

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

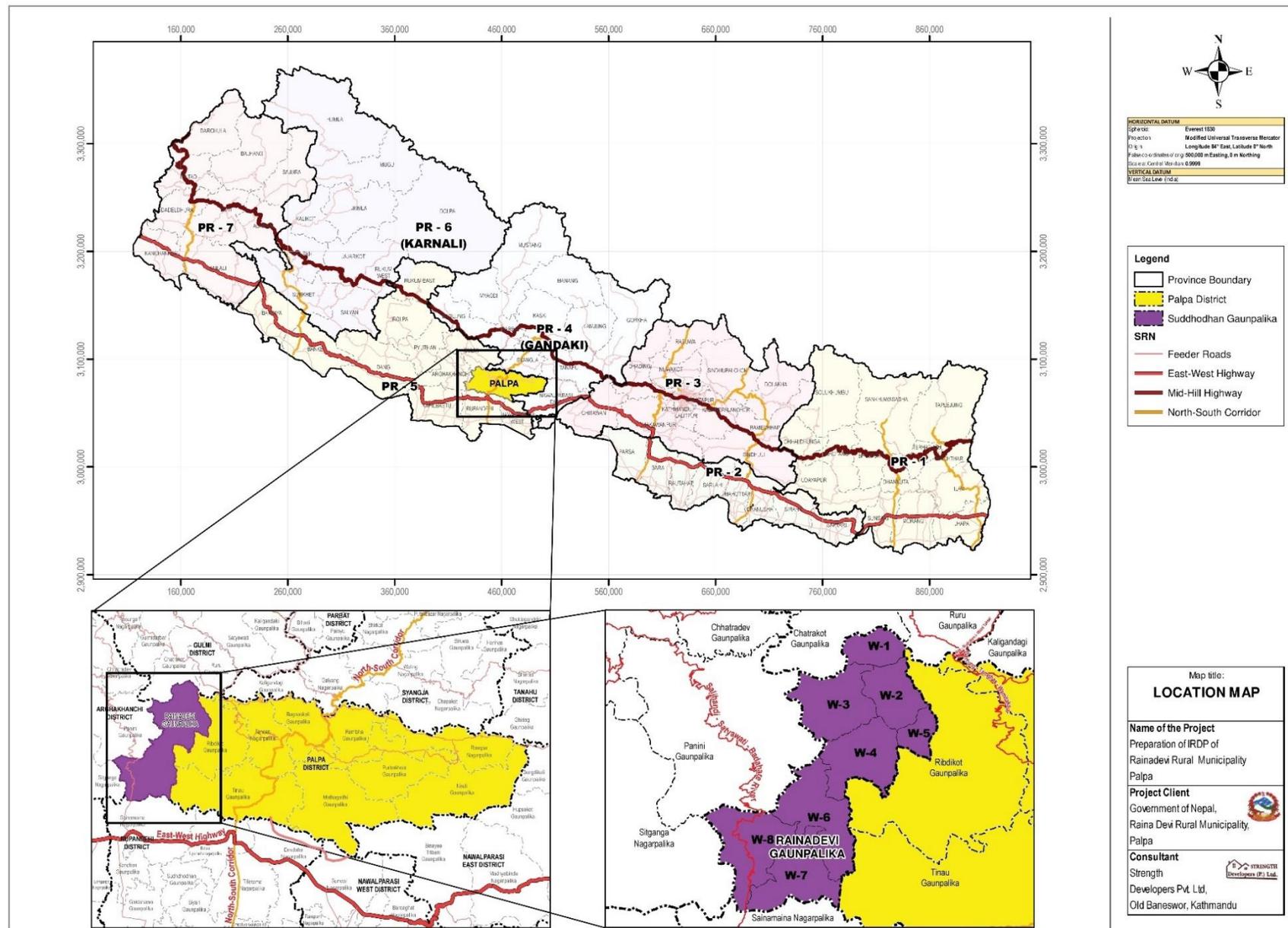


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Abbreviation

VDC:	Village Development Committee
RCRM:	Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality
RM:	Rural Municipality
FY:	Fiscal Year
m:	Meter
mm:	Millimeter
Km:	Kilometer
DRCN:	District Road Core Network
SRN:	Strategic Road Network
DDC:	District Development Committee
Ha:	Hector
SLC:	School Leaving Certificate
DHO:	District Health Office
PS:	Primary School
LSS:	Lower Secondary School
SS:	Secondary School
CAO:	Chief Administrative Officer
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
INGO:	International Non-Governmental Organization
IHIT:	One Home One Tap
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HDI:	Human Development Index
GNI:	Gross National Income
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
NPR:	Nepali Rupees
RCC:	Reinforced Cement Concrete
GI:	Galvanized Iron
CSRC:	Community Self Reliance Center
IP:	Irrigation Project
W.S.P:	Water Supply Project
L.I.P:	Lifting Irrigation Project
FM:	Frequency Modulation
CPR:	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
PTSD:	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

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MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goal
RMSW:	Rural Municipal Solid Waste
UNFPA:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
ILO:	International Labour Organization
GHG:	Green House Gases
GLOF:	Glacier Lake Outburst Flow
CC:	Climate Change
SFM:	Scientific Forest Management
SuFoMa:	Sustainable Forest Management
RMTMP:	Rural Municipality Transportation Master Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
ROW:	Right of Way
KW:	Kilowatt
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
GHz:	Gigahertz
Hz:	Hertz
TV:	Television

Chapter-01

INTRODUCTION TO PROFILE

1.1 Background

Federal Democratic system is implemented in Nepal after the long struggle and sacrifices done by citizens. It will take time to function fully because this is the new system in our country which is very successful in another countries. The strong part of this Federal system is its people centered policy. According to Federal System of Nepal; nations structure is divided into three categories. These are Federal or Central Government, Province Government and Local Government at local level. Constitution of Nepal 2072 provided that; all rights to make rural municipality profile to local government. The right to operate Local Government belongs to rural municipality as well. Hence by using the profile making methodology prepared by Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Local Government Operation act 2075 and right provided by Constitution of Nepal; this profile is made and will play the vital role for the integrated development of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

The main goal and objective of rural municipality profile is to provide information about data related about all sectors to the stakeholders if necessary. The other important goals and objectives are given below.

1. To archive the details about physical infrastructures.
2. To archive the details about economic condition.
3. To archive the details about social condition.
4. To know the natural environmental condition and hazardous risk management.
5. To archive the institutional and condition of governance in rural municipality.
6. To describe the strength, weakness, opportunity and threats of rural municipality.
7. To know the overall statistics of population, economic, social, physical, historical, religious, cultural sectors.
8. To show the data in easy form.
9. To know the overall details of rural municipality in a single profile report.
10. To prepare the source map of every sector.

1.3 Legal Policies

The basics of rural municipality preparation are:

1. Legitimization

The Constitution of Nepal 2072 provides all right for preparation of rural municipality profile to the rural municipality itself.

2. Basic Policies

Basic policies includes; all plans prepared by Nepal Government, policies, province policies and policies based on these policies of local Government. That's why there is the strong political reason to prepare rural municipality profile.

3. Local Requirement

To operate the Local Government and identifying local resources rural municipality needs to make profile. After identifying local resources Local Government can easily makes plans and made them easy to implement. Hence rural municipality profile is must for the systematic development.

1.4 Methodology

The following important steps are followed to prepare rural municipality profile:

- Every households populations, economic, social and physical details have been taken by field survey and secondary data.
- The necessary statistics are collected with the help of offices, institutions, organizations and individuals.
- Data are collected from every ward meeting.
- Data from Field survey 2019 are also included.
- In this profile report data are presented in generalized forms, tables, charts and comparative forms.

During the preparation of rural municipality profile; primary and secondary data collection process are used. Important data related to the different sectors like land use pattern, roads and its quality, environmental problems, GIS data, geographical map, political map and others are included with the help of various related technologies and processes. Necessary data are collected with the help of Participatory Rapid Appraisal method in ward level. Similarly, data are collected with the help of intelligent persons, officers, and persons who knows most about the rural municipality as well.

1.5 Limitation of Profile

The sources of data are shown in every data forms, tables and charts according to guidelines of the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Federal Affairs General Administration. This profile of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality gives exact details of every sectors in easy way. This profile is made statistical as much as possible with the help of available data. Still some data are no shown in this profile due to the lack of enough data sources and information. Most of the necessary data are included to achieve the goals and objective of rural municipality profile.

Chapter-02

INTRODUCTION OF RAINADEVI CHHAHARA RURAL MUNICIPALITY

2.1 Geography

Rainadevi Chhahara rural municipality is located in the western part of Nepal. According to the new Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal this RM lies in Palpa District of Province no 5. This is one of the ten local units of Palpa district which is adjacent with three rural municipalities where Ribdikot RM and Tinau RM at the east, Arghakhachi district at west, Gulmi district at north and Rupendehi district at south. The area of this RM is 175.88 sq.km. There is mostly the sloped terrain and somewhere plain terrain in the low altitude area. There is mostly the sloped terrain and somewhere plain terrain in the low altitude area. This RM is located at the Latitude of 27°52'32.68" N, 83°21'54.69" E and highest elevation of 5061 feet.

Table 1: Key measures of RCRM

S.N	Particulars	Total
1	Total population	26,469
2	Male Population	11,659
3	Female Population	14,810
4	Households	6,009
5	Household size	4.45
6	Population Density per km2	150.50
7	Population Growth Rate	-0.78%

Source: Population Census 2011

2.2 Historical Background and Naming

Rainadevi Chhahara rural municipality is famous for the religious tourism where numerous numbers of temples are present. One of the most famous is Rainadevi Temple Which is located in Pelabas. Rainadevi Chhahara rural municipality is named after the Rainadevi Temple and locally famous Chhata Chhahara. This rural municipality is formed by merging the then eight VDC's namely Shiddeshwor, Somadi, Bhuwanpokhari, Chhahara, Mujung, Juthapauwa, Baldengadi and Satywati.

2.3 Political Division

After the implementation of new Federal Democratic Republic System by Constitution of Nepal in 2072, our country is decentralized into numbers of local units and Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is one of them which formed by merging by eight number of wards namely Siddheshwor, Somadi, Bhuwanpokhari, Chhahara, Mujung, Juthapauwa, Baldengadi and Satyawati. The office of the rural municipality lies in the ward no four Chhahara which is almost at the center of the Rural Municipality. The structure of this RM is shown in the Table below.

Table 2: Ward Division of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality

S.N	New Wards	Included VDC's
-----	-----------	----------------

01	01	Siddeshwor
02	02	Somadi
03	03	Bhuwanpokhari
04	04	Chhahara
05	05	Mujung
06	06	Juthapauwa
07	07	Baldengadi
08	08	Satywati

2.4 Natural Heritage Sites

As we know that our country Nepal is very rich in nature where different types of natural heritage sites are present. Similarly in Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality there are also the natural heritage sites namely Riddi Khola Site, Jherungadi Area, Baldengadi Fort, Rainadevi Temple etc. These sites are invaluable and important sites of this RM. Hence these site needs to be conserved properly which will eventually help to beautify and develop the RM.

