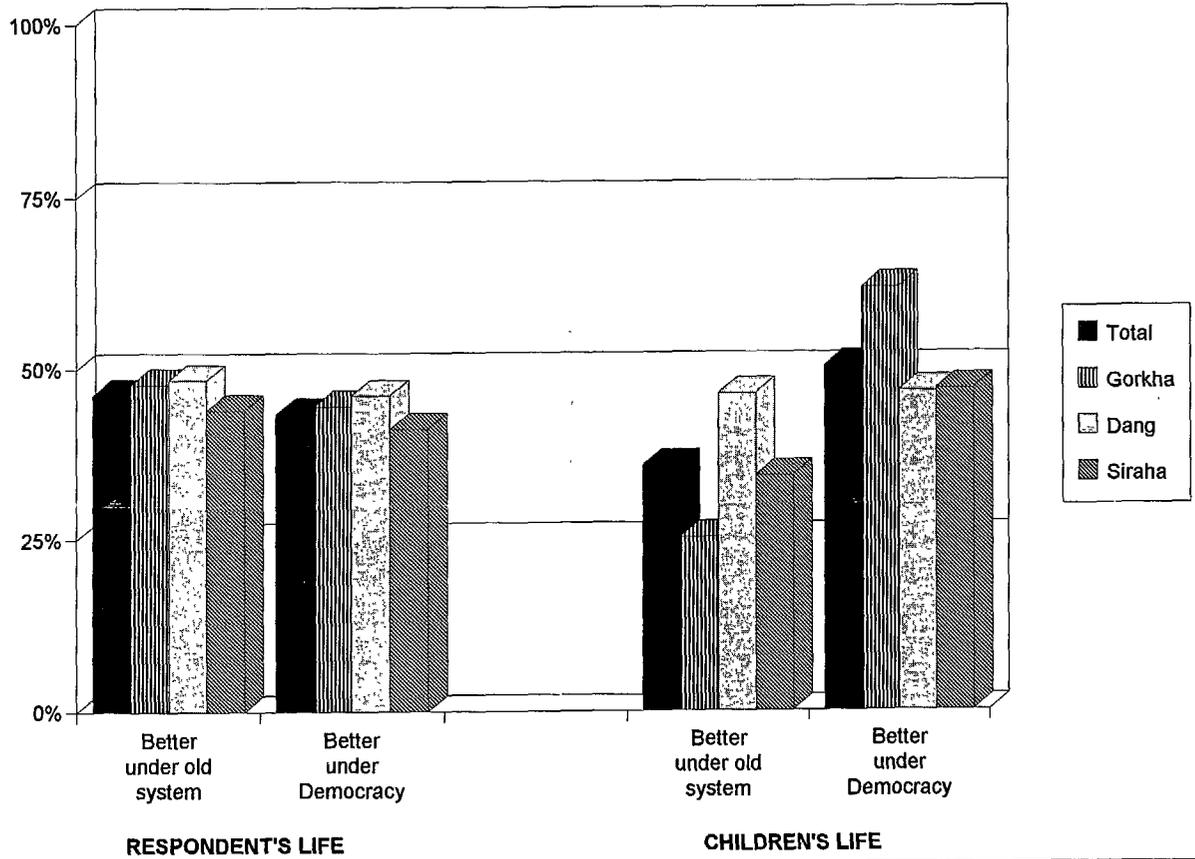
The results, when compared across multiple parameters such as districts, gender, education, age and income levels, indicate that voters are emphatic regarding poor performance of the political parties thus far. The range of dissatisfaction is between a low of two-thirds (41% for Siraha) to a high of nearly three-fifths (58%) for voters with only non formal education. Across districts, Dang has the least number of satisfied voters with over one-half (55%) expressing dissatisfaction as compared to only one-third (34%) expressing satisfaction.

The proportion of satisfied voters increases with an increase in education level. This is apparent from the fact that whereas 35 percent of uneducated voters showed their satisfaction, those with primary level education was 42 percent and those with higher education was 48 percent.

As income levels increases, so did satisfaction levels. The percentages ranged from 36 percent among the low income groups, 39 percent for middle income group to about 45 percent among those falling in the high income bracket. On the other hand, satisfaction level decreased and dissatisfaction increased as the age of voters increased. Thus, in the age group 18 to 24 years, the proportion of "dissatisfied" was 45 percent. Among young couples between the age of 25 to 34 years, it was 47 percent. Among the middle-aged i.e., 35 to 49 years, it was 47 percent. A majority of the 50 plus age group (51%) expressed their dissatisfaction with the political parties. (See Graph 2 and Tables 2a and 2b)

Graph 2

Democracy Progress and Satisfaction



	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
N	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 2a: Democracy's Progress and Satisfaction with Political Parties

Question 2-4	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Respondent's life										
Better under democracy	43.5%	44.5%	46.1%	41.2%	47.6%	40.1%	37.1%	46.0%	48.6%	70.0%
Better under old system	46.3%	47.8%	48.4%	44.0%	47.4%	45.4%	49.6%	52.0%	45.9%	27.3%
Don't know	8.7%	5.6%	5.5%	12.6%	3.6%	13.0%	11.7%	2.0%	4.6%	.7%
Refused/no answer	1.5%	2.0%	.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	.0%	.9%	2.0%
Children's life										
Better under democracy	50.4%	61.8%	46.6%	46.9%	52.2%	49.0%	43.9%	60.0%	57.3%	72.7%
Better under old system	35.8%	25.2%	46.3%	34.2%	37.0%	34.8%	38.7%	34.0%	35.3%	21.3%
Don't know	12.7%	11.3%	6.8%	17.6%	9.3%	15.5%	16.6%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%
Refused/no answer	1.1%	1.7%	.3%	1.3%	1.4%	.7%	.9%	.0%	.9%	2.7%
Satisfaction with political parties										
Satisfied	37.7%	38.2%	35.3%	39.2%	43.3%	33.1%	35.0%	34.0%	41.7%	48.0%
Not Satisfied	46.9%	47.8%	54.7%	41.0%	51.2%	43.4%	44.5%	58.0%	50.9%	50.7%
Don't know	14.8%	12.3%	10.0%	19.6%	5.0%	23.0%	20.0%	8.0%	6.9%	.7%
Refused/No answer	.5%	1.7%	.0%	.2%	.5%	.4%	.5%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey

Results by Age & Income

Table 2b: Democracy's Progress and Satisfaction with Political Parties

Question 2-4	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Respondent's life								
Better under democracy	44.2%	54.1%	50.8%	42.2%	35.3%	41.8%	42.1%	55.0%
Better under old system	47.0%	39.8%	43.5%	46.5%	57.7%	48.3%	51.8%	44.3%
Don't know	8.9%	6.0%	5.7%	11.4%	6.9%	9.9%	6.1%	.7%
Children's life								
Better under democracy	51.0%	56.0%	57.4%	50.9%	42.8%	48.1%	53.6%	58.7%
Better under old system	36.2%	35.8%	33.5%	33.9%	43.7%	37.4%	36.8%	40.0%
Don't know	12.9%	8.2%	9.1%	15.2%	13.5%	14.5%	9.6%	1.3%
Satisfaction with political parties								
Satisfied	37.9%	46.7%	37.3%	37.7%	34.9%	36.1%	38.7%	45.3%
Not Satisfied	47.2%	45.2%	47.3%	46.6%	51.3%	46.2%	53.3%	48.0%
Don't know	14.9%	8.1%	15.4%	15.7%	13.8%	17.7%	8.0%	6.7%
Total	(1221)	(135)	(319)	(401)	(318)	(643)	(336)	(150)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM

3.1. Elections

Even though a substantial number of the voters (39%) agreed that elections are now more free and fair than during the Panchayat days, closer to a majority i.e., 42 percent of the voters, felt otherwise. In Dang and Siraha, the proportion of voters disagreeing with this view were 46 percent each. In Gorkha, however, the majority of voters (52%) felt that elections are now more free and fair than before.

Interestingly, a higher proportion of women, elder voters, less educated and those under subsistence income have shown less faith in elections being more free and fair now than before. The only significantly different opinion comes from the majority of higher educated voters (53%), who opined that elections are now more free and fair than before. (See Graph 3 and Tables 3a and 3b.)

3.2. Government Responsiveness

The percentage of voters who "agree" with the view that government today listens to the public more than before is only marginally higher (41%) than those who "disagree"

Disaggregation of the results by independent background variables indicates that about two-fifths to three-fifths of the voters (over 40% to 60%) who "agree" were those with better income, higher education, below 50 years of age and male.

3.3. Multiparty Strengthens Democracy

Voters were nearly equally divided on the issue of a multiparty system making democracy stronger. The proportion of those agreeing with this opinion was 35 percent, as against 34 percent of those disagreeing this view.

Once again, the voters who were more in favor of this statement were those with higher education, better income, below 50 years of age and male.

3.4. Better Chance to Improve Living Conditions Now

On the question of a better chance now for the people to improve living conditions under multiparty democracy, the proportion of voters showing agreement (39%) marginally surpassed those who disagreed with this statement (36%).

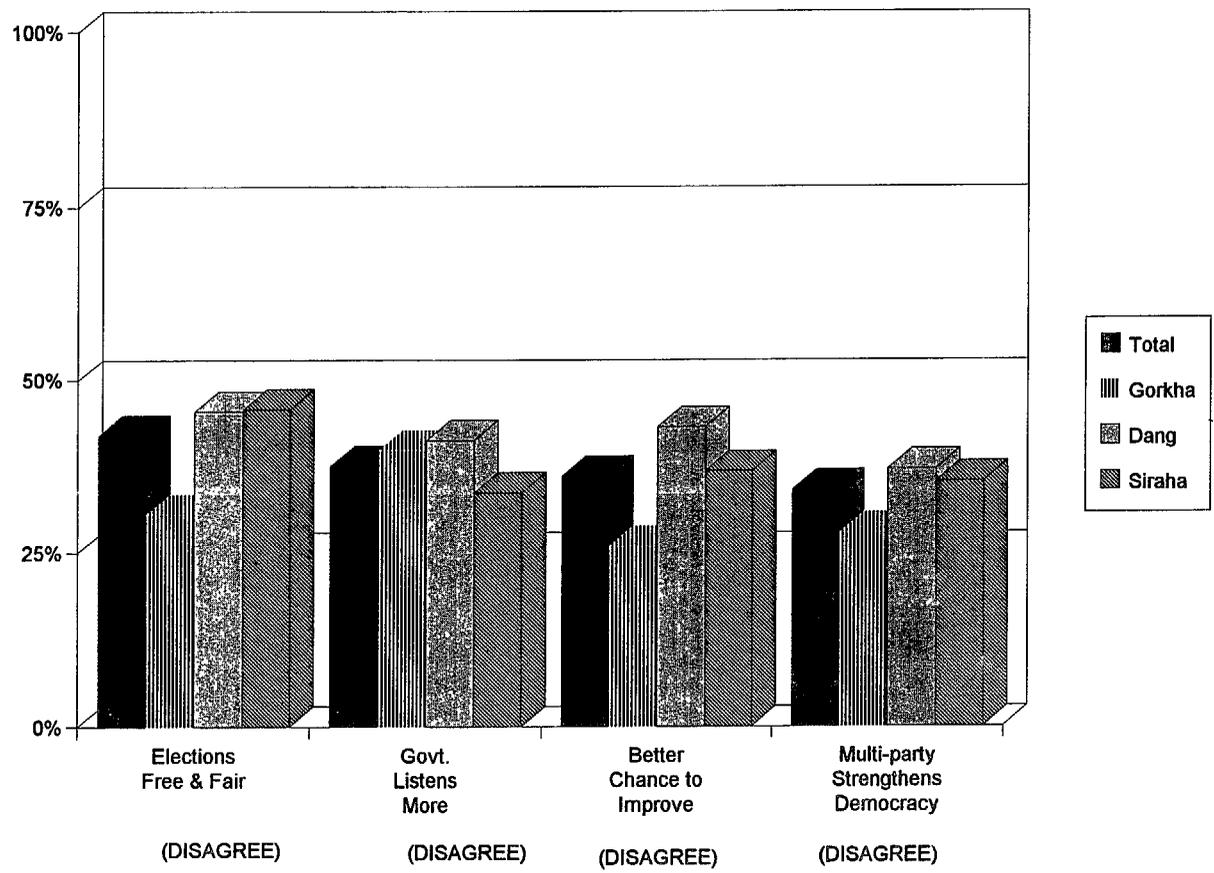
Gorkha appears to be positively emphatic on this issue, with nearly one-half of the voters (49%) agreeing with this statement and only a quarter of the voters (26%) disagreeing. On the other hand, Dang and Siraha have a larger proportion of voters disagreeing with this statement. The proportion of voters disagreeing with this statement is the highest in Dang (43%).

Yet again, two-fifths to nearly three-fifths (over 40% to 67%) of the voters who agree on this score are those with higher education (67%), better income (43%) and below 50 years of age (40%).

On the contrary, a higher percentage of males (42%) than female voters (31%) have negative impressions on the issue. However, this difference was basically due to the fact that nearly 37 percent of female voters as against 9 percent of male voters gave "don't know" responses to this issue. (See Graph 3 and Tables 3a and 3b.)

Graph 3

Assessment of the New Political System (DISAGREEMENT)



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 3a: Assessment of the new political system

Question 5a-5d	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Elections are now more free and fair										
Agree	39.4%	52.2%	38.9%	32.8%	45.1%	34.8%	35.7%	38.0%	44.5%	52.7%
Disagree	42.0%	30.6%	45.5%	45.8%	46.0%	38.7%	40.3%	46.0%	47.2%	42.0%
Don't know	18.1%	16.6%	15.5%	20.7%	8.6%	26.0%	23.4%	16.0%	7.8%	5.3%
Refused/no answer	.5%	.7%	.0%	.7%	.4%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Government listens more than before										
Agree	41.1%	40.2%	41.1%	41.6%	49.6%	34.0%	34.9%	36.0%	51.4%	61.3%
Disagree	37.6%	39.9%	41.3%	33.7%	41.7%	34.2%	36.6%	54.0%	39.0%	35.3%
Don't know	20.8%	18.9%	17.4%	24.2%	8.6%	30.9%	27.9%	10.0%	9.6%	2.0%
Refused/no answer	.6%	1.0%	.3%	.5%	.2%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
More than one political party makes democracy stronger										
Agree	35.2%	38.9%	35.8%	32.8%	47.0%	25.4%	27.4%	36.0%	47.7%	58.7%
Disagree	34.1%	27.9%	37.1%	35.3%	38.2%	30.6%	32.0%	44.0%	38.5%	35.3%
Don't know	29.8%	31.6%	26.8%	31.0%	14.0%	43.0%	39.7%	20.0%	13.3%	4.0%
Refused/no answer	.9%	1.7%	.3%	.9%	.7%	1.0%	.9%	.0%	.5%	2.0%
Nepalis have a better chance to improve living conditions now										
Agree	38.5%	48.5%	37.6%	33.7%	48.5%	30.3%	30.4%	44.0%	47.7%	67.3%
Disagree	36.1%	25.9%	43.2%	36.8%	41.8%	31.3%	36.2%	38.0%	39.9%	29.3%
Don't know	24.5%	23.9%	19.2%	28.6%	9.5%	37.0%	32.3%	18.0%	12.4%	2.7%
Refused/no answer	.8%	1.7%	.0%	.9%	.2%	1.3%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income

Table 3b: Assessment of the new political system

Question 5a-5d	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Elections are now more free and fair								
Agree	39.4%	44.9%	40.9%	40.3%	36.3%	38.5%	40.8%	46.0%
Disagree	42.0%	41.9%	41.3%	41.8%	45.9%	41.1%	47.0%	45.3%
Don't know	18.1%	12.5%	17.5%	17.4%	17.5%	19.6%	12.2%	8.7%
Refused/no answer	.5%	.7%	.3%	.5%	.3%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Government listens more than before								
Agree	41.1%	47.8%	42.8%	40.3%	37.5%	38.0%	45.5%	48.0%
Disagree	37.6%	36.8%	36.6%	39.8%	40.3%	38.5%	40.2%	41.3%
Don't know	20.8%	14.0%	19.7%	19.9%	21.9%	22.7%	14.3%	10.0%
Refused/no answer	.6%	1.5%	.9%	.0%	.3%	.8%	.0%	.7%
More than one political party makes democracy stronger								
Agree	35.2%	38.2%	40.3%	33.8%	31.6%	34.8%	37.8%	41.3%
Disagree	34.1%	37.5%	34.4%	35.3%	34.4%	31.4%	37.8%	42.7%
Don't know	29.8%	22.1%	24.4%	30.1%	33.8%	32.8%	23.5%	16.0%
Refused/no answer	.9%	2.2%	.9%	.7%	.3%	1.1%	.9%	.0%
Nepalis have a better chance to improve living conditions now								
Agree	38.5%	40.4%	41.6%	40.0%	34.4%	38.3%	41.4%	42.7%
Disagree	36.1%	40.4%	36.9%	35.1%	38.1%	34.0%	40.8%	43.3%
Don't know	24.5%	16.9%	20.9%	24.4%	26.9%	26.7%	17.0%	14.0%
Refused/no answer	.8%	2.2%	.6%	.5%	.6%	.9%	.9%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(136)	(320)	(402)	(320)	(647)	(336)	(150)

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION

4.1. Political Participation and Activities

The majority of the voters believe that more and more people are now taking part in political activities. Indicators for political participation are definitively on the rise. About 61 percent of the voters felt that there is more political participation and activities now than before. Those who said things have not changed ("are about the same") comprised 16 percent, whereas the proportion of voters who mentioned that political participation is "less" comprised a mere 8 percent of the total voters. This opinion is more or less the same across all cross-sections of the population in each of the three districts surveyed. (See Graph 4 and Tables 4a and 4b)

4.2. Progress of Democracy

Close to a majority (44%) of the voters expressed their satisfaction with the progress of democracy. However, the proportion of voters expressing their dissatisfaction with the progress of democracy is substantial 34 percent.

The number of satisfied voters decreases from the hills to the tarai. Thus, Gorkha (56%), Dang (43%) and Siraha (39%) provide an interesting contrast.

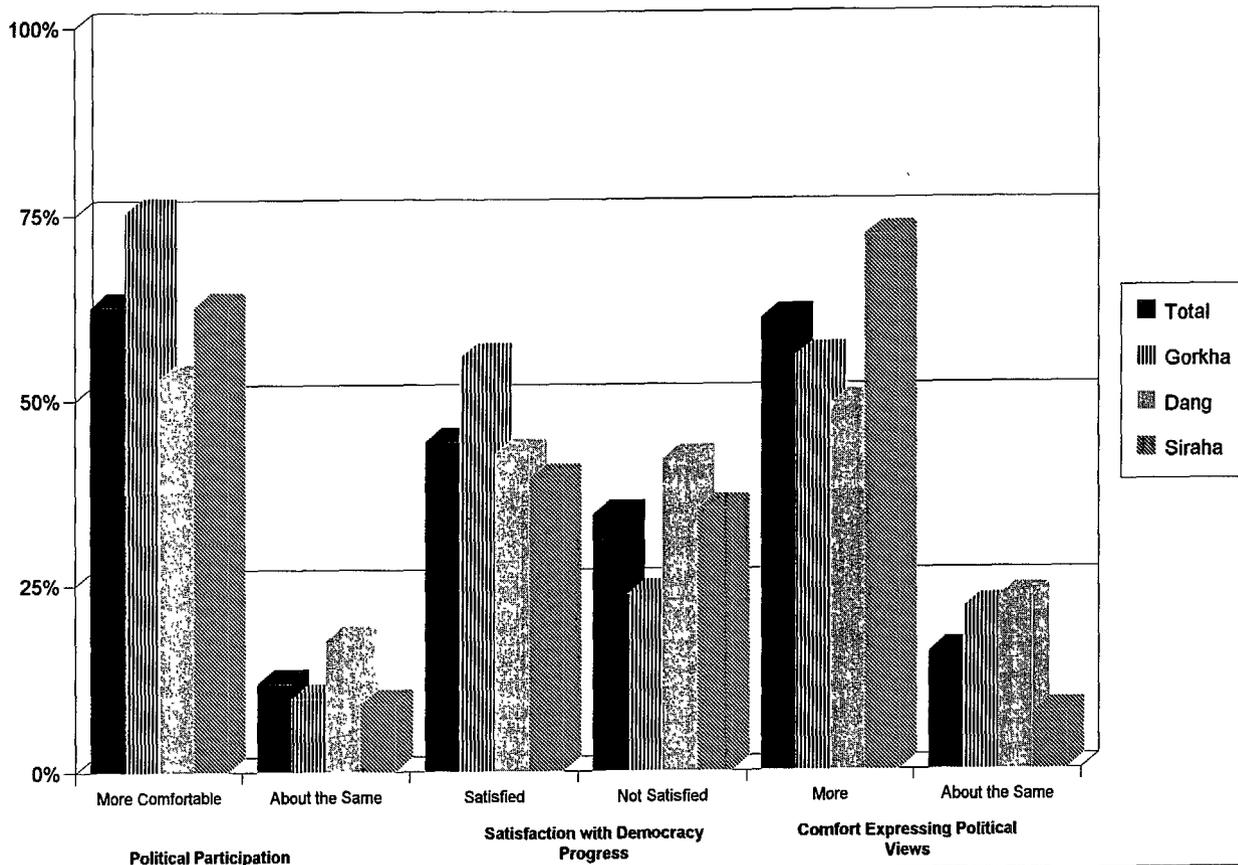
The level of voter satisfaction also increases as the educational level of voters increases, ranging from 62 percent for those with primary level education to 67 percent with higher educational levels. Moreover, a higher proportion of male voters (56%) than their counterpart female voters (34%) are more satisfied with the progress of democracy. (See Graph 4 and Tables 4a and 4b)

4.3. Freedom of Expression

Voters are definitely more emboldened to express their political views now than before. Roughly two-thirds (63%) of the voters said they are more comfortable now in expressing their political views than before. Around 12 percent of the voters felt that freedom of expression is the same as before, while 8 percent of the voters felt less comfortable in expressing their political views than in the past. This opinion is expressed overwhelmingly by all sections of the society in each of the districts, whether young or old, rich or poor, illiterate or highly educated voters. (See Graph 4 and Tables 4a and 4b)

Graph 4

Political Participation & Democratization



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 4a: Parliament's Performance

Question 6-8	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Political activity compared to past										
More	60.9%	55.7%	49.2%	72.0%	69.4%	53.9%	54.7%	60.0%	71.1%	80.0%
About the same	15.7%	21.5%	22.9%	7.5%	15.8%	15.6%	16.6%	20.0%	16.5%	8.0%
Less	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.9%	7.2%	14.0%	7.3%	8.7%
Don't know	15.7%	17.4%	16.8%	13.9%	7.4%	22.6%	21.5%	6.0%	5.0%	3.3%
Refused/no answer	.2%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Satisfaction with democracy progress										
Satisfied	44.2%	55.6%	42.6%	39.2%	56.4%	34.1%	35.2%	44.0%	62.2%	66.7%
Not Satisfied	34.4%	23.6%	41.8%	35.1%	34.1%	34.7%	36.2%	44.0%	28.6%	30.0%
Don't know	21.4%	20.9%	15.5%	25.7%	9.5%	31.2%	28.6%	12.0%	9.2%	3.3%
Refused/no answer	.5%	1.3%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Comfort expressing political views										
More comfortable	62.6%	75.3%	52.9%	62.5%	76.7%	51.0%	52.5%	70.0%	78.9%	91.3%
About the same	11.7%	9.7%	17.4%	9.0%	8.3%	14.6%	13.9%	6.0%	10.6%	4.0%
Less comfortable	8.7%	4.3%	15.0%	6.8%	8.3%	9.1%	9.5%	20.0%	7.8%	2.0%
Don't know	16.9%	10.7%	14.7%	21.8%	6.8%	25.3%	24.1%	4.0%	2.8%	2.7%
Refused/no answer	.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 4b: Political Participation and Democratization

Question 6-8 Three District Survey	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Political activity compared to past								
More	60.9%	66.2%	68.3%	62.2%	51.9%	56.2%	66.1%	74.7%
About the same	15.7%	14.0%	12.2%	15.2%	21.1%	16.6%	14.6%	15.3%
Less	7.7%	9.6%	6.3%	7.0%	8.5%	8.2%	5.7%	6.0%
Don't know	15.7%	10.3%	13.2%	15.7%	18.6%	18.9%	13.7%	4.0%
Satisfaction with democracy progress								
Satisfied	44.2%	53.3%	45.8%	43.5%	42.2%	43.7%	48.3%	49.3%
Not Satisfied	34.4%	26.7%	35.4%	37.7%	34.1%	31.3%	38.7%	36.0%
Don't know	21.4%	20.0%	18.8%	18.8%	23.8%	25.0%	12.9%	14.7%
Comfort expressing political views								
More comfortable	62.6%	64.4%	69.7%	62.2%	59.7%	57.8%	68.7%	80.0%
About the same	11.7%	14.8%	10.3%	11.4%	12.2%	12.1%	11.9%	8.7%
Less comfortable	8.7%	8.9%	8.4%	9.5%	7.8%	9.1%	8.7%	5.3%
Don't know	16.9%	11.9%	11.6%	16.9%	20.3%	21.0%	10.7%	6.0%
Total	(1226)	(135)	(320)	(402)	(320)	(647)	(335)	(150)

PARLIAMENT'S PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS

5.1. Satisfaction With Parliament

Voters' opinion were more or less equally divided on whether or not they were satisfied with the way the Parliament was working. Although one-third of the voters (34%) said that they were satisfied with the way the Parliament had been working, another one-third (34%) expressed their dissatisfaction. The remaining one-third (32%) either showed their ignorance on this matter or chose not give their views.

Comparatively, the proportion of voters expressing satisfaction with Parliament was the highest in Dang (41%) and the lowest in Siraha (29%). However, nearly 42 percent of voters in Siraha (as against 26% in Gorkha and 24% in Dang) gave "Don't know" responses. More male voters (41%) were satisfied than female (28%) voters with the way Parliament was working. An equal proportion of female voters (29%) expressed their dissatisfaction with Parliament. Contrastingly, however, more than two-fifths (43%) of the women voters showed their ignorance about the way Parliament was working.

The proportion of voters satisfied with the working of Parliament increases as levels in education and income increases. Thus, there are less than one-third (29%) of satisfied voters among the illiterates; 38 percent among those who received some non formal education; 42 percent with primary education and almost a majority (49%) among higher educated voters.

Voters' satisfaction with Parliament's performances decreases with an advance in age. This is apparent from the fact that nearly two-fifths (40%) of the voters in the age group 18 to 24 years showed their satisfaction, as against only around one-third satisfied voters among 35 years and above age. On the other side of the coin, the dissatisfied voters in all age groups are around one-third of the total voters, the exception being the "baby boomers", where there is a sharp increase in dissatisfied young and middle age voters between 25 to 34 years old.

Income is also an important indicator. Around one-third of low income voters (31%) are satisfied with Parliament. The satisfaction level increases to 37 percent for voters of middle income groups, and close to a majority (45%) for the higher income voters. (See Graphs 5 and 6 and Tables 8a and 8b)

5.2. Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Parliament

Two-fifths of the dissatisfied voters (40%) said they were dissatisfied because Parliament was not able to improve their living conditions. A quarter of the dissatisfied voters said the reason for their dissatisfaction was that Parliament was not committed to voters.

5.3. Parliament's Interest in Voters' Needs

Over one-third to one-fifth of the voters expressed the view that Parliament under multiparty democracy is either "less interested" (36%) in their needs or "has about the same level of interest" (21%) as before. Only about one-sixth of the voters (17%) said Parliament is "more interested" in their needs now than before. The proportion of voters who mentioned that Parliament showed less interest in their needs was as high as 40 percent in Gorkha, 35 percent in Dang and 34 percent in Siraha. Siraha also has a high proportion of "Don't Know" responses (36%), which indicates the level of ignorance about Parliament's performances among the voters in this district.

Generally, voters' perception across the board is overwhelmingly that Parliament is "less interested" (36%) in their needs, which is more than double the positive answers. Twenty-one percent (21%) of the voters said Parliament has "about the same interest", which is more than the positive answers. This was followed by just 17 percent who said Parliament is "more interested" in their needs now than before.

The order of positive sentiment is reversed in the case of Parliament's performance and efficacy. Generally, women, less informed and educated voters, older voters and lower income voters would express negative answers. However, in the case of the Parliament, the primary (43%) and higher educated (42%), the middle income (42%), younger voters of age group 18 to 24 years (36%) and male voters (41%), expressed the view that Parliament is less interested in their needs. (See Graphs 5, 6, 7 and Tables 5a and 5b)

5.4. Parliament under Multiparty Democracy Compared to Panchayat vis-a-vis Good Policies

A substantial percentage of voters (45%) are unable to say whether Parliament is now "more effective", "less effective" or "about the same" than before.

A majority of voters who are unable to provide an opinion on Parliament are: 58 percent female voters; 58 percent voters with no education; 54 percent voters in Siraha; 49 percent voters over 50 years of age; and 49 percent voters with less than NRs 15,000 per capita annual income.

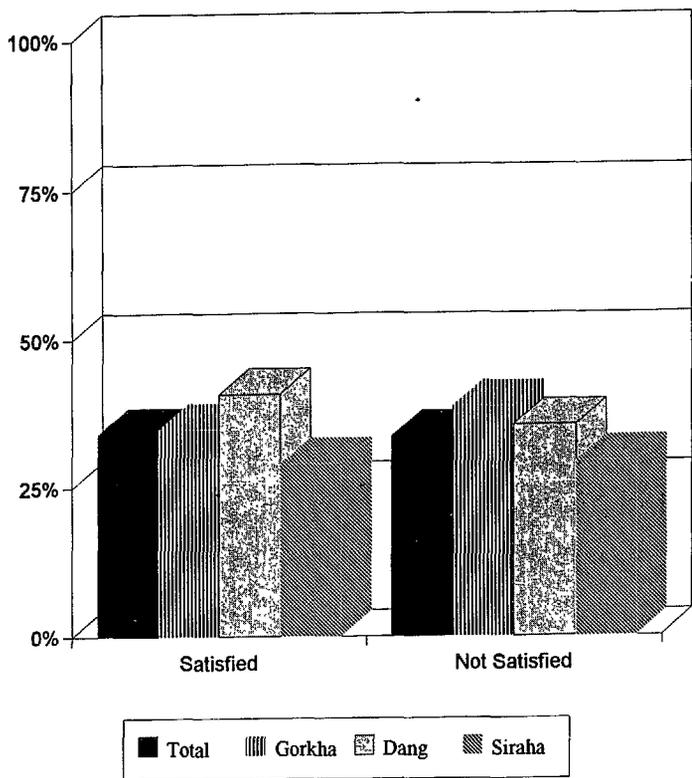
Again, voters are generally skeptical about Parliament's ability to formulate better policies than the Panchayat Parliament. Only 22 percent, or one-fifth of the voters, are affirmative on this issue. About 17 percent of the voters said that Parliament has been "less effective" in formulating good policies, and 16 percent said that Parliament is "about the same" compared to the Panchayat Parliament.

