
**A BASELINE STUDY
ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ICHOK & SIMLE VDC
OF SINDUPALCHOWK DISTRICT
2017**



Conducted By:



Supported By:



A Baseline Study on Socio-economic Status of Ichok and Simle VDC of Sindhupalchowk District 2017

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FORWARD

Baseline Study on Socio-economic Status of Ichok & Simle of Sindupalchowk, 2073 was survey report is prepared by Sustainable Development policy Institute (SDPI). Funding for this study was provided by Community Self Reliance Center (CSRC) who works for land and agrarian rights. The finding mentioned here are solely collected through survey and do not necessarily reflect view of author or Sustainable Development policy Institute.

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Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI – Nepal)

ABBREVIATION

CA	Constitution Assembly
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ID	Identification card
NGO	National Government Organization
INGO	International National Government Organization
SES	Social Economic Status
VDC	Village Development Committee

MAP OF SINDUPALCHOWK



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of this study is to investigate the socio-economic characteristics or status of some villages in a particular area of Sindupalchow district of Nepal. Since Sindupalchow is a rural based earthquake affected area, it's essential to study a village, in particular to conclude on the socio-economic status. For this study, two villages were selected i.e Ichok and Simle. The study was conducted in two phase where 55 respondents (44 from Ichok and 11 from Simle) was selected as the sample. After collecting data, information was arranged in different tables and analyzed in Ms-office. Key findings of this study manifest the different aspect of socio-economic like respondent skill proficiency, power mapping family education standing, financial position, physical health status, resources availability, social security, earthquake effect, post-earthquake reconstruction and participatory in local development exertion and others.

Keywords: socio-economic status, Ichok, and Simle

BACKGROUND

Nepal a landlocked autonomous country located at southern Himalayan belt of Asia. With an area of 147,181 square kilometers (56,827 sq mi) its population is approximately 30 million¹. Politically its Federal Democratic Republic nation divided into seven provinces and 75 districts which are further divided into smaller units, called metropolis, sub metropolis, municipal and village development committees (VDCs). Currently there are 744 local bodies of which 4 metropolises, 13 sub-metropolises, 246 municipal councils and 481 village council². Topographically Nepal's, divided into three distinct ecological zones: mountain, hill, and Terai (or plains).

Nepal is a multiethnic, multilingual and multicultural country with more than 125 ethnic/ caste groups and where people speak more than 123 languages³. Mostly each ethnic group has their own unique costumes with their own dialects, religious practices that live under different diverse geographic and environmental orientations.

Nepal is among the world's least-developed countries⁴. It has endured extreme political instability in recent years whether due to transition from absolute monarchy (1768-2008) to democracy (2008 -) or decade of mistrust and conflicts between parties. Insecurity series of Bomb attack (2007, 2008) in Terai, Terai Andolana (2008), rebel between prime minister and King (2009) their threaten and resignation from government time and again, impasses over constitution (2008-2012) and dissolve of Constituent Assembly (CA) (2012) without constitution, Terai infringement (2015) have resulted political unsteadiness and which have resulted Nepal to struggle socially and economically.

Similarly, catastrophic earthquake of 7.6 magnitude on April 2015 chase by four aftershock greater than magnitude of 6.0 to 6.8 (including approx 480 small aftershock >4.0)⁵ resulted over 8790 casualties and 23,000 injuries⁶. Almost one third of the population equivalent to eight million people from 31 districts was badly or partially impacted. 14 districts were declared as hard-hit areas. It was reported that value worth NPR 706 billion (US\$ 7 billion) damages and losses were caused by the earthquakes⁷. Residential, water resources & hydropower, agricultural land & irrigation, transportation and trekking route, education & government building, heritage and sports sites were part of destruction.

¹ Government of Nepal, National population and housing census 2011 (National Report)

² Kantipur Daily. "744 new local units come into effect" (2017). Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2t5nxmi>

³ Prakash Upadhyay. Ethnicity, Stereotypes and Ethnic Movements In Nepal 2013

⁴ World Bank. Data for Least developed countries: UN classification, Nepal Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2r4Fzo0>

⁵ National Seismological Centre. News & Notices Retrieved form <http://bit.ly/1GeRW6k>

⁶ Government of Nepal, Nepal Earthquake 2015 Post Disaster Needs Assessment Executive summary

⁷ Government of Nepal. Nepal Earthquake 2015 Post Disaster Needs Assessment Executive summary

Furthermore, 2015 Nepal blockade imposed by India severely affected Nepali people and its economy. Fuel crisis pushed almost a million people into poverty⁸. Serious shortage of essential supplies threatens millions of children due to a severe shortage of fuel, food, medicines and vaccines⁹. Economic blockade resulted serious disruption of the transport commodities such as petroleum products, cooking gas, construction and industrial raw materials, and other essentials. Nepali people also had to face rampant power cut of electricity up to 12 hours. Industrial and tourism industry were sharply fallen by Indian blockade.

The decade-long Maoist insurgency from 1996 to 2006, an incapable myopic politician without any vision, and the political misapprehension between political parties, has effect the overall social, economical and overall development of the country and its people. After missed a series of deadlines to draft constitution politician finally issued most waited constitution on 2015, however they fail to address demands of Madhesi and indigenous population. Some of the fundamental rights highlights of Nepal constitution 2015 are as follows¹⁰.

Part 3 (Section 24) **Right relating to health:** (1) every citizen shall have the right to free basic health services from the State and no one shall be deprived of emergency health services.

Part 3 (Section 36) **Right relating to food:** (1) every citizen shall have the right relating to food. (2) Every citizen shall have the right to be safe from the state of being in danger of life from the scarcity of food. (3) Every citizen shall have the right to food sovereignty in accordance with law

Part 3 (Section 37) **Right to housing:** (1) Every citizen shall have the right to an appropriate housing

Part 3 (Section 39) **Rights of the child:** (2) every child shall have the right to education, health, maintenance, proper care, sports, entertainment and overall personality development from the families and the State.

Part 3 (Section 41) **Rights of senior citizens:** The senior citizens shall have the right to special protection and social security from the State.

Part 3 (Section 42) **Right to social justice :** (1) The socially backward women, Dalit, indigenous people,right to participate in the State bodies on the basis of inclusive principle . (2) The indigent citizens and citizens of the communities on the verge of extinction shall have the right to get special opportunities and benefits in education, health, housing, employment, food and social security for their protection, upliftment, empowerment and

⁸ The Himalayans Time. (2015) "Nepal's fuel crisis will push almost a million people into poverty". Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2souG4p>

⁹ UNICEF (2015) "Nepal: Serious shortage of essential supplies threatens millions of children this winter - UNICEF" Retrieved from <http://uni.cf/2rLyGLf>

¹⁰ Government of Nepal. (2015). Nepal constitution

development. (3) The citizens with disabilities shall have the right to live with dignity and honor, with the identity of their diversity, and have equal access to public services and facilities.

Part 3 (Section 43) **Right to social security:** The indigent citizens, incapacitated and helpless citizens, helpless single women, citizens with disabilities, children, citizens who cannot take care themselves and citizens belonging to the tribes on the verge of extinction shall have the right to social security, in accordance with law.

Socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as a measure of one's combined economic and social status and tends to be positively associated with better health, this entry focuses on the three common measures of socioeconomic status; education, income, and occupation¹¹. Various studies indicate that SES is a key factor that influences quality of life of people. Education, family resources, physical health, income, environment are the factors that determine socioeconomic status. Low SES and its correlates, such as lower education, poverty, and poor health, ultimately affect (individual) or our society as a whole¹².

People with long-term unemployed problem and who've been excluded from school have the true low-SES¹³. Lower-SES persons live and work in more stressful environments that result in greater stress impacting physical and mental health¹⁴. Persistent socioeconomic disadvantage has a negative impact on the life outcomes¹⁵. Access to use of and quality of health care vary by socioeconomic status¹⁶. High SES means elevated individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, good education¹⁷, and permanent occupation, sound health and other.

In general mostly Nepalese people are involved in traditional occupation of agriculture. Most of the people who are living outside of town have their own family farm land where they grow both main crops and different cash crops seasonally. About 76% of total population in Nepal still belongs to traditional agriculture system as their main source of economy and rest of do other jobs as cottage industries, general manufactures, goods trading, government officials, hospitality tourism and others. All together still about 33% of total populations are dependent in agriculture. Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world, with about one-quarter of its population living below the poverty line. Nepal is heavily dependent on remittances, which

¹¹ Elizabeth H. Baker. (2014). The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Health, Illness, Behavior, and Society

¹² Education & Socioeconomic status. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2r4OXYO>

¹³ The weekend Australian. (2011). Low-SES students wrongly classified, but who cares?. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2rWeEM9>

¹⁴ E. Brunner.(1977). "Stress and the Biology of Inequality," *British Medical Journal* (17 May 1997): 1472–1476.

¹⁵ HB Ferguson, S Bovaird, MPH & MP Mueller. (2007). The impact of poverty on educational outcomes for children

¹⁶ HealthAffairs. (2002). Socioeconomic Disparities In Health: Pathways And Policies Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2sNB4Q7>

¹⁷ Education & Socioeconomic status. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2r4OXYO>

amount is as much as 22-25% of GDP¹⁸.