Table 3: Historical Sites of RCRM

S.N	Sites	Historic	Natural
1	Chhahara Bazar	Buildings, Temples, Tilakthan Park	Markets and Parks
2	Bhuwan Pokhari	Raindevi Temple	Historic Temple
3	Baldengadi Fort	Kuwaridevi Temple	Historic Fort
4	Hill Stations	Tingire/Baldengadi	Jungles, Gardens
5	Kuwaridevi Temple	Baldengadi Fort area	
6	Limestone Query		Lime extraction
7	Multi purpose Stadium		Kataujevani
8	Riddi Khola		River recreations
9	Nimdi/Chihira Jharna		Touristic place
10	Jherungadi	Historic place	

2.5 Cultural Status

Our country Nepal is multicultural, multilanguage and multi caste nation. There are different types of culture, languages and castes in different provinces and geography. Himalayan peoples have their own diversity, Mountainous peoples have their own culture and Terai region has its own diverse culture. Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality belongs to mountainous region of Palpa district and having

its own culture. In this RM there are different types of local dances such as *Sorathi Dance, Khaliya Dance, Panche Baja Dance, Lakhe Dance* and others. Hence by forming the different dance groups and yearly competition, RM needs to conserve these types of dances, which helps to recognize the RM culturally.

The main languages of this RM are Newari, Nepali, Magar and others. The majority of population follows the Hindu Religion and other religions are Christian, Buddhism and others. In Hindu religion there are different cultures and traditions such as *Kulpuja, Gothpuja, Bratabandha, Marriage, Kajkriya, Annual Function, Nwaran, Shora Saraddha, Aunsi, Purinma, Sankranti, Masanta, Satyanarayan Puja, Yagya, Rudripath, Malamas, Suryagrahan, Chandragrahan* etc.

There are different types of cultural and traditional songs such as *Asare Geet, Teej Geet, Jhyaure Geet, Folks Songs* are the famous songs of this RM. Peoples of this RM celebrates the different occasion such as *Baisakhi Purnima, Loshar, Udhauli, Ubhauli, Buddha Purnima, Dahi Chiura Asar 15, Saune Sankranti, Naagpanchami, Rishitarpani, Badadashain, Tihar, Deusi Bhailo, Maghesankranti, Fagupurnima(Holi), Ramnabami, Thulo Ekadashi, Newar's Sathi Puja, Mahapuja* etc. according to their religion and traditions.

The major attires according to different caste, religion and community are traditional type of *Fariya and Cholo* for Female and *Suruwal Kamij and Dhoti Kachad* for Male. Chhetri, Brahmin and Dalit Community peoples used to wear *Suruwal Kamij, Daura Suruwal*, and Tamang and Magar community peoples used to wear their own dresses such as *Chaubandi Choli, Lungi, and Patuki* at Waist. But in modern age peoples from almost all community and caste, male and female used to wear *Pant, Shirt, T-Shirt, Saari Blauj, Kurtha Surwal* etc. The cultures and traditions of *Newar, Kumal, Sanyashi, Magar* and others are the jewels of this rural municipality.

2.6 Possibility of Development

Every place has their own identity and properties. In some places there is the majority of forest, in some places there is the majority of Barren land, Agricultural land and Dry Land. In agricultural land RM can encourage the farmers to do the professional agriculture such as Poultry Farming, Goat Farming, Vegetable Faming and Dairy Products. In high altitude areas of this RM there is the high possibility of Dairy Products and Birds Farming. The transportation facilities need to develop; by doing this at different places RM can manage and develop the collection centers, Cold Stores, Meat Shops etc. By managing the irrigation facilities and by providing modern agricultural equipment to the farmers, agriculture can really help to bring prosperity to the peoples of RCRM.

In this RM 117.778 sqkm area occupied by the forest area which is the most of any land use pattern, that means there is the high possibility of timber exportation which will eventually help the RM in economic development. By scientific conservation of forest RM can achieve the prosperity. In forests area there are different types of *botanicas such as 108 types of Sungava* are available in ward no 6,7 and 8, hence RM can open and manage the research centers for the students.

In this RM there is the huge possibility of the cash crops such as *Cennamon, Coffee, Orange, Banana, Ginger, Turmeric, Timur* etc. There is the huge possibility of dairy product by Cow Farming and Buffalo Farming in ward no 2 and 4. For cash crops RM has to manage the collection centers at suitable places and export to the nearby markets. By conserving and managing these cash crops RM can uplift the economy by exporting to the national and international markets.

The major possibility is in the tourism sector of this RM. There are lots of historic temples so high possibility of Religious Tourism as well as RM can connect the Religious Tourism to Hill Station Tourism by forming the Hill Stations and Homestay for the internal and external tourist along the Religious route. This will give the refreshment to the peoples of lower altitude area by attracting them towards the hill station.

The Religious Route namely *Baldengadi-Juthapauwa-Chhahara-Dhajabanne-Somadi-Siddheshwor-Sardewa* which will connect the Ruru Chhetra and Mukninath can be planned and develop for the tourist. And this idea of this Religious Route is in main focus of the RM. The economy of peoples touched by this route will be uplifted if this route is constructed as soon as possible. Peoples can get job for their survival during the construction of this route. Homestay and Hotels foe tourists along this route can really uplift the lifestyles of the local peoples. Hence this route is most important for the development of the RCRM.

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural municipality is very rich in Historical, Cultural and Religious aspects; such as Rainadevi Temple, Tilakthan Park, Jherungadi, Baldengadi Fort, Rididi Khola Nimdi Jharna and other many more. By conserving and advertise them RM can really get benefit by economically.

In our country unemployment is the main problem for youth. There are no sufficient vacancies of job for the youth in NGO's, INGO's and other private sectors; hence young peoples are attracted towards the abroad employment. To reduce the rate of abroad employment this RM can arrange the Skill Development Programs for youths and creates the jobs for youths in local level which will eventually retain its skilled manpower. Hence skilled young manpower can contribute to the development of RM.

For the proper development of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality some possible ideas are listed below:

- By making the irrigation facilities more convenient from the available resources within the RM; agriculture sector can get the significant rise in production.
- From the available resources of drinking water within the RM; One Home One Tap (1H1T) concept can be implement. Rainwater harvesting is solving most of the drinking water problems.
- Local peoples can get benefit if roads of this RM are properly constructed and upgraded.
- Agricultural product can be exports towards big markets like Tansen, Butwal and Pokhara.
- Huge possibility in industries like; Lime Stone Query, Cash Crops and others.
- Huge possibility in Religious Tourism and Hill Station Tourism.
- Infrastructure Development with PPP model.

2.7 Gross Domestic Product

GDP is the final value of the goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country or Rural Municipality during a specified period of time, normally a year. GDP growth rate is an important indicator of the economic performance of a country or Rural Municipality. It can be measured by three methods, namely,

1. Output Method: This measures the monetary or market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of the country or Rural Municipality. In order to avoid a distorted measure of GDP due to price level changes, GDP at constant prices or real GDP is computed. GDP (as per output method) = Real GDP (GDP at constant prices) – Taxes + Subsidies.

2. Expenditure Method: This measures the total expenditure incurred by all entities on goods and services within the domestic boundaries of a country or Rural Municipality. GDP (as per expenditure method) = C + I + G + (X-IM) C: Consumption expenditure, I: Investment expenditure, G: Government spending and (X-IM): Exports minus imports, that is, net exports.

3. Income Method: It measures the total income earned by the factors of production, that is, labor and capital within the domestic boundaries of a country or Rural Municipality. GDP (as per income method) = GDP at factor cost + Taxes – Subsidies.

In general to achieve high GDP RM needs to exports more goods than importing goods. This RM has the high production in Cash crops and Dairy Product; hence by exporting these related goods RM can improve GDP per annum.

2.8 Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of Life Expectancy, and Per Capita Income indicators, which are used to rank countries and local units into four tiers of Human Development. A country or Local Unit scores a higher HDI when the Lifespan is higher, the Education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) Per Capita is higher.

The 2010 Human Development Report introduced an Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). While the simple HDI remains useful, it stated that "the IHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for inequality)", and "the HDI can be viewed as an index of 'potential' human development (or the maximum IHDI that could be achieved if there were no inequality)". The index does not take into account several factors, such as the Net Wealth Per Capita or the relative Quality of Goods in a country.

The index is based on the human development approach, developed by Amartya Sen, often framed in terms of whether people are able to "be" and "do" desirable things in life. Examples include—Being: well fed, sheltered, healthy; Doings: work, education, voting, participating in community life. The freedom of choice is central—someone choosing to be hungry (as during a religious Fast) is quite different from someone who is hungry because they cannot afford to buy food, or because the country is in a Famine.

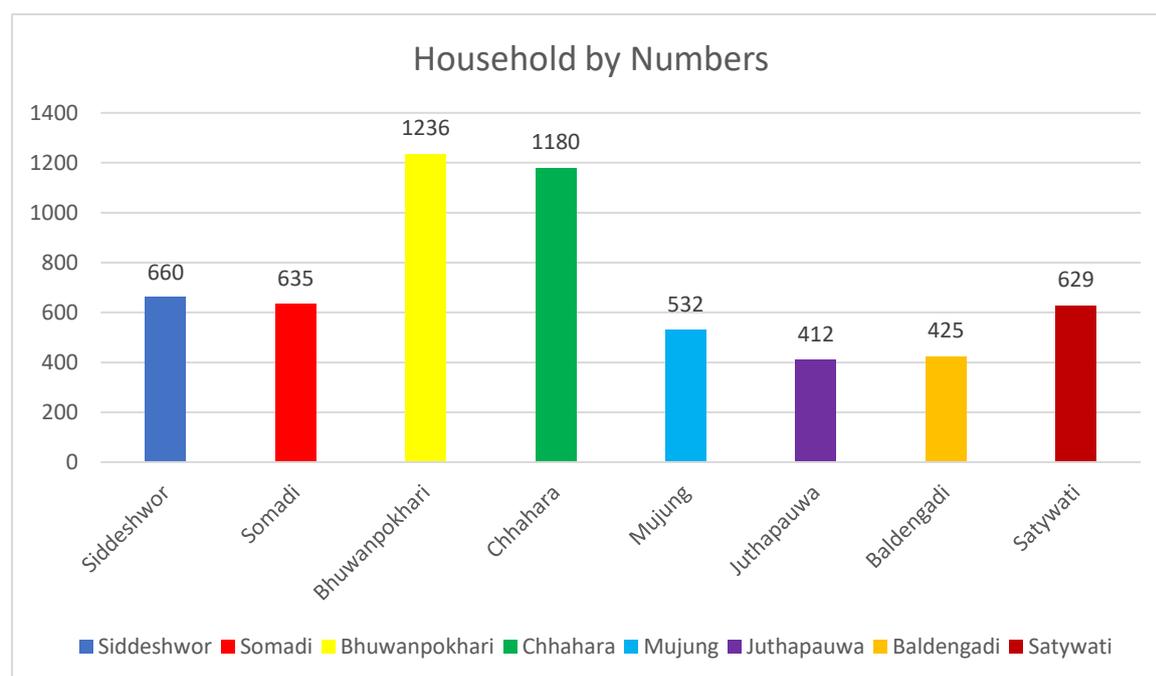
For the higher HDI of this RM different sectors such as life expectancy, Life Span, Education, Health, Poverty, Mortality Rate, Birth Rate needs to be improved. Hence to get higher HDI RM needs to focus on the above mention sectors.

Chapter-03

HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1 Households

During field visit and secondary data available to us the total no of households in Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is 6,009. The highest no of Households (1,236) are in ward no-3 Siddheshwor and lowest no of Households (412) are in ward-6 Juthapauwa. The average household size of this RM is 4.45. The male to female ratio of this ward is 0.79 i.e 79.62 men per 100 women which clearly shows that the no of female population is greater than the male population.