On the whole, if we are to combine the percentages of "less effective" and "about the same" categories, then the performance of Parliament is reflected poorly with one-third of the voters (33%) expressing negative opinions and only around one-fifth (22%) saying Parliament formulates better policies.

The only notable exception of different perceptions were the voters with higher educational backgrounds (53%) who mentioned that Parliament formulates better policies now. Also, twenty-two percent voters with higher education expressed the view that Parliament is "less effective", and 17 percent said Parliament is "about the same" in comparison to the Panchayat Parliament, in formulating good policies. Thus, the majority of voters with higher education had positively affirmative views in comparison to even the aggregated "less" and "about the same" category of voters. (See Graphs 5 and 6, and Tables 5a and 5b)

Graph 5

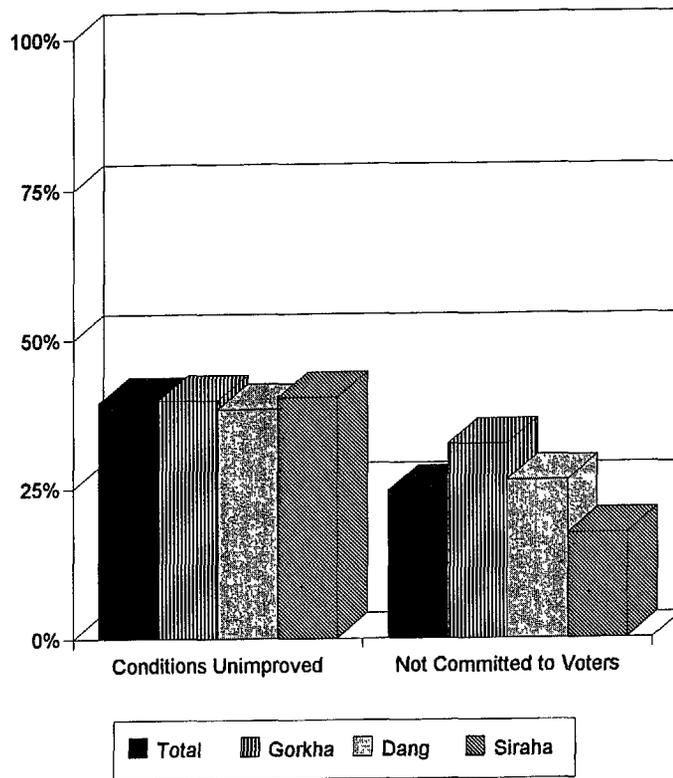
Satisfaction with Parliament



N Total Gorkha Dang Siraha
 1227 301 380 546

Graph 6

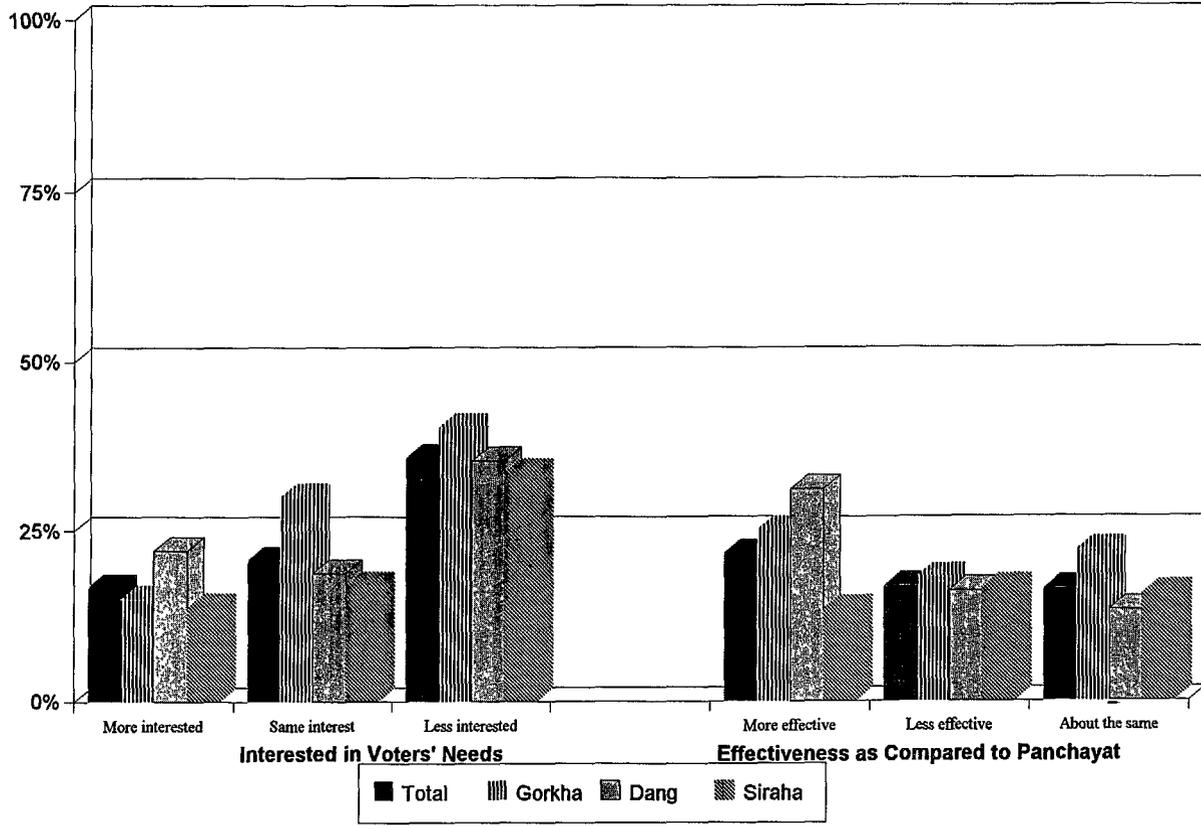
**Why Dissatisfied with Parliament
(Two Main Reasons)**



N Total Gorkha Dang Siraha
 390 108 133 149

Graph 7

Voters' Perception about Parliament



	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
N	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 5a: Parliament's Efficacy

Questions 9-10	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Parliament interest in voter needs										
More interested	16.7%	15.0%	22.1%	13.8%	23.4%	11.1%	11.4%	34.0%	21.1%	33.1%
Same interest	20.7%	30.0%	18.7%	16.9%	20.7%	20.6%	19.6%	18.0%	24.8%	21.6%
Less interested	35.8%	40.3%	35.3%	33.6%	40.7%	31.7%	33.0%	30.0%	43.1%	41.9%
Don't know	26.9%	14.7%	23.9%	35.7%	15.1%	36.6%	36.0%	18.0%	11.0%	3.4%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Parliament compared to Panchayat										
More effective	21.7%	25.1%	31.1%	13.4%	32.2%	13.1%	12.9%	18.0%	34.1%	53.0%
Less effective	16.8%	18.1%	16.1%	16.5%	22.1%	12.4%	14.4%	18.0%	22.1%	21.5%
About the same	16.4%	22.1%	13.2%	15.6%	15.9%	16.9%	14.7%	28.0%	19.8%	16.8%
Don't know	45.1%	34.8%	39.7%	54.4%	29.8%	57.6%	58.0%	36.0%	24.0%	8.7%
Refused/no answer	.3%	.7%	.0%	.4%	.7%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 5b: Parliament Performance and Effectiveness

Questions 9-10	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Parliament interest in voter needs								
More interested	16.7%	22.2%	20.0%	14.2%	15.0%	14.1%	18.2%	27.3%
Same interest	20.7%	20.7%	20.3%	22.9%	19.7%	20.0%	22.3%	25.3%
Less interested	35.8%	38.5%	35.9%	34.4%	37.9%	33.5%	41.7%	35.3%
Don't know	26.9%	18.5%	23.8%	28.4%	27.3%	32.4%	17.9%	12.0%
Parliament compared to Panchayat								
More effective	21.7%	30.1%	25.6%	20.3%	18.6%	20.6%	22.1%	35.3%
Less effective	16.8%	18.4%	14.7%	16.3%	20.1%	15.8%	16.7%	19.3%
About the same	16.4%	14.7%	17.5%	20.5%	11.9%	14.4%	22.1%	15.3%
Don't know	45.1%	36.8%	42.2%	43.0%	49.4%	49.2%	39.1%	30.0%
Total	(1223)	(136)	(320)	(400)	(318)	(646)	(335)	(150)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 8a: Satisfaction with Parliament

Question 12	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Satisfied	34.1%	34.9%	40.8%	29.0%	41.2%	28.3%	29.1%	38.0%	41.9%	48.7%
Not satisfied	33.6%	38.6%	35.5%	29.4%	38.8%	29.2%	29.2%	42.0%	38.1%	47.3%
Don't know	32.3%	26.5%	23.7%	41.6%	20.0%	42.6%	41.7%	20.0%	20.0%	4.0%
Refused/no answer	.7%	1.0%	.0%	.9%	.5%	.8%	.6%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District & Gender
Table 9a: Why Dissatisfied with Parliament

Question 12a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Conditions unimproved	39.5%	39.8%	38.3%	40.3%	34.1%	45.6%	44.8%	38.9%	34.6%	27.9%
Not committed to voters	24.6%	32.4%	26.3%	17.4%	24.5%	24.7%	26.5%	22.2%	28.4%	14.7%
Other	10.0%	1.9%	14.3%	12.1%	9.1%	11.0%	9.9%	16.7%	4.9%	14.7%
Partial	5.1%	4.6%	1.5%	8.7%	5.3%	4.9%	5.8%	5.6%	3.7%	4.4%
Party infighting	4.9%	5.6%	4.5%	4.7%	6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	.0%	3.7%	14.7%
Price rise and taxation	4.6%	4.6%	6.0%	3.4%	5.3%	3.8%	3.6%	5.6%	8.6%	2.9%
Ineffective/powerless	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	4.8%	3.8%	2.7%	.0%	3.7%	11.8%
Total	(390)	(108)	(133)	(149)	(208)	(182)	(223)	(18)	(81)	(68)

(Base: 'Dissatisfied' in Question 12. Excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 8b: Satisfaction with Parliament

Question 12	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Satisfied	34.1%	40.3%	33.3%	34.8%	32.6%	31.4%	37.1%	45.0%
Not satisfied	33.6%	34.3%	38.1%	31.8%	32.9%	31.2%	39.8%	37.6%
Don't know	32.3%	25.4%	28.6%	33.3%	34.5%	37.4%	23.1%	17.4%
Total	(1219)	(134)	(318)	(399)	(319)	(644)	(334)	(149)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 9b: Why Dissatisfied with Parliament

Question 12a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Conditions unimproved	39.5%	31.1%	39.5%	45.8%	34.6%	39.6%	41.2%	30.8%
Not committed to voters	24.6%	31.1%	21.1%	22.0%	29.8%	28.6%	26.0%	11.5%
Other	10.0%	11.1%	9.6%	6.8%	11.5%	8.9%	6.1%	17.3%
Slow performance	6.9%	4.4%	6.1%	8.5%	7.7%	5.2%	9.9%	7.7%
Partial	5.1%	2.2%	5.3%	3.4%	8.7%	2.6%	3.8%	17.3%
Party infighting	4.9%	2.2%	8.8%	4.2%	2.9%	4.2%	6.1%	5.8%
Price rise and taxation	4.6%	4.4%	6.1%	5.1%	2.9%	5.2%	4.6%	3.8%
Ineffective/powerless	4.4%	13.3%	3.5%	4.2%	1.9%	5.7%	2.3%	5.8%
Total	(390)	(45)	(114)	(118)	(104)	(192)	(131)	(52)

(Base: 'Dissatisfied' in Question 12. Excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer categories.)

VARIOUS FACTORS INFLUENCING NEPAL'S POLITICAL AFFAIRS

6.1. The King

Among all the factors stated, the King is seen as one of the most influential factors in Nepal's political affairs. Voter power ranks second. The King is seen by one-third (33%) of the voters as "very influential" and "somewhat influential" by 27 percent of the voters.

Examined across various parameters, Dang provides the highest rating for the King, with 45 percent mentioning the King to be "very influential" and 28 percent "somewhat influential".

The overall rating for the King is high throughout all cross-sections of the Nepalese society, including the higher educated voters (30% "very", 47% "somewhat influential").

The higher income voters also rate the King as a dominant factor in Nepal's political affairs, with 38 percent expressing the view that the monarch is "very influential" and 38 percent saying "somewhat influential".

The only counter point is provided by one-sixth of the voters with higher education (16%) and almost an equal proportion of voters with higher income (15%) who said that the King is "not at all influential". (See Graph 8 and Tables 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b)

6.2. The Voters

Voter power to influence Nepal's political affairs was expressed as "very influential" by a substantial proportion of voters. About 29 percent of the voters felt that voters are "very influential", while an almost equivalent proportion of voters (30%) said that they have "some influence" in the country's political affairs.

Comparatively, a high percentage of voters in Dang believed that the voters can influence Nepali political affairs (37%).

Those who said that voter power is decisive in Nepal's political affairs are those voters with higher education (48%); youths, i.e., under 25 years of age (39%); and those with high income (41%).

In contrast, a low proportion of female voters (18%) feel that voters are "very influential", and only 27 percent said that the voters are "somewhat influential". The majority of female voters (51%) said they "Don't know" when asked this question. On the other hand, a high proportion of male voters (42%) opined that the voters are highly influential in Nepal's political affairs.

Uneducated Voters also had less faith in voters' power. This is reflected by the fact that only about 18 percent among them answered "very influential", and 30 percent said "somewhat influential". Moreover, voters above the age of 35 felt that they were less empowered in influencing the political affairs. This is evident from the fact that roughly 29 percent each had mentioned either "very influential" or "somewhat influential" in terms of voter power. (See Graph 8 and Tables 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b)

6.3. The Political Parties, VDC and Media

The political parties, VDC and the Media are said to be very influential by about one-fifth of the voters.

Political parties were rated as "very influential" by 21 percent of the voters, VDCs by 20 percent and the media by 19 percent of the voters. Those who said that these three factors are "somewhat influential" varied from 27 to 42 percent.

Comparatively, a higher rating ("very influential") for political parties is given by the voters with higher education backgrounds (38%). Moreover, the largest proportion of voters who rated political parties as "somewhat influential" was comprised of voters from this higher education background (39%). This trend is followed by higher income voters, with (36%) saying that political parties are "very influential" and (32%) saying "somewhat influential".

Women and uneducated voter did not consider the influence of political parties to be very high as only 9 percent of the women voters and 14 percent of the uneducated voters said that political parties are "very influential". On the contrary, a majority of the women (58%) and uneducated voters (54%) were unable to give their views, answering "Don't know". (See Graph 8 and Tables 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b)

6.3.1. The VDC

The VDC's influence in Nepal's political affairs fell between 14 percent of female voters who said it is "very influential" and 30 percent of the higher educated who said it is "very influential". The rest of the voters across all sections of the society were divided, with one-sixth to a quarter of the voters expressing the view that the VDC was "very influential".

The notable trend here are the "fence sitters". Over a quarter to a half of voters in various categories expressed the view that the VDC is "somewhat influential". (See Graph 8 and Tables 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b)

6.3.2. The Media

Although in the aggregated results the media is rated as "very influential" by only one in five voters, a fair number of "elite" voters give media a "very influential" rating.

Thus, two-third voters with higher education rated media as "very influential" (40%) to "somewhat influential" (37%). About 30 percent of 18 to 24 year olds felt the media is "very influential" with another 38 percent of them expressing the view that the media is "somewhat influential". There were also a sizable number of voters with primary education (29%) who said the media is very influential, with another one-thirds (36%) saying that it is "somewhat influential".

A higher proportion of males (29%) than female voters (11%) opined that the media is "very influential" in Nepali affairs. Once again, over one-half of the women voters (51%) were unable to give their opinion on the media factor ("Don't know" response). Similarly, more among the voters belonging to higher income bracket (28%) than those in middle income (22%) and low income brackets (17%) expressed that the media is very influential in Nepali affairs. (See Graph 8, Tables 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b)

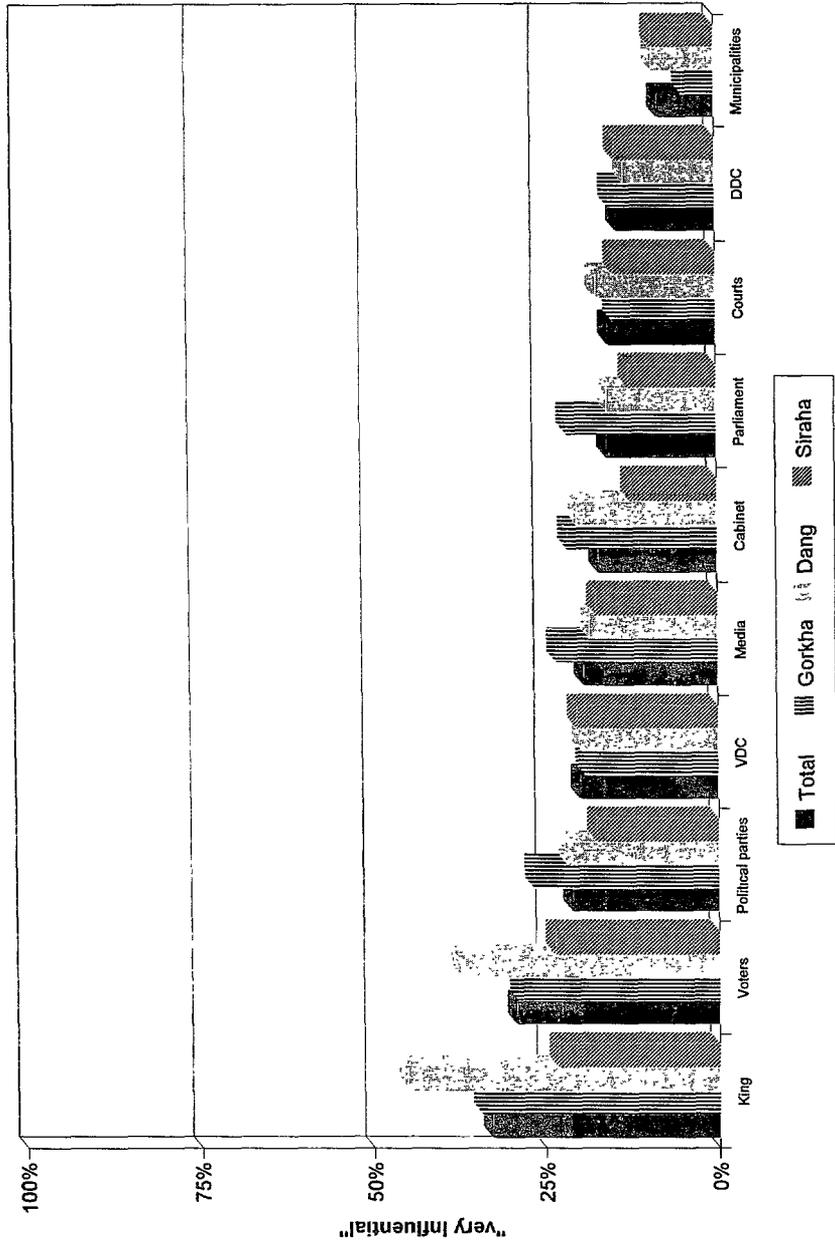
6.4. The Cabinet, the Parliament, the Judiciary, the DDC and the Municipalities

The important organs of government, both local and national, are seen as "very influential" by less than one in five voters: Cabinet (17%); Parliament (16%); judiciary (15%); DDC (14%) and the Municipality (8%). It appears that voters in general are not familiar with the various organs of the multiparty parliamentary system of government in Nepal.

This fact is reinforced by another category of responses: the "Don't know" expressed by the voters. Thus, for the number of municipality, the percentage of "Don't know" is 68 percent, which is very high. The Judiciary (58%); the Cabinet (52%); Parliament (50%); the Media (48%); the DDC (44%); the political parties (43%); the voters (37%); the King (31%); and the VDC (30%) reinforces that the majority or close to the majority of the voters need better information regarding Nepal's multiparty parliamentary democracy. (See Graph 8, Tables 6a, 6b, 7a, and 7b)

Graph 8

Influence of Various System in Nepal's Politics



Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
N 1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 6a: Factors that Influence Nepali Affairs

Question 11a-11e	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Cabinet										
Very influential	17.0%	21.5%	20.1%	12.3%	25.6%	9.7%	10.8%	18.0%	26.7%	35.3%
Somewhat	22.5%	23.2%	32.8%	14.9%	27.7%	18.1%	17.6%	22.0%	28.6%	40.0%
Not at all	8.3%	4.0%	6.9%	11.7%	11.5%	5.6%	6.6%	8.0%	13.4%	10.0%
Don't know	52.2%	51.3%	40.2%	61.2%	35.1%	66.6%	65.0%	52.0%	31.3%	14.7%
Refused/no answer	1.1%	1.0%	.5%	1.5%	.4%	1.7%	1.5%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Parliament										
Very influential	15.7%	21.5%	15.6%	12.5%	25.6%	7.4%	9.7%	20.0%	22.1%	37.4%
Somewhat	24.7%	26.5%	32.8%	18.0%	29.5%	20.8%	19.1%	30.0%	31.8%	42.9%
Not at all	9.2%	5.4%	7.9%	12.2%	12.0%	6.8%	7.9%	6.0%	12.4%	12.2%
Don't know	50.4%	46.6%	43.7%	57.3%	32.9%	65.0%	63.3%	44.0%	33.6%	7.5%
Refused/no answer	1.4%	1.0%	.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	.0%	.5%	2.0%
King										
Very influential	32.8%	34.3%	45.1%	23.2%	36.3%	29.9%	32.6%	40.0%	33.5%	30.4%
Somewhat	27.3%	30.3%	28.2%	25.0%	32.5%	23.1%	21.3%	30.0%	35.3%	47.3%
Not at all	8.7%	6.7%	5.3%	12.3%	11.4%	6.5%	6.9%	2.0%	11.9%	16.2%
Don't know	31.1%	28.7%	21.4%	39.4%	19.8%	40.6%	39.2%	28.0%	19.3%	6.1%
Refused/no answer	1.1%	.3%	.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Courts										
Very influential	15.4%	14.7%	17.1%	14.5%	23.5%	8.5%	10.8%	20.0%	19.4%	32.4%
Somewhat	19.5%	20.1%	30.8%	11.2%	25.1%	14.8%	12.9%	22.0%	30.6%	37.8%
Not at all	7.3%	5.1%	8.2%	8.0%	11.6%	3.8%	5.1%	4.0%	11.6%	14.2%
Don't know	57.8%	60.1%	43.9%	66.4%	39.9%	72.9%	71.1%	54.0%	38.4%	15.5%
Refused/no answer	1.3%	2.7%	.0%	1.5%	.5%	2.0%	1.5%	.0%	.9%	1.4%
DDC										
Very influential	14.1%	15.2%	13.0%	14.3%	20.8%	8.5%	9.3%	10.0%	22.5%	29.1%
Somewhat	32.8%	42.9%	37.8%	23.6%	42.1%	24.9%	26.8%	38.0%	42.2%	49.3%
Not at all	8.9%	5.1%	8.7%	11.2%	9.6%	8.3%	8.5%	6.0%	10.1%	10.1%
Don't know	44.2%	36.8%	40.5%	50.9%	27.5%	58.3%	55.4%	46.0%	25.2%	11.5%
Refused/no answer	1.2%	1.7%	.5%	1.5%	.7%	1.7%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 6b: Factors that Influence Nepali Affairs

Question 11a-11e	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Cabinet								
Very influential	17.0%	23.0%	19.4%	16.1%	15.6%	16.0%	18.2%	26.7%
Somewhat	22.5%	29.6%	22.6%	24.4%	20.1%	19.2%	26.5%	34.7%
Not at all	8.3%	10.4%	7.5%	8.0%	9.2%	6.9%	9.2%	10.7%
Don't know	52.2%	37.0%	50.5%	51.5%	55.1%	57.9%	46.1%	28.0%
Parliament								
Very influential	15.7%	23.7%	17.3%	13.6%	15.7%	14.7%	18.6%	20.7%
Somewhat	24.7%	25.9%	28.9%	24.5%	23.3%	19.9%	29.9%	38.7%
Not at all	9.2%	10.4%	8.5%	9.8%	8.6%	8.9%	10.5%	8.7%
Don't know	50.4%	40.0%	45.3%	52.0%	52.4%	56.4%	41.0%	32.0%
King								
Very influential	32.8%	35.8%	30.8%	30.3%	41.0%	32.1%	33.3%	38.3%
Somewhat	27.3%	35.1%	29.6%	30.1%	20.6%	25.6%	32.4%	30.2%
Not at all	8.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	6.3%	7.5%	7.7%	15.4%
Don't know	31.1%	19.4%	29.9%	29.8%	32.1%	34.8%	26.5%	16.1%
Courts								
Very influential	15.4%	20.1%	14.4%	15.4%	16.6%	12.5%	17.7%	28.7%
Somewhat	19.5%	20.9%	25.4%	18.2%	16.6%	18.3%	22.5%	26.7%
Not at all	7.3%	10.4%	6.9%	7.6%	7.0%	5.5%	7.8%	12.0%
Don't know	57.8%	48.5%	53.3%	58.8%	59.9%	63.6%	52.1%	32.7%
DDC								
Very influential	14.1%	22.6%	11.9%	15.6%	12.1%	13.8%	14.6%	18.7%
Somewhat	32.8%	32.3%	36.4%	33.4%	32.8%	28.8%	39.4%	47.3%
Not at all	8.9%	9.0%	6.3%	10.3%	10.2%	7.4%	9.0%	9.3%
Don't know	44.2%	36.1%	45.5%	40.7%	44.9%	50.1%	37.0%	24.7%
Total	(1212)	(133)	(319)	(398)	(314)	(639)	(335)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 7a: Factors that Influence Nepali Affairs

Question 11f-11j	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Municipalities										
Very influential	8.1%	4.5%	8.8%	9.0%	13.2%	3.9%	4.9%	4.4%	11.1%	24.6%
Somewhat	18.2%	11.1%	27.7%	14.3%	24.5%	13.0%	13.5%	20.0%	29.4%	29.5%
Not at all	5.6%	1.5%	7.7%	5.7%	5.1%	6.1%	5.1%	4.4%	6.7%	7.4%
Don't know	68.0%	82.8%	55.8%	71.0%	57.2%	77.1%	76.5%	71.1%	52.8%	38.5%
Refused/no answer	13.0%	52.0%	4.4%	4.2%	13.0%	13.0%	9.5%	11.1%	21.1%	23.0%
VDC										
Very influential	19.8%	19.1%	19.6%	20.3%	26.3%	14.4%	16.8%	14.0%	24.8%	30.4%
Somewhat	42.2%	51.0%	48.1%	33.2%	45.7%	39.3%	38.6%	50.0%	50.5%	47.3%
Not at all	7.9%	6.7%	7.1%	9.1%	10.7%	5.6%	6.2%	14.0%	9.2%	13.5%
Don't know	30.0%	23.2%	25.1%	37.3%	17.2%	40.7%	38.4%	22.0%	15.6%	8.8%
Refused/no answer	1.2%	1.0%	.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Political parties										
Very influential	21.0%	26.6%	21.6%	17.5%	34.6%	9.7%	14.2%	26.5%	33.3%	37.7%
Somewhat	27.3%	30.4%	36.4%	19.2%	32.1%	23.4%	23.2%	24.5%	35.2%	39.0%
Not at all	8.8%	5.8%	9.2%	10.2%	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.2%	6.9%	12.3%
Don't know	42.9%	37.2%	32.7%	53.2%	24.5%	58.1%	53.8%	40.8%	24.5%	11.0%
Refused/no answer	1.9%	2.7%	.3%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	.9%	2.7%
Voters										
Very influential	29.2%	28.9%	37.5%	23.6%	42.1%	18.3%	21.0%	42.0%	43.8%	47.7%
Somewhat	29.6%	38.4%	32.7%	22.5%	32.7%	26.9%	26.1%	24.0%	35.9%	40.3%
Not at all	4.1%	2.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.9%	3.5%	4.7%	4.0%	1.8%	4.7%
Don't know	37.1%	29.9%	25.0%	49.4%	20.4%	51.2%	48.2%	30.0%	18.4%	7.4%
Refused/no answer	1.6%	2.4%	1.1%	1.5%	.5%	2.4%	2.1%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Media										
Very influential	19.2%	23.2%	18.4%	17.4%	28.6%	11.2%	12.1%	26.0%	29.0%	39.9%
Somewhat	27.4%	30.0%	38.4%	18.2%	34.2%	21.6%	23.5%	22.0%	35.9%	37.2%
Not at all	5.7%	5.8%	6.4%	5.1%	8.0%	3.7%	4.3%	.0%	6.0%	14.2%
Don't know	47.8%	41.0%	36.8%	59.3%	29.1%	63.5%	60.1%	52.0%	29.0%	8.8%
Refused/no answer	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	2.8%	2.9%	.0%	.5%	1.4%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 7b: Factors that Influence Nepali Affairs

Question 11f-11j	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Municipalities								
Very influential	8.1%	11.5%	9.1%	7.6%	7.6%	7.3%	8.6%	14.4%
Somewhat	18.2%	31.0%	16.8%	19.5%	15.6%	14.4%	21.7%	30.1%
Not at all	5.6%	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.9%	4.0%	6.3%	8.2%
Don't know	68.0%	53.1%	69.1%	67.4%	69.8%	74.3%	63.5%	47.3%
VDC								
Very influential	19.8%	26.9%	16.4%	22.7%	18.1%	17.4%	21.7%	26.0%
Somewhat	42.2%	47.0%	45.6%	39.5%	44.1%	41.3%	43.5%	52.7%
Not at all	7.9%	6.0%	8.5%	9.6%	6.7%	7.2%	8.6%	10.0%
Don't know	30.0%	20.1%	29.6%	28.2%	31.1%	34.1%	26.2%	11.3%
Political parties								
Very influential	21.0%	28.4%	22.9%	18.5%	22.4%	18.1%	24.4%	35.8%
Somewhat	27.3%	31.3%	27.6%	28.4%	27.6%	26.2%	31.9%	32.4%
Not at all	8.8%	9.7%	7.3%	9.9%	8.3%	8.0%	8.7%	10.8%
Don't know	42.9%	30.6%	42.2%	43.3%	41.7%	47.7%	34.9%	20.9%
Voters								
Very influential	29.2%	39.4%	27.3%	29.4%	29.9%	27.0%	32.7%	41.3%
Somewhat	29.6%	35.6%	31.3%	29.6%	28.0%	28.7%	30.9%	38.7%
Not at all	4.1%	1.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	3.5%	5.7%	3.3%
Don't know	37.1%	23.5%	37.0%	36.5%	37.6%	40.8%	30.6%	16.7%
Media								
Very influential	19.2%	30.3%	18.9%	18.4%	18.0%	16.9%	22.1%	28.0%
Somewhat	27.4%	37.9%	24.8%	28.8%	26.4%	26.3%	29.3%	34.7%
Not at all	5.7%	3.8%	8.8%	4.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.4%	8.0%
Don't know	47.8%	28.0%	47.5%	48.0%	51.1%	51.4%	43.2%	29.3%
Total	(1201)	(132)	(318)	(392)	(311)	(634)	(331)	(150)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE COURTS, INCLUDING THE SUPREME COURT

7.1. Voter Ever Visited Court

An absolute majority of the voters, i.e., over two-thirds (70%), has neither been to a court nor has known anyone visiting court. District-wise comparisons show a high proportion of voters in Gorkha to have neither visited court nor known anyone visiting the same (80.7%); the lowest are in Dang at (61.7%).