Every year natural disasters of droughts, fires, heavy rainfall, landslides are affecting the large number of rural households in Nepal. Rural area consists of majority of poor population and such calamities severely damage their crops, buildings, livestock and machineries.

Unavailable of quality education & health, traditional agriculture, irrigation and employment problem have affect the people life standard directly or indirectly in correspond resulting poor SES .

OBJECTIVE

The major objective of this study is to reflect the current socio-economic scenario of the people of Sindupalchowk district after the earthquake 2015 through a scientific methodology, on the foundation of which people center development or living standard activities could be carried out. It has the following specific studies.

- Social aspects include population distribution by sex, family size, literacy rate and rate of government and private school going children,
- Power resources include accessibility to governmental officers,
- Economic aspects include yearly income, active income generation ages land ownership, livestock and types of occupation,
- Health aspects includes status and nature of disabilities, recipient of ID card or not,
- Natural resources aspects include availability of water and use of community forest,
- Earthquake effect,
- Social security,
- Reconstruction after earthquake,
- Citizen's participation in decision making and implementation at local level.

METHODOLOGY

Method is the way of approach and procedures adopted in acquiring data where as survey research is a method of collecting and analyzing data, obtained from large number of cases representing specific population. For present study baseline survey methods was used.

The present study is a social-economic study of earthquake affected households of 2 Ward's of Sindupalchowk district i.e Ichok and Simle. The Ward's sample size was further distributed into villages (Ichok 6 and Simle of Padambas 9) by using purposive sample technique because the sample location was selected based on earthquake affected settlements. In each sample ward, households were selected using systematic random sampling method. Respondents were

¹⁸ ILO. (2014). An Overview Paper on Overseas Employment in Nepal

selected using the KISH grid method for interviewed. The Nepali text questionnaire was used for the survey. A structured close-ended questionnaire (Appendix 1) was designed to fulfill the aforementioned objectives. Focused group discussion and participatory rural appraisal techniques were the two important tools used in the field to collect community level data like village profile, social and resource mapping.

The data collected was processed and analyzed using the computer programme MS Excel.

VILLAGE PROFILE

Ichok and Kadambas (Simle) is part of Chautara Sangachowk Gadi Municipality and located at Sindupalchowk itself. It's in circles with border east to Sunkosi and Balefi sub metropolis, west to Indrawati sub metropolis, south to Jugal sub metropolis and Kavrepalanchowk. Chautara Sangachowk Gadi Municipality has an area of 165.25 sq.km with total population of 46,501¹⁹ and has 14 local units. Ichok (1-9 wards) and Kadambas, Simle (1-9 wards) previously is now 8 and 9 ward respectively.

FIGURE 1: HOUSEHOLDS TABLE OF ICHOK AND KADAMBAS²⁰

WARD	HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE/HOUSING UNIT							
	Total	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Others			
Ichok	1270	1249	20	1	0			
Kadambas	834	811	18	4	1			
HOUSEHOLDS BY FOUNDATION OF HOUSE/HOUSING UNIT								
	Mud bonded bricks/stone	Cement bonded bricks/stone	RCC WITH PILLAR	Wooden pillar	Others	Not Stated		
Ichok	1256	6	0	2	0	6		
Kadambas	795	26	7	1	0	5		
HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER								
	Tap/piped water	Tubewell / handpump	Covered well/kuwa	Uncovered well/kuwa	Spout water	River /stream	Others	
Ichok	870	0	0	12	341	38	7	
Kadambas	827	0	1	0	1	0	5	
HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USUALLY USED FOR COOKING								
	Wood / firewood	Kerosene	LP gas	Santhi/ guitha	Bio gas	Electricity	Others	Not stated

¹⁹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal (2015)

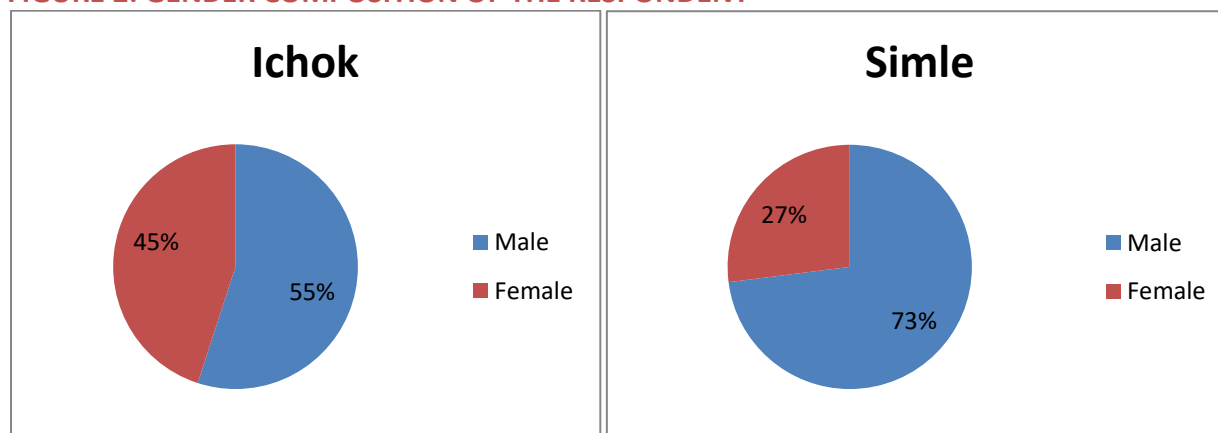
²⁰ Nepal Government. (2011). National Population and Housing Census 2011. Volume 06

				(cow dung)				
Ichok	1224	7	13	0	17	0	0	9
Kadambas	804	1	22	0	0	0	0	6
HOUSEHOLDS BY USUAL SOURCE OF LIGHTING								
	Electricity	Kerosene	Bio gas	Solar	Others	Not stated		
Ichok	829	117	0	63	252	9		
Kadambas	814	14	0	0	0	6		
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET								
	Household without toilet facility		Flush toilet	Ordinary toilet		Total facility not stated		
Ichok	400		207	654		9		
Kadambas	224		334	270		6		
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES								
	Without any facility			At least one facility				
Ichok	260			955				
Kadambas	124			674				

DATA PRESENTATION

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

FIGURE 2: GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONDENT

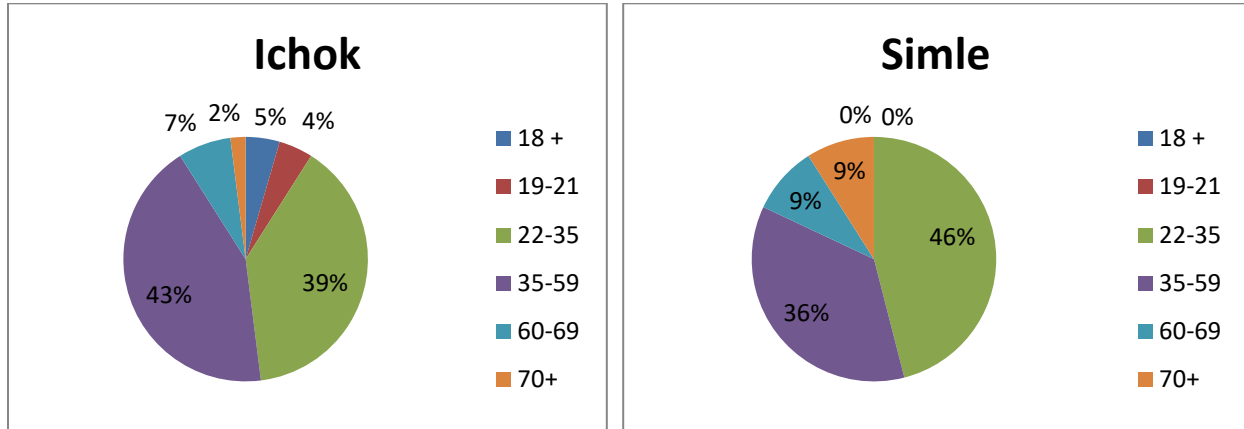


**Data in percentage*

The respondents were only male and female (none of them were the third gender) in both wards. Highest numbers of respondents were male 55%, 73% and the rest were female 45%, 27% in

Ichok and Simle respectively. Among the respondents of Ichok 91% were married and remaining 9% were unmarried. Similarly, 100% respondents were married in Simle.