Source: Census Population 2011

Table 4: Ward wise Households

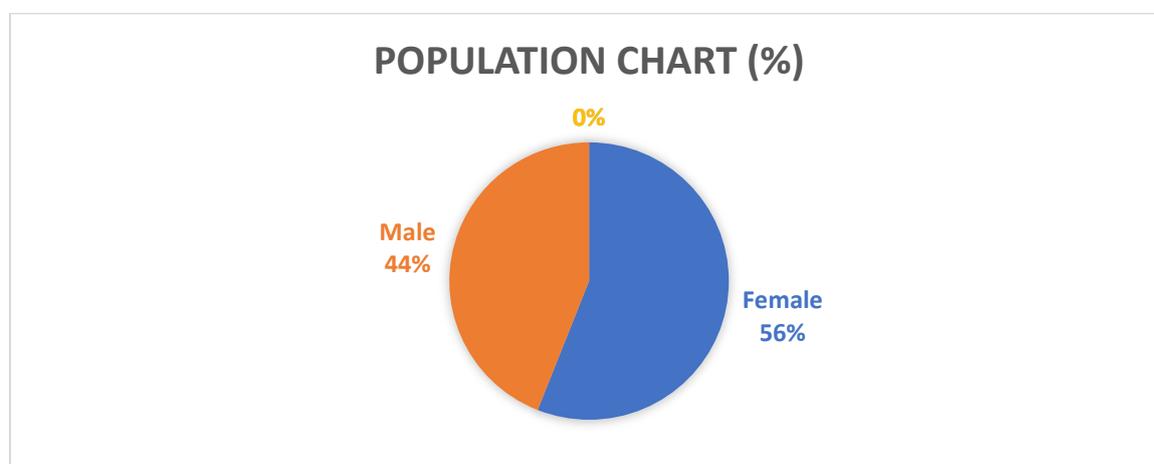
Ward No.	Ward Name	Households
01	Shiddheshwor	660.0
02	Somadi	635.0
02	Bhuwanpokhari	1,236
04	Chhahara	1,180
05	Mujung	532.0
06	Jutthapauwa	712.0
07	Baldengadi	425.0
08	Satywati	629.0

Total	Rainadevi Chhahara RM	6,009
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3.2 Population Distribution

In Nepal Census Population happens every 10year periods but ward wise population can obtain from household survey at required base year. The population of this RM is obtained by the census population 2011.

According to the census of 2011, the population of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is 26,469 with 6,009 number of households. The male-female population distribution of the RM shows that 44% (11,659) are male and 56% (14,810) are female which is shown in the pie chart & table below. The male to female population ratio for this RM is 0.79. The population growth rate of this RM is (-0.78%).



Source: Census Population 2011

Table 5: Population Situation of RCRM

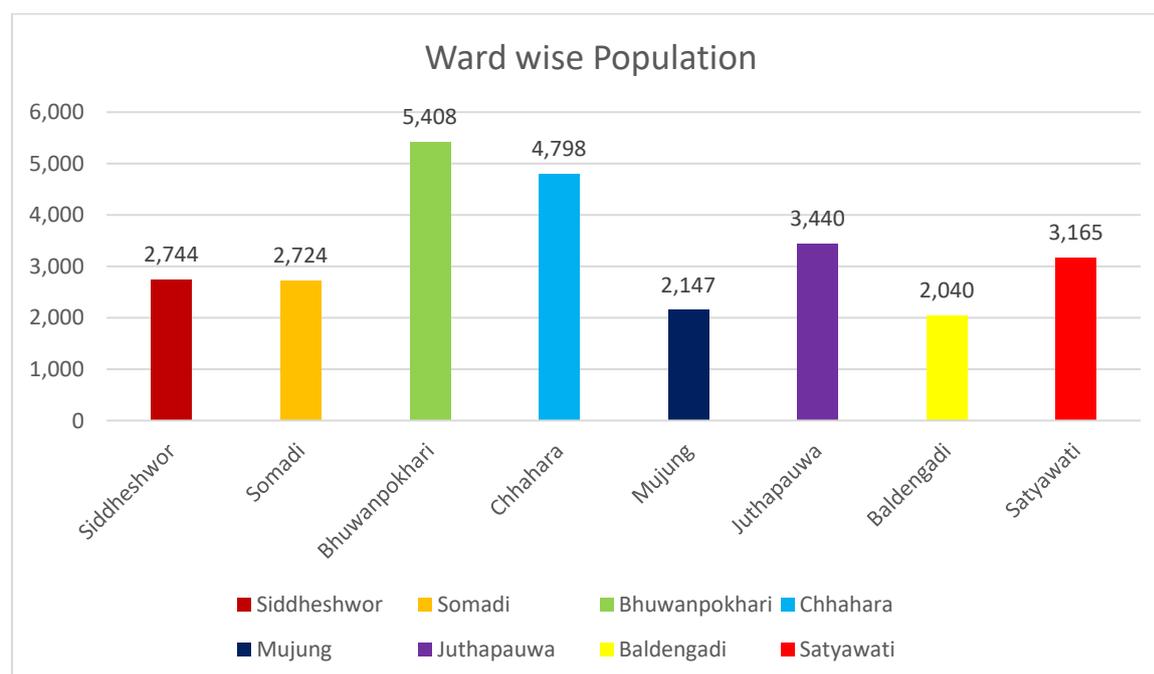
S.N	Category	Quantity
1	Total Population	26,469
2	Male	11,659
3	Female	14,510
4	Total Household	6,009
5	Household Size	4.45
6	Population Density per sqkm	150.50
7	Population Growth Rate	-0.78%

Table 6: Population by Sex

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

Category	Percentage (%)	Persons
Female	55.95	14,810
Male	44.05	11,659
Total	RCRM	26,469

This RM is formed by merging of the then eight VDC's. The population of these newly formed ward are given in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 7: Ward Wise Population of RCRM

S.N	Ward No	Included VDC's	Population
1	01	Siddheshwor	2,744
2	02	Somadi	2,724
3	03	Bhuwanpokhari	5,408
4	04	Chhahara	4,798
5	05	Mujung	2,147
6	06	Juthapauwa	3,440
7	07	Baldengadi	2,040

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

8	08	Satyawati	3,165
9	Total	Rainadevi Municipality	26,469

Source: Census Population 2011

3.3 Population by Languages

Our country Nepal is multi language and multicultural with unity in diversity. In this RM also there is diversity in languages. The census population 2011 and field survey 2019 we found that the major language is Nepali. The other languages spoken in this RM are Magar, Newari and Kumal. The majority of population who speaks Nepali language are 25,621 that is 96.79 % of total population, similarly Magar 34, Kumal 723 and 50 peoples who used other languages for conversation. The details about the different languages spoken in this RM are Shown in the table below.

Table 8: Population by Languages in RCRM

Wards/Mother Tongue	Male	Female	Total
Siddheshwor			
Nepali	1203	1523	2726
Magar	7	4	11
Others	3	4	7
Somadi			
Nepali	1191	1529	2720
Others	0	4	4
Bhuwanpokhari			
Nepali	1959	2712	4671
Kumal	313	410	723
Others	7	7	14
Chhahara			
Nepali	2045	2735	4780
Others	6	12	18
Mujung			
Nepali	922	1201	2123
Magar	10	13	23
Others	1	0	1
Juthapauwa			
Nepali	1549	1890	3439
Others	1	0	1
Baldenagdi			
Nepali	961	1081	2042

Others	0	1	1
Satyawati			
Nepali	1459	1661	3120
Mothers	19	22	41
Others	3	1	4

Source: Census Population 2011

3.4 Population by Religion

Our country Nepal became a secular country having unity in diversity after the implementation of Constitution of Nepal 2072. Constitution of Nepal 2072 says that Nepal is a multiethnic, multilanguage, multicultural, multi religion, diverse geographical country. Constitution also says that there is the unity in diversity having Social and Cultural Solidarity, Tolerance and Harmony. There is no any discrimination regards caste, language, class etc. which is not acceptable in the society. Hence the RM must be the RM of Humanity.

In this RM there are different types of peoples living with their respective communities. They have their own values for their respective religion, language, cultural and others. There are different types of religion such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christian etc. In Hindu community they use to celebrate *Badadashain, Tihar, Ramnavami, Mahashivaratri, Haritalika Teej, Shreepanchami, Shreekrishna Janmashami, Bibha Panchami, Holi, Chaite Dashain, Saune Sankranti, Matatirtha Aunsi, Ajaya Tritaya, Harisayani-Haribodhani Ekadashi, Naagpanchami, Rakshyabandhan, Kushe Aunsi, Balachaturthdashi, Kojagrat Purnima, Shree Swasthani Purnima, Naya Barsha, Showra Shraddha, Kulpuja* etc. In case of Buddhism they use to celebrate *Buddhajayanti, Loshar, Tihar* etc. Christian use to celebrate *Christmas Day, English New Year, Valentine Day* etc.

In this RM majority of population used to follow Hindu Religion and Buddhism, Christianity comes after that. All these religions and celebrations have their own respective values and we needs to respect these to maintain the friendly environment in our society.

3.5 Population by Age Groups

In this RM most no of population (3,814) belongs to the age group (10-14) that is 14% of total population, (3,107) population that is 11.73% belongs to age group (5-9) and (3,120) population that is 11.78% belongs to age group (15-19). Hence this age group population trends shows that; increase in age groups but decrease in population.

Generally, it is good to see that young population is higher than that of other age group population but their basic needs such as education, health, food and shelter needs to be provided by the Local Government. Higher no of youth population means that huge plus point for the country because youth manpowers are backbone for the development of the country.

By analyzing the age group population; Local Government must take the responsibility of different age groups population and fulfill their basic needs. Government must provide nutrition, education, health facilities for children, employment for youths, social security and free health service for old age peoples. The details about age groups population distribution are given in the table below.

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

Table 9: Age group wise population distribution of RCRM.