The proportion of males (44.5%) having visited a court or knew someone visiting a court out-numbered the female voters (18.6%). Non-educated/illiterate voters (22.8%) and those with low family incomes (25%) were less likely to have visited or have knowledge about someone visiting a court than voters who have attained higher educational levels (51.7%) and high income (47%). (See Graph 9 and Tables 10a, 10b)

7.2. Why Voter Visited Court

Land disputes (40%), followed by quarrel/homicide (25%) and parental property disputes (11%) were the three main causes for litigation and therefore going to a court.

It is of note to mention here that land dispute cases were comparatively higher in Dang (45.2%) and Siraha (40%) than in Gorkha (29.1%). Interestingly, more female voters (43%) "had gone" or "knew someone who had gone" to court compared to just 38.8 percent of male voters in the case of land disputes.

In contrast, court visits to solve parental property disputes were higher in Gorkha (23.6%) than in Siraha (10.6%) and Dang (6.7%). Here, too, a slightly higher proportion of female voters than male voters mentioned either visiting a court or being aware of someone who had gone to a court to settle land and parental property disputes. (See Graph 10 and Tables 10c, 10d)

Recourse to court for quarrel/homicide cases was also significant. A quarter of the voters responded to this question by saying "Yes". The number of voters who "had gone" or "knew someone who had gone" to court was almost equal in all three districts. In this case, however, male (27.4%) were more involved and aware than female voters (19.5%).

7.3. Court Decision Considered Fair

The general voter perception about court decisions was positive. A majority of the voters (51%) felt that court decisions were fair. Only about one-third of the voters (33.2%) said court decisions were not fair. A higher percentage of male voters (53%) than female voters (45%) had positive views, saying that court decisions were

fair. Similarly, a higher percentage of voters belonging to high income groups (63%) than those in low (50%) and middle income groups (43.8%) considered court decisions to be fair. However, a substantial proportion of female voters (20.8%) and those without education (23%) were unable to give their opinion about court decisions. (See Graph 11 and Tables 10e, 10f)

7.4. Duration of Court Decision

On average, court cases in Siraha take 20 months to adjudicate, much longer than in the other two districts. The average time taken for court to render the verdict in Gorkha is 13 months, and in Dang 14 months. The proportion of voters mentioning the normal time for court decision being one year or even less was the highest in Gorkha (33%).

A progressively higher proportion of voters with higher education felt that the court takes less time to decide cases than those voters with no education or only primary education. (See Graph 12 and Table 10g)

7.5. Knowledge of Supreme Court

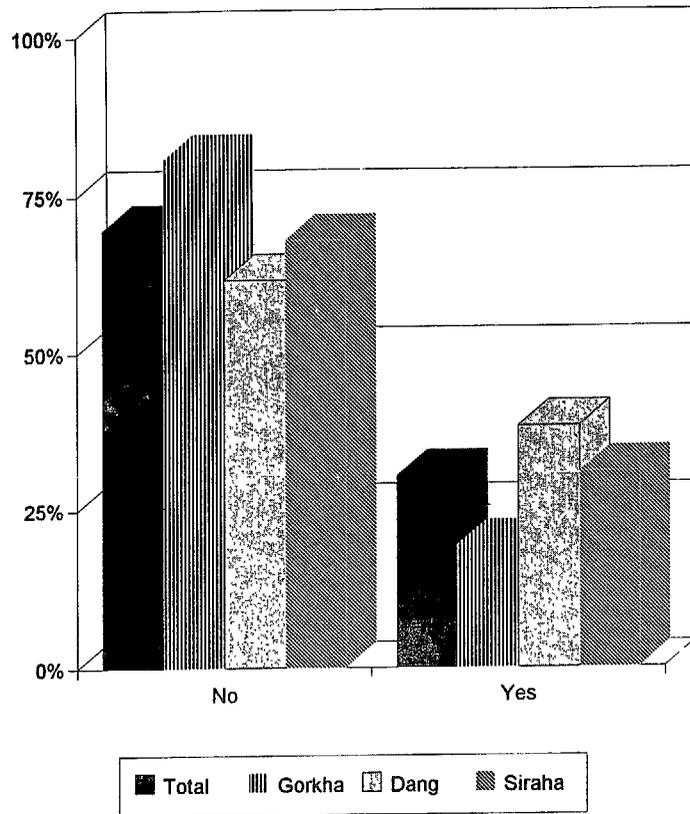
Knowledge about the Supreme Court among voters is low. About three-fourth of the voters (74%) have never heard about the Supreme Court. Among the three districts, Gorkha has the largest proportion of voters (80%) who have not heard about the Supreme Court, the lowest proportion was in Dang (67%).

Among the voters who have heard about the Supreme Court, the majority of them (50.3%) had "fairly good knowledge" about it. In Siraha, however, only (45%) of the voters who have heard of the Supreme Court have "fairly good knowledge" about it, while the corresponding proportions for Dang and Gorkha were (56.1%) and (50%), respectively.

Fewer women voters (38.2%) than men voters (53.7%) had "fairly good knowledge" about the Supreme Court. Likewise, voters without education (32.6%) and those having no formal education (23.5%) tended to have less knowledge about the Supreme Court than educated voters (Table 11a). (Please also refer to Graphs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and Tables 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g, 11a and 11b).

Graph 9

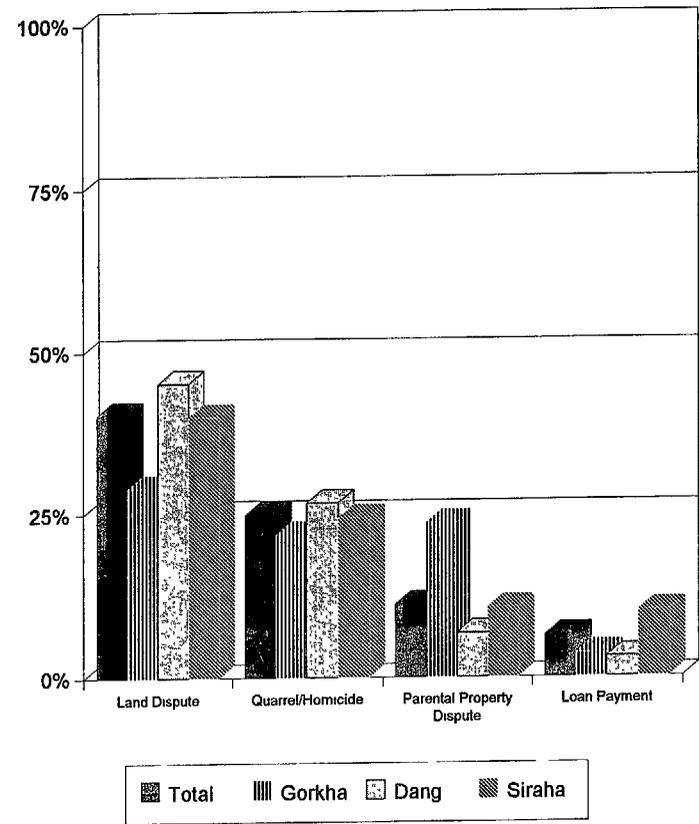
Voter Ever Visited Court



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
1227	301	380	546	

Graph 10

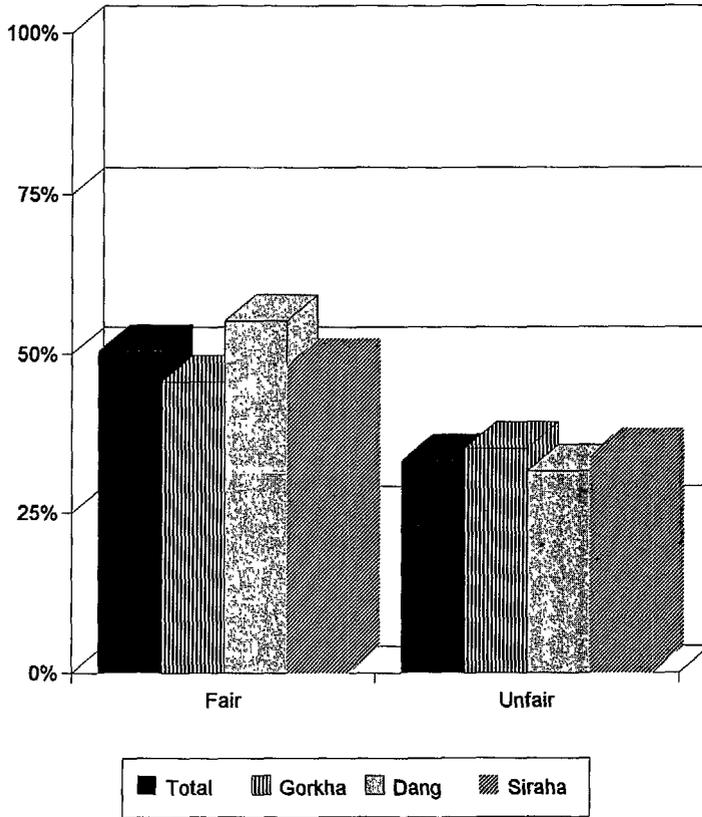
Why Voter Visited Court



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
1227	301	380	546	

Graph 11

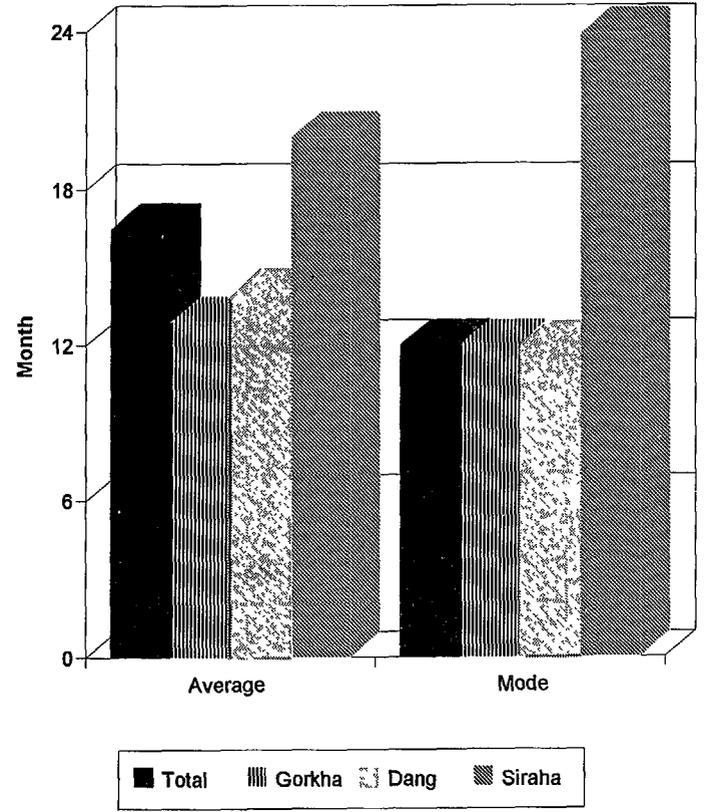
Court Decision Considered Fair



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	264	57	143	164

Graph 12

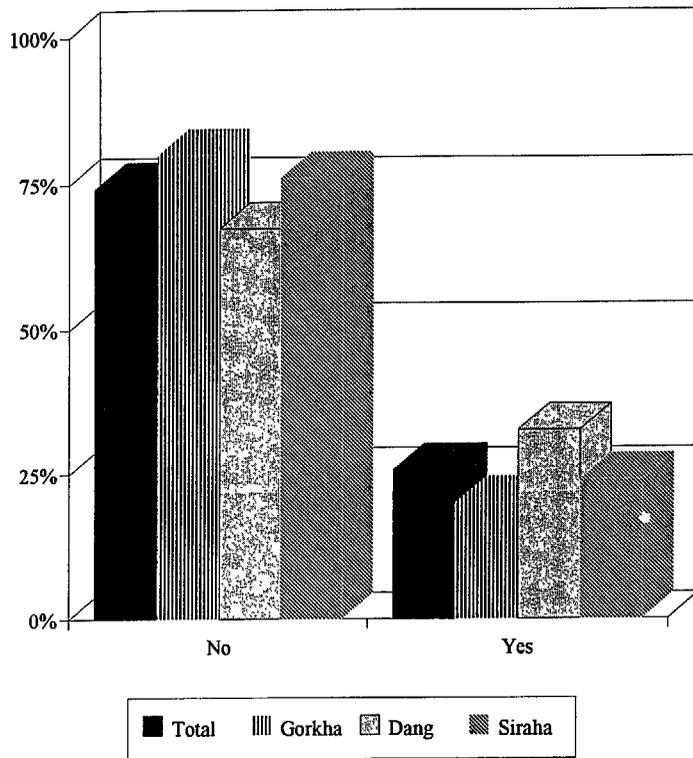
Duration of Court Decision (Months)



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

Graph 13

Heard of Supreme Court



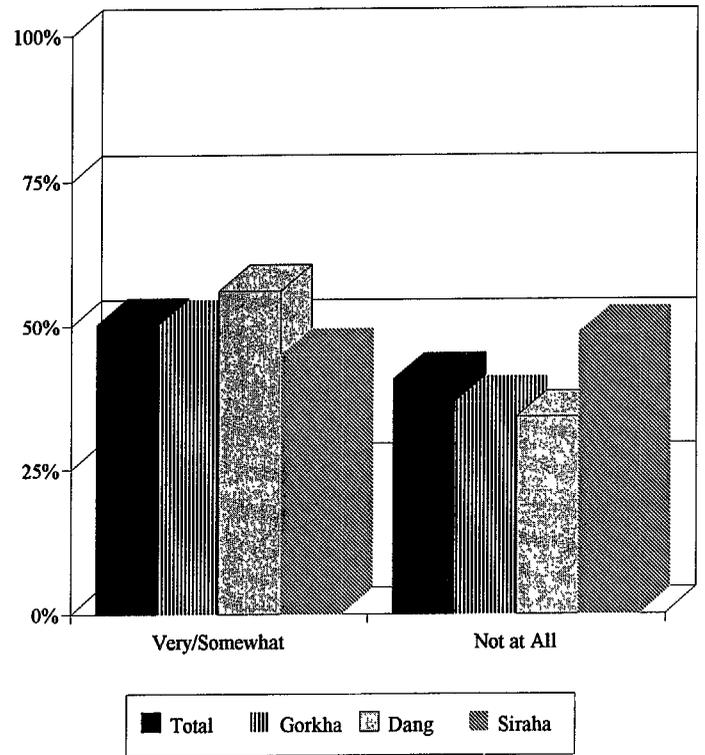
Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
1222	300	380	542

N

N

Graph 14

Knowledge Level



Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
312	60	123	129

N

N

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 10a: Voter Ever Visited Court

Question 13	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Yes	30.4%	19.3%	38.3%	31.1%	44.8%	18.6%	22.8%	30.0%	44.2%	51.7%
No	69.6%	80.7%	61.7%	68.9%	55.2%	81.4%	77.2%	70.0%	55.8%	48.3%
Refused/no answer	.4%	.3%	.3%	.6%	.5%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 10b: Voter Ever Visited Court

Question 13	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Yes	30.4%	27.9%	26.7%	33.3%	34.2%	25.0%	36.6%	47.0%
No	69.6%	72.1%	73.3%	66.8%	65.8%	75.0%	63.4%	53.0%
Total	(1222)	(136)	(318)	(400)	(319)	(645)	(336)	(149)

(Base excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 10c: Why Voter Visited Court

Question 13a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Land dispute	40.3%	29.1%	45.2%	40.0%	38.8%	43.4%	40.5%	53.3%	42.2%	35.1%
Quarrel/homicide	24.9%	21.8%	26.7%	24.4%	27.4%	19.5%	26.2%	6.7%	21.1%	29.9%
Other	17.4%	21.8%	18.5%	15.0%	16.0%	20.4%	18.5%	6.7%	14.4%	20.8%
Parental property dispute	11.1%	23.6%	6.7%	10.6%	10.1%	13.3%	10.1%	20.0%	14.4%	7.8%
Loan payment	6.3%	3.6%	3.0%	10.0%	7.6%	3.5%	4.8%	13.3%	7.8%	6.5%
Refused/no answer	6.3%	5.5%	7.4%	5.6%	4.6%	9.7%	9.5%	.0%	6.7%	.0%
Total	(372)	(58)	(145)	(169)	(248)	(124)	(184)	(15)	(96)	(77)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 13.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 10d: Why Voter Visited Court

Question 13a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Land dispute	40.3%	36.1%	36.7%	39.5%	42.9%	37.5%	43.5%	41.2%
Quarrel/homicide	24.9%	33.3%	29.1%	20.2%	25.7%	26.3%	25.2%	25.0%
Other	17.4%	11.1%	20.3%	20.2%	15.2%	19.7%	15.7%	10.3%
Parental property dispute	11.1%	11.1%	6.3%	16.9%	8.6%	11.2%	9.6%	13.2%
Loan payment	6.3%	8.3%	7.6%	3.2%	7.6%	5.3%	6.1%	10.3%
Total	(350)	(36)	(79)	(124)	(105)	(152)	(115)	(68)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 13.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 10e: Court Decision Considered Fair

Question 13b	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Fair	50.5%	45.6%	55.2%	48.2%	53.3%	45.0%	43.6%	60.0%	54.3%	60.5%
Unfair	33.2%	35.1%	31.5%	34.1%	32.8%	34.2%	33.0%	33.3%	33.0%	34.2%
Don't know	16.2%	19.3%	13.3%	17.7%	13.9%	20.8%	23.5%	6.7%	12.8%	5.3%
Total	(364)	(57)	(143)	(164)	(244)	(120)	(179)	(15)	(94)	(76)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 13.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 10f: Court Decision Considered Fair

Question 13b	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Fair	50.5%	58.3%	50.0%	46.6%	53.7%	50.0%	43.8%	62.9%
Unfair	33.2%	30.6%	32.9%	38.2%	28.7%	35.3%	36.4%	25.7%
Don't know	16.2%	11.1%	17.1%	15.3%	17.6%	14.7%	19.8%	11.4%
Total	(364)	(36)	(82)	(131)	(108)	(156)	(121)	(70)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 13.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 10g: Duration of Court Decision (Months)

Question 13c	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Case still pending	8.9%	.0%	14.1%	8.3%	8.3%	9.3%	10.6%	5.7%
1-6 months	20.4%	21.1%	21.2%	26.3%	11.9%	21.7%	19.5%	20.0%
7-12 months	25.5%	31.6%	20.0%	18.8%	35.8%	26.1%	26.0%	27.1%
13-24 months	16.7%	21.1%	17.6%	18.0%	13.8%	15.5%	17.1%	17.1%
25+ months	14.0%	15.8%	14.1%	12.8%	14.7%	12.4%	13.0%	18.6%
Don't know	14.5%	10.5%	12.9%	15.8%	15.6%	14.9%	13.8%	11.4%
Average (months)	16.5	17.4	15.9	15.9	17.5	15.4	16.1	18.8
Mode (months)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total	(1227)	(136)	(320)	(402)	(320)	(647)	(336)	(150)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 13.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 11a: Knowledge of Supreme Court

Question 14-14a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Heard of Supreme Court										
Yes	25.7%	20.0%	32.6%	24.0%	44.2%	10.2%	11.1%	34.0%	44.2%	74.7%
No	74.3%	80.0%	67.4%	76.0%	55.8%	89.8%	88.9%	66.0%	55.8%	25.3%
Total	(1222)	(300)	(380)	(542)	(556)	(666)	(805)	(50)	(217)	(150)
Knowledge Level										
Very/somewhat	50.3%	50.0%	56.1%	45.0%	53.7%	38.2%	32.6%	23.5%	51.0%	68.2%
Not at all	40.7%	36.7%	34.1%	48.8%	38.1%	50.0%	51.7%	70.6%	42.7%	25.5%
Don't know	9.0%	13.3%	9.8%	6.2%	8.2%	11.8%	15.7%	5.9%	6.3%	6.4%
Total	(312)	(60)	(123)	(129)	(244)	(68)	(89)	(17)	(96)	(110)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 14.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 11b: Knowledge of Supreme Court

Question 14 - 14a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Heard of Supreme Court								
Yes	25.7%	35.3%	31.1%	22.4%	23.6%	20.6%	32.1%	44.3%
No	74.3%	64.7%	68.9%	77.6%	76.4%	79.4%	67.9%	55.7%
Total	(1222)	(136)	(318)	(401)	(318)	(646)	(336)	(149)
Knowledge Level								
Very/somewhat	50.3%	50.0%	52.5%	50.0%	49.3%	40.2%	57.4%	64.6%
Not at all	40.7%	41.3%	38.4%	44.4%	40.0%	48.5%	35.2%	29.2%
Don't know	9.0%	8.7%	9.1%	5.6%	10.7%	11.4%	7.4%	6.2%
Total	(312)	(46)	(99)	(90)	(75)	(132)	(108)	(65)

(Base: 'Yes' to Question 14.)

RESPONSIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (DDC) OFFICIALS

8.1. DDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

In general, voters were more or less equally divided on the issue of DDC officials performance and responsiveness towards local needs. Roughly one-fourth of the voters (23%) said that DDC officials work "better than before" towards local needs. Another over one-fourth of the voters (27%) said they work "about the same". A quarter of the voters (25%) said they work "worse than before". The proportion of voters who answered "don't know" was high at 25 percent.

Over two-fifths of the voters in Gorkha (44%) expressed that the DDC officials work "about the same as before". More male voters (30%) than female voters (17%) said the DDC officials work better towards local needs now than before.

It is interesting to find over two-fifth of voters (42%) with higher education and one-third of the higher income voters (35%) responding positively about their DDC officials. (See Graphs 15 and 16, and Tables 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b)

8.2. DDC Officials Informs Citizens

Across all sections of the voters, the perception regarding DDC officials informing citizens on actions and decisions taken on their behalf is extremely poor. Nearly 67 percent to 84 percent of the voters said the DDC officials do not inform citizens on actions and decisions taken by them on citizens' behalf. (See Graphs 15 and 16, and Tables 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b)

8.3. Visits to DDC Office

Visits to DDC office by the public is rare. Over 82 to 84 percent of the voters in the three districts surveyed have never been to a DDC office. Comparatively, a higher proportion of male voters (31%) than female voters (5%) and those with higher education (57%), have visited a DDC office. Similarly, voters with higher income (37%) are more likely to visit a DDC office than their counterpart middle income (21%) and low income (12%) voters. (See Graphs 15 and 16, and Tables 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b)

8.4. Meeting DDC Chair

It is not common for the public to meet their DDC Chair. Only about one-sixth of the voters (17%) said that they had ever met their DDC Chair. Women (6%) are even less likely to meet the DDC Chair than men (27%). On the other hand, voters with higher education (50%) and also those with higher income levels (31%) are more likely to meet DDC Chair than uneducated (4%) and lower income groups (12%). (See Graphs 15 and 16, and Tables 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b)

8.5. Attended DDC Assembly

Ninety-eight percent of the voters have never attended the annual District Assembly Meeting.

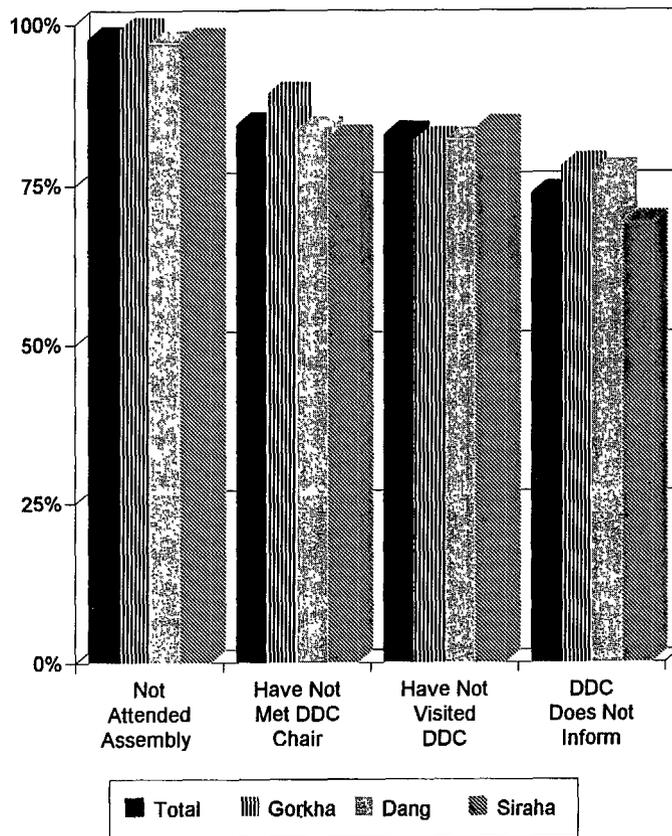
The conclusion on the performance, responsiveness and interactions between the elected District level officials and their constituencies, i.e., the electorates, are starkly evident and graphic. The tables and graphs on the assessment of DDCs is extremely poor and self-explanatory. These facts suggest that the common voters have no access to the decision-making process at the district level. One can conclude that the annual DDC Assembly is held almost exclusively "in camera" (See Graphs 15 and 16, and Tables 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b)

8.6. Satisfaction with DDC Services and Projects

Satisfaction with services and projects provided by the DDC is below average. One-third to one-half of the voters responded to this question by saying that they were merely "somewhat satisfied". In general, one third of the voters were "not satisfied". The general low enthusiasm and low ranking for DDC services and projects was reflected by the fact that one in ten or even less than one in ten voters, were "very satisfied". (See Graph 17 and 18, and Tables 14a and 14b)