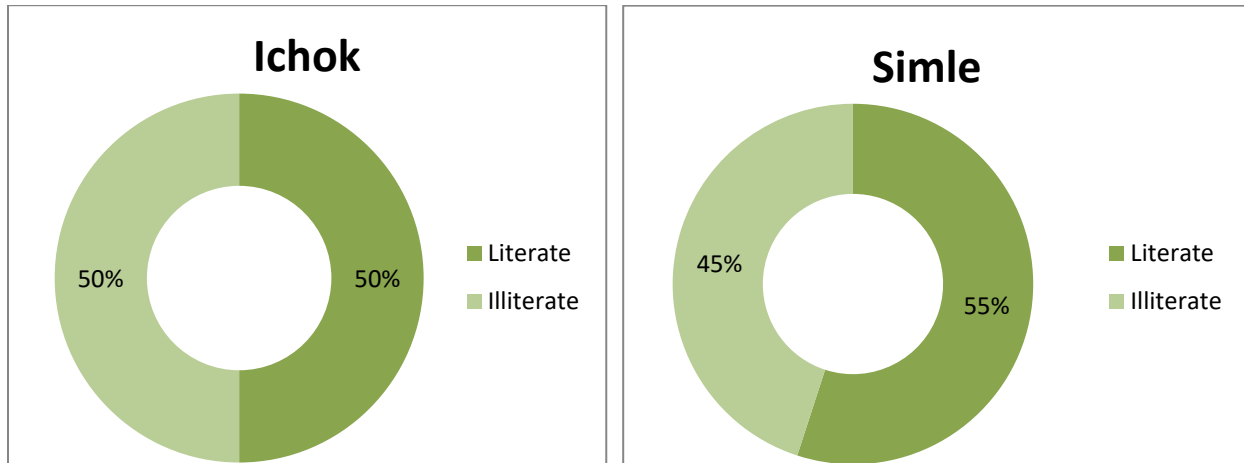
FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT ACCORDING TO AGE



**Data in percentage*

According to figure 3, in Ichok 6% of respondent were below 18 years where as 5%, 39%, 43%, 7%, 2% were between age group of 19-21, 22-35, 35-59, 60-69 years respectively. Likewise, in Simle village 46%, 36%, 9%, 9% were between age group of 22-35, 35-59 and 60-69 years respectively.

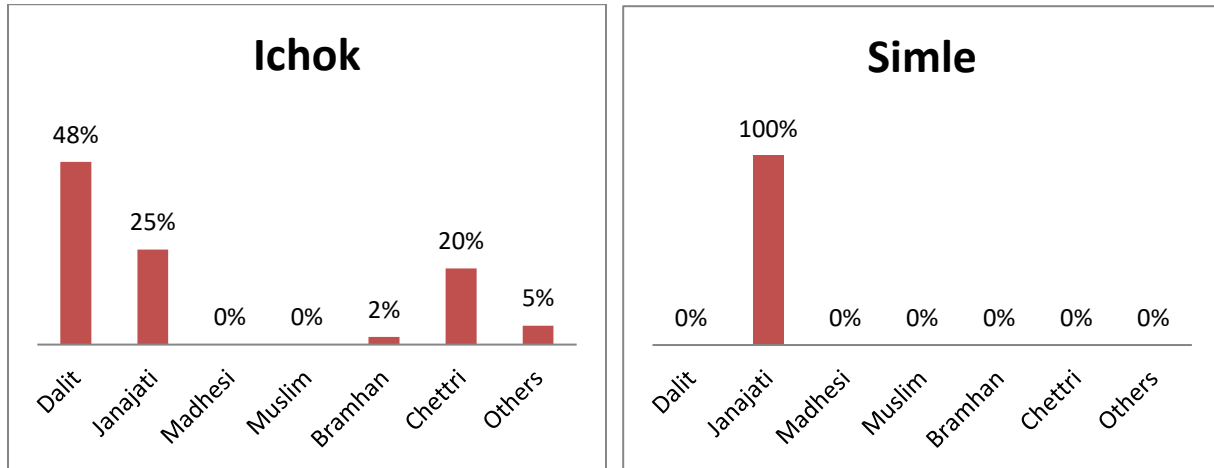
FIGURE 4: EDUCATION DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT



**Data in percentage*

In Ichok 50% were literate and illiterate respectively. 18% of them were self-educated, 27% of them had study in between of 1 to 5 class, 9%, 23%, 14%, 9% had schooling between 6-8, 9 -10, IA, bachelor respectively. In Simle 55% were literate whereas 45% illiterate. 33% of them had schooling between of 1 to 5 class, 17%, 17%, 33%, had school education of in between 6-8, 9 -10, IA, bachelor respectively. Bachelor degree is the highest level of education in both districts.

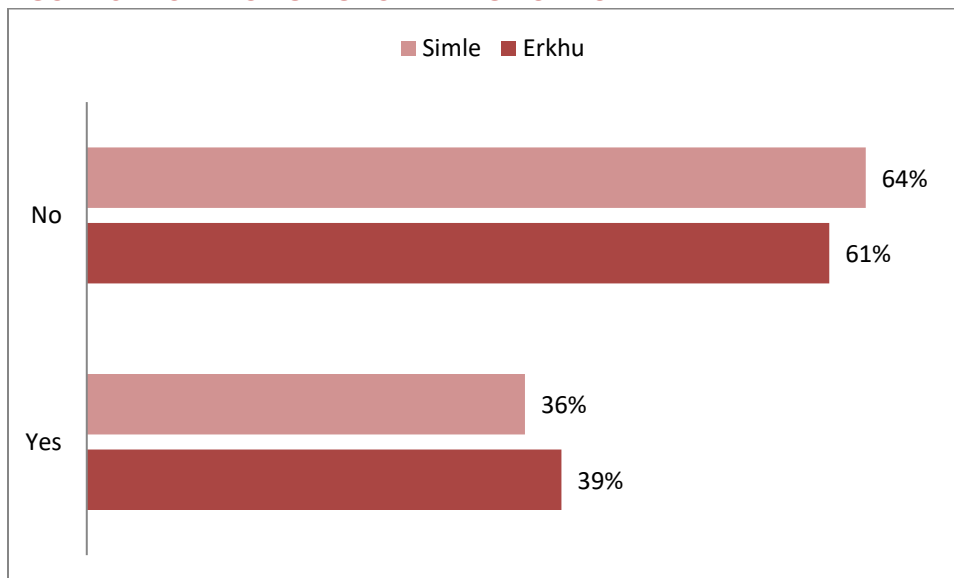
FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENT CASTE DISTRIBUTION



**Data in percentage*

According to figure 5, Ichok village is the metaphor of a garden with much of caste diversity. Dalit caste account of 48% (highest as compared to other), 25 % of a tribe (Janajati), 2% of Chettri and 5% of them belonged to others caste. In Simle all of the villages (100%) were Janajati especially Shrestha.

FIGURE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF SKILL PROFICIENCY



**Data in percentage*

39% of Ichok respondent reported that they have skills of Agriculture (26%), Animal Husbandry (5%), Furniture (11%), Driving (5%) and others skills (53%) like sickle making, cloths/Dhaka/Siga tailoring, Nepali carpet, financial and administration skills. 61% of Simle reported that don't have any kinds of skills. They reported that if they got chance they would like to learn skills alike

Agriculture (27%), Animal Husbandry (19%), Furniture (3%), Driving (16%) and others (13%), while 22% of them don't want to learn any skills.

Similarly, 36% of Simle respondents reported that they have skills of Agriculture (33%), Animal Husbandry (33%), Driving (17%) and other skills (17%) i.e. Mason. 64% of respondents who don't have any skill would like to acquire the skill of Agriculture (45%), Animal Husbandry (11%), others (33%) especially tailoring, while 11% were unsure of what skill they want to learn.

POWER MAPPING

9% of Ichok respondents reported that they have someone close to their family either in ward, municipality, district office, and ministry who can influence them to reach a specific governmental related goal. While there are no persons of Simle either in ward, municipality, district office and ministry who can intervene in their government related work.

RESPONDENT FAMILY FIGURES

FIGURE 7: TYPES OF FAMILY STRUCTURE

Types	Ichok	Simle
Single Parent Family	67	91
Nuclear Family	33	9

**Data in percentage*

FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age	Ichok	Simle
0 - 5 year	28	5
5 -12 year	30	5
12 -18 year	35	12
19 - 24 year	40	3
24 - 40 year	41	17
40 - 59 year	34	3
60+	7	5

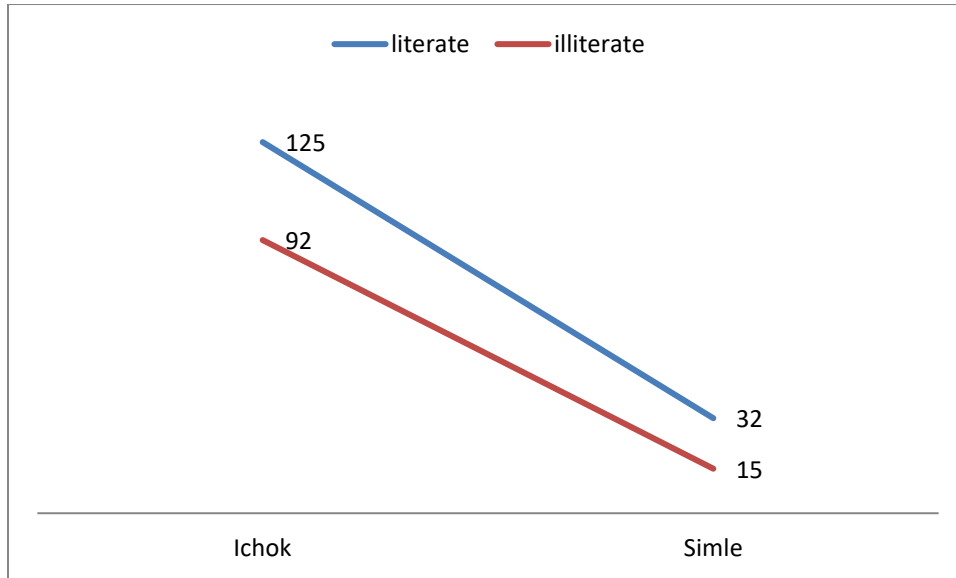
**Data in figure*

According to figure 8, 67% of Ichok and 91% of Simle belong to single parent's family while remaining 33% of Ichok and 9% of Simle are the nuclear family. Distribution of female population is 53% and male is 48% in Ichok and 26% (i.e. 26) female and 45% male (i.e. 21) in Simle. Likewise

28 no's are between 0-5 years and 30, 35,40,41,34,7 are under the age group of 5-12, 12-28, 10-24, 24-40, 40-49, 60+ years in Ichok (Figure 8). In Simle 5 no's of population are between 0-5 years and 5,12,3,17,3,5 are under the age group of 5-12, 12-28, 10-24, 24-40, 40-49, 60+ years in Ichok (Figure 8).