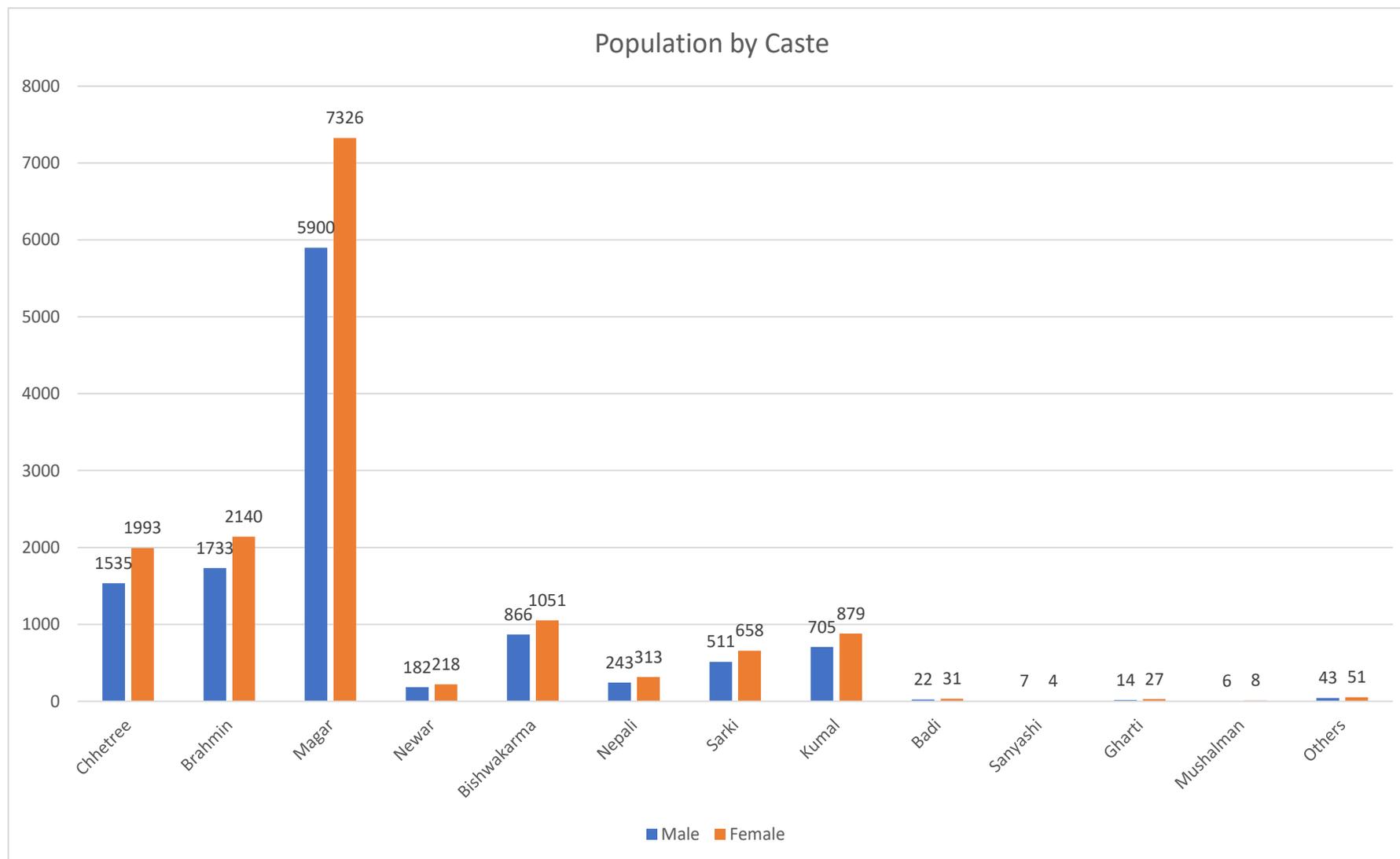
Wards	Age Groups																
	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Siddheshwor																	
Both Sex	257	343	440	334	200	129	123	129	130	136	109	100	116	80	53	65	2,744
Male	131	169	238	131	57	46	38	44	52	58	58	44	46	44	28	29	1,213
Female	126	174	202	203	143	83	85	85	78	78	51	56	70	36	25	36	1,531
Somadi																	
Both Sex	250	297	427	314	185	167	138	121	153	114	110	101	116	76	54	101	2,724
Male	128	153	209	137	67	57	41	41	52	44	50	46	41	32	38	55	1,191
Female	122	144	218	177	118	110	97	80	101	70	60	55	75	44	16	46	1,533
Bhuwanpokhari																	
Both Sex	584	639	839	625	392	298	236	251	279	274	260	183	172	154	102	120	5,408
Male	288	298	423	259	103	85	61	81	109	104	123	86	76	77	48	58	2,279
Female	296	341	416	366	289	213	175	170	170	170	137	97	96	77	54	62	3,129
Chhahara																	
Both Sex	443	587	653	569	347	289	216	260	257	229	225	168	193	113	103	146	4,798
Male	232	308	335	230	96	87	64	80	97	89	92	70	84	63	46	78	2,051
Female	211	279	318	339	251	202	152	180	160	140	133	98	109	50	57	68	2,747
Mujung																	
Both Sex	212	204	288	284	172	122	100	124	94	104	90	93	90	73	37	60	2,147
Male	115	103	154	132	60	37	35	27	37	37	43	40	31	35	17	30	933
Female	97	101	134	152	112	85	65	97	57	67	47	53	59	38	20	30	1,214

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

Juthapauwa																	
Both Sex	424	479	529	386	218	240	161	163	165	137	139	104	117	63	52	63	3,440
Male	209	244	264	159	72	72	59	62	67	67	72	51	59	35	25	33	1,550
Female	215	235	265	227	146	168	102	101	98	70	67	53	58	28	27	30	1,890
Baldengadi																	
Both Sex	239	228	308	214	170	120	115	97	94	94	89	71	72	48	36	48	2,043
Male	134	103	159	100	61	50	41	46	41	43	41	34	37	27	21	23	961
Female	105	125	149	114	109	70	74	51	53	51	48	37	35	21	15	25	1,082
Satywati																	
Both Sex	368	330	451	394	275	202	183	165	155	137	125	105	94	77	31	73	3,165
Male	192	170	230	178	119	65	77	73	69	55	56	46	47	44	17	43	1,481
Female	176	160	221	216	156	137	106	92	86	82	69	59	47	33	14	30	1,684

Source: Census Population 2011

3.6 Population by Caste and Ethnicity



Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

In this RM majority of population (13,226) are Magar, (3,528) population are Chhetree, (3,873) population are Brahmin-Hill, (400) Newar, (1,917) Bishwakarma, (556) Damai, (1,169) Sarki, (1,584) Kumal, (53) Badi, (11) Sanyashi/Dashnami, (41) Gharti/Bhujel, (14) Musalman and (94) Others. This data shows that RCRM is a multicastrs RM and peoples of this RM are living within the friendly environment. The details about the caste and ethnicity are given below in the table.

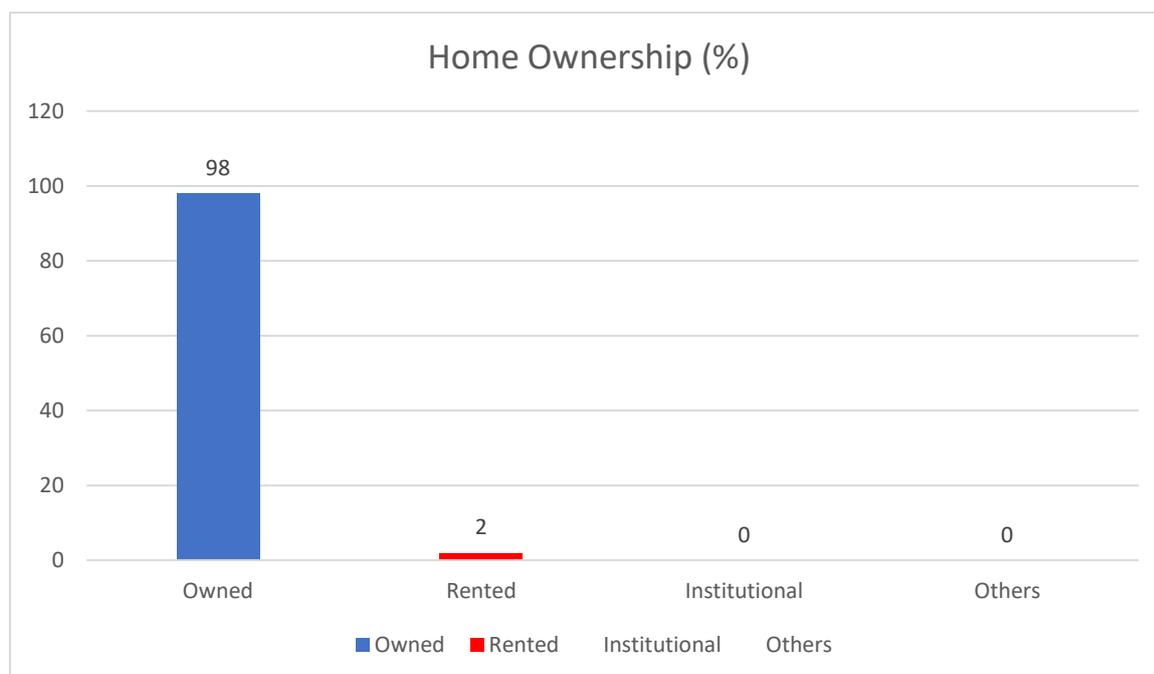
Table 10: Population by Caste/Ethnicity and Sex

SN	Castes	Male	Female	Total
01	Chhetree	1,535	1,993	3,528
02	Brahmin-Hill	1,733	2,140	3,873
03	Magar	5,900	7,326	13,226
04	Newar	182.0	218.0	400.0
05	Bishwakarma	866.0	1,051	1,917
06	Damai	243.0	313.0	556.0
07	Sarki	511.0	658.0	1,169
08	Kumal	705.0	879.0	1,584
09	Badi	22.00	31.00	53.00
10	Sanyashi/Dashnami	7.000	4.000	11.00
11	Gharti Bhujel	14.00	27.00	41.00
12	Mushalman	6.000	8.000	14.00
13	Others	43.00	51.00	94.00

Source: Population Census 2011

3.7 Home Owner's Profile

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is traditional type of rural municipality where there are mostly residential houses. Basically, almost all the houses are used for private residency but houses somewhere in the market area like Chhahara Bazar and Mujung Bazar are rented. The survey data of census 2011 reveals that 97.62% homes are owned, 1.75% homes are rented, 0.12% homes are institutional and 0.51% homes are used for other facilities. These data are plotted in the following bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 11: Home Ownership

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Owned	97.62	5,851
Rented	1.750	117.0
Institutional	0.120	8.000
Others	0.510	30.00
Total	RCRM	6,009

3.8 Population by Profession

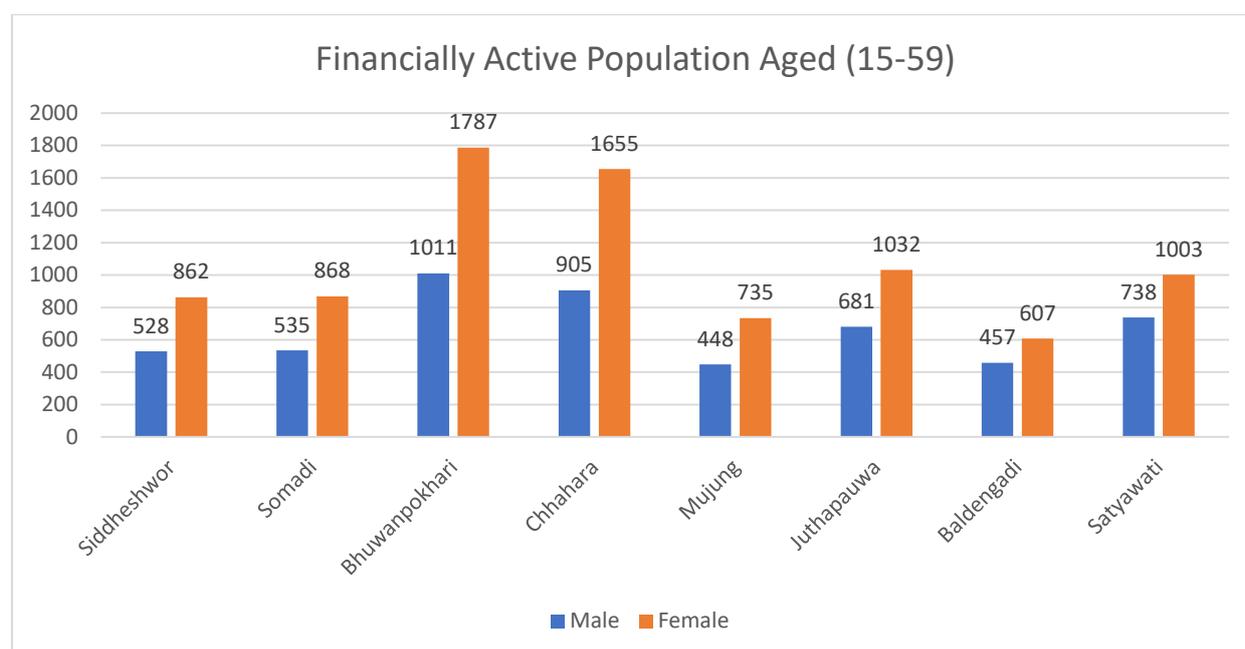
Different persons have their own types of habits and hobbies. In similar process peoples try to follow their dreams to become what they want? But only some peoples can be able to fulfill their dreams. Profession is also the same thing that only some peoples can achieve their best profession by hard works. There are so many professions like Teacher, Doctor, Engineer, Business and others. These professions have their own values and responsibilities towards the society. For the better and

prosperous country these professions can vital role. In this RM generally most of the peoples are involving in professions like teaching, agriculture, business, and followed by other professions.