Graph 15

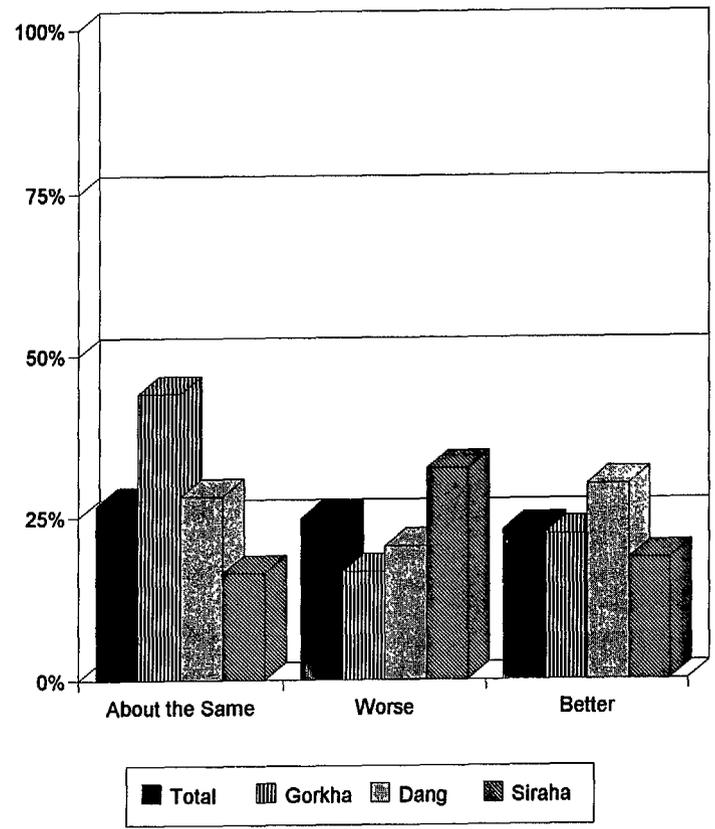
DDC Assessment



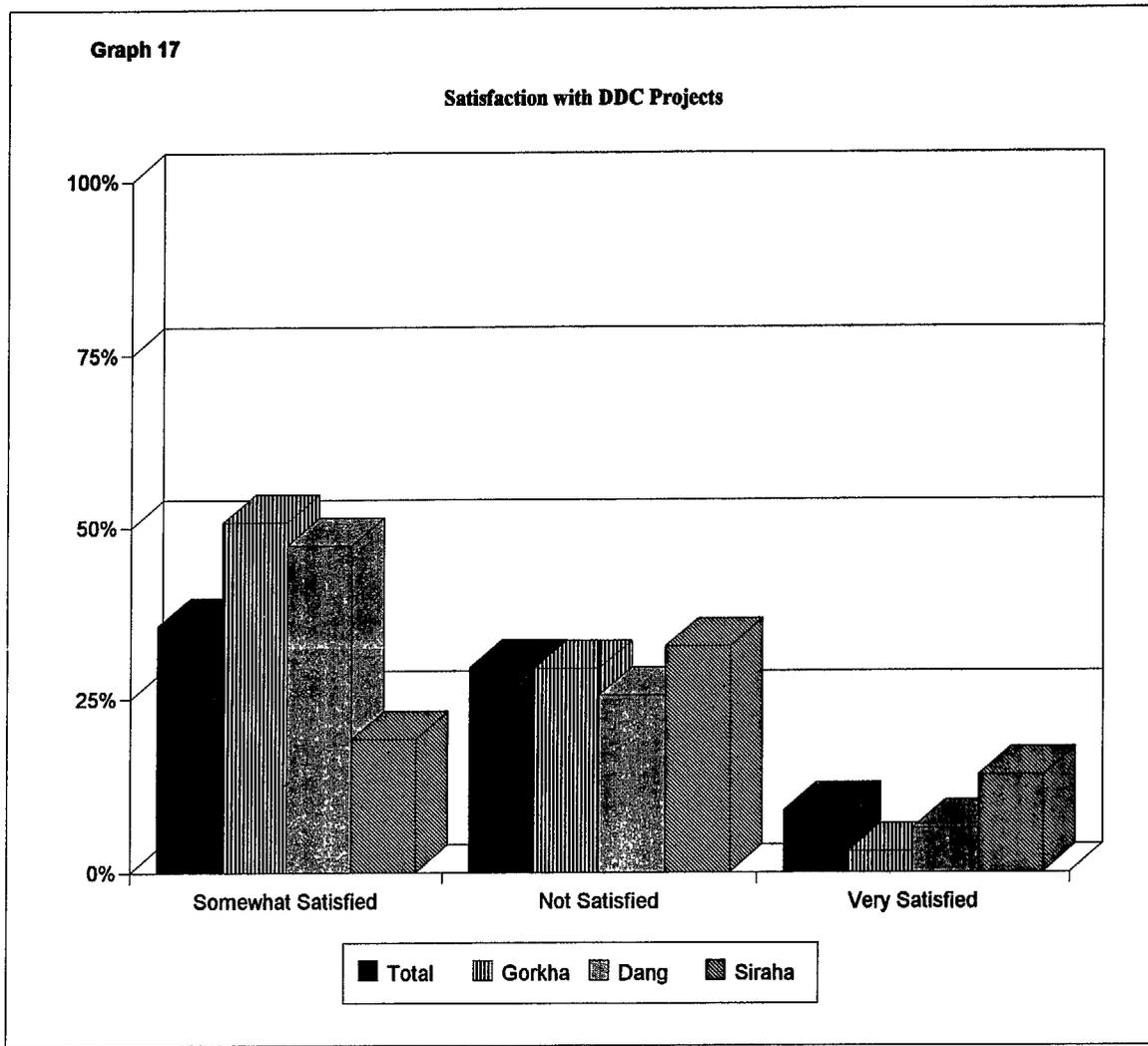
N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

Graph 16

DDC Official Performance



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 12a: DDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 15	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Better	23.0%	22.3%	30.0%	18.6%	30.4%	16.9%	17.5%	30.0%	28.9%	42.3%
About the same	26.9%	44.2%	28.2%	16.4%	28.4%	25.6%	24.9%	26.0%	32.6%	29.5%
Worse	24.9%	16.6%	20.5%	32.5%	26.4%	23.6%	24.6%	26.0%	27.1%	22.8%
Don't know	25.2%	16.9%	21.3%	32.5%	14.7%	33.9%	33.0%	18.0%	11.5%	5.4%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 12b: DDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 15	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Better	23.0%	30.9%	27.0%	20.2%	20.6%	21.6%	22.4%	34.7%
About the same	26.9%	28.7%	26.0%	26.4%	29.4%	26.1%	33.4%	24.0%
Worse	24.9%	22.1%	23.8%	28.9%	22.8%	22.1%	25.4%	26.0%
Don't know	25.2%	18.4%	23.2%	24.4%	27.2%	30.1%	18.8%	15.3%
Total	(1225)	(136)	(319)	(401)	(320)	(647)	(335)	(150)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 13a: District Development Committee Assessment

Question 16-19	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
DDC informs citizens										
Yes	8.8%	9.7%	9.5%	7.9%	13.5%	4.9%	4.5%	6.0%	11.0%	30.2%
No	73.7%	78.0%	77.0%	69.0%	79.1%	69.2%	71.9%	84.0%	82.6%	67.1%
Don't know	17.5%	12.3%	13.5%	23.1%	7.4%	25.9%	23.7%	10.0%	6.4%	2.7%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.4%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Have visited DDC office										
Yes	17.1%	18.0%	17.9%	16.1%	31.2%	5.4%	5.5%	14.0%	33.6%	56.7%
No	82.9%	82.0%	82.1%	83.9%	68.8%	94.6%	94.5%	86.0%	66.4%	43.3%
Refused/no answer	.6%	.3%	.3%	.9%	.4%	.8%	.7%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Have met DDC chair										
Yes	15.6%	11.0%	16.3%	17.6%	27.1%	6.0%	6.8%	8.0%	26.1%	50.0%
No	84.4%	89.0%	83.7%	82.4%	72.9%	94.0%	93.2%	92.0%	73.9%	50.0%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Have attended assembly										
Yes	2.3%	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%	4.5%	.4%	.4%	.0%	4.1%	10.7%
No	97.7%	99.0%	97.1%	97.4%	95.5%	99.6%	99.6%	100.0%	95.9%	89.3%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey

Results by Age & Income

Table 13b: District Development Committee Assessment

Question 16-19	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
DDC informs citizens								
Yes	8.8%	20.0%	9.1%	7.0%	7.5%	8.2%	9.6%	14.7%
No	73.7%	68.1%	74.4%	75.8%	74.4%	71.2%	78.5%	75.3%
Don't know	17.5%	11.9%	16.6%	17.3%	18.1%	20.6%	11.9%	10.0%
Have visited DDC office								
Yes	17.1%	20.6%	20.1%	17.3%	14.5%	11.9%	21.4%	36.9%
No	82.9%	79.4%	79.9%	82.8%	85.5%	88.1%	78.6%	63.1%
Have met DDC chair								
Yes	15.6%	17.6%	14.7%	17.2%	15.7%	11.7%	19.0%	30.7%
No	84.4%	82.4%	85.3%	82.8%	84.3%	88.3%	81.0%	69.3%
Have attended assembly								
Yes	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%	2.7%	6.7%
No	97.7%	97.0%	98.1%	97.0%	98.1%	98.6%	97.3%	93.3%
Total	(1224)	(135)	(320)	(401)	(319)	(646)	(336)	(150)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 14a: Satisfaction with DDC Projects/Services

Question 20	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Very satisfied	8.9%	3.0%	6.3%	14.0%	14.6%	4.2%	6.5%	10.0%	8.7%	22.0%
Not Satisfied	29.6%	29.4%	25.5%	32.7%	32.0%	27.7%	29.8%	24.0%	31.7%	28.0%
Somewhat satisfied	35.7%	50.8%	47.4%	19.2%	39.4%	32.6%	30.5%	50.0%	45.4%	44.7%
Don't know	25.7%	16.7%	20.8%	34.1%	13.9%	35.5%	33.3%	16.0%	14.2%	5.3%
Refused/no answer	.5%	.7%	.0%	.7%	.7%	.3%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 14b: Satisfaction with DDC Projects/Services

Question 20	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Very satisfied	8.9%	11.0%	10.3%	7.5%	9.1%	7.0%	11.0%	12.7%
Not Satisfied	29.6%	23.5%	31.7%	31.8%	28.9%	27.6%	29.2%	30.0%
Somewhat satisfied	35.7%	44.9%	33.2%	34.6%	37.4%	34.4%	41.4%	43.3%
Don't know	25.7%	20.6%	24.8%	26.1%	24.5%	31.1%	18.5%	14.0%
Total	(1221)	(136)	(319)	(399)	(318)	(646)	(336)	(150)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories)

RESPONSIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (VDC) OFFICIALS

9.1. VDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

The performance of VDC officials on local needs is much better than the DDC officials. In general, a large number of voters felt that VDC Officials work better now towards representing local needs than before the establishment of multiparty democracy. Close to two-fifths (38%) felt they "work better"; 30 percent (30%) felt they work "the same", and 26 percent felt they "work worse" than before.

Over 40 percent and closer to a majority of the village elite (comprising males, the educated, those 18 to 24 years old, and those in higher income brackets) felt that the VDC officials "work better now" than before the multiparty democracy. (See Graphs 18,19 and Tables 15a and 15b)

9.2. VDC Officials Inform Citizens

Even though the VDC officials' performance towards local needs is seen as better than those of DDC officials, voters are not informed of actions and decisions taken by VDC officials.

Over three-fourths (78%) of the voters said they receive no feedback; i.e., the VDC Officials do not inform their citizens of the actions and decisions taken on their behalf.

The only notable exceptions were among the higher educated (45%), primary level educated (30%), male voters (33%) and those with higher income (36%), who felt differently. (See Graphs 18, 19 and Tables 15a, 15b, 16a and 16b)

9.3. Visited VDC Office

Because of geographic proximity and frequent interactions necessitated at the local level, higher numbers of people said they visited the VDC office. Across the three districts, 44 percent said that they had visited their VDC office.

There was still more than a majority (56%) who said they had not visited the VDC Office. Notable among the ones who had not visited their VDC Office were women (75%) and uneducated voters (67%). (See Graphs 18, 19 and Tables 15a, 15b, 16a and 16b)

9.4. Meeting VDC Chair

At the VDC level, the majority of voters had met the VDC Chair at one time or the other. The proportion of voters who mentioned that they had met their VDC Chair ranged from three-fifths to one in every ten voters in the village, compared across various socioeconomic profiles. The notable exceptions were female voters (54%), those without education (46%) or those who had received non formal education (41%). (See Graphs 18, 19 and Tables 15a, 15b, 16a, and 16b)

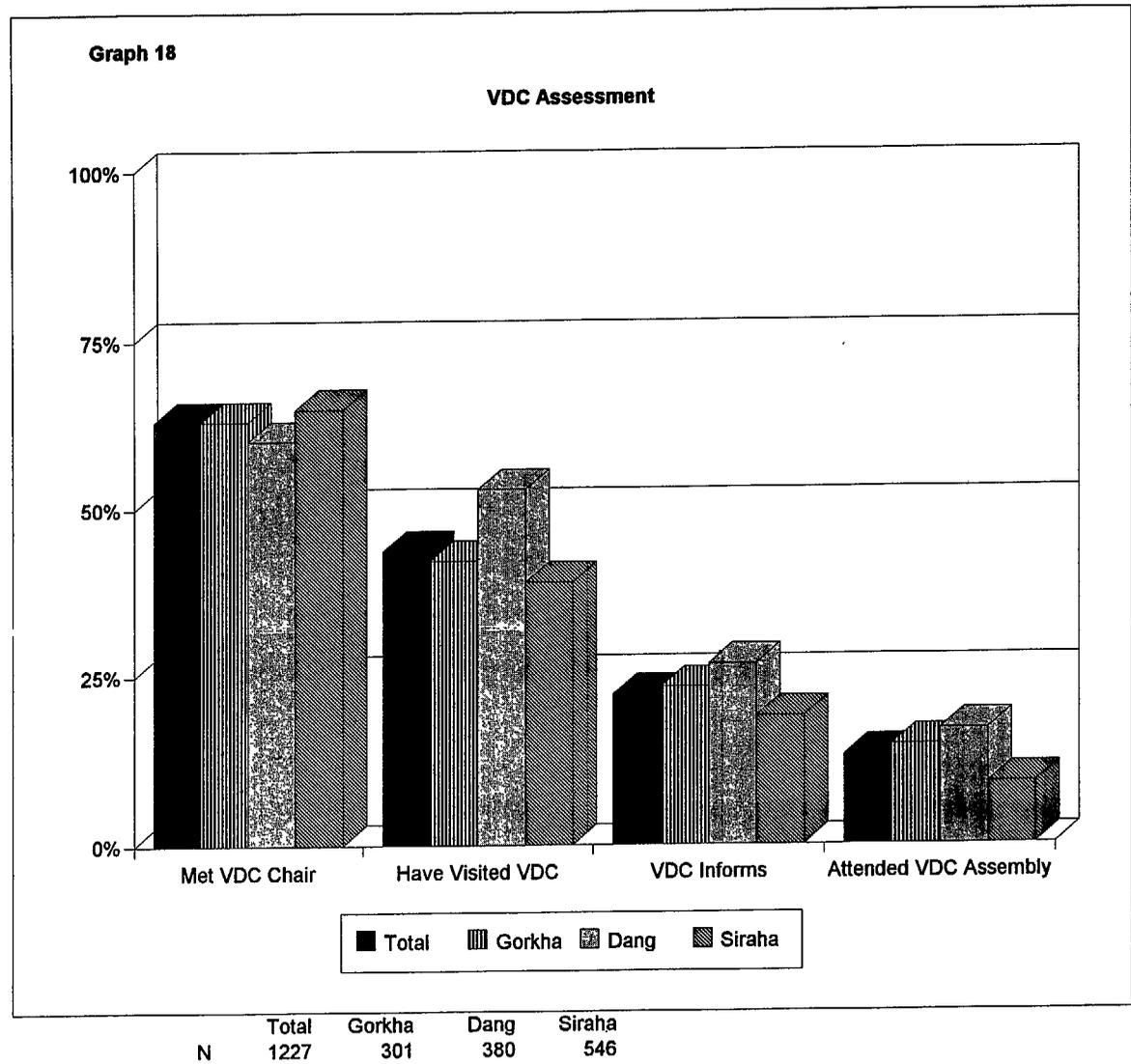
9.5. Attended VDC Assembly

Almost all of the voters claimed to have never attended the Annual VDC Assembly meeting. Nine out of ten women (95%) and illiterates (92%) have never been to a VDC Assembly. Comparatively, a higher percentage of voters with higher education (one in six) have attend the annual VDC Assembly. The above facts strongly suggest that, in practice, the important discussions and decisions are held "in camera" by the local political elite with the common voters having no access to any decision-making processes. (See Graphs 18, 19 and Tables 15a, 15b, 16a and 16b)

9.6. Satisfaction with VDC Services and Projects

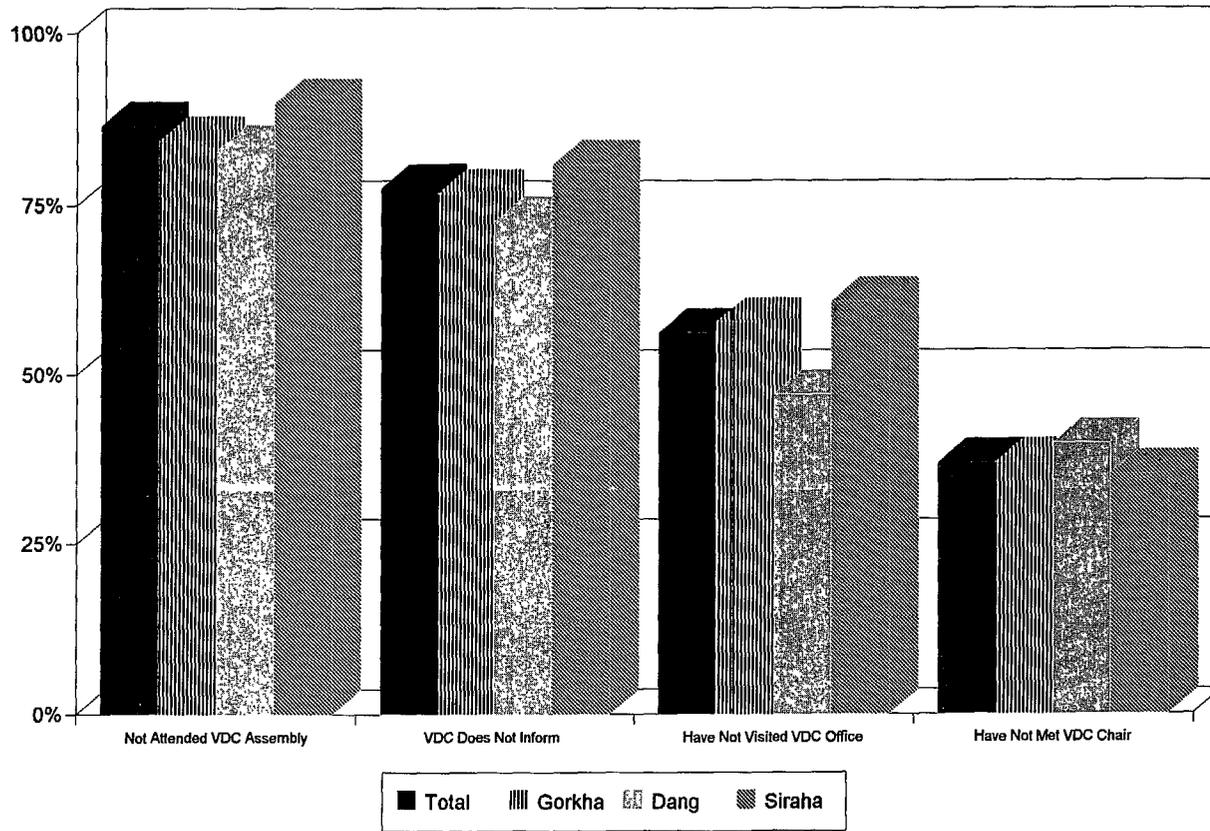
Satisfaction with services and projects provided by the VDC is more discernible by voters at the VDC level with one in five (21%) saying that they are "very satisfied". However, 30 percent of the voters said that they were "not satisfied". Two-fifth of the voters (40%) said that they were "somewhat satisfied".

The above opinion expressed by the voters show that there is still a great need for better interaction, responsiveness and service delivery between the elected local officials and the voters at the VDC level. (See Graphs 20, 21 and Tables 17a, and 17b)



Graph 19

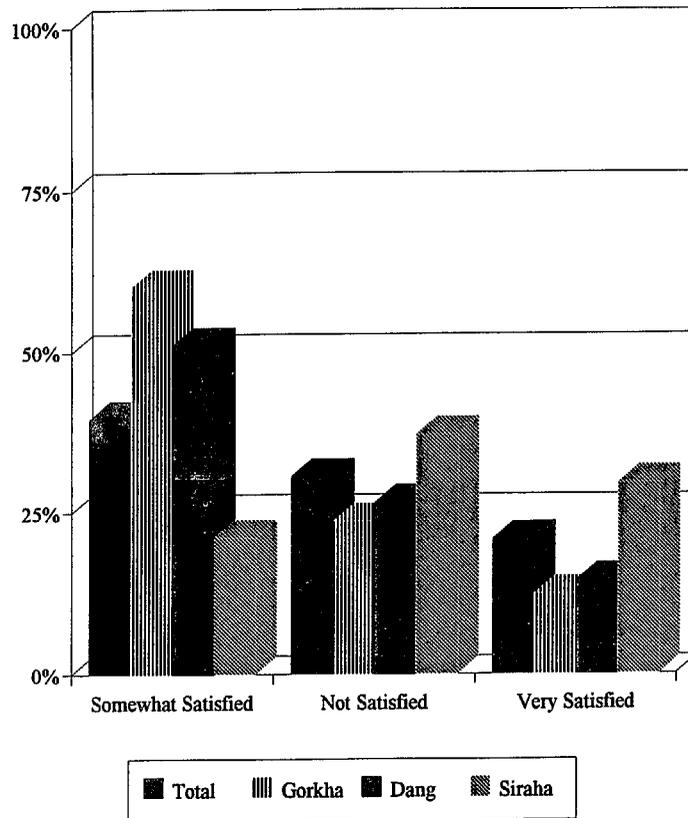
Village Development Committee Assessment



	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
N	1142	301	314	527

Graph 20

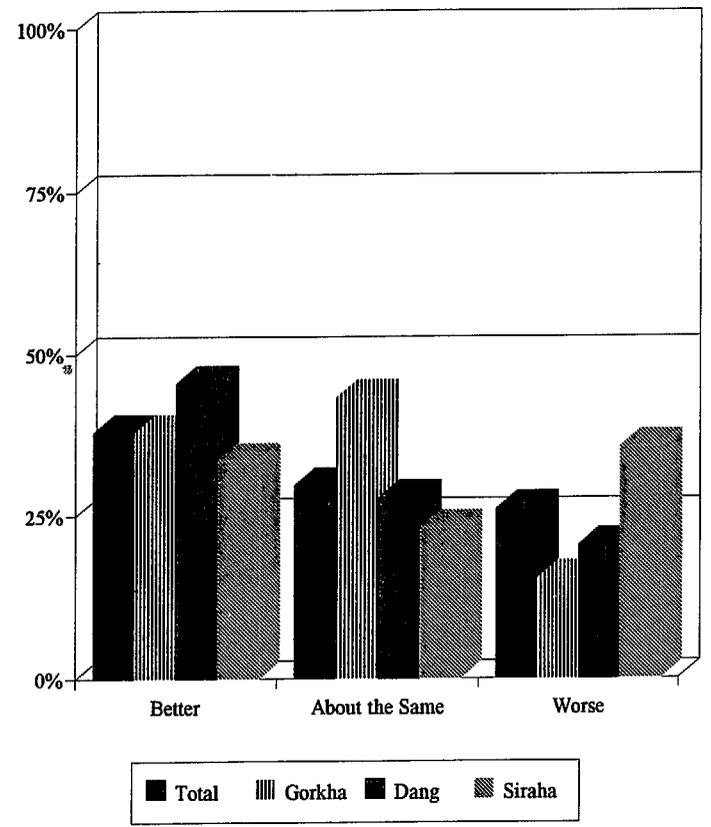
Satisfaction with VDC Projects/Services



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1142	301	314	527

Graph 21

VDC Officials Performance on Local Needs



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1142	301	314	527

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 15a: VDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 21	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Not applicable	7.5%	.0%	21.0%	3.6%	8.6%	6.6%	5.7%	13.6%	12.4%	8.7%
Better	38.0%	38.0%	45.5%	33.5%	43.0%	33.9%	34.3%	43.2%	45.9%	45.7%
About the same	29.7%	43.3%	27.7%	23.1%	27.9%	31.2%	29.3%	31.8%	28.9%	32.6%
Worse	26.0%	15.3%	20.4%	35.6%	26.8%	25.4%	28.1%	22.7%	23.2%	19.6%
Don't know	6.2%	3.3%	6.4%	7.8%	2.3%	9.4%	8.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%
Refused/no answer	.4%	.3%	.0%	.8%	.2%	.6%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 15b: VDC Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 21	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Better	38.0%	47.5%	39.9%	35.6%	35.9%	37.1%	39.3%	40.9%
About the same	29.7%	30.0%	26.9%	32.4%	30.5%	32.1%	29.1%	26.5%
Worse	26.0%	20.0%	26.2%	27.5%	25.5%	24.0%	26.5%	29.5%
Don't know	6.2%	2.5%	7.0%	4.5%	8.1%	6.8%	5.1%	3.0%
Total	(1137)	(120)	(301)	(374)	(298)	(601)	(313)	(132)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 16a: Village Development Committee Assessment

Question 22-25	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
VDC informs citizens										
Yes	22.2%	23.3%	26.7%	18.9%	32.9%	13.3%	16.2%	20.5%	29.7%	44.9%
No	77.5%	76.7%	72.7%	80.9%	67.1%	86.2%	83.5%	79.5%	69.8%	55.1%
Don't know	.3%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.0%	.5%	.3%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Refused/no answer	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	.6%	2.3%	2.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Have visited VDC office										
Yes	43.7%	42.2%	52.9%	39.0%	66.2%	25.2%	32.9%	40.9%	62.4%	77.5%
No	56.2%	57.8%	47.1%	60.8%	33.8%	74.6%	66.9%	59.1%	37.6%	22.5%
Don't know	.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Refused/no answer	.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.2%	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Have met VDC chair										
Yes	63.1%	63.1%	60.2%	64.9%	84.2%	45.9%	54.4%	59.1%	78.9%	90.6%
No	36.9%	36.9%	39.8%	35.1%	15.8%	54.1%	45.6%	40.9%	21.1%	9.4%
Refused/no answer	.3%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Attended VDC assembly										
Yes	13.1%	14.6%	16.9%	9.9%	23.4%	4.6%	7.2%	20.5%	18.6%	35.5%
No	86.6%	84.4%	83.1%	89.9%	76.6%	94.7%	92.4%	79.5%	81.4%	63.8%
Don't know	.4%	1.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Refused/no answer	.3%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1142)	(301)	(314)	(527)	(513)	(629)	(766)	(44)	(194)	(138)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 16b: Village Development Committee Assessment

Question 22-25	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
VDC informs citizens								
Yes	22.2%	23.3%	21.9%	22.4%	23.4%	21.5%	22.3%	36.4%
No	77.5%	75.8%	78.1%	77.6%	75.9%	78.2%	77.7%	63.6%
Don't know	.3%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.3%	.0%	.0%
Have visited VDC office								
Yes	43.7%	49.2%	43.9%	45.6%	41.8%	43.4%	44.9%	51.5%
No	56.2%	50.0%	56.1%	54.4%	58.2%	56.5%	55.1%	48.5%
Don't know	.1%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%
Have met VDC chair								
Yes	63.1%	67.5%	63.1%	65.4%	62.3%	62.0%	62.7%	72.0%
No	36.9%	32.5%	36.9%	34.6%	37.7%	38.0%	37.3%	28.0%
Attended VDC assembly								
Yes	13.1%	13.3%	14.6%	11.7%	15.2%	11.4%	16.2%	17.4%
No	86.6%	85.8%	85.4%	87.8%	84.5%	88.2%	83.4%	81.8%
Don't know	.4%	.8%	.0%	.5%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.8%
Total	(1139)	(120)	(301)	(376)	(297)	(603)	(314)	(132)

(Excludes Refused/No Answer categories)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 17a: Satisfaction with VDC Projects/Services

Question 26	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Very satisfied	20.8%	12.3%	14.3%	29.5%	26.4%	16.2%	19.1%	9.1%	22.7%	31.2%
Somewhat satisfied	39.6%	60.1%	51.0%	21.1%	41.7%	38.0%	35.9%	70.5%	48.5%	38.4%
Not satisfied	30.6%	23.6%	26.4%	37.1%	29.5%	31.5%	32.7%	18.2%	25.8%	29.7%
Don't know	8.9%	4.0%	8.3%	12.2%	2.3%	14.3%	12.3%	2.3%	3.1%	.7%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1142)	(301)	(314)	(527)	(513)	(629)	(766)	(44)	(194)	(138)

(Base excludes Not Applicable category.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 17b: Satisfaction with VDC Projects/Services

Question 26	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Very satisfied	20.8%	20.8%	19.3%	22.9%	20.1%	18.2%	22.9%	24.2%
Somewhat satisfied	39.6%	41.7%	41.9%	38.6%	40.3%	40.6%	40.4%	43.2%
Not satisfied	30.6%	32.5%	29.9%	30.9%	29.5%	29.9%	31.5%	28.0%
Don't know	8.9%	5.0%	9.0%	7.7%	10.1%	11.3%	5.1%	4.5%
Total	(1140)	(120)	(301)	(376)	(298)	(603)	(314)	(132)

(Base excludes Not Applicable/Refused/No Answer categories)

RESPONSIVENESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OFFICIALS

10.1. Municipality Officials Performance on Local Needs

The opinion survey covered all three municipalities in the districts surveyed - two in Dang and one in Siraha Districts. In Dang we polled Tulsipur and Tribhuvanagar Municipalities. In Siraha we polled Lahan. Gorkha district had no Municipality.

A majority of the urban voters in Dang District (50%) said that the Municipality officials "respond better" to local needs. However, only one-third (32%) of the voters expressed this view in Lahan (Siraha). On the aggregate, 46 percent of the voters felt that the Municipality officials "respond better" to their needs now than before multiparty democracy.

In contrast, close to one-quarter of the aggregate urban voters (25%) said the Municipality officials "respond worse" than before. This was more evident in Lahan (Siraha) where 37 percent of the voters said the officials "respond worse" than before. In Tulsipur and Tribhuvanagar (Dang) the voters expressing negative sentiment were around one-fifth (20%).

An overwhelming majority of male voters (59%) said that the officials "respond better", compared to less than one-third female voters (32%) who gave an identical response.

In terms of education, the primary level educated voters (58%) and higher educated voters (83%) said that the officials now "respond better" than before. On the other hand, two-thirds of the voters (67%) with non formal education felt that the officials "respond about the same" as before.

In terms of age, the younger voters aged 18 to 24 years (56%) and "baby boomers" aged 25 to 34 years (63%) felt the Municipality officials "respond better" to their needs. The voters aged 50 years or more were more or less divided in their opinion, with 29 percent saying the officials "respond better", 33 percent saying the officials "respond about the same", and 29 percent saying that they "respond worse" than before democracy.

Close to a majority of the urban voters falling in the low income (49%) and the middle income (46%) brackets felt the officials "respond better", compared to just one-third of the higher income voters (33%) who felt the same. (See Graph 22 and Table 18a)

10.2. Municipality Officials Inform Citizens

Over two-thirds of the urban voters (68%) felt that the Municipality officials do not inform them on actions and decisions taken by them. Only one in five voters felt that the officials inform the citizens on actions and decisions taken on their behalf. In the case of Lahan, only one in six voters (16%) felt that the officials inform citizens.

In terms of education, a substantial number of voters with low education felt that the officials do not inform them. This is evident from the fact that 79 percent of the voters with "no education", and 83 percent with "non formal education", gave a negative response to this question.

Other notable exceptions are the responses of middle-aged (84%), and older voters (81%) and voters in the middle income bracket (82%) who felt that the Municipality officials do not inform voters. Young voters below 25 years of age were equally divided in their opinion, with (44%) of them answering either "Yes" or "No" respectively. (See Graph 23 and Tables 19a and 19b)

10.3. Visited Municipality Office

On an aggregate, half of the urban voters have visited the Municipality office and the other half have not. An overwhelmingly large majority of the voters in Lahan (63%); over four-fifths of female voters (83%) in the aggregate, and three-fourths of the voters without education (74%) have not paid a visit to the Municipal offices.