EDUCATION STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS

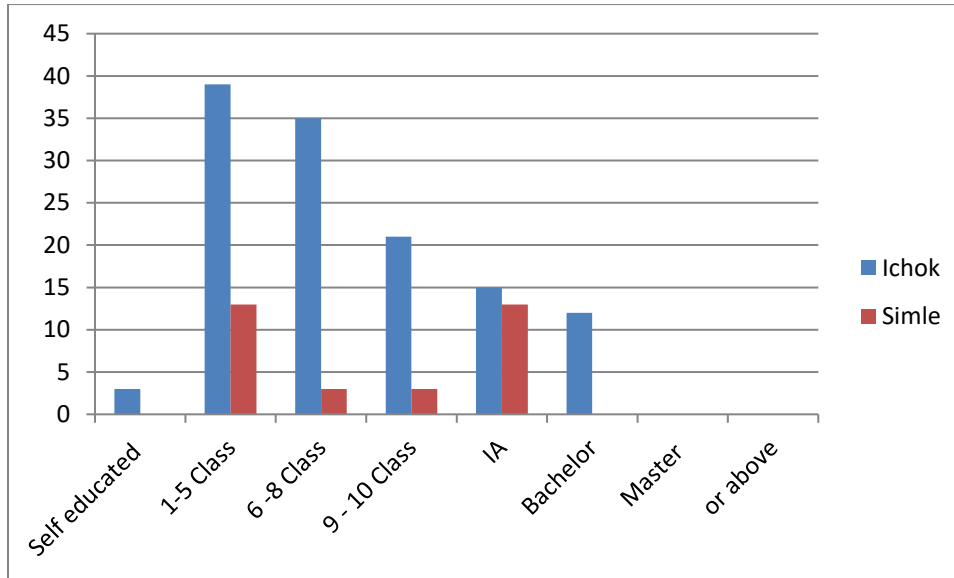
FIGURE 9: ALLOTMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION



* Data in figure

Among the respondent family members 125 are literate and 92 are illiterate, while 32 are literate and 15 are illiterate in Ichok and Simle respectively

FIGURE 10: EDUCATION STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS

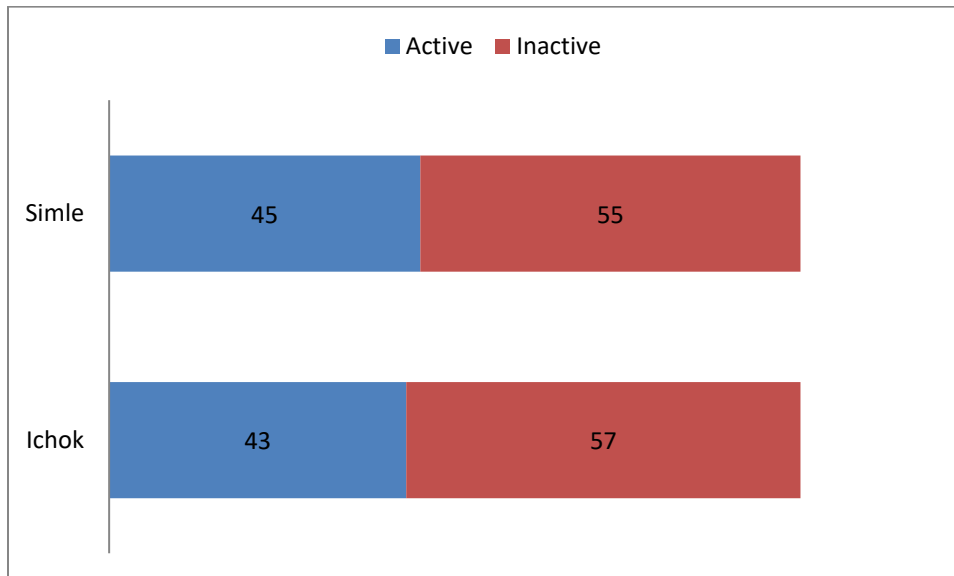


**Data in figure*

In Ichok 3 people had self acquired education status; whereas 39, 35, 21, 15, and 12 no's of family members highest education status is between 1-5 class, 6-8 class, 9-10 class, IA and bachelor respectively. Likewise in Simle 13, 3, 3, 13 no's of family members highest education status is between 1-5 class, 6-8 class, 9-10 class, IA and bachelor respectively.

STATUS OF RESPONDENT FAMILY

FIGURE 11: INCOME GENERATION ACTIVE POPULATION



**Data in percentage*

45 % of total populations of Simle are actively participating in income generation activity while rests of them (55%) are inactive. Among survey respondent of Ichok, 43 % of family members are participating actively in income generation activity where 57% of family members are inactive. 24-40 & 40-49 age groups are actively income generation age for Ichok, agriculture and animal husbandry is the source of income. Whereas 19-24 age groups are active income generation population for Simle whose main source of income is agriculture.

FIGURE 12: NUMBERS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Particular	Ichok	Simle
Chicken	516	8
Cow/Buffalo	65	8
Goat	87	56
Others	9	0

**Data in figure*

There are 8 & 516 no's of chicken, 8 & 65 no's of cow/buffalo, 56 & 87 no's of goat respectively in Simle & Ichok. Though, people in Ichok also farm rabbit and pig (9 no's in total).

FIGURE 13: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	Ichok	Simle
Oversee	8	0
Within Nepal	16	3

**Data in figure*

Out of 44 households (Ichok), 8 no's of people are working oversee in third country i.e Qatar, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia where as only 16 no's of people are employed within a country. 3 Simle people are working in Kathmandu district.

FIGURE 14: VILLAGES' TOTAL MONTHLY EARNING

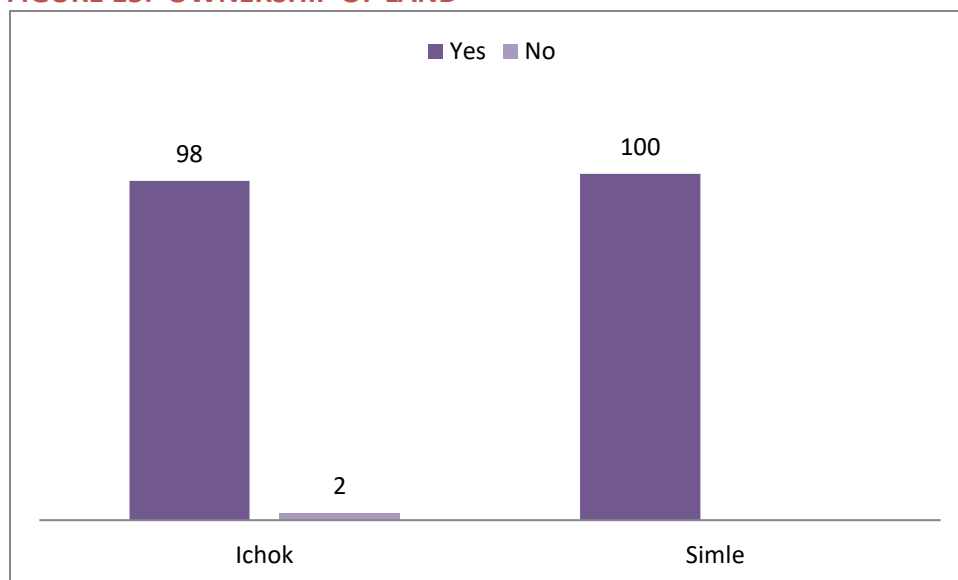
Monthly Income	Ichok	Simle
< 3500	10	1
3500-5000	6	4
5000-10000	8	4

10000-15000	9	2
15000-20000	4	1
20000-25000	3	0
25000-30000	2	0
30000 >	0	0

**Data in figure*

In Ichok village 10 no's of families monthly income is less than Rs. 3500. 6, 8, 9, 4, 3, 2 family earn monthly income in between 3500-5000, 5000-10000, 10000-15000, 15000-20000, 20000-25000, 25000-30000, 30000 + respectively. In another hand Simle village, one family earn less than Rs. 3500, similarly 4, 4, 2, 1, family earn monthly income in between 3500-5000, 5000-10000, 10000-15000, 15000-20000, respectively.