3.9 Financially Active Population

The population between age group fifteen to fifty-nine (15-59) are supposed to be financially active population. Generally teenaged peoples are young and energetic, peoples after teenage are adult with lots of maturity. These peoples play vital role for the development of nations. Financially active population can serve in different field such as Government Jobs, Teaching, Medical sectors, Engineering Fields, Business and Others.

In this RM financially active population according to Population Census 2011 are given in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 12: Financially Active Population Aged (15-59)

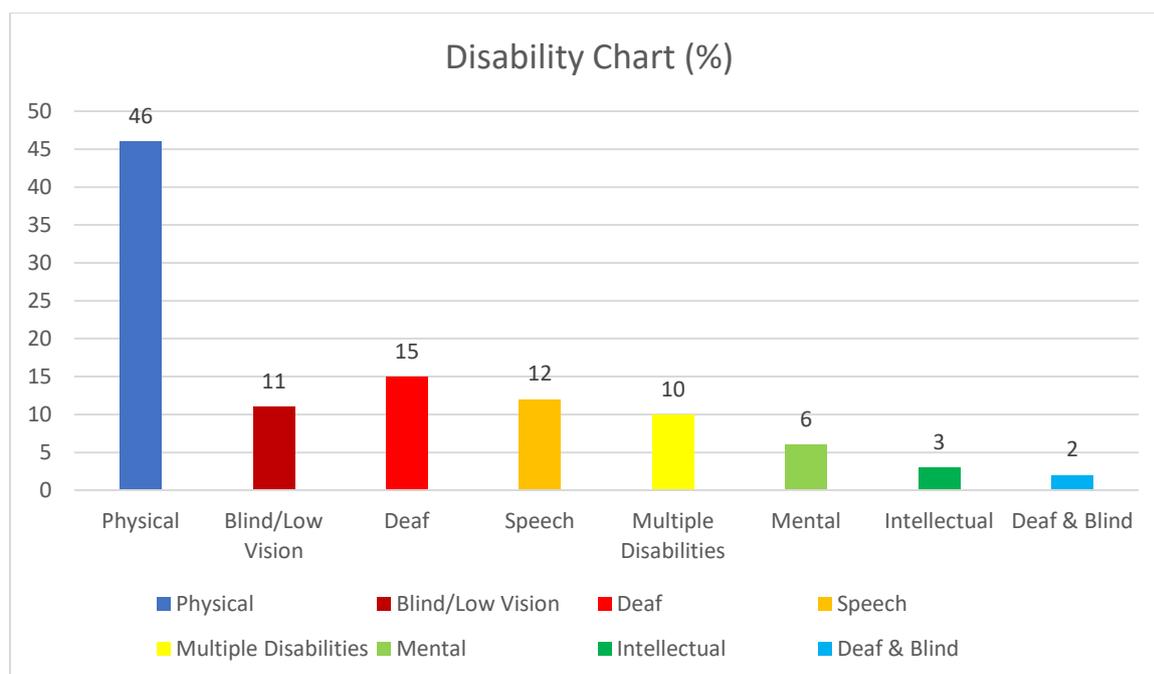
1	Siddheshwor	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total
	Both Sex	334	200	129	123	129	130	136	109	100	1390
	Male	131	57	46	38	44	52	58	58	44	528
	Female	203	143	83	85	85	78	78	51	56	862
2	Somadi										
	Both Sex	314	185	167	138	121	153	114	110	101	1403
	Male	137	67	57	41	41	52	44	50	46	535
	Female	177	118	110	97	80	101	70	60	55	868
3	Bhuwanpokhari										
	Both Sex	625	392	298	236	251	279	274	260	183	2798

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

	Male	259	103	85	61	81	109	104	123	86	1011
	Female	366	289	213	175	170	170	170	137	97	1787
4	Chhahara										
	Both Sex	569	347	289	216	260	257	229	225	168	2560
	Male	230	96	87	64	80	97	89	92	70	905
	Female	339	251	202	152	180	160	140	133	98	1655
5	Mujung										
	Both Sex	284	172	122	100	124	94	104	90	93	1183
	Male	132	60	37	35	27	37	37	43	40	448
	Female	152	112	85	65	97	57	67	47	53	735
6	Juthapauwa										
	Both Sex	386	218	240	161	163	165	137	139	104	1713
	Male	159	72	72	59	62	67	67	72	51	681
	Female	227	146	168	102	101	98	70	67	53	1032
7	Baldengadi										
	Both Sex	214	170	120	115	97	94	94	89	71	1064
	Male	100	61	50	41	46	41	43	41	34	457
	Female	114	109	70	74	51	53	51	48	37	607
8	Satyawati										
	Both Sex	394	275	202	183	165	155	137	125	105	1741
	Male	178	119	65	77	73	69	55	56	46	738
	Female	216	156	137	106	92	86	82	69	59	1003

3.10 Population by Disability

The data related to disability are very important because these population are included in social security programs. In this RM peoples are with different disabilities such as physical, Blind/Low Vision, deaf, Speech, Multiple Disabilities, Mental Disabilities, Intellectual, Deaf and Blind. The total number of the disabled population in this RM is 830 which accounts for 3.13% of the total population of this RM. In this RM 45.67% people are physically disabled, 10.68% are blind/ low vision, 15.15% are deaf, 12.10% speech, 9.61% having multiple disabilities, 6.0% are mental, 2.97% intellectual, and 1.98% are deaf and blind. The bar chart and table below show the disabled population according to the type of disability.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 13: Disability by Sex

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Physical	45.67	381.0
Blind/Low vision	10.68	93.00
Deaf	15.15	133.0
Speech	12.10	93.00
Multiple Disabilities	9.610	44.00
Mental	6.000	53.00
Intellectual	2.970	23.00
Deaf & Blind	1.980	10.00
Total	RCRM	830.0

3.11 Migration Data

Migration is the major factor for population change of any place. In this RM rich people are migrated towards the cities like Butwal, Pokhara, Kathmandu and other cities due to the lack of proper facilities related to education, health, transportation, opportunity, social causes etc. In some case the population of this RM are migrating towards neighbor rural municipality as well. This migrating trend is increasing in this RM. That's why the population growth rate is negative (-0.78%) in this rural municipality.

3.12 Personal Incidents

Every citizens of the country must obey the rules and regulation as well as the Law and Constitution to make prosper society. Peoples needs to follow and obey the different processes for different purposes such as to get Citizenship Card, Identity Card, Passport and Visa etc. Birth, Marriage, Death, Migration and Divorce; these personal incident needs to be registered in time. Based on these personal incident data the National Identity Cards for the citizens will be made. From these Personal Incident Data rural municipality used to know that; how man peoples are born in a year? How Many peoples are dead in a year? How many peoples get married in a year? How many peoples migrated from RM? And how many peoples get divorced in a year? These related data and information are useful for the analysis in future.

3.13 Benefited by Social Security Program

Socially marginalized peoples like old aged, widow, disabled etc. are benefited by the Social Security Programs from the Fund of Nation with in the recognition of Government of Nepal and Local Government as well. In B.S 2051 Social Security Program was initiated by giving Rs 100 per month to old aged peoples. Now peoples like widow, Disabled and Dalit's are remarkably benefitted by Social Security Program. This programs really encourages peoples to live their respective lives happily.

3.14 Source Map

Chapater-04

ECONOMICAL CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT

4.1 MAJOR FINANCIAL DATA

4.1.1 Technical & Skilled Manpower

“Technical manpower” means who have specialized knowledge and skill required to perform a specific job. The technical manpower requires specialized knowledge and skill to perform it. The office appoints skilled, semi-skilled technical manpower as per its requirement. The staff who are highly experienced, trained and have specialized knowledge are skilled manpower. The semi-skilled manpower doesn't have the same degree of experience, training and knowledge as skilled manpower have. They used to assist the skilled manpower to perform a specific technical job. Similarly, unskilled manpower is that staff who do not have any specialized knowledge and training but assist the skilled and semi-skilled manpower to perform a specific job.

“Skilled manpower” means people who have the ability and skills to do a particular job. The skills will vary by the industry (e.g., House Building, software design, carpentry, brick laying, gardening, writing). Certain jobs will require the proper education, certain skills, and the right experience to be considered for the job. “Manpower” is another way to say the people who do a job. “Manpower” is not gender specific; it includes both men and women, and it does not just refer to labor-intensive abilities. The fast and convenient service at highest level any rural municipality requires sufficient skilled and technical manpower at every sector.

4.1.2 Major Profession's

Major profession in this RM are Agriculture, Teaching, Business, Doctor, Engineer, Carpentry, House Builders, Abroad Employment, Religious Tourism, Aaran, Tailoring and others. Every profession have their own requirements, values and responsibilities. During field survey and meeting we found that majority of the peoples of this rural municipality are still dependent on agriculture to survive. Besides this, peoples also have other profession like some government job holders as well. These profession are the major source of income and revenue generation with in the rural municipality.

4.1.3 Average Income

During field Survey and meeting we doesn't found the accurate relevant data about average income by households. Hence, we decided to go with whole Nepal's average income data by households in mountainous region. The household survey which includes related data of Palpa district as well as Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality.

4.1.3.1 Average Monthly Household Income: Rural

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Rural data was reported at 27,511.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 22,225.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Rural data is updated yearly, averaging 24,868.000 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 27,511.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 22,225.000 NPR in 2006.

4.1.3.2 Average Monthly Household Income: Agriculture, Livestock & Fishery

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Agriculture, Livestock & Fishery data was reported at 2,144.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 1,994.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Agriculture, Livestock &

Fishery data is updated yearly, averaging 2,069.000 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 2,144.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 1,994.000 NPR in 2006.

4.1.3.3 Average Monthly Household Income: Business, Service Enterprise & Others

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Business, Service Enterprise & Other Related data was reported at 7,360.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records a decrease from the previous number of 8,085.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Business, Service Enterprise & Other Related data is updated yearly, averaging 7,722.500 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 8,085.000 NPR in 2006 and a record low of 7,360.000 NPR in 2015.

4.1.3.4 Average Monthly Income: Imputed Rent

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Imputed Rent data was reported at 5,196.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 2,796.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Imputed Rent data is updated yearly, averaging 3,996.000 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 5,196.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 2,796.000 NPR in 2006.

4.1.3.5 Average Monthly Income: Miscellaneous

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Miscellaneous data was reported at 1,003.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records a decrease from the previous number of 2,411.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Miscellaneous data is updated yearly, averaging 1,707.000 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 2,411.000 NPR in 2006 and a record low of 1,003.000 NPR in 2015.

4.1.3.6 Average Monthly Income: Remittance

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Remittance data was reported at 5,304.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 4,407.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Remittance data is updated yearly, averaging 4,855.500 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 5,304.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 4,407.000 NPR in 2006.