Those voters with higher education (83%), higher income (79%) and male voters (80%) are more likely to have visited the Municipality office. (See Graph 23 and Tables 19a and 19b)

10.4. Met the Mayor

On the whole, the majority of the voters (59%) have met the Mayor; the remaining two-fifths (41%) have not. Those who have not met the Mayor were comprised of nearly three-fourth female voters (73%) and over three-fifths (63%) of voters without education.

Voters who appear to have frequent interactions with the Mayor are "elite" voters comprising males (89%), voters with non formal education (100%), those with primary education (71%), higher education (100%), and higher income (79%). (See Graph 23 and Tables 19a and 19b)

10.5. Attended Annual Municipality Assembly

Almost all (97%) of the entire Municipality population (97%) has never attended the Annual Municipality Assembly meeting. Education is an important indicator of voters' participation in Municipality meetings. This is evident from the fact that one hundred percent (100%) of the voters with only primary, non formal or no education said that they have never attended the Annual Municipality Meeting. This suggests that the local government discussions are taking place in "in camera" and the common voters have no access to it. (See Graph 23 and Tables 19a and 19b)

10.6. Satisfaction with Municipality Services and Projects

Roughly one out of four urban voters (24%) is satisfied with the services and projects of the Municipality. Comparatively, the level of satisfaction for municipal services and projects are higher in Dang than those in Siraha. This is apparent from the fact that over one-fourth (26%) of Dang voters were "satisfied" and one-half (50%) mentioned that they were "somewhat satisfied".

The corresponding figures for Siraha (Lahan) are 16 percent "satisfied" and 26 percent "not satisfied", respectively. The low level of awareness among the Lahan voters regarding the performance of the Municipality is evident from the fact that over 21 percent of the voters in this Municipality were unable to give their opinion on this issue; i.e., 21 percent responded "don't know", which is about three times the aggregate percentage at 7 percent.

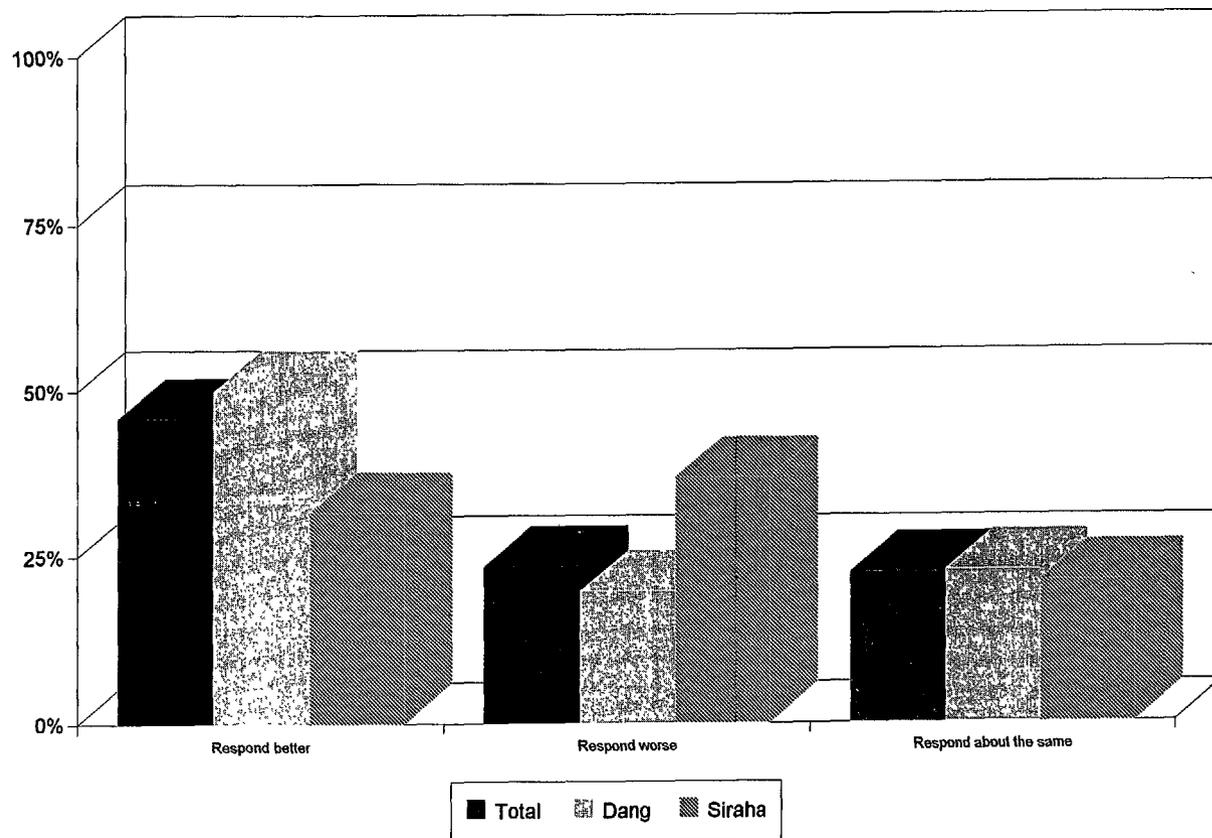
Female voters in urban areas are more dissatisfied. About 34 percent of the female voters were "not satisfied". Another 37 percent female voters said that they were "somewhat satisfied". Only 20 percent were "very satisfied".

The corresponding figures for urban male voters are 16 percent "not satisfied" and 52 percent "somewhat satisfied". More than one-quarter of the male voters (27%) were "very satisfied".

Once again, education appears to be a major determinant in voters' attitudes towards their Municipality officials' performance. One out of every two urban voters (50%) with higher education said that they were "very satisfied" with the Municipality services and projects, as against one in four (29%) voters with primary education and one in six (17%) or even less than one in six (14%) among those with non formal education or without education. (Tables 20a and 20b)

Graph 22

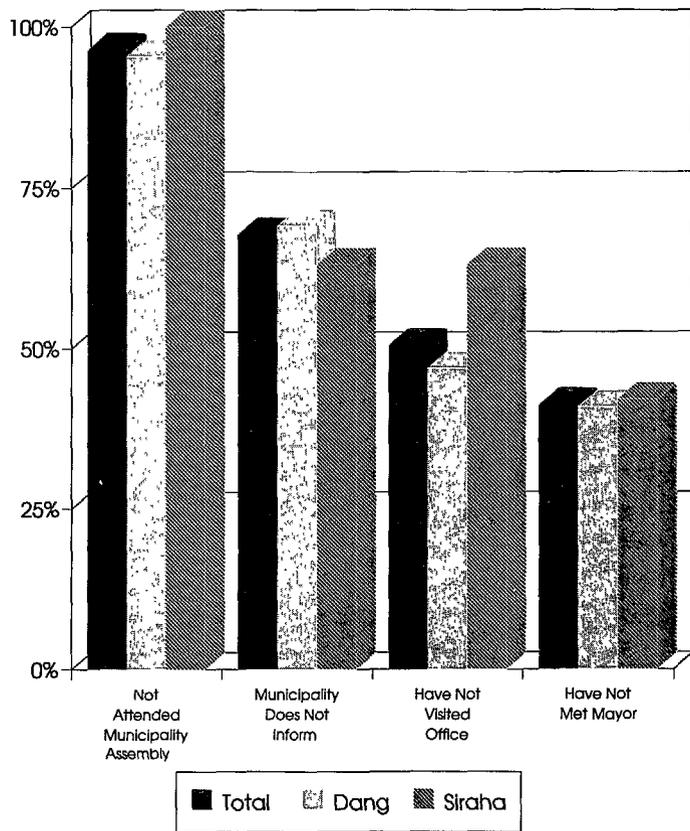
Municipality Officials Performance on Local Needs



	Total	Dang	Siraha
N	85	66	19

Graph 23

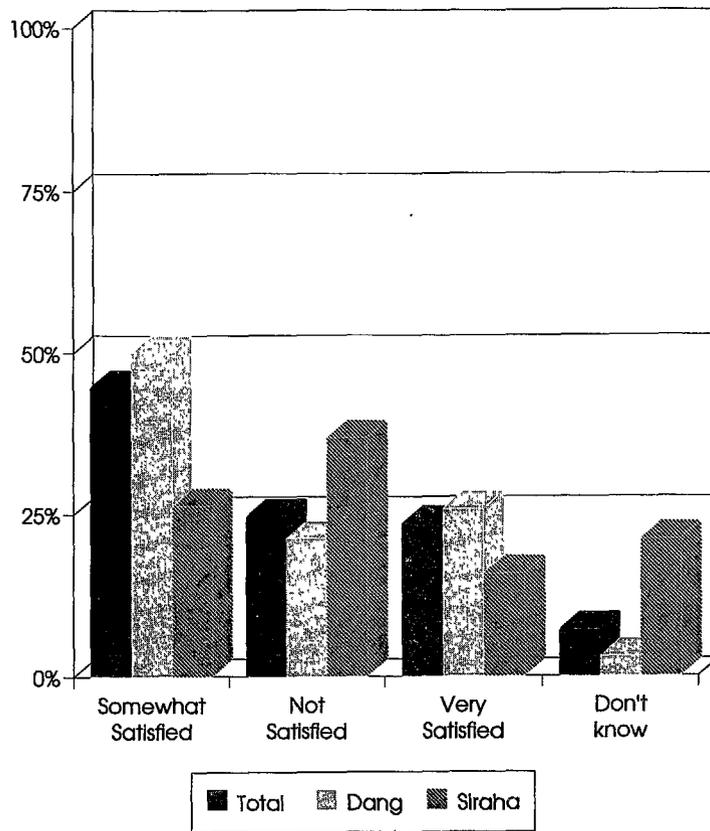
Municipality Assessment



N Total 85 Dang 66 Siraha 19

Graph 24

Satisfaction with Municipality Projects/Services



N Total 85 Dang 66 Siraha 19

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 18a: Municipality Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 27	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT		GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Respond better	45.9%	50.0%	31.6%	59.1%	31.7%	30.2%	33.3%	58.3%	83.3%
Respond about the same	22.4%	22.7%	21.1%	18.2%	26.8%	27.9%	66.7%	12.5%	.0%
Respond worse	23.5%	19.7%	36.8%	20.5%	26.8%	27.9%	.0%	25.0%	16.7%
Don't know	8.2%	7.6%	10.5%	2.3%	14.6%	14.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%
Total	(85)	(66)	(19)	(44)	(41)	(43)	(6)	(24)	(12)

(There were no Municipality voters selected in Gorkha.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 18b: Municipality Officials Performance on Local Needs

Question 27	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Respond better	45.9%	56.3%	63.2%	40.0%	28.6%	48.8%	45.5%	33.3%
Respond about the same	22.4%	.0%	10.5%	40.0%	33.3%	16.3%	27.3%	33.3%
Respond worse	23.5%	37.5%	21.1%	16.0%	28.6%	23.3%	22.7%	27.8%
Don't know	8.2%	6.3%	5.3%	4.0%	9.5%	11.6%	4.5%	5.6%
Total	(85)	(16)	(19)	(25)	(21)	(43)	(22)	(18)

(Base excludes Not Applicable, Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 19a: Municipality Assessment

Question 28-31	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT		GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Municipality informs citizens									
Yes	21.4%	23.1%	15.8%	25.0%	17.5%	9.5%	.0%	25.0%	66.7%
No	67.9%	69.2%	63.2%	68.2%	67.5%	78.6%	83.3%	66.7%	25.0%
Don't know	10.7%	7.7%	21.1%	6.8%	15.0%	11.9%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%
Have visited office									
Yes	49.4%	53.0%	36.8%	79.5%	17.1%	25.6%	83.3%	66.7%	83.3%
No	50.6%	47.0%	63.2%	20.5%	82.9%	74.4%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%
Have met mayor									
Yes	58.8%	59.1%	57.9%	88.6%	26.8%	34.9%	100.0%	70.8%	100.0%
No	41.2%	40.9%	42.1%	11.4%	73.2%	65.1%	.0%	29.2%	.0%
Have attended assembly									
Yes	3.5%	4.5%	.0%	4.5%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
No	96.5%	95.5%	100.0%	95.5%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%
Total	(85)	(66)	(19)	(44)	(41)	(43)	(6)	(24)	(12)

(There were no Municipality voters selected in Gorkha.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 19b: Municipality Assessment

Question 28-31	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Municipality informs citizens								
Yes	21.4%	43.8%	26.3%	16.0%	9.5%	26.2%	13.6%	22.2%
No	67.9%	43.8%	57.9%	84.0%	81.0%	61.9%	81.8%	66.7%
Don't know	10.7%	12.5%	15.8%	.0%	9.5%	11.9%	4.5%	11.1%
Have visited office								
Yes	49.4%	68.8%	52.6%	40.0%	52.4%	44.2%	40.9%	77.8%
No	50.6%	31.3%	47.4%	60.0%	47.6%	55.8%	59.1%	22.2%
Have met mayor								
Yes	58.8%	68.8%	52.6%	52.0%	76.2%	62.8%	45.5%	72.2%
No	41.2%	31.3%	47.4%	48.0%	23.8%	37.2%	54.5%	27.8%
Have attended assembly								
Yes	3.5%	6.3%	10.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%
No	96.5%	93.8%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%
Total	(85)	(16)	(19)	(25)	(21)	(43)	(22)	(18)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 20a: Satisfaction with Municipality Projects/Services

Question 32	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT		GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Very Satisfied	23.5%	25.8%	15.8%	27.3%	19.5%	14.0%	16.7%	29.2%	50.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	44.7%	50.0%	26.3%	52.3%	36.6%	39.5%	83.3%	50.0%	33.3%
Not Satisfied	24.7%	21.2%	36.8%	15.9%	34.1%	37.2%	.0%	12.5%	16.7%
Don't know	7.1%	3.0%	21.1%	4.5%	9.8%	9.3%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Total	(85)	(66)	(19)	(44)	(41)	(43)	(6)	(24)	(12)

(No Municipality voters were selected in Gorkha).

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 20b: Satisfaction with Municipality Projects/Services

Question 32	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Very Satisfied	23.5%	37.5%	36.8%	12.0%	14.3%	23.3%	22.7%	22.2%
Somewhat Satisfied	44.7%	25.0%	42.1%	60.0%	47.6%	44.2%	40.9%	55.6%
Not Satisfied	24.7%	31.3%	21.1%	24.0%	28.6%	25.6%	27.3%	22.2%
Don't know	7.1%	6.3%	.0%	4.0%	9.5%	7.0%	9.1%	.0%
Total	(85)	(16)	(19)	(25)	(21)	(43)	(22)	(18)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories)

FACTORS INFLUENCING VOTES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

11.1. RATIONALE FOR VOTER CHOICE

Voters were requested to answer "Yes" or "No" to multiple factors which influenced their choice of a candidate for local government office, such as the DDC, VDC and Municipality.

Three-fifths of the aggregated responses (58%) indicated that respondents vote on the basis of Aphno Manche, a term which can be interpreted as "my own relative/my own clan" or "someone I know very closely". This sentiment was strongest in Dang (67%) and among higher income voters (66%).

Forty-seven percent (47%) of the voters responded "Yes" to the influence of Caste.

Forty-five percent (45%) of the voters responded "Yes" to the influence of Promises of Development Project. The higher educated (61%) and higher income (nearly 61%) groups were more in favor of voting on the basis of promises of development project.

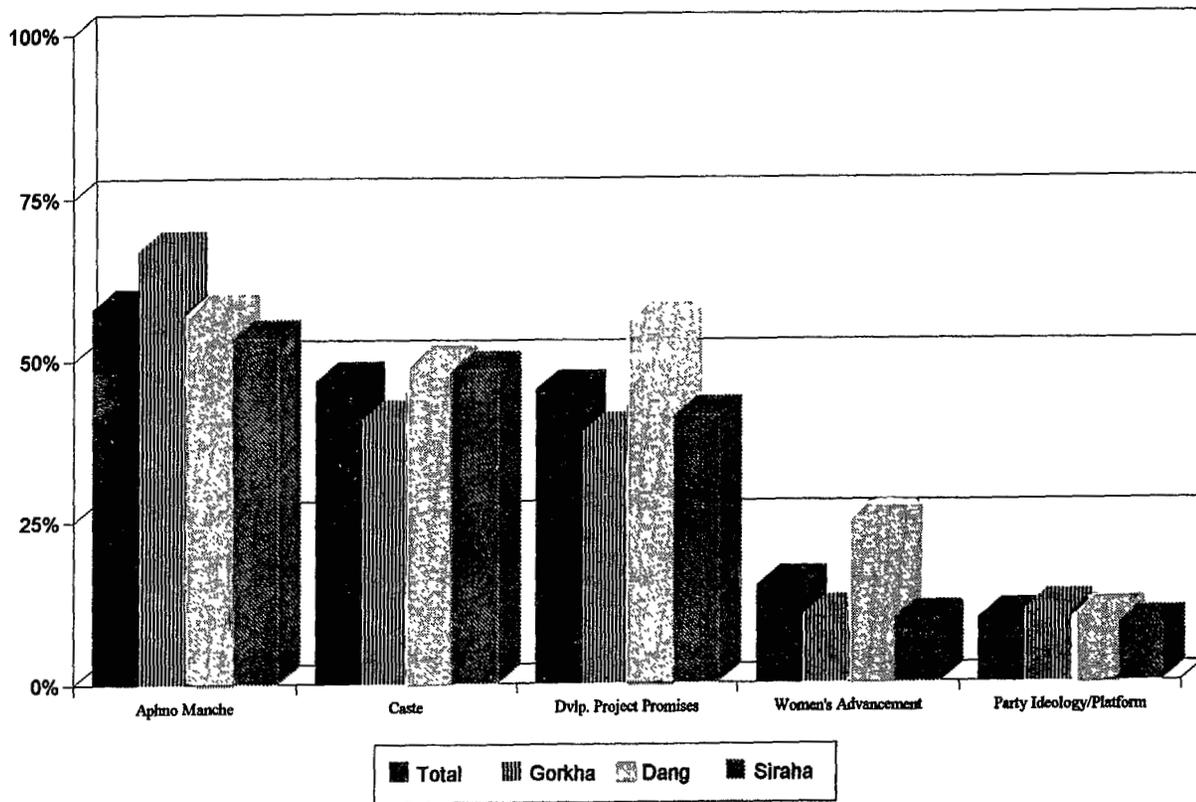
Around 15 percent answered "Yes" to the influence of Women's Advancement. Interestingly, more men (23%) are willing to vote on this basis than women (7%) themselves.

Around 13 percent of the respondents said they will vote according to the influence of duress and pressure (reprisals and threats).

Surprisingly, less than 10 percent of the respondents (9.7%) said they will vote on the basis of Party Ideology. From among the multiple influences presented, this appeared as the last priority. (See Graph 25 and Tables 21a and 21b)

Graph 25

Factors Influencing Vote for Local Government Official



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1166	297	376	493

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 21a: Factors Influencing Vote for Local Government Official

Question 34a-34g	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Caste	46.7%	40.7%	49.2%	48.3%	49.8%	43.9%	43.9%	50.0%	50.5%	53.7%
Dev. project promises	45.3%	38.7%	55.9%	41.2%	52.6%	38.9%	38.1%	58.0%	56.4%	61.1%
Women's advancement	14.8%	10.4%	25.0%	9.5%	23.3%	7.2%	8.3%	12.0%	24.3%	34.2%
Party ideology/platform	9.7%	11.1%	10.1%	8.5%	14.0%	5.9%	5.5%	8.0%	17.4%	20.1%
Reprisal threats	12.9%	12.5%	11.7%	14.0%	16.0%	10.1%	9.1%	10.0%	22.0%	19.5%
Aphno manche	58.1%	67.0%	57.4%	53.3%	57.5%	58.7%	60.3%	66.0%	60.1%	41.6%
Other material promise	1.1%	1.7%	.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	.9%	.0%	.0%	4.0%
Cases	(1166)	(297)	(376)	(493)	(544)	(622)	(749)	(50)	(218)	(149)

(Percents exceed 100.0 due to multiple responses.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 21b: Factors Influencing Vote for Local Government Official

Question 34a-34g	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Caste	46.7%	41.7%	47.8%	49.7%	46.3%	44.9%	53.1%	44.9%
Dev. project promises	45.3%	56.8%	46.5%	43.8%	43.6%	40.4%	51.9%	60.5%
Women's advancement	14.8%	27.3%	14.4%	11.2%	15.8%	13.5%	15.2%	25.2%
Party ideology/platform	9.7%	10.6%	12.8%	9.6%	7.4%	8.9%	10.2%	15.6%
Reprisal threats	12.9%	13.6%	14.4%	13.5%	11.1%	10.9%	15.5%	16.3%
Aphno manche	58.1%	54.5%	55.1%	58.3%	61.4%	55.6%	59.9%	66.0%
Other material promise	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	.8%	.3%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%
Cases	(1166)	(132)	(312)	(384)	(298)	(617)	(322)	(147)

(Percents exceed 100.0 due to multiple responses.)

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN NEPAL'S DEMOCRACY

12.1. Right to Participate in Government Decisions

Over one-third (37%) of the respondents felt that this right was "very important". Male voters (53%), those with non formal education (47%), primary education (56%), higher education (67%), and higher income (61%) valued this right much more than the other voters. A high percentage (40%) of the voters had no opinion to offer due to lack of knowledge and awareness. (See Graph 26, and Tables 22a and 22b)

12.2. Right to be Informed on Government's Actions and Decisions

Close to a majority (47%) of the voters felt that this right was very important to them. More male voters (64%), those with non formal (62%), primary (65%), and higher (81%) education, and voters with higher income (71%) felt it was important to them. One-third of the voters (35%) had no opinion due to lack of knowledge. (See Graph 26, and Tables 22a and 22b)

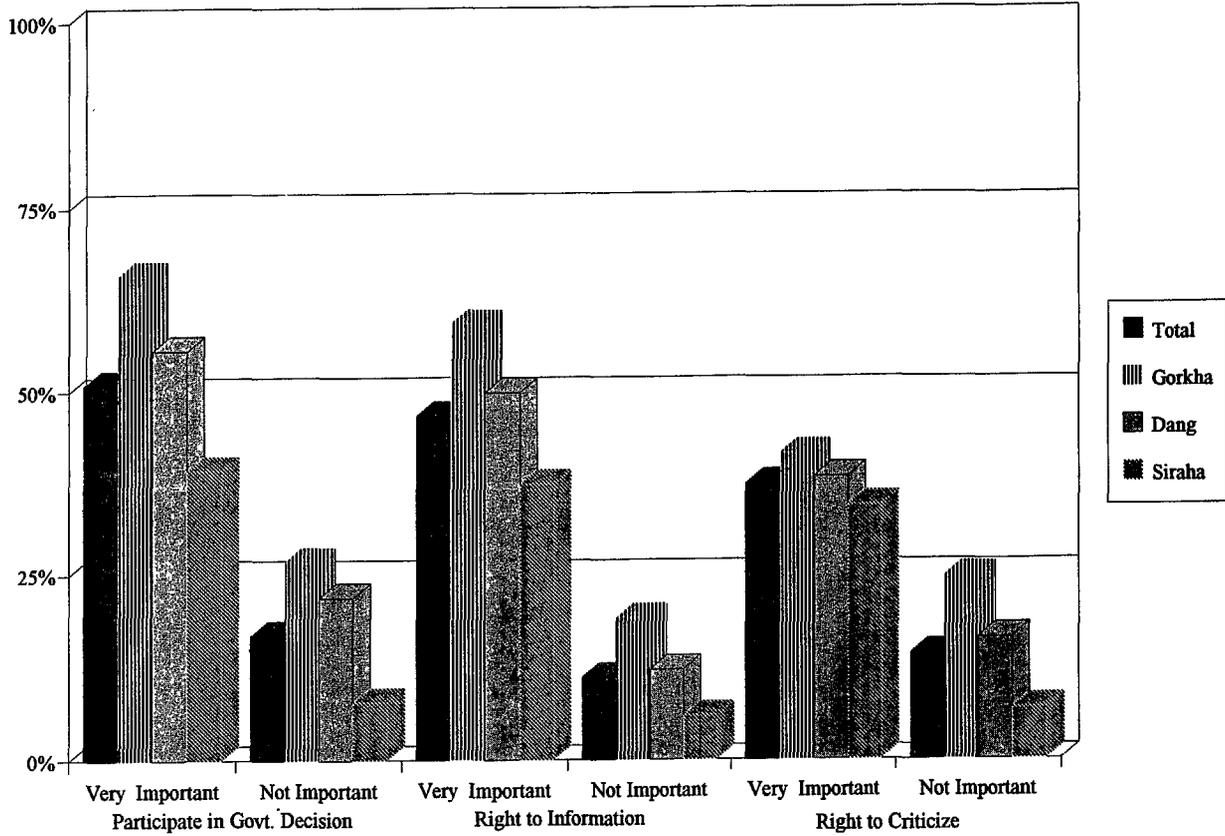
12.3. Right to Criticize Government Actions and Decisions

Over a majority of voters (51%) felt that this right was very important to them. Respondents with strongest opinion on this issue were around two-third of the voters (66%) in Gorkha; 69 percent of the males; 66 percent with non formal, 71 percent with primary and 85 percent with higher education; 60 percent of the young voters below 25 years of age and 71 percent of higher income voters.

One-third of the voters (33%) had no opinion due to lack of knowledge and awareness. (See Graph 26, and Tables 22a and 22b)

Graph 26

Voters' Perceived Importance of Rights & Responsibilities Under New Democracy



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 22a: Importance of rights/responsibilities in Nepal's Democracy

Question 35a-35c	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Right to participate in govt decisions										
Very important	37.4%	41.5%	38.3%	34.4%	52.8%	24.4%	26.3%	46.9%	55.5%	67.1%
Somewhat important	6.3%	6.0%	8.4%	5.0%	7.7%	5.1%	6.1%	4.1%	6.0%	8.7%
Not important	16.8%	26.8%	21.9%	7.8%	17.7%	16.1%	15.6%	26.5%	18.3%	18.1%
Don't know	39.5%	25.8%	31.4%	52.8%	21.8%	54.3%	52.0%	22.4%	20.2%	6.0%
Refused/no answer	.7%	.7%	.3%	1.1%	.4%	1.1%	.9%	2.0%	.0%	.7%
Right to be informed										
Very important	46.7%	59.3%	49.9%	37.4%	63.8%	32.3%	34.3%	62.0%	65.1%	81.2%
Somewhat important	4.3%	1.7%	6.6%	4.3%	5.0%	3.8%	4.2%	2.0%	3.7%	6.7%
Not important	14.2%	24.7%	16.4%	6.9%	12.8%	15.4%	14.7%	20.0%	14.7%	8.7%
Don't know	34.8%	14.3%	27.2%	51.5%	18.3%	48.6%	46.8%	16.0%	16.5%	3.4%
Refused/no answer	.7%	.3%	.3%	1.1%	.2%	1.1%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Right to criticize										
Very important	50.9%	65.9%	55.7%	39.3%	68.8%	35.9%	38.2%	66.0%	70.6%	85.2%
Somewhat important	4.7%	3.7%	6.6%	3.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	2.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Not important	11.1%	19.1%	12.1%	5.9%	9.2%	12.7%	12.0%	14.0%	10.6%	6.0%
Don't know	33.3%	11.4%	25.6%	50.9%	17.3%	46.8%	45.1%	18.0%	13.8%	4.0%
Refused/no answer	.7%	.7%	.3%	1.1%	.4%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education

Table 22b: Importance of rights/responsibilities in Nepal's Democracy

Question 35a-35c	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Right to participate in govt decisions								
Very important	37.4%	44.1%	40.1%	38.8%	34.0%	33.5%	36.7%	61.3%
Somewhat important	6.3%	8.1%	5.4%	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%	9.0%	3.3%
Not important	16.8%	19.9%	17.7%	17.3%	15.7%	17.6%	19.7%	14.7%
Don't know	39.5%	27.9%	36.9%	37.1%	43.4%	43.1%	34.6%	20.7%
Right to be informed								
Very important	46.7%	55.9%	49.5%	47.2%	44.4%	43.5%	46.9%	70.5%
Somewhat important	4.3%	6.6%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.3%	5.4%	3.4%
Not important	14.2%	11.8%	13.6%	15.8%	15.9%	13.7%	18.8%	9.4%
Don't know	34.8%	25.7%	33.1%	32.9%	35.3%	38.5%	29.0%	16.8%
Right to criticize								
Very important	50.9%	59.6%	50.9%	53.3%	49.4%	46.3%	55.5%	71.1%
Somewhat important	4.7%	7.4%	5.1%	3.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.4%	3.4%
Not important	11.1%	8.8%	12.7%	11.8%	11.3%	12.0%	12.5%	8.1%
Don't know	33.3%	24.3%	31.3%	31.2%	34.7%	36.7%	26.6%	17.4%
Total	(1218)	(136)	(316)	(398)	(320)	(643)	(335)	(149)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories).