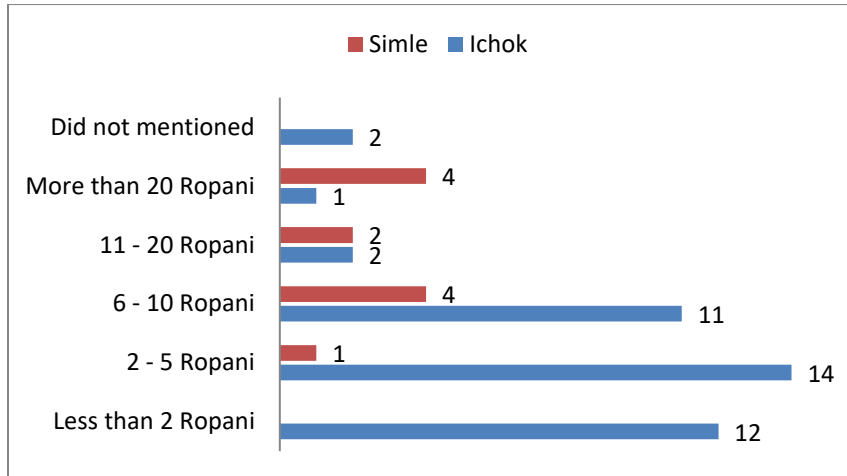
FIGURE 15: OWNERSHIP OF LAND



**Data in percentage*

98 % of Ichok and 100 % of Simle people hold their own land. 2% families don't have his/her own land.

FIGURE 16: ROPANI OF LAND VILLAGERS OWN OWNERSHIP

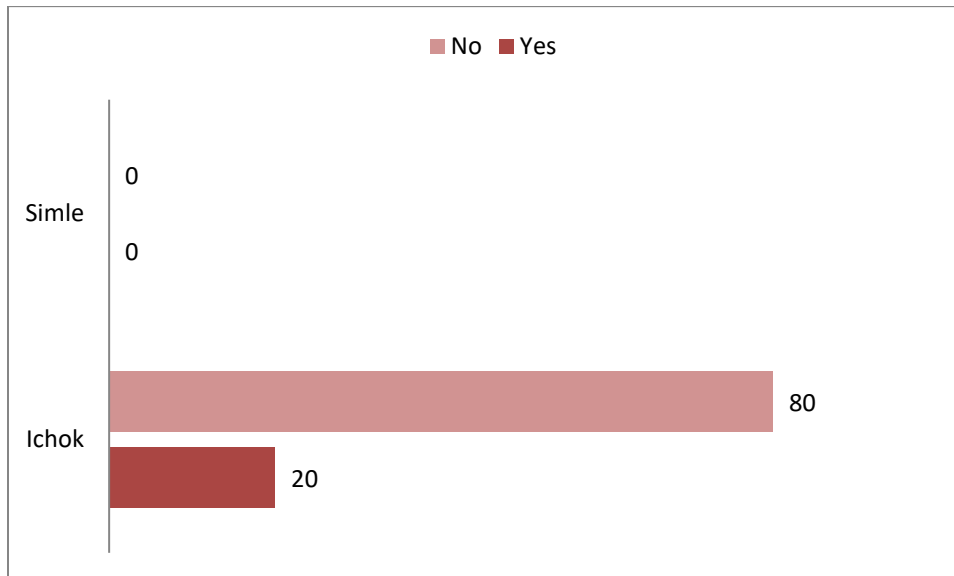


**Data in percentage*

12, 14, 11, 2, 1 Ichok families own less than 2 Ropani, 2-5, 6-10, 11-20, 20+ Ropani land respectively. 2 of families didn't mention the area of land they own. They also had lease the land from Tamang, Lama and Sherpa of Langtang region for very long time. 1, 4, 2, 4 Simle families own 2-5, 6-10, 11-20, 20+ Ropani respectively.

FAMILY HEALTH STATUS

FIGURE 17: SITUATION OF PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

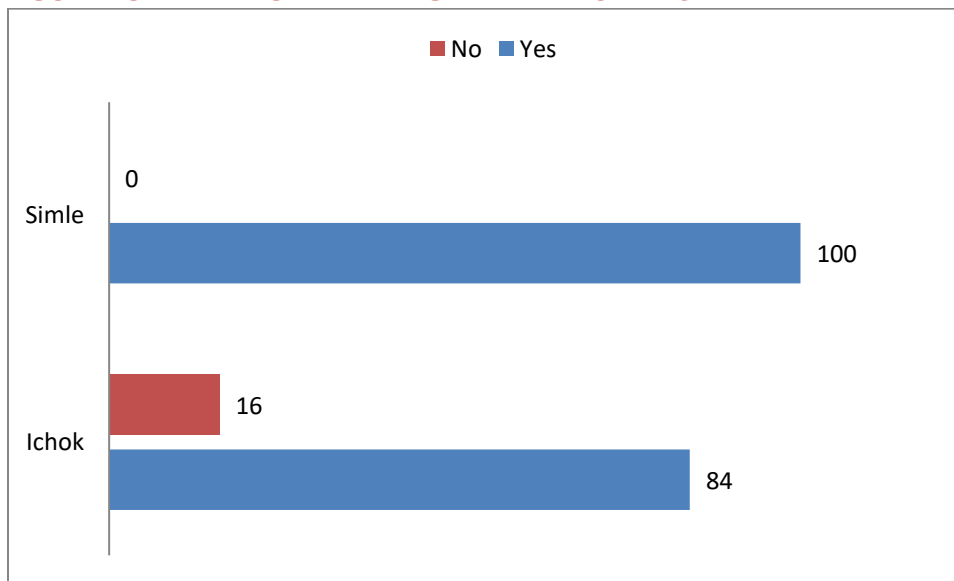


**Data in percentage*

20% (i.e 9) people out of 44 households were physically disabled in Ichok. 2 of them were profound disable, 4 of them were severe disable, 1 of them were moderate disable and 2 of them are mild disable. 4 out of 9 physically disable people have received red (2) and blue (2) color physically disabled ID card.

RESOCURES

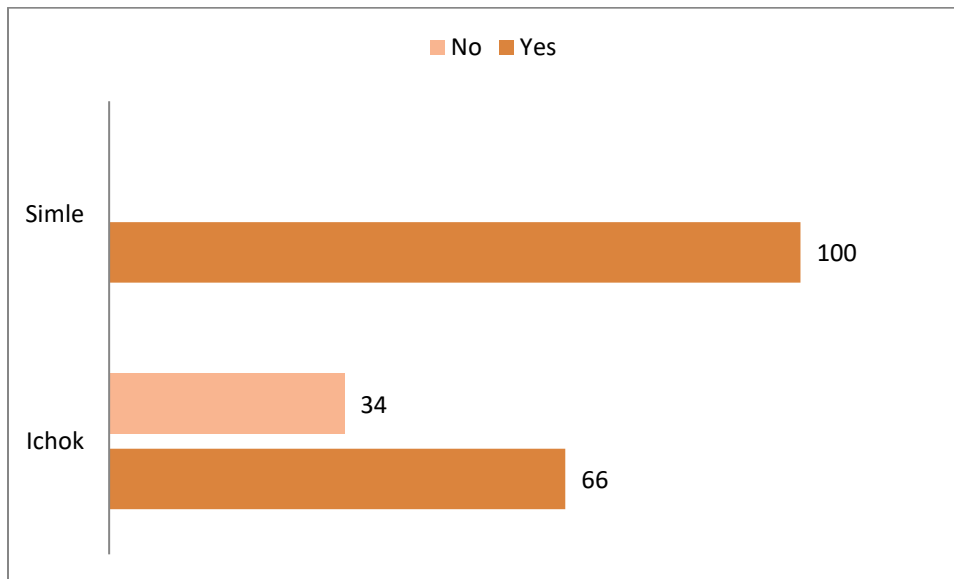
FIGURE 18: ABILITY OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES



**Data in percentage*

84% families of Ichok are access to drinking water facilities and rest (16%) are not easily access to drinking water. 76% (out of 84%) reported that water facilities are available every day at their home through water-tap, 16% reported water is available sometimes, 8 % use water from sources. In another hand 100 % families of Simle are accesses to drinking water out of the 73% reported that water facilities are available everyday 16% use water from sources. 9% reported others.

FIGURE 19: UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY FOREST



**Data in percentage*

100 % Simle families have access to community forest either it be for timbers (69%), woods (31%), out of 11 families 20 have paid fee for the use of community forest where as remaining 80% have never paid or isn't paying any charge for its use. On the other hand only 64% families of Ichok have access to community forest for purpose of (49%), woods (51%). 57% families haven't paid any kind of bill for use of community forest.

EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKE

FIGURE 20: CONSEQUENCES OF EARTHQUAKE

Consequence	Ichok	Simle
House completely damage	42	11
House partial damage	2	0

Death of Animal	1381	17
Death of family member	4	6
Disability of family member	1	0
Lost or turn of governmental paper	6	0

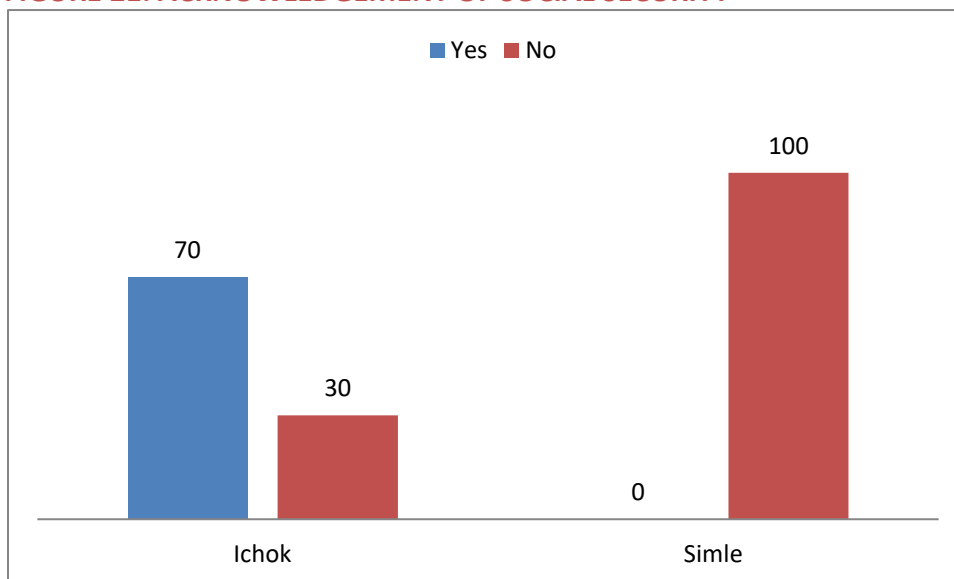
*Data in figure

42 house located at Ichok was completely destroyed by earthquake 2015, 1381 no's of animals like cow/buffalo/goat/chicken and others were dead. 4 no's of people from different family was killed by earthquake whereas one was victims of physical disabilities. 6 families reported that they had lost or tore the important government related paper at the time of an earthquake. By this date, only 9 % have the permanent residential house where 91% are still living in a temporary house. When asked the reason for not living in a stable house, 91% reported due to lack of financial resources, whereas 3 reported due to inability of land and 6 % report other different reasons include lack of labor force. Only 82% families are aware of the allowances or earthquake relief provided by the government.

Similarly 100% houses were destroyed by at Simle, 6 people were killed by earthquake 17 animal were dead. 98% story that due to lack of financial resources they are unable to build home whereas 2% families are waiting for government support. 100% families are well aware of the earthquake assistance provided by a government.

SOCIAL SECURITY

FIGURE 21: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY



**Data in percentage*

100% of Simile village are unaware or unacknowledged about social security, they also haven't received social security services distributed by local level by ease and on time. Only one family has received old age and window allowance each where as 2 families have received agriculture assistance program. On the other hand 70% people of Ichok are aware of social security only 17 % have received social security services distributed by local level by ease and on time. 4 families have received disability allowance, 3 have received old age allowance, 11 have received nutrition and child protection allowances. Only 2 families have received animal husbandry assistance.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER EARTHQUAKE

Many NGO/INGO have visited Ichok & Simle village after an earthquake for various purpose. Relief program especially food assistance was carried out in both village. 2 families form Ichok and 1 from Simle reported that they have received agriculture and animal husbandry assistance only. None of the family from both villages has received land and financial relief. NGO/INGO have only participated in reconstruction in Ichok village like of temporary house, school, hospital, drinking water construction and medical health checks up camp, water. However, they didn't participate with villages for construction of animal resident.

ACESS TO LOCAL LEVEL FOR STRETEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

FIGURE 22: AWARENESS OF PROGRAM SKETCH BY LOCAL LEVEL

Status	Ichok	Simle
Aware	20	5
Unaware	24	6

** Data in figure*

Only 20 Ichok families are aware of annual plan and program that ward implement in their village, rests of them (i.e 24) are absolutely unaware of an annual program sketch by ward. Out of those 20 only 12 families participate in the annual strategic meeting held by ward, out of remaining 8 families reported that they don't have interest in such meeting (3), their the voice is not heard (3), and other reason (22).

At other end, only 5 families of simile are aware of ward annual plan and program only 2 families have participated in annual meeting. The reported that main reason for not participating in such meeting was because of their idea or voice isn't paid attention to.

FIGURE 23: AWARENESS OF WARD CITIZEN FORUM

	Ichok	Simle
Yes	17	5
No	27	3
other	0	3

* Data in figure

17 the family of Ichok reported that their ward has ward citizen forum. While rest of them reported they don't have. Similarly, 5 families believed that there is ward citizen forum 3 reported they don't have whereas 3 reported they don't know if Ward citizen forum exist.

MAJOR FINDING

- Commercial skill is one of the key attributes as being essential to employability, but 61 and 64 percent respondent of Ichok & Simle resp. doesn't possess any sort of commercial skills. If they get opportunity to learn or train any skill despite of their age they would learn skill related to Agriculture (26%, 45%), Animal Husbandry (5%, 11%), Furnishings (11%), driving (5%, 17%) and others skills (53%, 17%) like tailoring.
- 24 – 40 years (40%) and 19 – 24 years (62%) are active population of Ichok & Simle resp. who are economically active and are involved in income generating activity.
- Arable agriculture is the main source of income for both villagers (42%, 67%) which include cultivation of vegetable and crops; most of them practice subsistence agriculture.
- 20 and 10% Ichok & Simle resp. main source of income is animal husbandry and is attracted in goat farming (12%, 56%) to produce goat meat; however 83 and 10 percent people of Ichok & Simle resp. are practicing poultry farming especially chicken.
- Kuwait, Qatar, and Malaysia is a popular destination for young people in Ichok, 8 numbers of people have traveled to third world countries for employment opportunities. None of the people from both villages are in first or second world countries for either employment or study intention.
- 22 percent respondent of Ichok monthly income is less than Rs 3500 whose daily income is even less than Rs 116.66 which mean 22 percent people are living under the poverty line. Whereas 34 percent of Simle population monthly income is Rs 5,000 - 10,000 and 1 family is living under the poverty line.
- 98 and 100 % respondent of Ichok & Simle resp. have their own terrain. 27 percent of Ichok respondent have less than 2 ropani of terrain. 31 percent have terrain between 2 – 5 Ropani. 9 percent of Simle populations have land between 2 – 5 Ropani.
- IchokVillagers also work in the rented land earn by Sherpa, Gurung of Langtang area for many years and pay bounty every year.

- Both villagers believe that vegetable farming and animal husbandry are major possibilities of income in their villages. Simle villages also see prospective of tailoring.
- There are 9 numbers of people living with some sort of disabilities in Ichok Village out of which 2 are profound disable, 4 are severe disable, 1 is moderate disable and 2 are mild disable. 5 of them haven't received disabilities ID card 4 of remaining people have received Red and Blue color ID card.
- Despite 84 and 100% villagers are accessed to drinking water facilities; whereas 8 and 9 % of Ichok & Simle resp. have to travel to water sources and Kuwa. 16 % of Ichok respondent have difficult to access drinking water facilities who (57%) has to traveled long distance for access drinking water.
- There's differentiate between people in access to community forest in Ichok, 34 percent respondent are not access to community forest. 66 % of them are access to community forest either for timber (49%), woods (51%).
- 100 percent people of Simle are access to community forest either for timber (69%), woods (31%).
- There is reprehensible administration within community forest regarding the opening of jungle and reimbursement of use.
- 98 and 100 percent home are destroyed by earthquake out of which 91 and 100 percent respondent don't have the permanent home still after 2 years of an earthquake in Ichok & Simle resp.
- 6 families of Ichok lost important governmental document during the earthquake and destruction of house at a time.
- 4 and 6 people were dead by earthquake tremor and 1 and 6 people were dead in Ichok & Simle resp.
- Financial was major problem for 91 and 98 % of Ichok & Simle resp. to build the permanent home after the earthquake.
- 18 % of Ichok respondent haven't heard or aware of governmental aid and assistance.
- 13 and 100 % respondent of Ichok & Simle resp. have no idea of social security, 39 and 100% respondent of Ichok & Simle resp. have not received kind or aid of social security provided by local level.
- 61 % who have received social security allowances in Ichok are in form of nutrition, child protection, old age, disabilities allowance. Distributions of allowances are not systematic and equally disseminated.
- Only two families from both districts have revived agricultural outbreak aid.
- Restoration after the earthquake haven't been executing in Simle villages by any sort of national, international or governmental institution.
- 56 and 55% respondent from of Ichok & Simle resp. aren't acknowledging of the annual plan and program implement by ward. 40 and 60 % of Ichok & Simle resp. don't participate in strategies meeting.
- 61 and 27 % of Ichok & Simle resp. don't know if there is ward citizen forum in their villages, and 27% of Simle doesn't know what Ward Citizen Forum is about?

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Sindupalchowk is 1 out of the 13 district of Province No. 3; with an area of 981 sqm. Sindupalchowk lies in a Bagmati zone and is border district to China. Ichok and Simle are two villages of Sindupalchowk located at hills surrounded by farmland, forests and river Indrawati and Sunkoshi and Bhotekoshi. The land is not very fertile, and the yield is very low. However, people are entirely depended on traditional agriculture and animal husbandry for survival. Ichok and Simle both have road connectivity to and from Kathmandu. Melamchi and Balefi are nearby towns of Ichok and Simle respectively.