4.1.3.7 Average Monthly Income: Salary, Allowance, Wage & Pension

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Salary, Allowance, Wage & Pension data was reported at 9,115.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 7,698.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Income: Whole Kingdom: Salary, Allowance, Wage & Pension data is updated yearly, averaging 8,406.500 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 9,115.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 7,698.000 NPR in 2006.

Source:<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/nepal/household-budget-survey-average-monthly-household-income>

4.1.4 Average Expenditure & Saving

The major sectors of expenditures in this rural municipality are foods, goods, education, health festivals, social rituals, cloths and others.

During field Survey and meetings we doesn't found the accurate relevant data about average Expenditure and Saving by households. Hence, we decided to go with whole Nepal's average Expenditure and Saving data by households in mountain region. The household survey which

includes related data of Palpa district as well as Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality. Similarly, saving is also important to solve the financial problems related to health, education, food etc. in the near future. Now a days there are lots of Banks and Co-operative limited are available for saving and credits as well.

4.1.4.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Food

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Food data was reported at 18,211.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 6,806.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Food data is updated yearly, averaging 12,508.500 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 18,211.000 NPR in 2015 and a record low of 6,806.000 NPR in 2006.

4.1.4.2 Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Non-Food

Nepal's Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Non-Food data was reported at 1,646.000 NPR in Jul 2015. This records a decrease from the previous number of 7,513.000 NPR for Jul 2006. Nepal's Average Monthly Household Expenditure: Non-Food data is updated yearly, averaging 4,579.500 NPR from Jul 2006 to 2015, with 2 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 7,513.000 NPR in 2006 and a record low of 1,646.000 NPR in 2015.

Source:<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/nepal/household-budget-survey-average-monthly-household-expenditure>

4.1.5 Poverty Condition and Poverty Rate

Poverty is not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs. Poverty may include social, economic and political elements.

Absolute is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and shelter. The threshold at which *absolute poverty* is defined is always about the same, independent of the person's permanent location or era.

On the other hand, *relative poverty* occurs when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards, compared to others in the same time and place. Therefore, the threshold at which *relative poverty* is defined varies from one country to another, or from one society to another. For example, a person who cannot afford housing better than a small tent in an open field would be said to live in relative poverty if almost everyone else in that area lives in modern brick homes, but not if everyone else also lives in small tents in open fields (for example, in a nomadic tribe).

Governments and non-governmental organizations try to reduce poverty. Providing basic needs to people who are unable to earn a sufficient income can be hampered by constraints on government's ability to deliver services, such as corruption, tax avoidance, debt, loan conditionalities and by the brain drain of health of health care and educational professionals. Strategies of increasing income to make basic needs more affordable typically include welfare, economic freedoms and providing financial services.

There are 21.6% of total population of Palpa district under poverty line. According to the "Nepal's National Life Standard Survey 2066"; average income under NPR. 19,261 per year is said to be under poverty line. In case of rural area it reduces to NPR. 15,988. So Rural Municipality can do the following things to reduce poverty.

- a) Increasing the Supply of basic needs like; food and other goods.
- b) Improve the condition of health and education.
- c) Removing constraints on government services.
- d) Reversing the brain drain of Rural Municipality
- e) Controlling over population

- f) Increasing personal income by income grants
- g) Economic freedom to the citizens
- h) Financial support and service to the citizens etc.

Poverty impacts the development and prosperity of rural municipality in every possible way. Hence RM needs to do these aforementioned things to reduce the poverty and gain prosperity.

4.1.6 Food Condition

Nepal's Constitution (clause 36) declared that food for every person is a basic right. That means constitution secure every person for food. Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality needs to secure all the citizens. There are still some persons who doesn't have food available for whole year.

4.1.7 Houses Construction Condition

There are different types of houses in this RM. Some houses are traditionally built like *Golghar*, *Tindhare Ghar* and now a day modern types of houses (RCC) are seen during field survey. The household construction materials are divided into three categories, they are households by type of foundation, households by type of wall and households by type of roof. The survey data are plotted into the table below.

Table 14: Households by type of Foundation

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Mud Bonded	92.41	5,595
Wooden Pillar	6.070	318.0
Cement Bonded	0.620	43.00
RCC	0.350	24.00
Not Stated	0.470	26.00
Others	0.160	3.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

Table 15: Households by type of wall

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Mud Bonded	94.20	5,661
Cement Bonded	1.810	137.0
Bamboo	2.160	138.0
Wood Planks	1.160	43.00
Not Stated	0.450	26.00
Un Backed Brick	0.000	0.000

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

Others	0.050	4.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

Table 16: Households by type of roof

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Galvanized Iron (GI)	63.42	3,867
Slate	0.150	11.00
RCC Slab	0.880	68.00
Thatch	34.98	2,032
Mud	0.000	0.000
Wooden Planks	0.000	1.01.00
Not Stated	0.550	30.00
Total	RCRM	6009



Figure: House with GI sheet Roof

Source: Population Census 2011



Figure: House with thatch Roof



Figure: RCC houses at Juthapauwa Bazar

4.1.8 Export & Import Condition

For the financially strong rural municipality; export of materials must be greater than that of import. To uplift the financial condition of RM, RM must export the local products to nearby markets which will eventually increase the benefit of RM. Locally available materials like cash crops (Cinnamon, Coffee, Cardamom, Ginger, Orange, Turmeric etc.), agricultural products are the important materials, and RM can export these for the betterment of economy of RM.

4.1.9 Industrial Raw Material Condition

Our country is very rich in terms of locally available raw materials. Similarly, Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is very rich in terms of raw materials like; *timber botanicas, resin, lokta, allo, lime stone, fruits, cash crops, foods, sugar, vegetables* and others. By professional production of these raw material RM can easily uplift the economy.

4.1.10 Un employment's Details

Financially poor country like Nepal; there is the significant rise in unemployment rate day by day. Similarly, there are lots of people unemployed at the current situation in this RM due to lack of job opportunities by government and private sectors. So by using local resources RM can generate the job opportunities and reduce the rate of un employment.

4.1.11 Abroad Employment's Details

In current situation of our country every household have at least one person in abroad for the employment. Some high class peoples are in rich countries like (*America, Australia, Japan, Korea etc.*) and financially poor peoples are in gulf countries like (*Dubai, Qatar, Kuwait, Malaysia etc.*) for the employment. So to avoid abroad employment RM needs to make strategies for the un employs in different sectors like transportation, agriculture, tourism etc.

4.1.12 Squatter's Related Details

Squatter are those who settled on land, especially public land or unoccupied land, without right for title. These type of peoples are also found in Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality as well but we don't have akin number of peoples who are said to be squatters. According to the website of (CSRC) 26.1% peoples who depends on agriculture, doesn't have land ownership. Only 19.71% female population have their land ownership in whole country. Still 44% of terai Dalits have no land ownership to their name. Some squatters settlements of RCRM are tabulated below.

Table 17: Squatters of RCRM

S.N	Squatters Name	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Jogdamar	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
2	Dhapa	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
3	Lami Damar	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
4	Tusare	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
5	Rainapani	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
6	Pakhribas	Ward/7	Relocation Needed
7	Gahiyar	Ward/7	Relocation Needed

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

4.1.13 Source Map

4.2 LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP

4.2.1 Current Land Use

The total area of this RM is 175.88 Sq.km. The current land use pattern in the table below shows that; 11.063% land is occupied by residential area, 0.085 % land is occupied by commercial area, 0.0187 % land is occupied by residential and commercial area, 0.222% land is occupied by educational area, 0.053% land is occupied by institutional area. Similarly, 41.785% land is used for cultivation, 0.0007% land is covered by ponds or lake, 0.168% land is covered by streams, 0.370% land is covered by sandy area and 4.015% land is covered by bush. Most of the land is occupied by the forest area which is 117.778% of total area of whole rural municipality. These land use pattern of the RM are helpful for the future planning.

Land use pattern of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is Shown in the pie chart and table below.

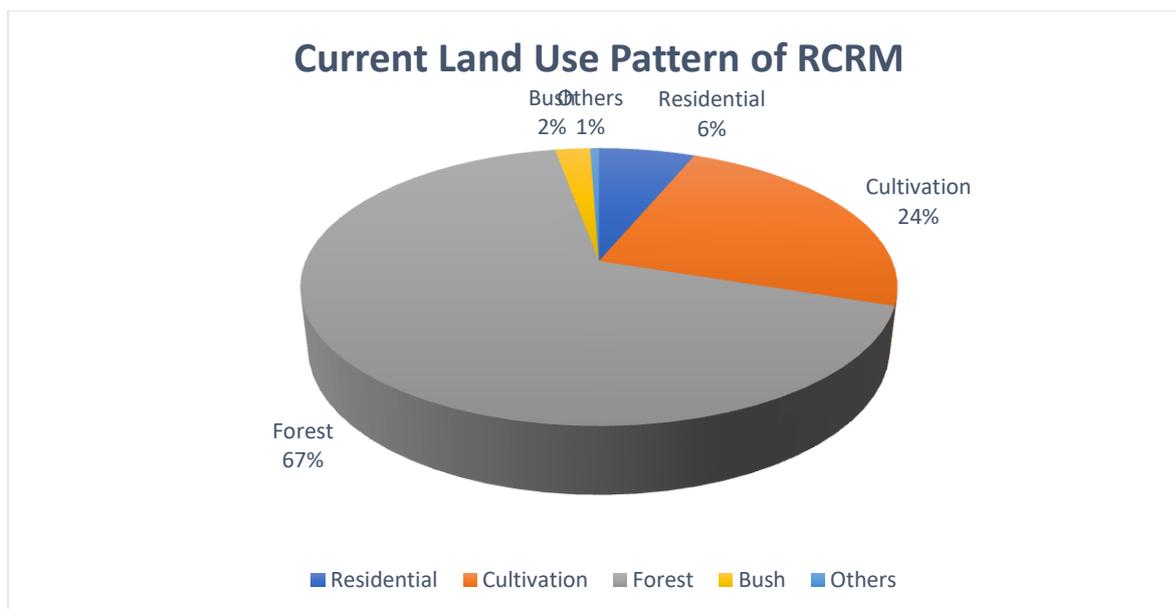


Table 18: Current Land use Pattern of RCRM

SN	Land use Category	Area (Sq.km)
1	Residential	11.063
2	Commercial	0.085
3	Residential and Commercial	0.187
4	Educational	0.222
5	Institutional	0.053
6	Cultivation	41.785
7	Pond or lake	0.0007
8	River/Streams	0.168
9	Sand	0.370
10	Bush	4.015
11	Forest	117.778
12	Others	0.290