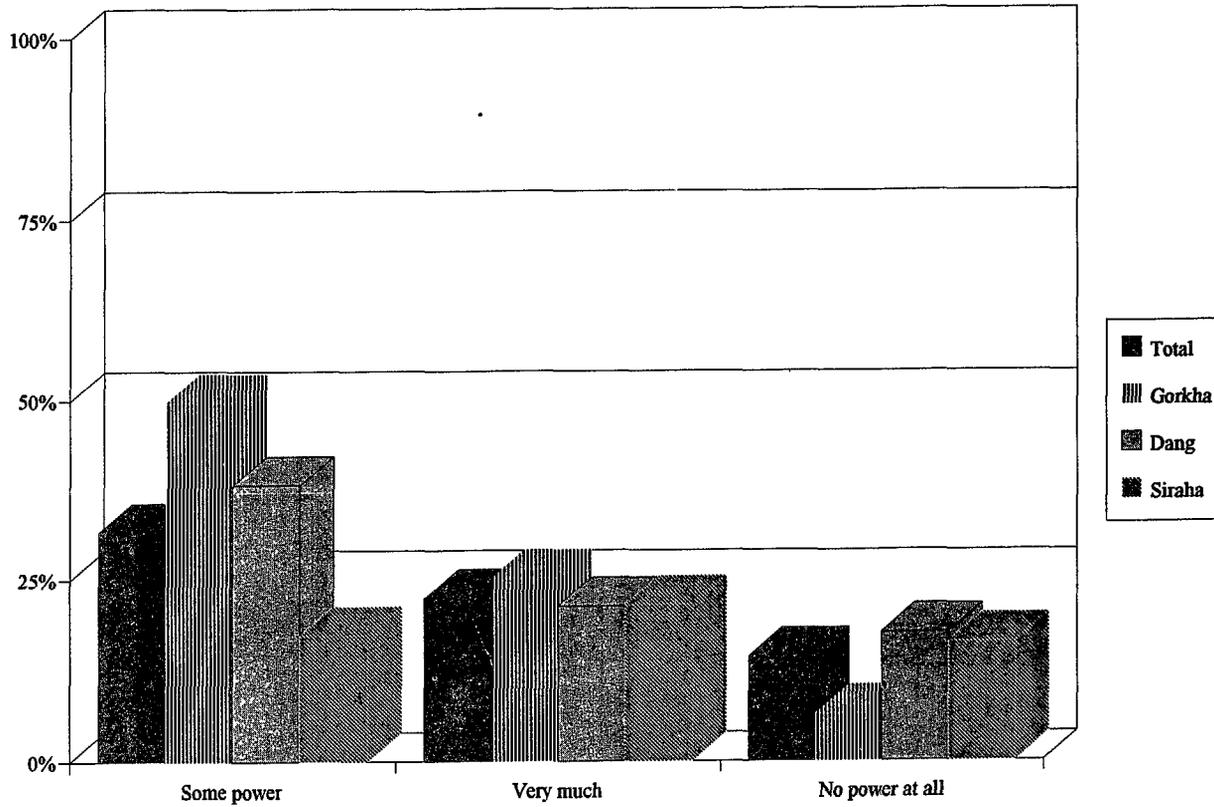
POWER TO INFLUENCE LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

- 13.1.** Voter response was very low on this issue. All cross-sections of the voters felt more or less the same, with a high percentage of voters (32%) having no opinion to offer due to lack of knowledge and interaction with elected local officials.

Those who felt they had "very much" power to influence elected local government officials were 22 percent only. Male voters (35%), higher educated (44%) and higher income (40%) voters were more confident about influencing local government decisions. The rest of the voters (32%) felt they had "some power" only. (See Graph 27, and Tables 23a, and 23b)

Graph 27

Power to Influence Local Government Decisions



	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
N	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender, & Education
Table 23a: Power to Influence Local Government Decisions

Question 36	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Very much	22.4%	25.2%	21.3%	21.5%	35.3%	11.5%	16.0%	22.0%	30.7%	44.0%
Some power	31.7%	49.7%	38.2%	17.3%	35.9%	28.2%	26.8%	48.0%	39.4%	41.3%
No power at all	14.3%	6.4%	17.6%	16.3%	13.0%	15.4%	14.6%	12.0%	16.1%	10.7%
Don't know	31.6%	18.8%	22.9%	44.9%	15.9%	44.9%	42.6%	18.0%	13.8%	4.0%
Refused/No answer	.8%	1.0%	.0%	1.3%	.4%	1.2%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender, & Education
Table 23b: Power to Influence Local Government Decisions

Question 36	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Very much	22.4%	25.7%	23.9%	21.9%	22.7%	17.4%	28.1%	40.0%
Some power	31.7%	41.2%	32.1%	30.4%	31.5%	32.5%	34.3%	28.7%
No power at all	14.3%	12.5%	14.2%	15.6%	13.9%	13.4%	14.9%	18.7%
Don't know	31.6%	20.6%	29.9%	32.2%	31.9%	36.8%	22.7%	12.7%
Total	(1217)	(136)	(318)	(398)	(317)	(644)	(335)	(150)

(Base excludes Refused/No Answer categories)

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

14.1. Participation in DDC Public Meeting

Voters' participation at the local political level is extremely low. Voters' participation at the local DDC public meeting is just 3 percent. Ninety-seven percent (97%) said they have never taken part.

14.2. Participation in VDC/Municipality Meeting

Only 13 percent (13%) have participated in VDC/Municipality meetings. Eighty-seven percent (87%) have never taken part.

14.3. Participation in User Group Meeting

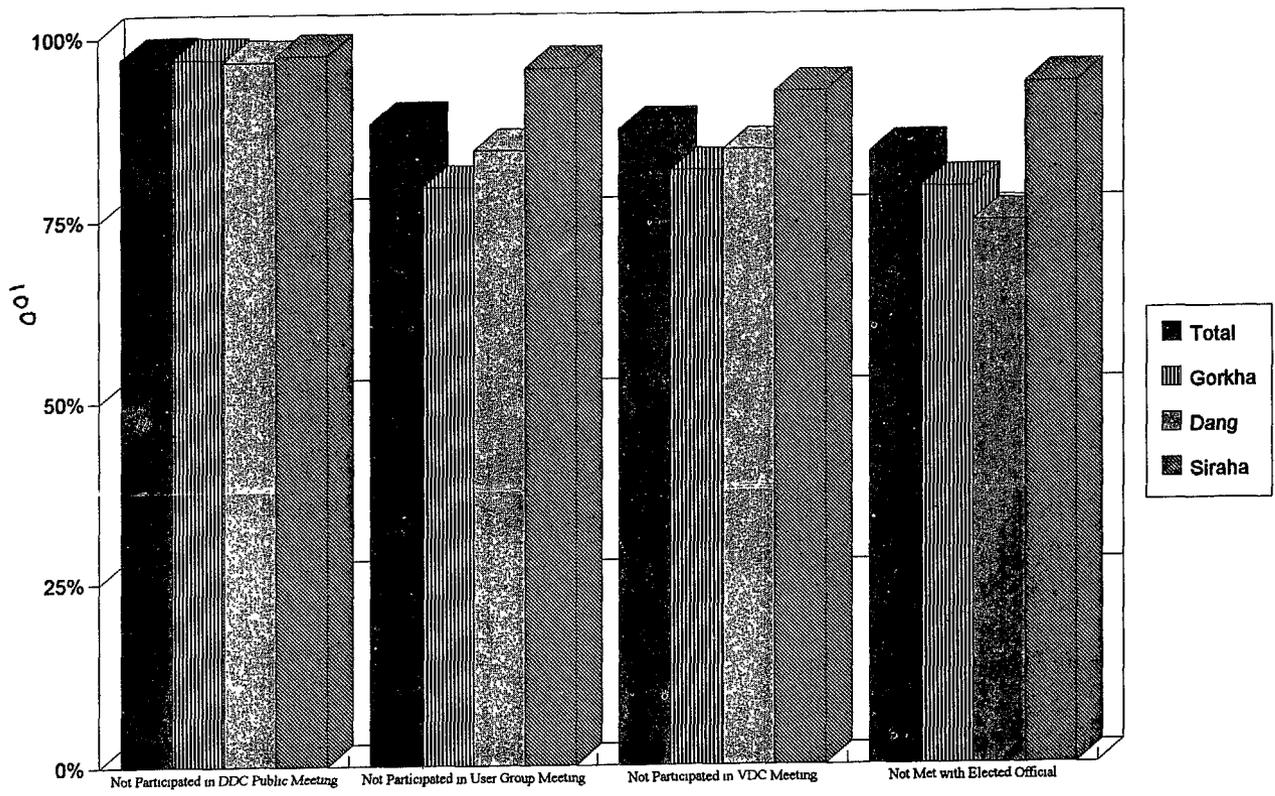
Only twelve percent (12%) have participated in User Group meetings. The rest of the voters (88%) have never taken part.

14.4. Participation in Meetings called by Locally Elected Officials

Only sixteen percent (16%) have participated in meetings called by the locally elected officials. The rest (84%) have never attended such a meeting. (See Graph 28, and Tables 24a, and 24b)

Graph 28

Political Participation at the Local Level



100

N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender, & Education
 Table 24a: Political Participation at the Local Level

Question 37a-37d	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Participated in DDC public meeting										
Yes	2.9%	3.0%	3.4%	2.6%	5.6%	.7%	.6%	2.0%	4.1%	14.0%
No	97.1%	97.0%	96.6%	97.4%	94.4%	99.3%	99.4%	98.0%	95.9%	86.0%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Participated in VDC/municipality meeting										
Yes	12.7%	18.3%	15.5%	7.6%	22.5%	4.5%	6.1%	24.0%	19.3%	34.7%
No	87.3%	81.7%	84.5%	92.4%	77.5%	95.5%	93.9%	76.0%	80.7%	65.3%
Refused/no answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Participated in user group meeting										
Yes	11.9%	20.6%	15.6%	4.4%	20.6%	4.6%	5.3%	16.0%	23.9%	28.0%
No	88.1%	79.4%	84.4%	95.6%	79.4%	95.4%	94.7%	84.0%	76.1%	72.0%
Refused/no answer	.4%	.0%	.3%	.7%	.7%	.1%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
met with elected official										
Yes	15.9%	20.7%	25.4%	6.5%	26.8%	6.8%	7.4%	32.7%	27.2%	39.3%
No	84.1%	79.3%	74.6%	93.5%	73.2%	93.2%	92.6%	67.3%	72.8%	60.7%
Refused/no answer	.8%	.3%	.5%	1.3%	.7%	.9%	1.0%	2.0%	.5%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 24b: Political Participation at the Local Level

Question 37a-37d	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Participated in DDC public meeting								
Yes	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%	3.7%	2.8%	1.5%	3.6%	9.3%
No	97.1%	97.1%	97.5%	96.3%	97.2%	98.5%	96.4%	90.7%
Participated in VDC/municipality meeting								
Yes	12.7%	11.0%	15.9%	11.0%	14.2%	11.8%	15.2%	16.7%
No	87.3%	89.0%	84.1%	89.0%	85.8%	88.2%	84.8%	83.3%
Participated in user group meeting								
Yes	11.9%	13.2%	13.2%	10.5%	13.6%	12.1%	11.6%	18.7%
No	88.1%	86.8%	86.8%	89.5%	86.4%	87.9%	88.4%	81.3%
met with elected official								
Yes	15.9%	18.4%	17.8%	15.2%	15.5%	15.4%	15.2%	28.0%
No	84.1%	81.6%	82.2%	84.8%	84.5%	84.6%	84.8%	72.0%
Total	(1217)	(136)	(315)	(401)	(316)	(642)	(336)	(150)

(Base excludes Don't Know.)

REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

15.1. Women

Over two-thirds of the voters (69%) felt that there was not enough women representation in local (DDC, VDC, Municipality) government. More male voters (79%) than female voters (61%) expressed this view. Voters with the strongest conviction on this issue were higher educated voters (91%), those with primary education (79%) and those with higher income (80%).

15.2. Ethnic Groups

Ethnic group representation fares much better in this respect. Thirty seven percent (37%) felt that they are adequately represented. Another thirty six percent (36%) said they are not represented adequately.

A majority of higher educated voters (50%) and close to majority (48%) with primary education felt that they are adequately represented. Voters with higher income (48%) also felt the same.

The only prominently positive opinion in favor of the "more than adequate representation" of ethnic groups was provided by the voters with only "non formal education". Sixty-two percent (62%) of them said that there are "enough" ethnic groups represented at the local government levels.

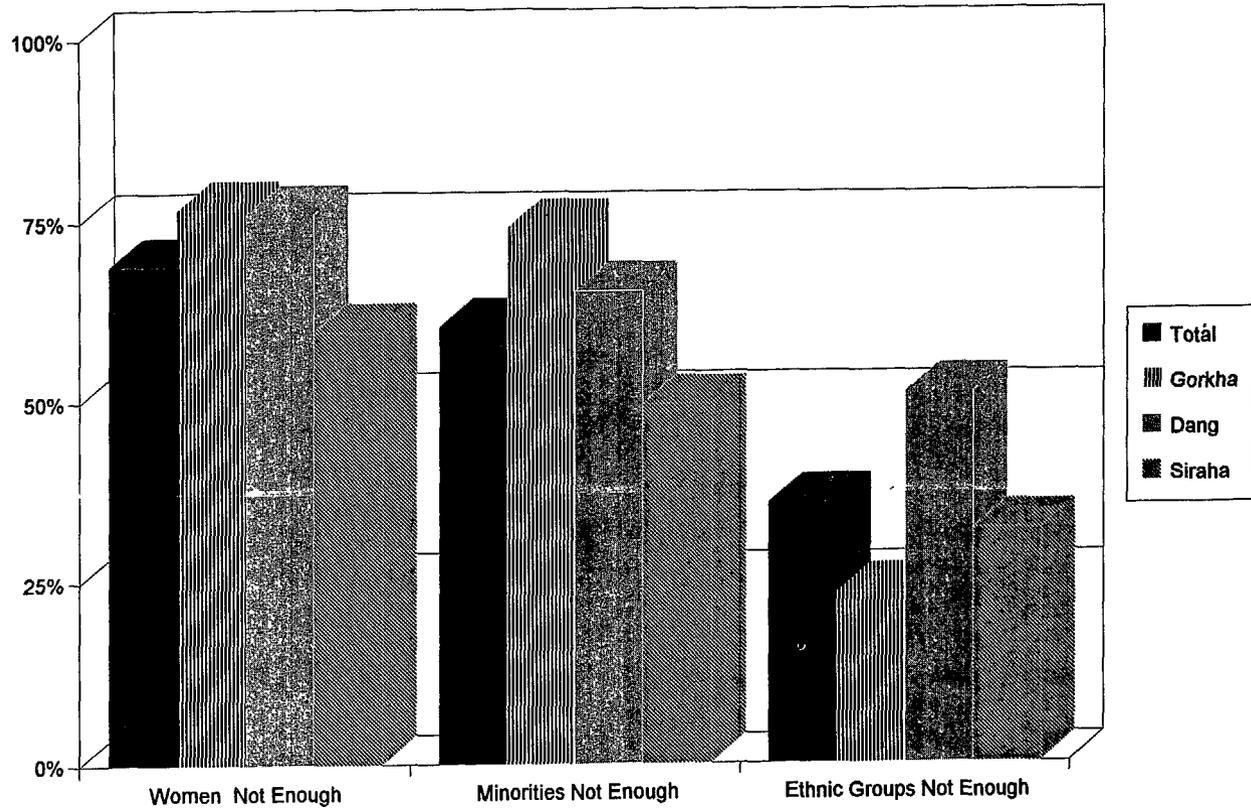
15.3. Minorities

However, Only 11 percent (11%) felt that there are "enough" socially disadvantaged minorities represented at the local levels. Over three-fifths (60%) felt that they are not represented adequately. This view is supported more vigorously by "elite voters" such as the males (71%), the better educated (66 to 79%) and those with higher income (74%).

Examined across the board, voters' perception regarding the representation of the socio-economically disadvantaged such as women, minorities and ethnic groups are less than adequate in local government. (See Graph 29 and Tables 25a and 25b)

Graph 29

Representation in Local Government: Diversity



Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 25a: Representation in Local Government: Diversity

Question 38a-38c	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Women										
Enough	7.5%	8.7%	3.2%	9.9%	10.1%	5.4%	7.1%	4.0%	9.7%	8.1%
Not Enough	68.9%	76.7%	76.1%	59.7%	78.8%	60.7%	62.2%	68.0%	78.8%	91.3%
Don't know	23.5%	14.7%	20.8%	30.4%	11.2%	33.9%	30.7%	28.0%	11.5%	.7%
Refused/No Answer	.3%	.3%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Ethnic groups										
Enough	37.3%	58.7%	23.4%	35.2%	48.5%	28.0%	30.8%	62.0%	47.5%	49.7%
Not Enough	35.8%	23.3%	51.1%	32.1%	38.7%	33.4%	33.4%	22.0%	42.4%	44.3%
Don't know	26.8%	18.0%	25.5%	32.7%	12.8%	38.5%	35.9%	16.0%	10.1%	6.0%
Refused/No Answer	.4%	.3%	.0%	.7%	.4%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Minorities										
Enough	10.8%	5.7%	6.6%	16.6%	14.9%	7.3%	10.3%	6.0%	10.1%	16.1%
Not Enough	60.4%	74.0%	65.3%	49.5%	71.2%	51.4%	52.3%	66.0%	76.5%	79.2%
Don't know	28.8%	20.3%	28.2%	33.9%	13.8%	41.2%	37.4%	28.0%	13.4%	4.7%
Refused/No Answer	.3%	.3%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.5%	.7%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 25b: Representation in Local Government: Diversity

Question 38a-38c	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Women								
Enough	7.5%	11.8%	5.3%	8.0%	7.8%	9.1%	4.8%	6.0%
Not Enough	68.9%	76.5%	71.8%	69.3%	66.9%	66.3%	76.6%	79.9%
Don't know	23.5%	11.8%	22.9%	22.8%	25.3%	24.6%	18.6%	14.1%
Ethnic groups								
Enough	37.3%	41.9%	39.8%	36.8%	37.0%	35.7%	38.3%	48.3%
Not Enough	35.8%	43.4%	36.4%	38.3%	32.3%	34.6%	41.3%	39.6%
Don't know	26.8%	14.7%	23.8%	25.0%	30.7%	29.8%	20.4%	12.1%
Minorities								
Enough	10.8%	17.6%	8.5%	12.3%	8.8%	11.0%	9.3%	11.4%
Not Enough	60.4%	64.7%	63.9%	60.5%	59.7%	58.5%	68.6%	73.8%
Don't know	28.8%	17.6%	27.6%	27.3%	31.6%	30.5%	22.2%	14.8%
Total	(1223)	(136)	(319)	(400)	(320)	(646)	(334)	(149)

MEDIA USE

16.1. Radio Audience

More than one-fourth of the voters (27%) tune to radios quite frequently. Forty percent of the voters tune sometimes and the rest (33%) do not listen to radio.

Radio Nepal (broadcasts in Nepali Language) is the most popular station for the majority of the voters. However, in Siraha, 60 percent of the voters tune to both Nepali and regional language (Māithali) broadcasts.

The popularity of foreign radio stations (43% tune to foreign stations) is fairly high. Among the foreign radio stations, All India Radio (85%) is the most popular station. This is followed by the Nepali and Hindi broadcasts from BBC (26% or more). (See Tables 26a, 26b, 28a, and 28b)

16.2. TV Viewers

One out of every six voters (16%) views television. TV viewers vary across the districts, with Dang at the bottom of the viewers hierarchy (9%) and Gorkha at the top (21%). In Siraha, 17 percent of the voters view television. The proportion of male viewers (20%) is higher than that of female viewers (12%). TV viewers increase sharply with increases in income and education levels, while they decrease as age increases.

One-fourth of the TV viewers tune to foreign channels apart from viewing the national (Nepal TV) channel. Across the districts, the viewers of both the foreign channel and the national hookup are low in Dang (6%) and high in Siraha (39%). News and entertainment channels telecast from India, viz. Doordarshan (41%) and Zee (13%), are popular among foreign channel viewers. Other foreign channels have very few audience in the districts surveyed. (See Tables 27a, 27b, 29a, and 29b)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 26a: Media Use

Question 39-41	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Radio Listening										
Every day	14.8%	15.0%	21.1%	10.5%	19.6%	10.9%	7.8%	20.0%	20.6%	42.7%
Frequently	12.2%	16.3%	11.8%	10.1%	16.7%	8.4%	6.9%	20.0%	19.7%	26.7%
Sometimes	40.1%	48.8%	39.7%	35.6%	42.7%	38.0%	38.9%	52.0%	50.0%	28.7%
Not at all	32.9%	19.9%	27.4%	43.9%	21.0%	42.8%	46.4%	8.0%	9.6%	2.0%
Refused/no answer	.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Listen to Radio										
Nepal in Nepali										
Nepali	62.7%	90.0%	75.4%	29.5%	59.1%	66.8%	60.6%	71.7%	62.9%	65.3%
Local language	5.7%	.4%	4.7%	10.8%	2.5%	9.4%	9.5%	4.3%	.5%	2.0%
Both	31.6%	9.5%	19.9%	59.7%	38.4%	23.8%	29.9%	23.9%	36.5%	32.7%
Do Not Listen	49.0%	24.9%	37.7%	78.4%	26.6%	74.9%	86.8%	8.7%	10.7%	2.0%
Refused/No answer	.2%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Foreign Radio										
Listening										
Yes	43.0%	34.4%	33.8%	58.5%	59.8%	24.3%	25.7%	31.1%	56.5%	82.3%
No	57.0%	65.6%	66.2%	41.5%	40.2%	75.7%	74.3%	68.9%	43.5%	17.7%
Don't listen to										
radio	43.0%	21.9%	29.7%	72.3%	23.4%	64.8%	74.3%	11.1%	8.5%	2.0%
Refused/no answer	1.2%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.9%	1.5%	2.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey

Results by Age & Income
Table 26b: Media Use

Question 39-41	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Radio Listening								
Every day	14.8%	22.1%	19.4%	14.2%	10.0%	10.5%	17.9%	31.3%
Frequently	12.2%	16.9%	13.1%	9.2%	13.5%	10.4%	14.3%	18.7%
Sometimes	40.1%	41.9%	39.1%	41.8%	39.5%	41.6%	44.3%	34.0%
Not at all	32.9%	19.1%	28.4%	34.8%	37.0%	37.6%	23.5%	16.0%
Listen to Radio Nepal in Nepali								
Nepali	62.7%	65.5%	61.1%	62.2%	65.5%	72.7%	57.2%	48.4%
Local language	5.7%	3.6%	7.4%	4.6%	6.0%	4.7%	7.0%	3.2%
Both	31.6%	30.9%	31.4%	33.2%	28.5%	22.6%	35.8%	48.4%
Foreign Radio Listening								
Yes	43.0%	56.8%	50.0%	39.6%	32.4%	33.1%	50.4%	57.0%
No	57.0%	43.2%	50.0%	60.4%	67.6%	66.9%	49.6%	43.0%
Total	(851)	(111)	(234)	(275)	(210)	(426)	(258)	(128)

(Base excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District, Gender & Education
 Table 27a: Media Use

Question 42-42a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Television Viewing										
Yes	15.8%	21.5%	8.7%	17.5%	20.2%	12.0%	8.5%	24.0%	21.7%	43.3%
No	84.2%	78.5%	91.3%	82.5%	79.8%	88.0%	91.5%	76.0%	78.3%	56.7%
Refused/no answer	.7%	1.3%	.0%	.7%	.5%	.8%	.9%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Television Origin										
Nepal	51.0%	67.2%	9.1%	54.7%	48.2%	55.0%	54.4%	75.0%	44.7%	47.7%
Foreign	24.0%	18.8%	84.8%	6.3%	22.3%	26.3%	20.6%	25.0%	27.7%	24.6%
Both	25.0%	14.1%	6.1%	38.9%	29.5%	18.8%	25.0%	.0%	27.7%	27.7%
Refused/no answer	3.1%	6.3%	.0%	2.1%	1.8%	5.0%	7.4%	.0%	2.1%	.0%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Age & Income
 Table 27b: Media Use

Question 42-42a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Television Viewing								
Yes	15.8%	25.7%	16.4%	15.2%	11.4%	10.1%	19.4%	31.5%
No	84.2%	74.3%	83.6%	84.8%	88.6%	89.9%	80.6%	68.5%
Television Origin								
Nepal	51.0%	40.0%	51.9%	63.9%	47.2%	56.9%	55.4%	31.9%
Foreign	24.0%	31.4%	19.2%	19.7%	27.8%	26.2%	18.5%	31.9%
Both	25.0%	28.6%	28.8%	16.4%	25.0%	16.9%	26.2%	36.2%
Total	(192)	(35)	(52)	(61)	(36)	(65)	(65)	(47)

(Base excludes Don't Know.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 28a: Foreign Radio Tuning
Aggregated Results

Question 41a	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
All India	93.4%	92.9%	85.9%	97.8%	92.2%	96.9%	97.5%	100.0%	93.8%	88.4%
BBC	41.3%	45.9%	69.7%	23.6%	45.9%	28.6%	7.6%	28.6%	52.2%	65.3%
Sri Lanka	.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.4%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Others	1.1%	.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%
Total										
N of cases	(366)	(85)	(99)	(182)	(268)	(98)	(118)	(14)	(113)	(121)
Responses	498	118	155	225	374	124	125	18	165	190

(Excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 28b: Foreign Radio Tuning
Aggregated Results

Question 41a	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
All India	93.4%	90.5%	95.7%	92.7%	92.6%	95.7%	90.8%	91.8%
BBC	41.3%	44.4%	39.3%	42.2%	45.6%	42.6%	40.8%	46.6%
Sri Lanka	.3%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%
Others	1.1%	4.8%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.7%	.0%	2.7%
Total								
N of cases	(366)	(63)	(117)	(109)	(68)	(141)	(130)	(73)
Responses	498	88	158	149	94	196	172	103

(Excludes Don't Know, Refused/No Answer categories.)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by District, Gender & Education
Table 29a: Foreign TV Tuning
Aggregated Results

Question 42b	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Doordarshan (N. Dehli)	41.3%	27.9%	81.8%	36.8%	45.1%	36.1%	41.7%	25.0%	44.7%	41.5%
Zee (Bombay & Hong Kong)	13.3%	8.8%	36.4%	8.4%	13.3%	13.3%	4.2%	.0%	17.0%	23.1%
BBC	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%	1.1%	.9%	2.4%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	3.1%
Others	2.0%	.0%	6.1%	2.1%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	3.1%
Don't know	50.5%	63.2%	9.1%	55.8%	48.7%	53.0%	52.8%	66.7%	44.7%	49.2%
Refused/no answer	4.1%	5.9%	.0%	4.2%	4.4%	3.6%	6.9%	.0%	6.4%	.0%
Total										
N of cases	(196)	(68)	(33)	(95)	(113)	(83)	(72)	(12)	(47)	(65)
Responses	221	73	45	103	131	90	76	12	55	78

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by Age & Income
Table 29b: Foreign TV Tuning
Aggregated Results

Question 42b	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Doordarshan (N. Dehli)	41.3%	51.4%	35.2%	31.7%	50.0%	38.2%	34.8%	59.6%
Zee (Bombay & Hong Kong)	13.3%	22.9%	18.5%	5.0%	7.9%	11.8%	9.1%	23.4%
BBC	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%	.0%	2.6%	1.5%	3.0%	.0%
Others	2.0%	8.6%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	2.1%
Don't know	50.5%	40.0%	50.0%	66.7%	44.7%	52.9%	57.6%	31.9%
Refused/no answer	4.1%	.0%	7.4%	3.3%	2.6%	5.9%	3.0%	4.3%
Total								
N of cases	(196)	(35)	(54)	(60)	(38)	(68)	(66)	(47)
Responses	221	44	62	64	41	75	74	57

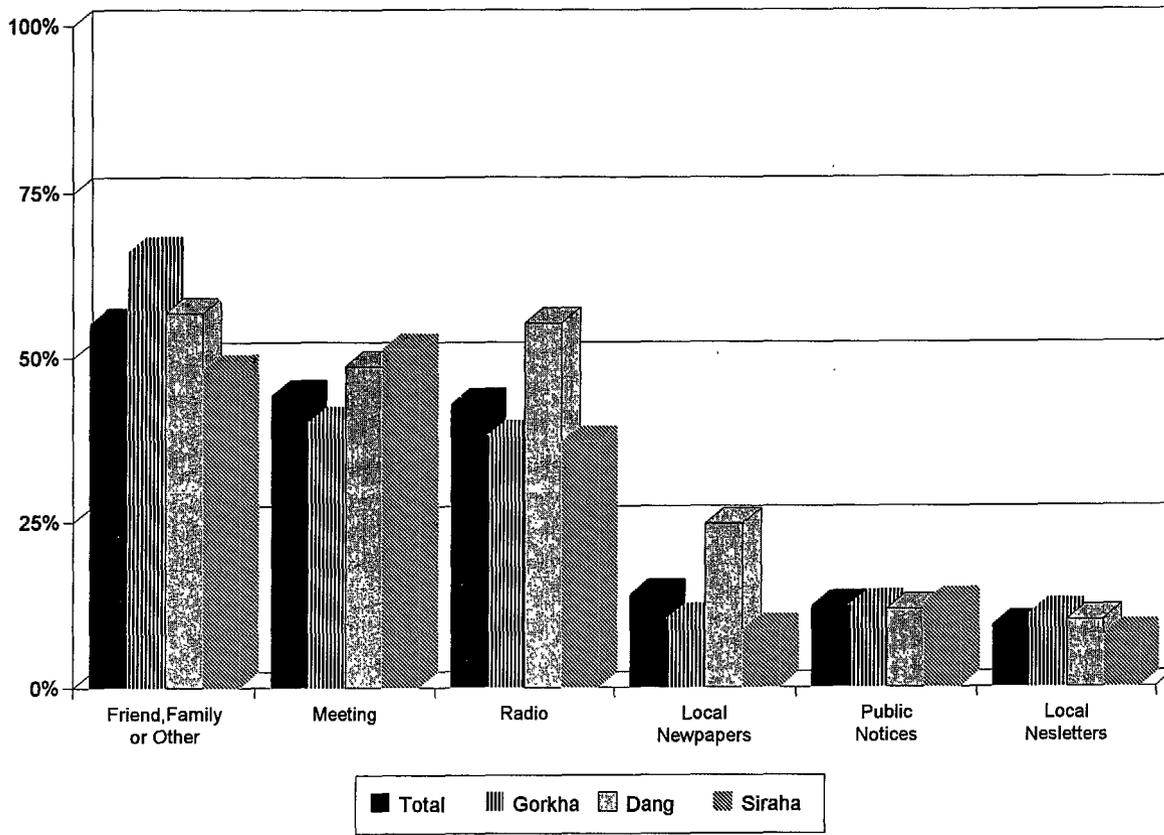
(Base: 'Yes" to Question 42.)