There are imbalance and fragile (in most) situation of per capital income, fulfillment of basics need, human development index and increase in quality of life in both villages. 16 & 7 families in Ichok and Simle are living under the poverty line. Their daily income is less than NRS. 115.06 (> 3000 monthly) & NRS. 164.38 (> 5000 monthly) respectively. 1 family is living in absolute poverty. They have difficulty in managing sources for foodie and non-foodie consumption. Living life in poverty line means unable to fulfill a primary demand for surviving. Earthquakes have result people to deprive of shelter and water. 98 % in Ichok and 100% Simle are having no home to live. Thus focused should be made to increasing PCI of villages which in turn would result fulfillment of basic need and other.

The government has failed to meet the essential needs of expanding a population of Ichok and Simle as 2 out of 3 people are without the commercial skills in both villages.

Public participation radically helps people to improve a quality of life. It can contribute to creating more active citizens; manage complex problems in public service design and delivery. For the 21st century has to be an essential ingredient in public policy decision-making and delivery. But only 20 and 5 people from Ichok and Simle resp. are aware of people participation in nation development.

Strong economic growth advances human development which in turn promotes the economic growth of the nation. Growth can generate virtuous circles of prosperity and opportunity. Thus it's necessary to generate employment opportunities. Engendering employment opportunities means incentives for villages; it helps them to invest in entrepreneurs, education, health, and others. A successful strategy of economic growth must have at its core measures to promote entrepreneurs. Both villages possess high possibility in agricultural whether it's for farming or

husbandry, so the keys attribute for the people to improve the quality of life is by being the entrepreneur because Sindupalchowk alone has 29.0% agricultural able land.

Regardless of government aimed to distributed country resources, materials and participate its people in development toil equally; people haven't yet to taste right to equality. A citizen should entertain with a right to equality without any difficulties and delay. Thus people should be awake to demand right to resources and participate and pressurize government of its local bodies to make sure people enjoy right to resources and participate.

Though strong in the document, Nepal government is yet to distributed social security program like free education for marginalized scholars, redemption allowances, sexual reproductive insurance, poultry/swain flu/bird flu relief, foreign employment insurance, food travel assistance, child nutrition allowance and other.

It's important that government, local bodies, and the nongovernmental organization has to work out on different dimensional of sustainable development in the Ichok & Simle. Within economical dimensional focus should be made to alleviate poverty by orienting in economic growth by the equally distribution of national income, green accounting, and sustainable agricultural development. Similarly, for social dimensional, it's essential to empower people socially and introduce gender equity and equality in availability of social services. The local institution must be sure to include reasonable use of natural resources through proper management and protection of them in economic dimensional. Within human dimensional focus should be made on increasing people capacity, confident, rights, choice and providing gainful employment opportunities.

Poor and marginalized people should be empowered and ensure better life including both for present and coming generation. Focus should be made for empowerment, human security, perception of individual well being and happiness, civic and community well being, education and health in both villages.

APPENDIX

(A) QUESTIONNAIRES

फारम नं. १

भुकम्प पछिको पुनर्निमाण सम्बन्धी आधारभुत अवस्था विश्लेषण

सर्वेक्षकको नाम.....

तथ्याङ्क संकलन मिति:

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिएको स्थान

- म/ हामी सस्टेनेबल डेभलपमेन्ट पोलिसी इन्सटिट्युट (एसडिपिआइ) मार्फत यो कार्यको लागि खट्टी आएका हो/ हौं ।
- यो तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्दा लिएका कुनै पनि विवरणहरु उत्तरदाताको नाम राखेर वा अन्य माध्यमबाट सार्वजनिक गरिने छैन,
- सर्वेक्षकले तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्दा पाएका जानकारीहरु कसैलाई पनि गफगाफ गर्दा वा मिटिङ्ग बैठकहरुमा वा अनौपचारिक कुराकानीमा गरिने वा भनिने छैन,
- तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्दा प्राप्त सूचनाहरु कसैलाई व्यक्तिगत रुपमा लाभ वा हानी हुने प्रयोजनका लागि प्रयोग गरिने छैनन्,
- कसै संग पनि यो अध्ययनको लागि बलपूर्वक तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिने छैन, तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्दा सम्बन्धित उत्तरदाताको स्वीकृतीमा मात्र गरिने छ । उत्तरदाता कुनै पनि प्रश्नको उत्तर नदिन स्वतन्त्र हुने छन्,

१. उत्तरदाताको व्याक्तिगत विवरण:

१.१. उत्तरदाताको नाम थर.....

१.२. लिंगः (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउने)

१.२.१. महिला

१.२.२. पुरुष

१.२.३. तेस्रो लिंगः

१.३. उमेर (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउने)

१.३.१. १८ वर्ष भन्दा कम वर्ष

१.३.२. १९ देखी २९ वर्ष वर्ष

१.३.३. २२ देखी ३५ वर्ष वर्ष

१.३.४. ३५ देखी वर्ष ५९ वर्ष

१.३.५. ६० देखी ६९ वर्ष वर्ष

१.३.६. ७० भन्दा माथि वर्ष

१.४. हाल बसोबास गरिरहेको नपा/ गाविस/ वार्ड नं.....

१.५. शिक्षा

१.५.१. साक्षर

- १.५.२. निरक्षर
- १.६ साक्षर भएमा
- १.६.१ स्वअध्ययन
- १.६.२ १ - ५ कक्षा सम्म
- १.६.३ ६ - ८ कक्षा सम्म
- १.६.४ ९ - १० कक्षा सम्म
- १.६.५ प्रविणता प्रमाणपत्र तह
- १.६.६ स्नातक तह
- १.६.७ स्नाकोत्तर तह
- १.६.८ सो भन्दा माथि

१.७. जातजाति: (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउन सकिने)

- १.७.१. दलित
- १.७.२. जनजाति
- १.७.३. मधेशी
- १.७.४. मुस्लिम
- १.७.५. ब्राह्मण
- १.७.६. श्रेत्री
- १.७.७. अन्य (खुलाउने).....

१.८. वैवाहिक स्थिति: (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउने)

- १.८.१. अविवाहित
- १.८.२. विवाहित
- १.८.३. पारपाचुके
- १.८.४. एकल

२. उत्तरदाताको परिवारको संख्या

२.१. परिवारको प्रकार

- २.१.१. एकल परिवार
- २.१.२. संयुक्त परिवार

२.२. लिंग अनुसार परिवार संख्या

- २.२.१ महिला जना
- २.२.२. पुरुष जना
- २.२.३. तेस्रो लिङ्ग जना

२.३. उमेर अनुसार परिवार संख्या

- २.३.१. ० - ५ वर्ष जना
- २.३.२. ५ - १२ वर्ष जना
- २.३.३. १२ - १८ वर्ष जना
- २.३.४. १९ - २४ वर्ष जना
- २.३.५. २४ - ४० वर्ष जना
- २.३.६. ४० - ५९ वर्ष जना

२.३.७. ६० वर्ष भन्दा माथि जना

३. उत्तरदाताको परिवारको शिक्षाको स्तर

३.१. शिक्षा

३.१.१. साक्षर जना (साक्षर भएमा मात्र ३.२ को प्रश्न सोध्ने)

३.१.२. निरक्षर जना (निशाक्षर भए ३.३ मा जाने)

३.२ शिक्षाको स्तर अनुसार परिवार संख्या

३.२.१. स्वअध्ययन जना

३.२.२. १ - ५ कक्षा सम्म जना

३.२.३. ६ - ८ कक्षा सम्म जना

३.२.४. ९ - १० कक्षा सम्म जना

३.२.५. प्रविणता प्रमाणपत्र तह जना

३.२.६. स्नातक तह जना

३.२.७. स्नाकोउत्तर तह जना

३.२.८. सो भन्दा माथि जना

३.३. अध्यन गर्न नपाउनुको कारणहरु

३.३.१. गरिविको कारण

३.३.२. विद्यालय नजिक नभएर

३.३.३. विद्यालयमा उपयुक्त वातावरण नभएर

३.३.४. अन्य

३.४. विद्यालय गइरहेकाहरुको संख्या

३.४.१. पुरुष / बालक जना

३.४.२. महिला / बालिका जना

३.४.३. तेस्रो लिङ्ग जना

३.५. सरकारी तथा निजि विद्यालयमा जानेको संख्या

३.५.१. पुरुष / बालक जना

३.५.२. महिला / बालिका जना

३.५.३. तेस्रो लिङ्ग जना

४. उत्तरदाताको परिवारको आर्थिक अवस्था

४.१. आर्थिक उपार्जनमा सहभागिता

४.१.१. आर्थिक उपार्जनमा क्रियाशिल संख्या जना

४.१.२. आर्थिक गतिविधिमा निष्क्रिय संख्या जना

४.२. आर्थिक उपार्जनमा क्रियाशिल उमेर समुह

४.२.१. ० - १८ वर्ष जना

४.२.२. १९ - २४ वर्ष जना

४.२.३. २४ - ४० वर्ष जना

४.२.४. ४० - ५९ वर्ष जना

४.२.५. ६० वर्ष भन्दा माथि जना

४.३. आम्दानिको स्रोत के हो ?