Source: GPS & GIS Mapping

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

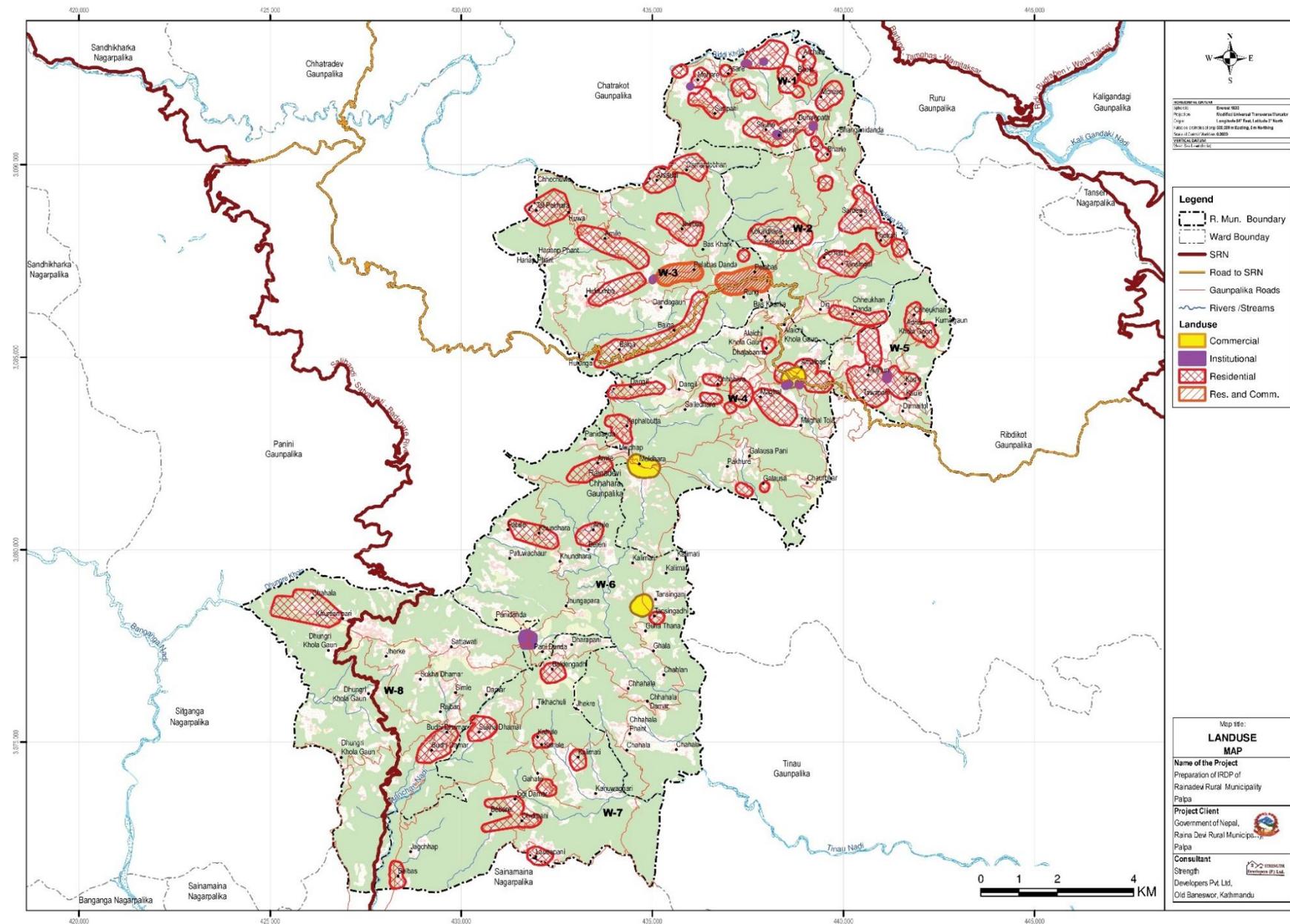


Table 19: Current Land Use Pattern of RCRM in Percentage

S.N	Land use Category	Percentage
1	Residential	6.00
2	Cultivation	24.0
3	Bush	2.00
4	Forest	67.0
5	Others	1.00

Source: Land use Pattern and Mapping of Nepal

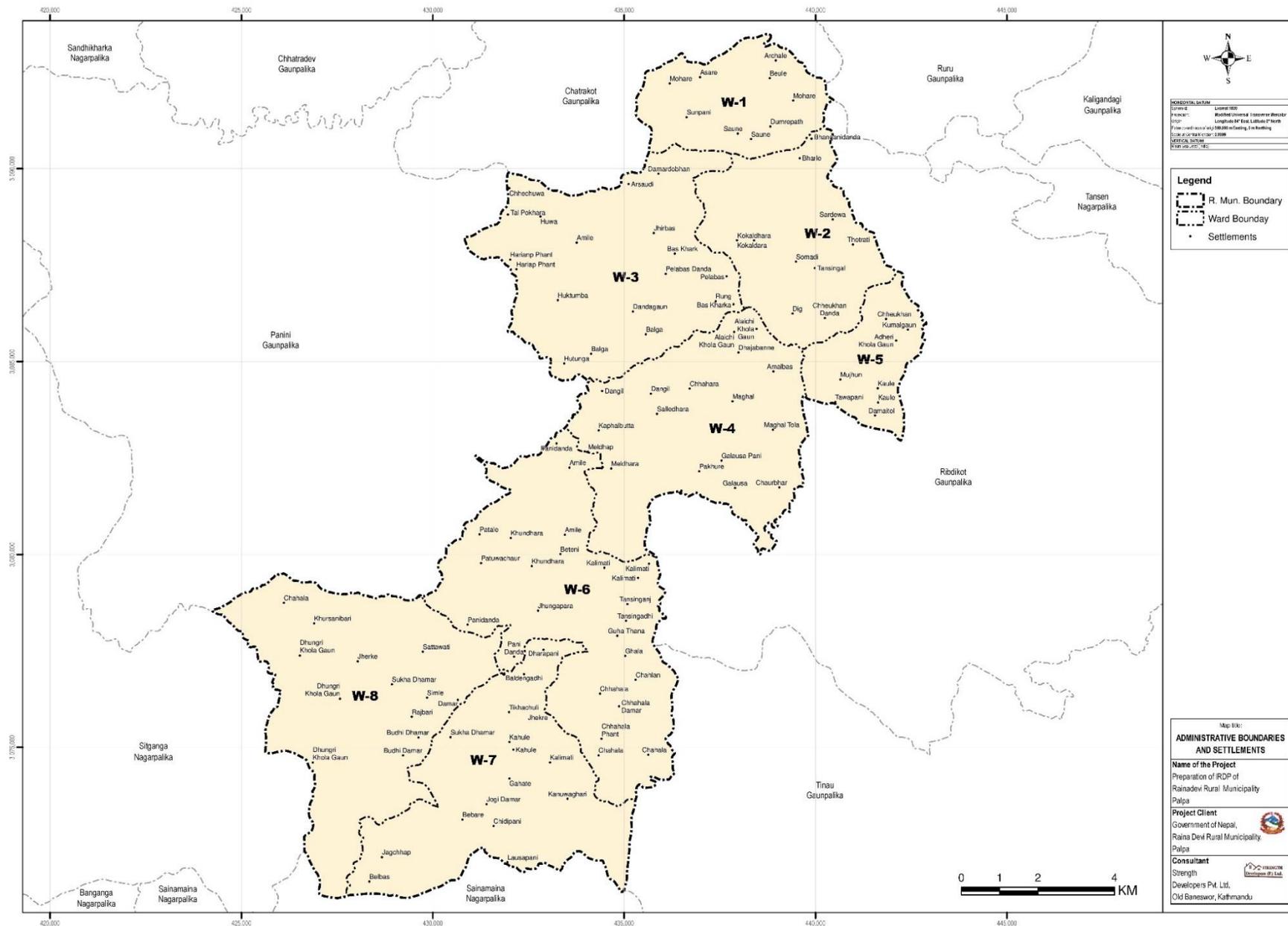
4.2.2 Major Settlements

The major settlements of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality are given in the table below.

Table 20: Major settlements of RCRM

S.N	Wards No.	Name of Major Settlements	Remarks
1	01	Asare, Archale, Deule, Dumrepath, Mohare, saune, Siddheshwo, Sunpani	
2	02	Bharle, Bhangar Danda, Diga, Chheukhan Danda, Kokaldhara, Sardewa, Somadi, Tansingal, Thothrati	
3	03	Arsaudi, Amile, Balgha, Bashkharka, Chheukhan, Damardobhan, Dandagaun, Huwa, Hariaap Phat, Huktumba, Talpokhara, Pelabas, Pelabas Danda, Rung	
4	04	Amlabas, Chhahara, Chaurbhar, Alaichi Khola Gaun, Dhajabanne, Dangil, Kaphalbutta, Maghal, Meldhap, Meldhara, Galausa, Galausapani,	Some homes need to relocate/Landslide prone area.
5	05	Adheri Khola Gaun, Chheukhan, Damaitol, Mujung, Kaule, Tawapani	
6	06	Amile, Beteni, Chahala, Chahala Damar, Ghala, Guarthana, Juthapauwa, Khundhara, Kalimati, Jhunghaphera, Patuwachaur, Tansinganj, Panidanda,	
7	07	Baldengadi, Belbas, Bebare, Chidepani, Dharapani, Kalimati, Tikachuli, Kanuwaghari, Jogdamar, Sukhadamar, Kahule, Gahate, Jagachap	
8	08	Budidamar, Dhungri Khola Gaun, Chahalla, Khursanidaha, Jherke, Sukhadamar, Satywati, Simle, Rajabari, Damar	

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4.2.3 Land Ownership

An estimated 28 percent of land in Nepal is privately held in ownership or under leasehold. Nepal only recognizes two types: ownership and leasehold. In this RM mostly private land ownership (male or female) and others lands are nations properties.

4.2.4 Types of Land

Land in Nepal is classified in three categories;

- a) Private Land
The land owned by individuals or firm over which their owners have exclusive and absolute legal rights is known as private land.
- b) State land/Public Land
In modern age, the land owned by Central, State and Local Government is known as state land or public land. These types of land are useful during the natural disasters like; earthquake, floods, landslides, wildfires etc.
- c) Guthi Land
Guthi is a social organization that is used to maintain the socio-economic order of Nepalese society. The guthī system has been in operation since the *Licchavi Era*, with the first practice being recorded in scriptures on pillars erected at *Changu Narayan Temple*, which in itself is regarded to be the oldest dated inscription of Nepal. Currently, most of the guthīs are either defunct or a vestigial representation of what used to be the most powerful organized community of the *Newars*. However, some of these guthīs still exist with its own purpose, and their functions governed by the internal unwritten rules; often kept secret and revealed only to its members. During the course of time, the male family members (often the bloodline) of pre-existing members are handed out the responsibilities associated with the guthī. Hence such lands which are donated to Guthis are known as Guthi Land.

4.2.5 Agricultural Land

Agricultural land is typical land *devoted to* agriculture, the systematic and controlled use of other forms of life; particularly the rearing of livestock and production of crops to produce food for humans. It is thus generally synonymous with both **farmland** or **cropland**, as well as **pasture** or **rangeland**.

The land actually under annually-replanted crops in any given year is instead said to constitute swon land or cropped land. "Permanent cropland" includes forested plantations used to harvest coffee, rubber or fruit but not tree farms or proper forests used for wood or timber. Land able to be used for farming is called "**cultivable land**". The cultivated land covered 24% that is 41.785 square kilometer of total land of this rural municipality.

4.2.6 Barren Land

In general, Barren Land has thin soil, sand, or rocks. Barren lands include deserts, dry salt flats, beaches, sand dunes, exposed rock, strip mines, queries, and gravel pits. Barren Land describes an area of land where plant growth may be sparse, stunted, and/or contain limited biodiversity. Environmental conditions such as toxic or infertile soil, high winds, coastal salt-spray and climatic conditions are often key factors in poor plant growth and development.

4.3 AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT

4.3.1 Public Ponds & Fishponds

Even in the modern age agriculture is the most vital sector for the developing countries like Nepal. There are so many sectors in agriculture like; fish farms, poultry farms, vegetable farms, goat farms, cow farms, buffalo farms etc. Rural Municipality needs to do pre-feasibility study about these sectors especially about fish ponds and public ponds.