BEST WAYS TO LEARN ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Respondents stated that the best ways to learn about local government was through the conventional word of mouth. Thus, Friend, Family or Other People were the respondents preferred choice for information on local government (55.3%) regarding actions and decisions taken by the local elected officials on their behalf. This was followed by Meetings (44.3%), Radio (43%), Local Newspapers (14%), Public Notices (12.2%), and Local Newsletters (9.2%). (See Graph 30, and Tables 30a, 30b)

Graph 30

Best Ways to Learn About Local Government



N	Total	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha
	1227	301	380	546

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Result by District, Gender & Education
 Table 30a: Best Ways to Learn About Local Government

Question 33a to 33f	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER		EDUCATION			
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher
Meetings										
Not mentioned	55.7%	59.8%	51.3%	56.4%	51.3%	59.3%	59.3%	50.0%	49.5%	46.7%
Yes	44.3%	40.2%	48.7%	43.6%	48.7%	40.7%	40.7%	50.0%	50.5%	53.3%
Radio										
Not mentioned	57.0%	61.8%	44.7%	62.8%	48.7%	63.9%	64.8%	42.0%	43.6%	39.3%
Yes	43.0%	38.2%	55.3%	37.2%	51.3%	36.1%	35.2%	58.0%	56.4%	60.7%
Local Newspapers										
Not mentioned	86.0%	89.7%	75.3%	91.4%	77.2%	93.3%	92.3%	88.0%	75.7%	66.0%
Yes	14.0%	10.3%	24.7%	8.6%	22.8%	6.7%	7.7%	12.0%	24.3%	34.0%
Local Newsletters										
Not mentioned	90.8%	89.0%	90.0%	92.3%	86.4%	94.5%	94.9%	92.0%	82.6%	80.0%
Yes	9.2%	11.0%	10.0%	7.7%	13.6%	5.5%	5.1%	8.0%	17.4%	20.0%
Public Notices										
Not mentioned	87.8%	87.7%	88.4%	87.4%	84.4%	90.6%	91.6%	90.0%	78.0%	80.7%
Yes	12.2%	12.3%	11.6%	12.6%	15.6%	9.4%	8.4%	10.0%	22.0%	19.3%
Friend, Family or Other People										
Not mentioned	44.7%	33.9%	43.2%	51.8%	43.8%	45.5%	44.1%	34.0%	39.9%	58.7%
Yes	55.3%	66.1%	56.8%	48.2%	56.2%	54.5%	55.9%	66.0%	60.1%	41.3%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)

Base Excludes T.V. & Telecommunication/Telephone

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
Results by age & Income
Table 30b: Best Ways to Learn About Local Government

Question 33a to 33f	TOTAL CASES	AGE GROUP				INCOME		
	(1227)	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Meetings								
Not mentioned	55.7%	59.6%	53.4%	52.5%	56.9%	57.2%	49.1%	56.0%
Yes	44.3%	40.4%	46.6%	47.5%	43.1%	42.8%	50.9%	44.0%
Radio								
Not mentioned	57.0%	44.9%	54.7%	58.2%	59.4%	61.5%	50.3%	40.7%
Yes	43.0%	55.1%	45.3%	41.8%	40.6%	38.5%	49.7%	59.3%
Local Newspapers								
Not mentioned	86.0%	73.5%	85.9%	89.3%	85.3%	87.2%	85.4%	75.3%
Yes	14.0%	26.5%	14.1%	10.7%	14.7%	12.8%	14.6%	24.7%
Local Newsletters								
Not mentioned	90.8%	89.7%	87.5%	90.8%	93.1%	91.5%	90.2%	84.7%
Yes	9.2%	10.3%	12.5%	9.2%	6.9%	8.5%	9.8%	15.3%
Public Notices								
Not mentioned	87.8%	86.8%	85.9%	87.1%	89.7%	89.6%	85.1%	84.0%
Yes	12.2%	13.2%	14.1%	12.9%	10.3%	10.4%	14.9%	16.0%
Friend, Family or Other People								
Not mentioned	44.7%	47.1%	46.3%	44.3%	42.8%	47.0%	42.6%	35.3%
Yes	55.3%	52.9%	53.8%	55.7%	57.2%	53.0%	57.4%	64.7%
Total	(1227)	(136)	(320)	(402)	(320)	(647)	(336)	(150)

Best Excludes T.V. & Telecommunication/Telephone

DEMOGRAPHICS

Around 62 percent of the voters in the sample are represented by 35 years plus age groups. Only 11 percent of the voters are below 24 years of age. The mean age of voters is 40.7 years.

Women (670 or 54.6%) surpass men (557 or 45.4%) voters in the completed sample size of 1,227. In terms of marital status, over one-fifth (22%) of the voters under 24 years of age were unmarried. Above this age, the unmarried voters were less than 4 percent. Slightly over seven percent (7.4%) of the respondents were widowed.

The frequently mentioned number of children (mode) was three (3) and the average number of children was three point seven (3.7). (See Tables 31a, 31b and 31c)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by District & Gender
 Table 31a: Demographics

Three District Survey	TOTAL CASES	DISTRICT			GENDER	
	(1227)	Gorkha	Dang	Siraha	Male	Female
Marital Status						
Single/Unmarried	3.3%	6.0%	4.5%	1.1%	4.5%	2.4%
Married	87.9%	83.7%	90.3%	88.6%	90.5%	85.8%
Divorced/Separated	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	.9%
Widowed	7.4%	8.6%	3.9%	9.2%	3.2%	10.9%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)
Number of Children						
Average	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.8
Mode	3	3	4	3	3	3
One to two	27.9%	29.2%	23.2%	30.4%	29.4%	26.6%
Three to four	37.7%	38.2%	34.2%	39.7%	36.8%	38.4%
Five to six	21.5%	17.9%	24.2%	21.6%	20.1%	22.7%
Seven or more	13.0%	14.6%	18.4%	8.2%	13.6%	12.4%
Total	(1227)	(301)	(380)	(546)	(557)	(670)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Education & Age
 Table 31b: Demographics

Three District Survey	TOTAL CASES	EDUCATION				AGE GROUP			
	(1227)	None	Nonformal	Primary	Higher	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50+ years
Marital Status									
Single/Unmarried	3.3%	1.1%	4.0%	2.8%	16.0%	22.1%	2.5%	.7%	.0%
Married	87.9%	87.6%	84.0%	94.0%	82.0%	75.7%	93.4%	93.5%	81.3%
Divorced/Separated	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	.3%
Widowed	7.4%	9.9%	10.0%	1.8%	1.3%	.0%	2.2%	4.5%	18.4%
Total	(1227)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)	(136)	(320)	(402)	(320)
Number of Children									
Average	3.73	3.94	4.03	3.63	2.53	1.40	2.83	4.14	4.94
Mode									
One to two	27.9%	25.1%	18.0%	30.7%	42.0%	62.5%	40.9%	16.4%	13.8%
Three to four	37.7%	37.6%	44.0%	39.9%	32.7%	14.7%	45.0%	43.3%	33.8%
Five to six	21.5%	25.3%	20.0%	18.3%	6.0%	.7%	9.4%	29.4%	31.9%
Seven or more	13.0%	12.0%	18.0%	11.0%	19.3%	22.1%	4.7%	10.9%	20.6%
Total	(1227)	(809)	(50)	(218)	(150)	(136)	(320)	(402)	(320)

1994 Nepal Three District Survey
 Results by Income
 Table 31c: Demographics

Three District Survey	TOTAL CASES	INCOME		
	(1227)	< NRs. 15,000	NRs. 15,000 - 25,000	>NRs. 25,000
Marital Status				
Single/Unmarried	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	4.0%
Married	87.9%	86.4%	90.8%	92.0%
Divorced/Separated	1.3%	1.5%	.9%	.7%
Widowed	7.4%	8.5%	5.4%	3.3%
Total	(1227)	(647)	(336)	(150)
Number of Children				
Average	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.3
Mode	3	3	4	3
One to two	27.9%	28.1%	27.7%	20.0%
Three to four	37.7%	39.1%	37.5%	34.7%
Five to six	21.5%	22.3%	20.2%	25.3%
Seven or more	13.0%	10.5%	14.6%	20.0%
Total	(1227)	(647)	(336)	(150)

POLL SURVEY TEAM 1994

Management Team

Mr. Deepak Tamang	Project Coordinator
Mr. Anand Tamang	Field Manager/Demographer
Ms. Roz Tartaglione	Senior Analyst
Dr. B.N. Tiwari	Statistician

Gorkha District

1.	Ms. Sadhana Shrestha	District Supervisor
----	----------------------	---------------------

Group I

2.	Ms. Bina Shakya	Team Leader
3.	Mr. Lok Bahadur Gurung	Member
4.	Ms. Gyanu Pradhan	Member

Group II

5.	Ms. Namrata Rai	Team Leader
6.	Mr. Kaji Giri	Member
7.	Ms. Sandhya Gurung	Member

Group III

8.	Mr. Ramesh Narayan Shrestha	Team Leader
9.	Ms. Tara Shrestha	Member
10.	Ms. Rashani Shrestha	Member

Dang District

11.	Ms. Renuka Upadhaya	District Supervisor
-----	---------------------	---------------------

Group I

12.	Ms. Padma Shrestha	Team Leader
13.	Mr. Shiva Dhungana	Member
14.	Ms. Prem Lata Prasai	Member

Group II

15.	Ms. Maya Bhusal	Team Leader
16.	Mr. Rohit Ram Regmi	Member
17.	Ms. Sunita Bista	Member

Group III

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| 18. | Ms. Sunita Baidya | Team Leader |
| 19. | Ms. Sattam Giri | Member |
| 20. | Mr. Navin Pradhan | Member |

Group IV

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------|
| 21. | Ms. Utpala Pradhan | Team Leader |
| 22. | Mr. Lok Nath Dhungana | Member |
| 23. | Ms. Niruja Shrestha | Member |

Siraha District

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 24. | Dr. Bisheswari Shah | District Supervisor |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|

Group I

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 25. | Mr. Kailash Thakur | Team Leader |
| 26. | Ms. Anita Joshi | Member |
| 27. | Ms. Sharmila Mainali | Member |

Group II

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|
| 28. | Mr. Rishi Bhakta Poudel | Team Leader |
| 29. | Ms. Asha Bista | Member |
| 30. | Ms. Puspa Baral | Member |

Group III

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 31. | Ms. Tara Bajracharya | Team Leader |
| 32. | Mr. Sanjib Joshi | Member |
| 33. | Ms. Indira Pradhan | Member |

Group IV

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 34. | Dr. Ram Dev Tiwari | Team Leader |
| 35. | Ms. Sumitra Kayastha | Member |
| 36. | Ms. Anjana Thapa | Member |

Project Support Unit

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. G. Shrestha | System Analyst |
| 2. | Mr. Tri Pradhan | Computer Professional |
| 3. | Mr. Dan Giri | Junior Professional Officer |
| 4. | Ms. Maya Tuladhar | Executive Secretary |
| 6. | Mr. Rabi Golay | Computer Operator |
| 7. | Ms. Anita Shrestha | Computer Operator |
| 8. | Mr. Pritam Lal Shrestha | Administrative Officer |
| 9. | Mr. Sanad Shakya | Accountant |
| 10. | Mr. Jitendra Shrestha | Courier/Office Assistant |
| 11. | Mr. Babu Raja | Driver |

QUESTIONNAIRE CODE FOR THE (POPS

Name:

IDNO: Respondent ID

DISTRICT: DISTRICT

Value Label

- 1 Gorkha
- 2 Dang
- 3 Siraha

GEOPOP Urban/Rural Status

Value Label

- 1 Rural
- 2 Urban

V1A Most important problem facing Nepal today

Value Label

- 1 Drinking water
- 2 Road
- 3 Electricity
- 4 Price rise
- 5 Poverty
- 6 Unemployment
- 7 Transportation
- 8 Education/illiteracy
- 9 Health care facility
- 10 Irrigation
- 11 Low wage/income/economic
- 12 Other
- 99 Refused/no answer

V1B 2nd most important problem

Value Label

- 1 Drinking water
- 2 Road
- 3 Electricity
- 4 Price rise
- 5 Poverty
- 6 Unemployment
- 7 Transportation
- 8 Education/illiteracy
- 9 Health care facility
- 10 Irrigation
- 11 Low wage/income/economic
- 12 Other

V1C 3rd most important problem

Value Label

- 1 Drinking water
- 2 Road
- 3 Electricity
- 4 Price rise
- 5 Poverty
- 6 Unemployment
- 7 Transportation
- 8 Education/illiteracy
- 9 Health care facility
- 10 Irrigation
- 11 Low wage/income/economic
- 12 Other

V2 Respondent's life

Value Label

- 1 Better under democracy
- 2 Better under old system
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V3 Children's life

Missing Values: 9

Value Label

- 1 Better under democracy
- 2 Better under old system
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V4 Satisfaction with political parties

Value Label

- 1 Satisfied
- 2 Not Satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/No answer

V5A Elections are now more free and fair

Value Label

- 1 Agree
- 2 Disagree
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V5B Government listens more than before

Value Label

- 1 Agree
- 2 Disagree
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V5C More than one political party makes democracy stronger

Value Label

- 1 Agree
- 2 Disagree
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V5D Nepalis have a better chance to improve living conditions no

Value Label

- 1 Agree
- 2 Disagree
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V6 Political activity compared to past

Value Label

- 1 More
- 2 About the same
- 3 Less
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V7 Satisfaction with democracy progress

Value Label

- 1 Satisfied
- 2 Not Satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V8 Comfort expressing political views

Value Label

- 1 More comfortable
- 2 About the same
- 3 Less comfortable
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V9 Parliament interest in voter needs

Value Label

- 1 More interested
- 2 Same interest
- 3 Less interested
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V10 Parliament compared to Panchayat

Value Label

- 1 More effective
- 2 Less effective
- 3 About the same
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11A Cabinet

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11B Parliament

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11C King

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11D Courts

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11E DDC

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11F Municipalities

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11G VDC

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11H Political parties

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11I Voters

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V11J Media

Value Label

- 1 Very influential
- 2 Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V12 Overall satisfaction with Parliament

Value Label

- 1 Satisfied
- 2 Not satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V12A Main reason not satisfied

Value Label

- 1 Not committed to voters
- 2 Conditions unimproved
- 3 Slow performance
- 4 Ineffective/powerless
- 5 Partial
- 6 Price rise and taxation
- 7 Rise in unemployment
- 8 Drinking water scarcity
- 9 Party infighting
- 10 Unsolved road problems
- 11 Economic inequality
- 12 Other
- 77 Not applicable
- 98 Missing response/not probed

V13 Experience attending court

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V13A Reason for going to court

Value Label

- 1 Land dispute
- 2 Parental property dispute
- 3 Quarrel/homicide
- 4 Loan payment
- 7 Other
- 99 Refused/no answer

V13B Court's decision fair

Value Label

- 1 Fair
- 2 Unfair
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

◦ V13C Length of time for the court to decide

Value Label

- 0 Case still pending
- 60 60+
- 98 Don't know

V14 Heard of Supreme Court

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V14A Knowledge Level

Value Label

- 2 Very/somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V15 DDC Official's Performance

Value Label

- 1 Better
- 2 About the same
- 3 Worse
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V16 DDC informs citizens

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V17 Visited DDC office

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V18 Met DDC chairman

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V19 Attended DDC assembly

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V20 DDC project/services

Value Label

- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Satisfied
- 3 Somewhat satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V21 VDC officials work toward local needs

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Better
- 2 About the same
- 3 Worse
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V22 VDC informs citizens

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V23 Have visited VDC office

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V24 Have met VDC chair

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V25 Attended VDC assembly

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V26 Satisfaction with VDC services/development projects

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Somewhat satisfied
- 3 Not satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V27 Municipality work toward local needs

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Respond better
- 2 Respond about the same
- 3 Respond worse
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V28 Municipality informs citizens

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V29 Have visited office

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V30 Have met mayor

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V31 Have attended assembly

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V32 Satisfaction with municipality services/development projects

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Very Satisfied
- 2 Somewhat Satisfied
- 3 Not Satisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V33A Meetings best way to learn about DDC/VDC activities

Value Label

- 0 Not mentioned
- 1 Radio

V33B Raio best way to learn DDC/VDC acitivities

Value Label

- 0 Not mentioned
- 1 Radio

V33C Local newspapers best way to learn DDC/VDC activities

Value Label

- 0 Not mentioned
- 1 Radio

V33D local newsletters best way to learn about DDC/VDC acitivities

Value Label

- 0 Not mentioned
- 1 Radio

V33E Public notices best way to learn about DDC/VDC activities

Value Label

0 Not mentioned

1 Radio

V33F Friends/family best way to learn about VDC/DDC activities

Value Label

0 Not mentioned

1 Radio

V33G Other ways to learn about local govt

Value Label

0 Not mentioned

1 Radio

V33H Other ways to learn about local gov't

Value Label

0 Not mentioned

1 Radio

V34A Influence local vote: caste

Value Label

1 Yes

2 No

9 Refused/no answer

V34B Influence local vote: development projects promise

Value Label

0 What?

1 Yes

2 No

9 Refused/no answer

V34C Influence local vote: women's advancement

Value Label

- 0 What?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V34D Influence local vote: party platform/ideology

Value Label

- 0 What?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V34E Influence local vote: reprisal threat

Value Label

- 0 What?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V34F Influence local vote: Aphno manche

Value Label

- 0 What?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V34G Influence local vote: material promise

Value Label

- 0 What?
- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V35A Right to participate in govt decisions

Value Label

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V35B Right to be informed

Value Label

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V35C Right to criticize

Value Label

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V36 Power to influence local govt

Value Label

- 1 Very much
- 2 Some power
- 3 No power at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/No answer

V37A Participated in DDC public meeting

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V37B Participated in VDC/municipality meeting

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V37C Participated in user group meeting

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V37D met with elected official

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V38A Enough Women in Local Govt

Value Label

- 1 Enough
- 2 Not Enough
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/No Answer

V38B Enough Ethnic Groups Represented in Local Govt

Value Label

- 1 Enough
- 2 Not Enough
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/No Answer

V38C Enough Minorities/Disadvantaged in Local Govt

Value Label

- 1 Enough
- 2 Not Enough
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/No Answer

V39 Radio Listening

Value Label

- 1 Every day
- 2 Frequently
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Not at all
- 9 Refused/no answer

V40 Listen to Radio Nepal in Nepali

Value Label

- 1 Nepali
- 2 Local language
- 3 Both
- 7 Do Not Listen
- 9 Refused/No answer

V41 Foreign Radio Listening

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't listen to radio
- 9 Refused/no answer

V41A_1 Radio foreign country/station

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 All India
- 2 BBC
- 3 Sri Lanka
- 4 Others

V41A_2 Radio foreign country/station

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 All India
- 2 BBC
- 3 Sri Lanks
- 4 Other

V42 Television Viewing

Value Label

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused/no answer

V42A Television Origin

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Nepal
- 2 Foreign

- 3 Both
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V42B_1 Foreign TV origin

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Doordarshan (N. Dehli)
- 2 Zee (Bombay & Hong Kong)
- 4 BBC
- 5 Others
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V42B_2 Foreign TV origin

Value Label

- 0 Not applicable
- 1 Doordarshan
- 2 Zee
- 5 Others
- 9 Refused/no answer

V43 Age

Value Label

- 97 97+
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused/no answer

V44 Religion

Value Label

- 1 Hindu
- 2 Buddhist
- 8 Other(Muslim, Christian, misc.)
- 9 Refused/no answer

V45 Caste

Value Label

- 1 Chhetri/Braham
- 2 Magar
- 3 Gurung
- 4 Newar
- 5 Tamang
- 6 Muslim
- 7 Tharu
- 8 Yadav
- 9 Other terain castes
- 10 Low caste group

V46 Occupation

Value Label

- 1 Labor (Skilled/Unskilled)
- 2 Merchant/Trader
- 3 Professional/Service Sector
- 4 Farmer
- 7 Housewife
- 10 Other (Student/Unemployed/misc.)
- 88 Don't know
- 99 Refused/no answer

V47 Last formal school level

Value Label

- 1 None
- 2 Primary
- 3 Secondary
- 4 Advanced
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V48 Education or Training

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Military
- 2 Police training
- 3 Adult literacy
- 4 Forest guard
- 5 Carpentry
- 6 Animal husbandry/vetinary/agric.
- 7 Sewing/knitting/handicraft
- 8 Typist
- 9 Family planning
- 10 Other
- 99 Refused/no answer

V49 Marital Status

Value Label

- 1 Single/Unmarried
- 2 Married
- 3 Divorced/Separated
- 4 Widowed
- 9 Refused/no answer

V50 Number of Children

Value Label

- 77 Not applicable
- 99 Refused/no answer

V51 INCOME

Value Label

- 1 < NRs. 15,000
- 2 NRs. 15,000 - 25,000
- 3 >NRs. 25,000
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

V52 Comments

Value Label

- 1 Education facilities/free education
- 2 Health care facilities/disease prevention
- 3 Employment opportunities
- 4 Skill training for women
- 5 Better civic amenities
- 6 Irrigation
- 7 Arable land
- 8 Strengthening democracy
- 9 Control price rise
- 10 Peaceful coexistence/party coordinationa
- 11 Economic conditions
- 12 Flood control/soil erosion
- 13 Impartiality

- 14 Others
- 88 No comment

V53 District

Value Label

- 1 Gorkha
- 2 Dang
- 3 Siraha

V54 Town

Value Label

- 0 Not a town
- 1 Tribhuvan Nagar
- 2 Tulsipur
- 3 Lahan

V55 VDC

V56 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

V57 GENDER

Value Label

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

V58 Voter list Age

V59 Marital Status

Value Label

- 1 Unmarried
- 2 Married
- 3 Divorced/Separated
- 9 Refused/no answer

V61 Unusable sample categories

Value Label

- 1 Death
- 2 Migration
- 3 Away
- 4 Not found/untraced
- 5 Ghost voters
- 6 Infirm
- 8 Unknown

EDUCATE EDUCATION

Value Label

- 0 None
- 1 Nonformal
- 2 Primary
- 3 Higher

CHILDS Number of Children

Value Label

- 1 One to two
- 2 Three to four
- 3 Five to six
- 4 Seven or more

NEWAGE Aged Voter's List

AGEGROUP AGE GROUP

Value Label

- 1 18-24 years
- 2 25-34 years
- 3 35-49 years
- 4 50+ years
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

COURTIME Court Decision Duration

Value Label

- 0 Case still pending
- 1 1-6 months
- 2 7-12 months
- 3 13-24 months
- 4 25+ months
- 8 Don't know

NEWV11A * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11B * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11C * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11D * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11E * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11F * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11G * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11H * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11I * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

NEWV11J * No label *

Value Label

- 1 Very/Somewhat
- 3 Not at all
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused/no answer

Chi-Square Significance .05 Confidence Threshold

Appendix III

Question #	Variable Name	X2	District			Gender			Education			Age			Income		
			significant	cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	
V1a	Most Important Problem	51.8	0	715	17.1	0.002	715	20.1	0.064	715	13	0.397	685	17.7	0.023	661	
V2	Respondent's life	19.7	0	1209	34.9	0	1209	73.8	0	1209	31	0	1161	21.4	0	1115	
V3	Children's Life	52.5	0	1214	10.2	0.006	1214	64.1	0	1214	21	0.002	1166	23.3	0	1120	
V4	Satisfaction pol. parties	25.5	0	1221	78.3	0	1221	56.3	0	1221	9.1	0.169	1173	26.4	0	1129	
V5A	Election free and fair	37.4	0	1227	63	0	1227	53.2	0	1227	5.3	0.802	1178	20.8	0.002	1133	
V5B	Government Listens	11.3	0.078	1227	97.7	0	1227	96.9	0	1227	13	0.182	1178	22.9	0.001	1133	
V5C	Multy Party Demo. Strengthen	12.1	0.06	1227	131.8	0	1227	135.2	0	1227	16	0.07	1178	24.4	0	1133	
V5D	Better Chance to Improve	39	0	1227	134.1	0	1227	120.1	0	1227	13	0.173	1178	21.4	0.001	1133	
V6	Participation in politics	73.6	0	1224	57	0	1224	78.1	0	1224	24	0.005	1175	29.8	0	1130	
V7	Satisfaction Demo. Progress	39.3	0	1221	100.7	0	1221	112.4	0	1221	9.1	0.165	1172	23.6	0	1128	
V8	Expressing Political Views	70.23	0	1226	104.1	0	1226	144.8	0	1226	15	0.106	1177	39.7	0	1132	
V9	Parliament Interest on Voters	62.9	0	1224	86.8	0	1224	135.9	0	1224	13	0.166	1175	49.3	0	1131	
V10	Parliament Effectiveness	62.9	0	1223	119.5	0	1223	223.1	0	1223	23	0.005	1174	33.2	0	1131	
V11A	Influence: Cabinet	78.3	0	1214	127.2	0	1214	185.9	0	1214	16	0.078	1166	48.1	0	1125	
V11B	Influence Parliament	49.8	0	1210	142.6	0	1210	202.1	0	1210	14	0.122	1162	45.4	0	1122	
V11C	Influence King	73.6	0	1214	63.7	0	1214	112.8	0	1214	25	0.003	1166	30.5	0	1126	
V11D	Influence Court	67.6	0	1211	141.3	0	1211	204	0	1211	14	0.116	1163	54.7	0	1122	
V11E	Influence DDC	44.9	0	1212	124.5	0	1212	152.8	0	1212	16	0.059	1164	40.6	0	1124	
V11F	Influence Municipality	55.6	0	1086	64.6	0	1086	114.1	0	1086	18	0.033	1039	41.6	0	999	
V11G	Influence VDC	38.1	0	1212	89.5	0	1212	92.1	0	1212	16	0.063	1164	33.3	0	1123	
V11H	Influence Political Parties	61.7	0	1204	174.3	0	1204	147	0	1204	11	0.269	1156	47.1	0	1117	
V11I	Influence Voters	75.8	0	1208	139.2	0	1208	153.2	0	1208	15	0.086	1160	38.3	0	1120	
V11J	Influence Media	65	0	1201	147.9	0	1201	194	0	1201	33	0	1153	26.9	0	1115	
V12	Satisfaction Parliament	40.8	0	1219	70.5	0	1219	106	0	1219	7.7	0.258	1170	36.7	0	1127	
V12A	Unsatisfaction main reason	27.2	0.018	390	13.9	0.053	390	51.3	0	390	28	0.149	381	34.6	0.002	375	

Question #	Variable Name	District			Gender			Education			Age			Income		
		X2	significant	cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases
V13	Experience Court	28.5	0	1222	98.2	0	1222	73.3	0	1222	5.7	0.125	1173	33.5	0	1130
V13A		20.8	0.008	350	5.8	0.211	350	11.7	0.47	350	14	0.318	344	5.6	0.68	335
V13B	Court Decisions fair	2.6	0.622	364	3.5	0.174	364	16.7	0.01	364	3.6	0.734	357	7.1	0.131	347
V13C	Length of Court Decision	75	0	318	19.7	0.41	318	76	0.047	318	67	0.176	312	24.4	0.957	305
V13C1	Court time Decision	39.4	0	372	15.5	0.008	372	23.1	0.082	372	23	0.084	365	3.4	0.971	354
V14	Supreme Court Heard	15.5	0	1222	183.8	0	1222	319.6	0	1222	14	0.003	1173	40.4	0	1131
V14A	Supreme Court Know. Level	7.6	0.105	312	5.1	0.077	312	34	0	312	1.9	0.925	310	12.8	0.012	305
V15	DDC Performance	115	0	1225	70.2	0	1225	104.4	0	1225	16	0.075	1176	33.4	0	1132
V16	DDC Informs Citizens	21.9	0	1224	88.5	0	1224	153.7	0	1224	23	0.001	1175	21.5	0	1131
V17	DDC Office Visited	0.7	0.685	1220	141.4	0	1220	283.9	0	1220	4.3	0.227	1171	54.9	0	1131
V18	DDC Chairmen Met	6.8	0.033	1225	102.9	0	1225	202.8	0	1225	1.1	0.774	1176	34.2	0	1133
V19	DDC Assembly attended	3.1	0.217	1224	22.2	0	1224	65.3	0	1224	1.5	0.674	1175	14.1	0.001	1132
V20	DDC Service Satisfaction	137.2	0	1221	97.5	0	1221	108.2	0	1221	10	0.335	1172	34.1	0	1132
V21	VDC Work	75.8	0	1137	29.9	0	1137	28.4	0.001	1137	14	0.118	1093	6.5	0.364	1046
V22	VDC Informs	9.8	0.044	1125	63.9	0	1125	63.8	0	1125	5.3	0.508	1081	15.1	0.004	1037
V23	VDC Ever Visited	16.7	0.002	1138	192.5	0	1138	127.9	0	1138	10	0.105	1093	3.6	0.462	1048
V24	VDC Chairperson Ever Met	1.8	0.395	1139	177.1	0	1139	90.6	0	1139	1.4	0.697	1094	4.7	0.094	1049
V25	VDC Assembly Ever Attended	14.3	0.006	1139	90.3	0	1139	92.9	0	1139	4.1	0.664	1094	6.5	0.165	1049
V26	VDC services satisfied	151.9	0	1140	60.5	0	1140	63.1	0	1140	4.9	0.839	1095	15.9	0.014	1049
V27	Municipality Work	3.1	0.375	85	8.5	0.037	85	22.3	0.008	85	15	0.098	81	3.8	0.707	83
V28	Municipality Inform	2.9	0.235	84	1.8	0.394	84	20.3	0.002	84	12	0.06	81	2.7	0.604	82
V29	Municipalities Visited	1.5	0.214	85	33.1	0	85	20.9	0	85	3.2	0.355	81	6.8	0.032	83
V30	Municipality Mayor Met	0	0.926	85	33.5	0	85	24.2	0	85	3.9	0.279	81	3.2	0.201	83
V31	Municipal. Assembly Attended	0.9	0.344	85	0.3	0.599	85	18.9	0	85	4.5	0.209	81	11.2	0.004	83
V32	Municipal. Services Satisfied	10.7	0.013	85	5.4	0.146	85	16	0.066	85	10	0.349	81	2.1	0.909	83
V33A	LOGO Meetings Best Way	5.1	0.077	1227	7.7	0.005	1227	13.3	0.004	1227	2.9	0.406	1178	5.9	0.051	1133
V33B	LOGO Radio Best Way	33.7	0	1227	28.7	0	1227	59.6	0	1227	9.3	0.025	1178	26.5	0	1133
V33C	LOGO News paper Best Way	52.9	0	1227	65.3	0	1227	96.1	0	1227	20	0	1178	13.5	0.001	1133
V33D	LOGO Newsletter Best Way	2.9	0.235	1227	24	0	1227	55.2	0	1227	6	0.112	1178	6.4	0.04	1133
V33E	LOGO Public Notice Best Way	0.2	0.889	1227	10.9	0.001	1227	37.77	0	1227	2.2	0.525	1178	6.2	0.046	1133
V33F	LOGO Friends/family Best Way	25.8	0	1227	0.4	0.547	1227	16.3	0.001	1227	1.1	0.775	1178	7.2	0.027	1133