- ४.३.१. कृषि जना
४.३.२. व्यापार जना
४.३.३. रोजगार जना
४.३.४. अन्य (खुलाउने) जना

४.४. रोजगार भएमा ?

- ४.४.१. वैदेशिक रोजगार जना
४.४.२. स्वदेशमै रोजगार जना
४.४.३. अन्य (खुलाउने) जना

४.५. परिवारको मासिक आम्दानी

- ४.५.१. ३५०० भन्दा कम
४.५.२. ३५०० देखि ५००० सम्म
४.५.३. ५००० देखि १०००० सम्म
४.५.४. १०००० देखि १५००० सम्म
४.५.५. १५००० देखि २०००० सम्म
४.५.६. २०००० देखि २५००० सम्म
४.५.७. २५००० देखि ३०००० सम्म
४.५.८. ३०००० भन्दा माथि

४.६. आर्थिक गतिविधिहरुमा निश्क्रिय हुनुका कारणहरु

- ४.६.१. शिप नभएर जना
४.६.२. स्रोत नभएर जना
४.६.३. अन्य (खुलाउने) जना

४.७. जमिन माथि स्वामित्वको अवस्था

- ४.७.१. जमिन छ (भए ४.७.१.१ मा जाने)
४.७.२. जमिन छैन

४.७.१.१. जमिन भएमा कति छ ?

४.८. आर्थिक उपार्जनको सम्भाव्यता

- ४.८.१. तरकारी खेती
४.८.२. पशुपालनमा
४.८.३. अन्य

५. परिवारको स्वास्थ्य अवस्था

५.१. परिवारमा अपाङ्गता सम्बन्धी समस्या छ की छैन ? (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउन सकिने)

- ५.१.१. छ
५.१.२. छैन

५.२. अपाङ्गता सम्बन्धी समस्या भए कति जनामा छ ? जना

५.३. अपाङ्गता भएमा त्यसको किसिम

- ५.३.१. पूर्ण अशक्त जना
 ५.३.२. अति अशक्त जना
 ५.३.३. मध्यम जना
 ५.३.४. सामान्य जना

५.४. परिवारको सदस्यहरूले अपाङ्गता सम्बन्धी परिचयपत्र लिनु भएको छ ? (कुनै एकमा मात्र ✓ चिन्ह लगाउन सकिने)

- ५.४.१. छ
 ५.४.२. छैन

५.५. छ भने कस्तो रंगको

- ५.५.१. रातो जना
 ५.५.२. निलो जना
 ५.५.३. पहेंलो जना
 ५.५.४. सेतो जना

६ खानेपानि

६.१. खानेपानिको सुविधा छ कि छैन ?

- ६.१.१. छ (भए ६.२ मा जाने)
 ६.१.२. छैन (नभए ६.३ मा जाने)

६.२. खानेपानिको सुविधा भएमा ?

- ६.२.१. धारमा पानि दिनदिनै आउदछ
 ६.२.२. धारमा पानि कहिलेकाँहि आउदछ
 ६.२.३. धारमा पानि हप्ताको दिन मात्र
 ६.२.४. मुहान वा कुवाको पानि प्रयोग गर्छौं
 ६.२.५. अन्य

६.३. छैन भने

- ६.३.१. पानि लिन टाढा जानुपर्ने
 ६.३.२. मुहान नभएको
 ६.३.३. अन्य..... खुलाउने

७. भुकम्पको प्रभाव

७.१. भुकम्पले पुर्याएको क्षति

- ७.१.१. घर पूर्णरूपमा क्षति
 ७.१.२. घर आंशिकरूपमा क्षति
 ७.१.३. पशुचौपायको मृत्यु वटा
 ७.१.४. परिवार सदस्यको मृत्यु जना
 ७.१.५. परिवार सदस्य अपाङ्गता जना
 ७.१.६. अन्य (खुलाउने) जना

७.२. भुकम्प प्रभावितको रूपमा पाएको सुविधा (अध्ययन गर्नुपर्ने)

- ७.२.१. घर आंशिकरूपमा क्षति
- ७.२.२. पशुचौपायको मृत्यु वटा
- ७.२.३. अन्य (खुलाउने) जना

७.३ हाल आवसको दिर्घकालिन व्यवस्था भए नभएको ?

- ७.३.१. भएको
- ७.३.२. नभएको

७.४. दिर्घकालिन व्यवस्था नहुनुको कारण ?

- ७.४.१. आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर भएर
- ७.४.२. जग्गा नभएर
- ७.४.३. अन्य (खुलाउने)

७.५. भुकम्प प्रभावितहरूको लागि सरकारले उपलब्ध गराएको सुविधा बारेमा जानकारी भए नभएको ?

- ७.५.१. थाहा छ
- ७.५.२. थाहा छैन

द. सामाजिक सुरक्षा

द.१ सामाजिक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि कस्ता प्रकारका सहयोगहरू प्राप्त गर्नु भएको छ ?

- द.१.१.१. अपाता भत्ता
- द.१.१.२. जेष्ठ नागरिक भत्ता
- द.१.१.३. विधवा भत्ता
- द.१.१.४. एकल महिला भत्ता
- द.१.१.५. बाल संरक्षण / पोषण भत्ता
- द.१.१.६. अन्य (खुलाउने)

द.२ सामाजिक सुरक्षा सञ्जाल सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरू

- द.२.१. सिमान्तकृत विद्यार्थीलाई निशुल्क शिक्षा
- द.२.२. खाद्यन्य ढुवानी अनुदान
- द.२.३. लोपन्मुख जातिका सदस्यलाई सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता
- द.२.४. दलित गैर दलित र लोपन्मुख जातिका सदस्यलाई विवाह
- द.२.५. अन्य (खुलाउने)

द.३ अन्य

- द.३.१. कृषि अनुदान कार्यक्रम
- द.३.२. कृषि प्रकोप अनुदान
- द.३.३. पोल्डी, स्वाईन फ्लु, बर्डफ्लु सम्बन्धी राहत
- द.३.४. पशुपालन अनुदान
- द.३.५. निवृत्तिभरण
- द.३.६. प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य विमा
- द.३.७. वैदेशिक रोजगार विमा
- द.३.८. बेरोजगार भत्ता
- द.३.९. अन्य

९. स्थानिय योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यन्वयनमा पहुच

९.१. गाविसले वार्षिकरूपमा गर्ने गाऊ स्तरमा गर्ने योजना बारे तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

९.१. थाहा छ

९.२. थाहा छैन

९.२. थाहा भएमा गाविसले वार्षिकरूपमा गर्ने गाऊ स्तरको योजनामा तपाईंको सहभागिता छ ?

९.२.१ सहभागिता छ

९.२.२ सहभागिता छैन

९.३. सहभागिता नभएकमा सो हुनुको कारण

९.१. इच्छा भएर

९.२. विचार सुनुवाई नहुने भएर

९.३. अन्य खुलाउने

९.४. तपाईंको गाउमा वडा नागरिक मञ्च छ कि छैन ?

९.१. छ

९.२. छैन

धन्यवाद

(B) LIST OF RESPONDENTS

S.N	ICHOK	SIMLE
1	Nam Bahadur Sarki	Amrit Shrestha
2	Sitaram Khadka	Bhmaya Shrestha
3	Dip Bahadur Thapa	Mim Bahadur Shrestha
4	Chameli Sunwar	Chetra Bahadur Shrestha
5	Chandrama Tamang	Dev Maya Shrestha
6	Laxmi Bhujel	Indra Bahadur Shrestha
7	Dil Bahadur Tamang	Bhir Bahadur Shrestha
8	Man Bahadur Khadka	Ramila Shrestha
9	Dal Bahadur Khadka	Bhim Bahadur Shrestha
10	Sup Bahadur Sunuwar	Tilak Bahadur Shrestha
11	Debika Khadaka	Bhoj Bahadur Shrestha
12	Sante Tamang	
13	Sargini Tamang	
14	Candra Bahadur Jyoti	
15	Indra Bahadur Khadaka	
16	Tedebhi Jyoti	
17	Nawaraj	
18	Manju Bika	
19	Makari Nepali	
20	Bijaya Tamang	
21	Sukamaya Tamang	
22	Purna Tamang	
23	Dal Bahadur Sarki	
24	Lal Tamang	
25	Ram Chandra Nepali	
26	Batuli Nepali	
27	Bal Bahadur Khadka	
28	Maeila Tamang	
29	Pradip Mijar	
30	Laxmi Bisukhe	
31	Tara Nepali	
32	Bhog Bahadur Nepali	
33	Krishna Bahadur Mijar	
34	Kanchi Pandit Cheetri	
35	Thuli Kanchi Nepali	
36	Sannanai Bhattarai	
37	Mina Bi.Ka	

38	Thuli Kumar Mijar	
39	Binda Nepali	
40	Man Bahadru Sarki	
41	Man Bahadur Sarki	
42	Bimala Mijar	
43	Maya Mijar	
44	Andre Tamang	

Thank You