Question #	Variable Name	District			Gender			Education			Age			Income		
		X2	significant	cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases	X2	Significant	Cases
V34A	Influence LOGO Caste	48.8	0	1227	9.6	0.008	1227	45.6	0	1227	10	0.118	1178	10.1	0.038	1133
V34B	Influence LOGO Promises	35.2	0	1198	0	0.823	1198	15.5	0.001	1198	4.8	0.184	1152	3.8	0.147	1112
V34C	Influence LOGO Women	23.5	0	1196	0.1	0.762	1196	5.3	0.147	1196	0	0.996	1151	5.9	0.052	1110
V34D	Influence LOGO Party Ideology	31	0	1196	78.1	0	1196	99.6	0	1196	6.6	0.087	1151	4	0.133	1110
V34E	Influence LOGO Reprisal	4.9	0.085	1197	0.2	0.659	1197	2.5	0.464	1197	2.5	0.47	1151	6.3	0.042	1111
V34F	Influence LOGO Afno Manchhe	72.7	0	1197	12.3	0	1197	52.7	0	1197	6.3	0.098	1151	5.7	0.058	1111
V34G	Influence LOGO Material Promise	23.1	0	1183	19.6	0	1183	22.2	0	1183	0	0.999	1138	11.2	0.004	1100
V35A	Right to Participate	101.2	0	1218	149.5	0	1218	185.9	0	1218	12	0.239	1170	49.9	0	1127
V35B	Right to be Informed	161	0	1219	146.5	0	1219	185.9	0	1219	9.2	0.418	1171	46.3	0	1128
V35C	Right to Criticize	164.3	0	1218	146.3	0	1218	184.1	0	1218	9.4	0.397	1170	35.5	0	1127
V36	Voters Power to Influence	144.4	0	1217	163.8	0	1217	164.8	0	1217	10	0.322	1169	65.3	0	1129
V37A	Participated DDC	0.5	0.756	1224	24.9	0	1224	80.7	0	1224	1	0.795	1175	24.2	0	1132
V37B	Participated VDC/Municipality	24.2	0	1224	89.2	0	1224	111.6	0	1224	4.6	0.199	1175	3.8	0.151	1132
V37C	Participated User Group	55.6	0	1222	73.9	0	1222	100.8	0	1222	2	0.566	1173	5.3	0.07	1130
V37D	Participated LOGO Meetings	66.4	0	1217	90.3	0	1217	136.5	0	1217	1.4	0.699	1168	14.8	0.001	1128
V38A	Positions in LOGO Women	48.6	0	1223	89.7	0	1223	86.1	0	1223	15	0.021	1175	19.3	0.001	1129
V38B	Positions in LOGO Ethnic Group	112.5	0	1222	111	0	1222	112.3	0	1222	15	0.022	1174	26.9	0	1128
V38C	Positions in LOGO Minorities	64	0	1223	114.8	0	1223	101.2	0	1223	17	0.009	1175	21.3	0	1129
V39	Radio Listening	70.4	0	1226	78.1	0	1226	314.1	0	1226	32	0	1177	72.6	0	1133
V40	Listening Radio Nepal	240.6	0	822	32.8	0	822	27.6	0	822	3.9	0.688	801	37.6	0	786
V41	Listening Foreign Radio	48.1	0	851	108.1	0	851	166.1	0	851	24	0	830	33	0	812
V42	T. V. Viewing	23.1	0	1219	15.3	0	1219	126.2	0	1219	15	0.002	1171	47	0	1128
V42A	T. V. Origin	94.2	0	192	2.9	0.239	192	5.9	0.429	192	7	0.315	184	10.1	0.038	177
V43	Age Group	18.8	0.004	1178	3.8	0.279	1178	148.7	0	1178	na	na	na	7.2	0.301	1096
V44	Religion	48.9	0	1227	6.2	0.044	1227	7.4	0.287	1227	14	0.028	1178	5.1	0.277	1133
V46	Occupation	61.9	0	1227	260.7	0	1227	242.5	0	1227	101	0	1178	29.1	0.001	1133
V49	Marital Status	26.3	0	1227	30.7	0	1227	110.3	0	1227	248	0	1178	8.65	0.194	1133
V50	Number of Children	28.2	0	1227	2.4	0.492	1227	47.4	0	1227	267	0	1178	14.4	0.025	1133
V51	Income	13	0.011	1133	3.3	1.89	1133	67	0	1133	7.2	0.301	1096	na	na	na

Table for one Sample Chi-Square Verification

**Table 1 : Population
General Population Distribution by Age Groups (Census 1991)
versus Polls samples (PS)**

District : Gorkha

Age Group	Population	PS	D%	PS%	%DIF
18 -24	28258	31	11.2	10.3	-0.9
25 - 34	31166	85	12.3	28.2	15.9
35 - 49	35011	99	14	32.9	18.9
50+	36973	86	15	28.6	13.6

District : Dang

Age Group	Population	PS	D%	PS%	%DIF
18 -24	44084	61	12.4	16	3.6
25 - 34	44980	95	13	25	12
35 - 49	47082	107	13.2	28.2	15
50+	32072	117	9	30.8	21.8

District : Siraha

Age Group	Population	PS	D%	PS%	%DIF
18 -24	52626	44	11.4	8.1	-3.3
25 - 34	72445	140	16	25.6	9.6
35 - 49	70519	196	15.3	35.9	20.6
50+	50705	166	11	30.4	19.4

Footnote:

D = District

PS = Poll Sample

DIF = Difference

**Table 2. Ethnicity
Comparison of Major Ethnic Groups in the Three Districts**

District : Gorkha

Caste	D%	PS%	%DIF
Gurung	21.3	13.6	-7.7
Brahmin/Chhetri	32	36.5	4.5
Magar	11.2	13	1.8
Newar	8.4	12	3.6

District : Dang

Caste	D%	PS%	%DIF
Brahmin/Chhetri	34	38.9	4.9
Tharu	31.5	31.1	-0.4
Magar	11	9.5	-1.5
Low Caste	6.5	11.3	4.8

District: Siraha

Caste	D%	PS%	%DIF
Yadav	26.2	28.9	2.7
Muslim	7	4.2	-2.8
Other Terain Castes	16.5	26.4	9.9
Low Caste	5.7	15.8	10.1

Footnote:

D= District

PS = Poll Sample

DIF = Difference

**Table 3: Gender
Comparison of Gender Distribution in the three Districts**

District: Gorkha

VDCs	Population	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DF%	PSF%	%DIF
Manakamana	5083	49	37.5	-11.5	51	62.5	11.5
Namjung	3370	47	38.7	-8.3	53	61.3	8.3
Raniswara	5660	47.3	41.3	-6	52.7	58.7	6
Simjung	5407	48.1	39.6	-8.5	51.9	60.4	8.5
Gaikhur	4793	47.7	46.3	-1.4	52.3	53.7	1.4
Kharibot	2848	46.9	42.9	-4	53.1	57.1	4
Aaru Chanute	2478	47.4	53	5.6	52.6	47	-5.6
Takukot	4234	46.7	52	5.3	53.3	48	-5.3
Subtotal (8VDCs)	33873	47.5	43.5	-4	52.5	56.5	4
Total(District Pop)	252524	48			52		

District : Dang

VDCs	Population	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DF%	PSF%	%DIF
Rampur	9422	48.1	37.5	-10.6	51.9	62.5	10.6
Chaulahi	10800	51.1	32.6	-18.5	48.9	67.4	18.5
Bela	7131	50.4	58.5	8.1	49.6	41.5	-8.1
Laxmipur	9075	48.3	54.8	6.5	51.7	45.2	-6.5
Manpur	9965	49.9	47.5	-2.4	50.1	52.5	2.4
Bijauri	9729	50.2	44	-6.2	49.8	56	6.2
Hekuli	8512	50.2	44.1	-6.1	49.8	55.9	6.1
Puranchara	11981	50.3	47.4	-2.9	49.7	52.6	2.9
Sub Total(8VDCs)	76615	49.8	46.2	-3.6	50.2	53.8	3.6
Municipality/Town							
Tribhuvan Nagar	29050	51.2	62.5	11.3	48.8	37.5	-11.3
Pulsipur	13815	50.5	38.5	-12	49.5	61.5	12
Sub Total (2 Towns)	42865	51	53	2	49	47	-2
Total (District Pop.)	354413	49.4			50.6		

District: Siraha

VDCs	Population	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DF%	PSF%	%DIF
Govindapur Gudi	3208	49.2	45.5	-3.7	50.8	54.5	3.7
Narahari Gol	3906	49.4	33.3	-16.1	50.6	66.7	16.1
Dhangadi	7593	51.9	50	-1.9	48.1	50	1.9
Govindpur	5546	50.3	43.8	-6.5	49.7	56.2	6.5
Kanchanari	4268	51.8	47.5	-4.3	48.2	52.5	4.3
Krishnapur	3147	51.3	30.3	-21	48.7	69.7	21
Asanpur	7206	51.8	41.5	-10.3	48.2	58.5	10.3
Makhanaha	2574	51.3	36.8	-14.5	48.7	63.2	14.5
Laxmipur Patari	3580	49.7	56.8	7.1	50.3	43.2	-7.1
Chandroudayapur	4507	51.1	47.7	-3.4	48.9	52.3	3.4
Dumari	2947	51.2	50	-1.2	48.8	50	1.2
Sitapur	4671	50.1	54.3	4.2	49.9	45.7	-4.2
Sub Total (12VDCs)	53153	50.9	45	-5.9	49.1	55	5.9
Municipality/Town							
Lahan	19018	50.7	47.3	-4.4	48.3	52.7	4.4
Total (District Pop.)	460764	51.3			48.7		

Footnote

DM = District Male.

PSM = Poll Sample Male.

DIF = Difference.

DF = District Female.

PSF = Poll Sample Female

Pop = Population

Table 4 :Education

Comparison of education versus the poll sample in three Districts

District: Gorkha

	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DSF%	PS%	%DIF.
None	42.5	37.4	-5.1	68.7	72.3	3.6
No Formal Schooling	16.9	6.1	-10.8	9.5	9.4	-0.1
Primary	24.6	33.6	9	15.7	11.8	-3.9
Higher	14.6	23	8.4	5.1	6.5	1.4

District : Dang

	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DSF%	PS%	%DIF.
None	44	47.8	3.8	75.2	76	0.8
No Formal Schooling	14.3	4.4	-9.9	6.7	5.5	-1.2
Primary	23.7	27.2	3.5	11.7	13	1.3
Higher	15.7	20.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	0.4

District: Siraha

	DM%	PSM%	%DIF	DSF%	PS%	%DIF.
None	56.3	52.4	-3.9	86.3	90	3.7
No Formal Schooling	8.3	1.2	-7.1	3.3	1.3	-2
Primary	14.4	25.2	10.8	5.3	5.7	0.4
Higher	18	21.1	3.1	3.8	3	-0.8

Footnote:

DM = District Male.

PSM = Poll Sample Male.

DIF= Difference.

DF = District Female

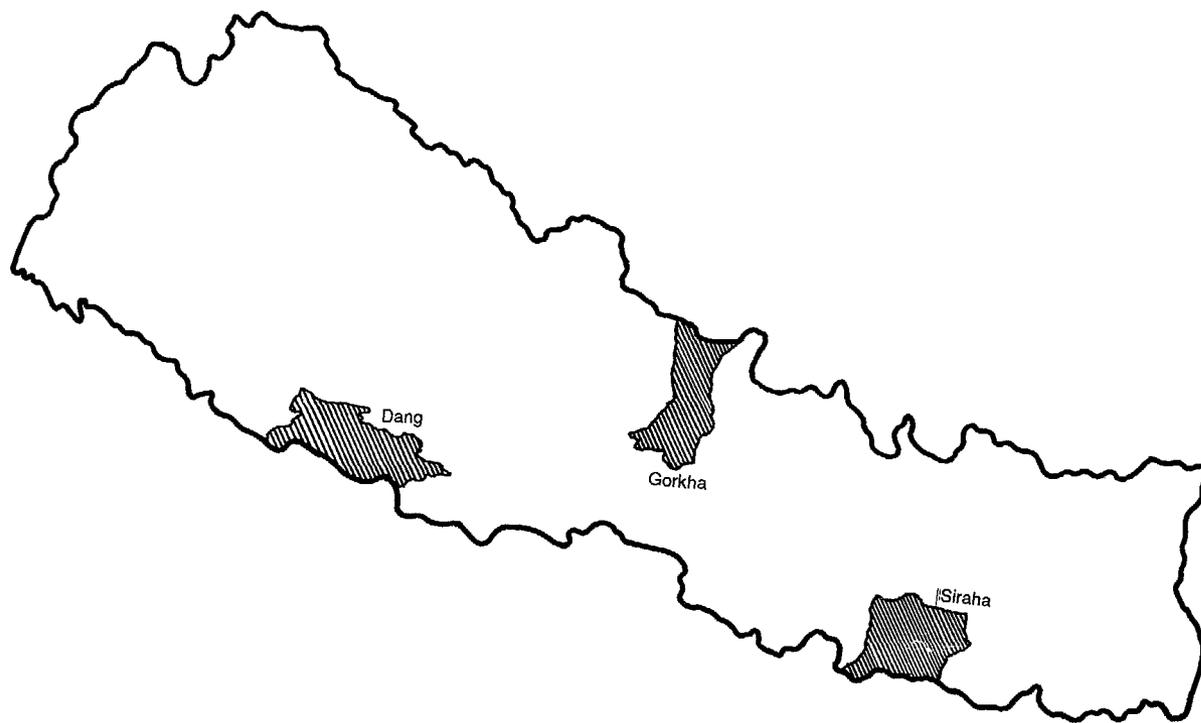
PSF = Poll Sample Female

Table 4: Education - Excludes the others, level not stated and Literacy not stated.

District Level Statistics Based on Population Census - 1991

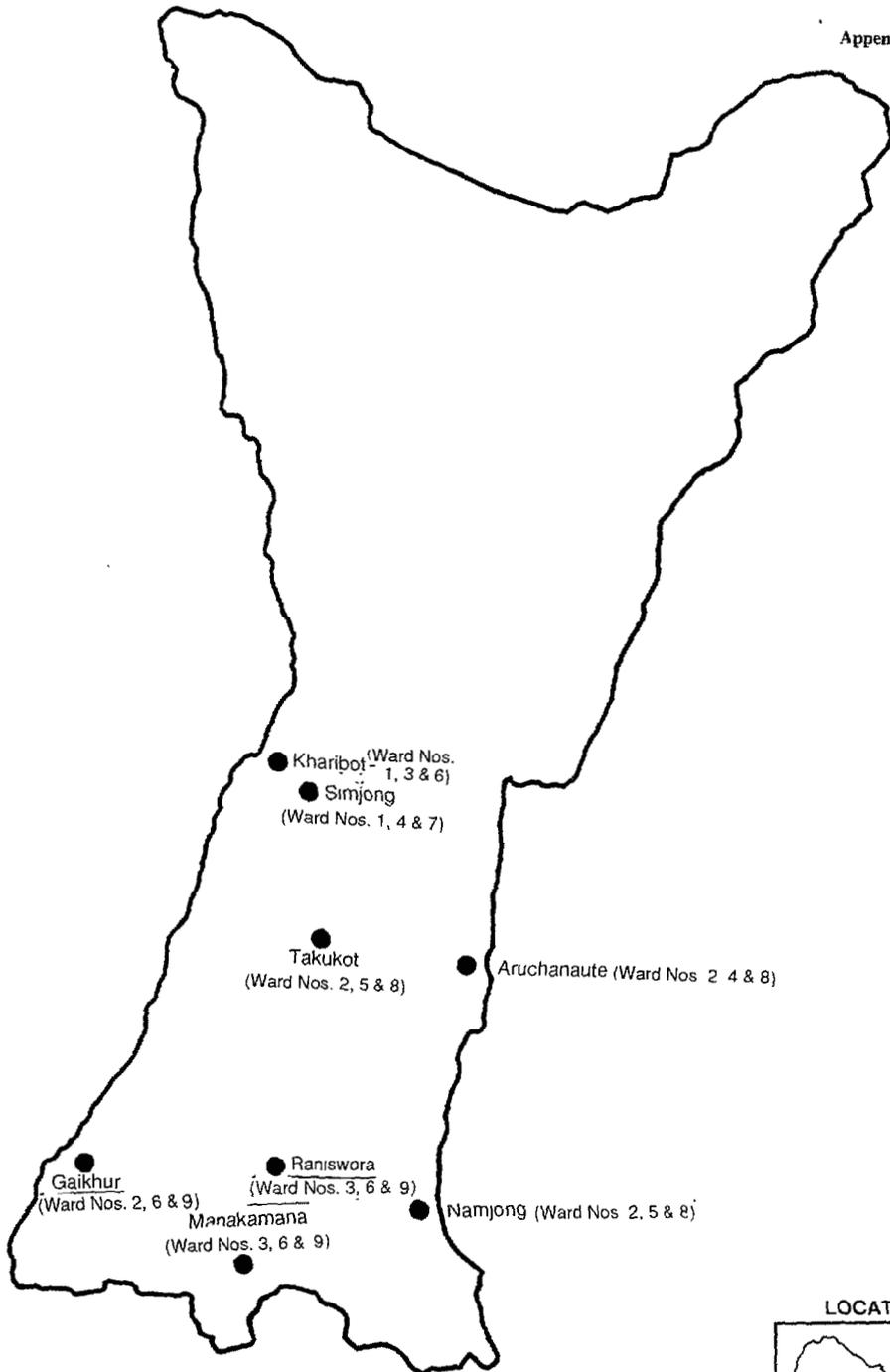
NEPAL
POLITICAL OPINION POLLS SURVEY PROJECT
LOCATION OF THE THREE SURVEY DISTRICTS

Appendix V

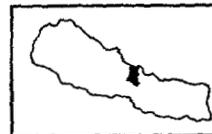


LOCATION OF SAMPLED VDCs AND WARDS IN GORKHA DISTRICT

Appendix V.I
N

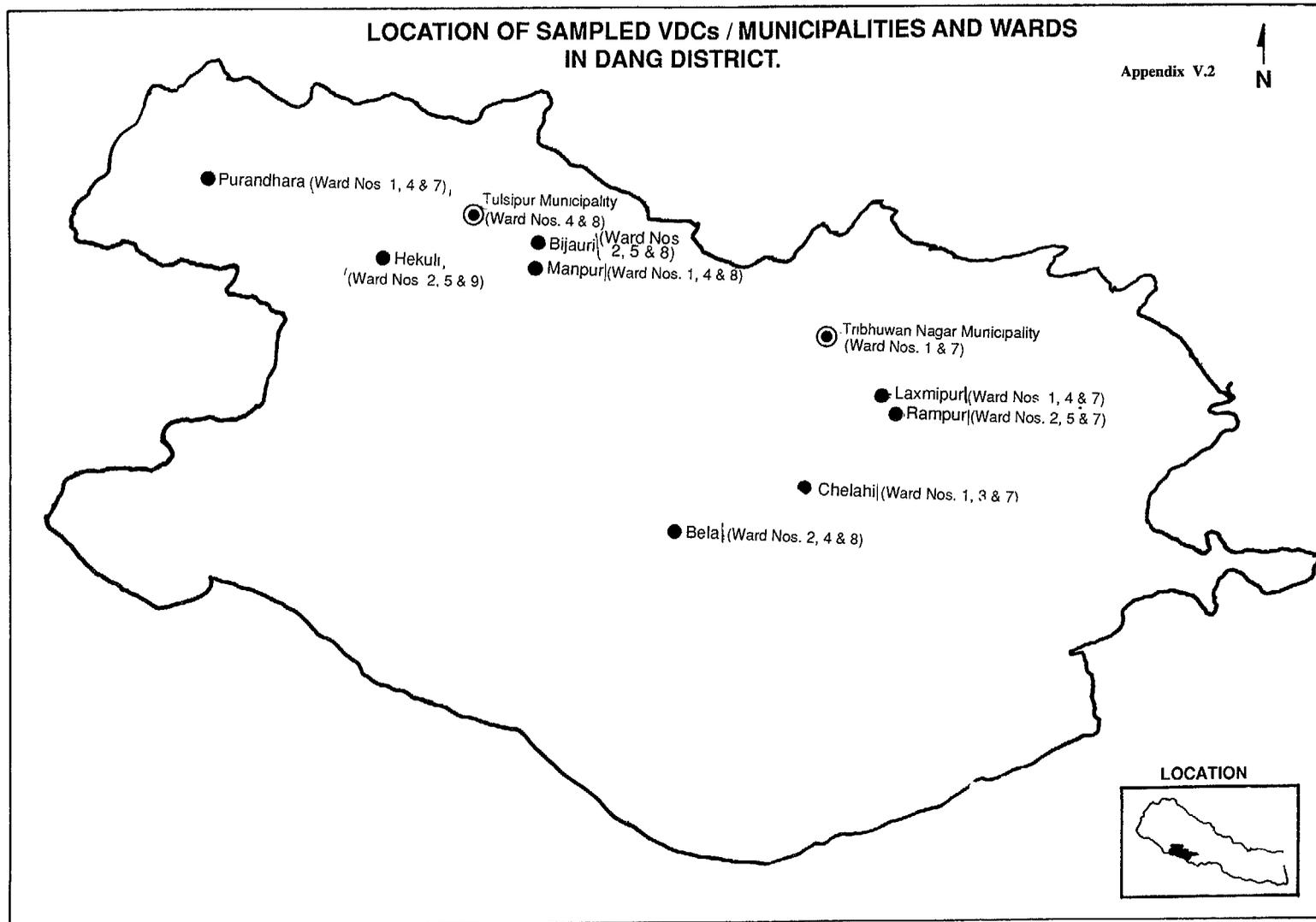


LOCATION



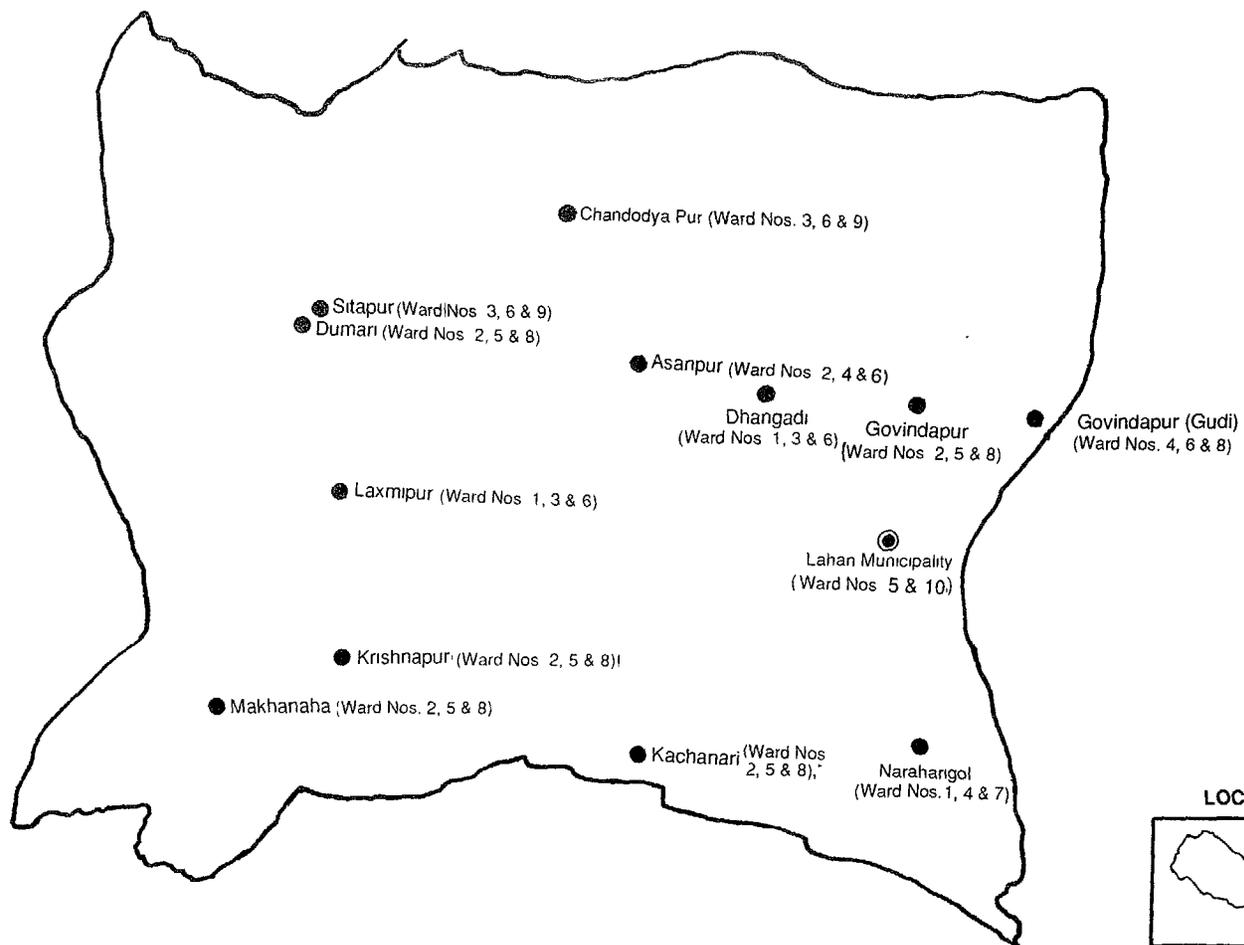
LOCATION OF SAMPLED VDCs / MUNICIPALITIES AND WARDS IN DANG DISTRICT.

Appendix V.2

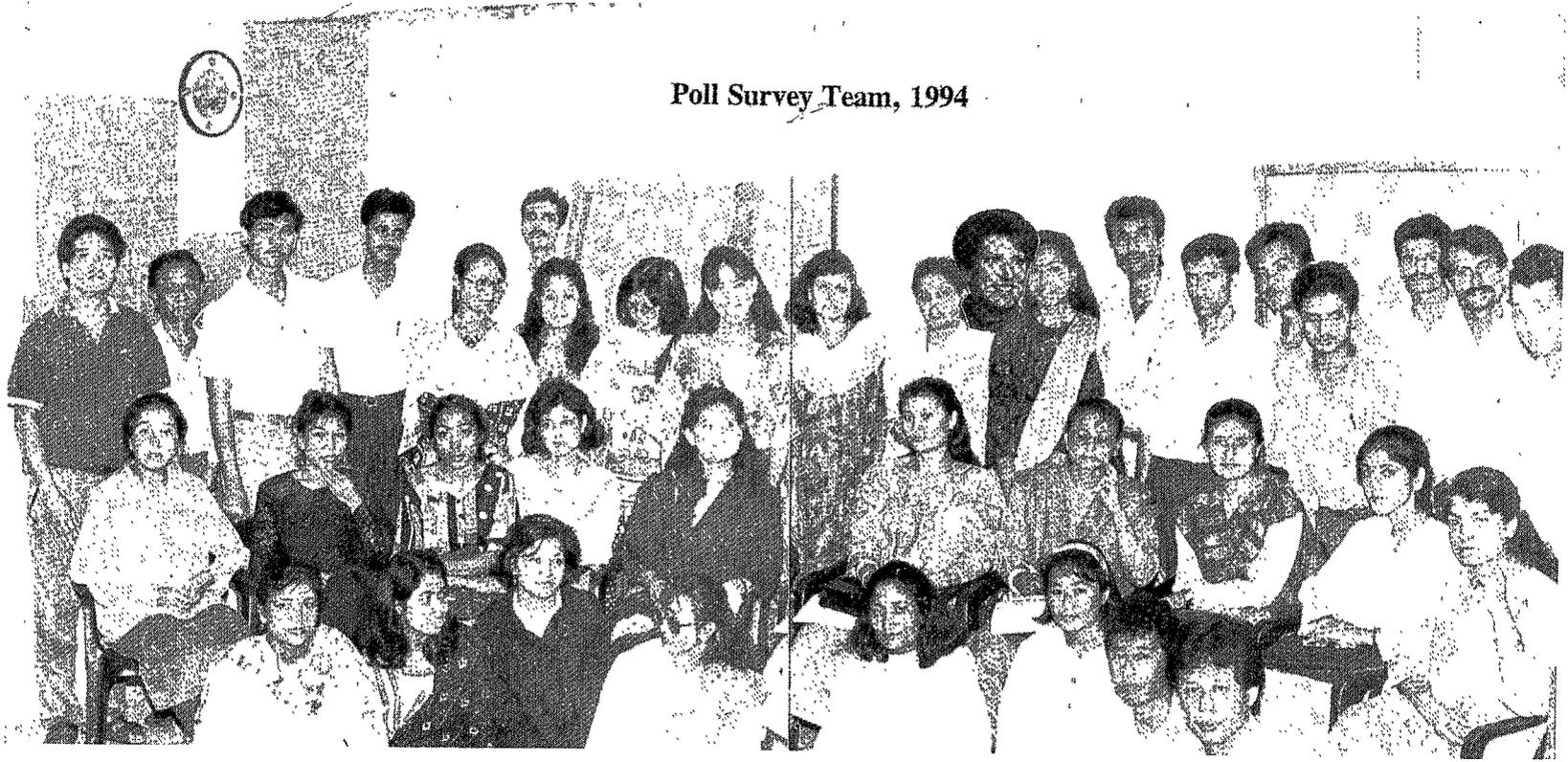


LOCATION OF SAMPLED VDCs / MUNICIPALITY AND WARDS IN SIRAHA DISTRICT

Appendix V.3 N



Poll Survey Team, 1994



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