4.3.2 Irrigation Facilities

The most common problem of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality in agricultural field is irrigation. In this RM citizens are mostly dependent on the rain water for irrigation. Due to its high sloped land distribution it is difficult to bring water from the streams to the high altitude. Mostly current irrigation facilities available in this RM besides rain water are lifting irrigations. Lifting irrigation systems are very expensive; so that RM needs to think about the alternatives of lifting irrigation projects. This RM is lagging in the field of agriculture due to the lack of irrigation facilities. The existing and proposed irrigation projects of this RM are listed in the table below.

Table 21: Irrigation projects of RCRM

S.N	Name of Projects	Location/Wards	Length(Km)	Remarks
1	Simle-Baseni Canal	1	4	Existing
2	Maryangdi-Ghela-Khahare I.P	1	4	Existing
3	Majkulo I.P	2		Existing
4	Sardewa Gaunkulo I.P	2		Existing
5	Thulo Kulo I.P	2		Existing
6	Naya Kulo I.P	2		Existing
7	Chandanbas I.P	2		Existing
8	Kaule I.P	2		Existing
9	Karechaur I.P	2		Existing
10	Nimdi Khola I.P	2		Existing
11	Baulakulo Duleodar I.P	2		Existing
12	Badwani Kulo I.P	2		Existing
13	Pata Kulo I.P	2		Existing
14	Batuwakhola-Baretari Kulo I.P	3	1.5	Existing
15	Archale Phat Kulo I.P	3	2	Existing
16	Baduwa Khola-Thulakhet Kulo I.P	3	9.5	Existing
17	Tatim-Chisa Kulo I.P	3	7	Under Construction
18	Gatyar-Gaighat I.P	3	2	Existing
19	Gaighat-Syalkuwa I.P	3	2	Existing
20	Cheduwa-Hadewa I.P	3	3	Existing

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21	Tallo Shera Sichai Kulo	3	2	Existing
22	Dhaireni-Swamika Rukha Kulo	3	3	Existing
23	Chhachuwa-Lampare Sera I.P	3		Existing
24	Arukhola-Mangaltari I.p	3		Existing
25	Palaspata I.P	3		Existing
26	Thulakhet I.P Dhowaghat	4		Proposed
27	Chilei Phat I.P Dangil	4		Existing
28	Khale Gaira I.P	4		Existing
29	Dhungekhola Sichai	4		Existing
30	Chahala-Phat I.P Juthkhola	6		Maintenance Req.
31	Oreha Phat Canal	6		Existing
32	Samadi-Bnaekhola Canal	6		Maintenance Req.
33	Chukep Khola I.P	6		Proposed
34	Oreha Phat I.P Dhungekhola	6		Proposed
35	Sukhadamar I.P	7		Proposed
36	Jogdamar I.P	7		Proposed
37	Dhap I. P	7		Proposed
38	Tatriluna I.P	7		Proposed
39	Binnamar I.P	7		Proposed
40	Tusare I.P	7		Proposed
41	Itiha I.P Itiha Phat	8		Existing
42	Tare Phat I.P Budhikhola	8		Existing
43	Budhidamar I.P	8		Existing
44	Rokaya I.P	8		Existing

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

4.3.3 Sources of Irrigation

The sources of irrigation in this rural municipality are rainwater, lifting irrigation projects from streams, some gravity irrigation canals and water bodies. Most of the land is irrigated by rainwater through all the seasons. That's why during field survey we found that most of the land is barren due to lack of irrigation facilities. The sources of irrigation are tabulated below.

Table 22: Main sources of Irrigation

S.N	Names of Sources	Remarks
1	Kanchan Khola	For wards: 6,7,8
2	Riddi Khola	For wards: 1,3
3	Sardewa Khola	For wards: 2

4	Meldhap Khola	For wards: 4,5
5	Maghal Khola	For wards: 4,5
6	Rain Water	For all wards
7	Water Bodies	For all wards

Source: Field Survey and Meting 2019

4.3.4 Major Agricultural Products

a) Food Crops

Most of the land in this rural municipality belongs mountainous region so not enough land is suitable for agriculture. Generally; major food crops are *paddy, wheat, mallet, maize* etc. In lentil products; *bodi, maas, masuro, sano kerau, gahat, bhatmaas* etc available in this RM. Some oil generating crops of this RM are *mustard, teel*, etc. In vegetable category; there are crops like *potato, cauliflower, cabbage, pumpkin, tomato, onion, garlic, ginger* etc. are available. In fruit category fruits like *pears, guava, banana, orange, kafal, ainselu* etc are easily available in this rural municipality.

b) Winter Season Crops

The major winter crops of this rural municipality are *mallet, phapar, wheat, barley, sugar, mashuro, maas, gahat, bhatmas, teel, banana, orange, potato* etc.

c) Summer Season Crops

The major summer crops of this RM are *paddy, maize, banana, pears*, etc

The major products of this RM are listed in the table below.

Table 23: Major agricultural products

SN	Name of Crops	Location/Wards	Production	Production/Year
1	Maize	1	2 Muri	
2	Wheat	1	15 Pathi	
3	Potato, Cabbage, Cauliflower etc.	1		
4	Dairy pocket area	2	Milk, Yogurt, Butter, cheese etc	
5	Orange	1		
6	Maize	3	1 Muri	
7	Wheat	3	2 Muri	
8	Paddy	3	2 Muri	
9	Orange	3 Pelabas		10 Lakhs
10	Dalchini	3		4 Crore
11	Ginger	3		20 Lakhs
12	Mustard	3	10 Pathi	
13	Chana	3		

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14	Maize Pocket Area	Cureni		
15	Banana Pocket Area	Tallo Chhahara		
16	Mushroom	Chorbot		
17	Orange	Amlabas		
18	Vegetables	Magal/Dangil		
19	Live stocks	Magal/Dangil		
20	Dairy Product	Salledhara		
21	Lemons	Meldhap		
22	Paddy	Dangil		
23	Maize	5	5 Muri	
24	Tomato	5	15 Quintal	
25	Orange	5	8 Quintal	
26	Vegetables	5	3 Quintal	
27	Maize	6	3 Quintal	
28	Paddy	6	2 Muri	
29	Wheat	6	10 Pathi	
30	Mustard	6	50 kg	
31	Chana	6		
32	Paddy	7 Jogdamar	2 Muri	
33	Maize	7 Jukhedamar	3 Muri	
34	Wheat	7 Tatri	1.5 Muri	
35	Mallet	7 Sukhadamar	1.5 Muri	
36	Jahu	7 Baldengadi	1 Muri	
37	Coffee	7 Sukhadamar		2 Lakhs
38	Dalchini	7 Gawa		2 Lakhs
39	Banana	7 Dhapa		50 Thousand
40	Ginger	7 Sukhadamar		4 Lakhs
41	Turmeric	7 Sukhadamar		3 Lakhs
42	Maize	8	2 Muri	
43	Paddy	8	3 Muri	
44	Wheat	8 Itiha	10 Pathi	
45	Coffee	8	28 Quintal	
46	Dalchini	8	22 Ropani	95 Lakhs
47	Ginger	8		
48	Banana	8		
49	Litchi	Satyawati		

50	<i>Amriso</i>	8		
51	<i>Turmeric</i>	<i>Satyawati</i>	30 Quintal	

Source: Field survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Agricultural Land



Figure: Orange Pocket Area

4.3.5 Animal Product

Dairy products like milk, yogurt, cheese, butter and meats of different domestic animals like goat, buffalo, chicken (and eggs), etc. are the major animal products of this rural municipality. Besides these some wild animal products are also available in this rural municipality. By using modern technologies in animal products RM can take the economic benefit.

4.3.6 Diseases & Insects in Food Crops

For the better agricultural products farmers needs to diseases and insects free farming with in the rural municipality. Especially crops are attacked by different diseases and insects and that eventually reduces the productivity. So the farmers and agricultural technical persons needs to identify the diseases and insects in the field. By reducing the attack of various diseases farmers can increase the productivity. The details about diseases and insects are given in the table below.

Table 24: Diseases and insects of Food Crops

S.N	Name of Crops	Major Insects	Major Diseases
1	<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Blast, Khairothople, Fedkuine etc.</i>	<i>Patero, Gawaro, Phadke, Paatberuwa</i>
2	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Sindure, Kalopoke</i>	<i>Lahi, Khurme, Phatyangra, Phedkatuwa</i>
3	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Kalopoke, Dharserog, Trunks and Fruits Attackers, Dhwashe etc.</i>	<i>Lahi, Khurme, Phatyangra, Phedkatuwa, Gawaro etc.</i>
4	<i>Potato</i>	<i>Lahi, Fed Katuwa, Khumre, Redant, Termites etc</i>	<i>Lateblight, Mosaic, Dryness and Fading, Khoste.</i>
5	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Gawaro, Lahi, Butterflies, Aunsa, Sulsule, Red Khapate, Dallekhapate, Thrips etc.</i>	<i>Dryness and Fading, Alternoria, Clubbrot, Damping Off, Die Back, Root Rotten, Powder Mildeu</i>

			<i>etc.</i>
6	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Mango Madhuwa, Gawaro, Aunsa, Sulsule, Butterflies, Hopar etc.</i>	<i>Anthrakknoja, White Fungi, Dieback, Down Mindeu etc.</i>
7	<i>Banana</i>	<i>Banana Speaker, Tham, Gawara and Dhuns</i>	<i>Rootrotten, Dryness and Fading, Bunchitop etc.</i>

Source: Consultation with relevant Experts

4.3.7 Diseases & Insects in Fruits & Vegetables

The major diseases and insects in fruits and vegetables are listed below in the table.

Table 25: Major diseases in fruits and Vegetables

S.N	Fruits & Vegetables	Major Insects	Major Diseases
1	<i>Tomato</i>	<i>Tutaappsuluta, White Fly, Laahi, Gawaro, Pataro etc.</i>	<i>Ogate-Fly, Pachaute, Dryness and Fading, Mosaic etc.</i>
2	<i>Cauliflower/Cabbage</i>	<i>Diamond Back Moth, Tobbaco Quarterpillar, Laahi, Phadke etc.</i>	<i>Soft Root, Black Root, Octerberia, Club Root, Demi Root etc.</i>
3	<i>Potato</i>	<i>P.T.M, Laahi, Labhre etc.</i>	<i>Dryness, Brown Mosaic Peep, Chhake etc.</i>
4	<i>Mustard/Rye</i>	<i>Diamond Back Moth, Tobbaco Quarterpillar, Laahi, Phadke etc.</i>	<i>Soft Root, Black Root, Octerberia, Club Root, Demi Root etc.</i>
5	<i>Orange</i>	<i>Patara, Laahi, Footfly, Scale Leaf, Bhainar, Lemon Dog etc.</i>	<i>Cyakar, Foot Root, Rootrug, Sweety Mould etc.</i>
6	<i>Cardamom</i>	<i>Gawaro, Laahi, Hero Catterpillar, Thrips etc</i>	<i>Leaf Rotten, Fly Bagan, Root Rotten, etc.</i>
7	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Helopotis, Luper, Thrips, Ephid etc.</i>	<i>Root Rotten, Grabsite etc.</i>

Source: Consultation with relevant Experts

4.3.8 Animals and Diseases in Animals

The major domestic animals of this rural municipality are *cow, buffalo, goats, pigs, chickens* etc. These animals are helping to rise the life style of peoples. The significant rise in animal products like meats, dairy products like milk, yogurt butter is visible in this rural municipality. Veterinary service is also available in this rural municipality.

In this rural municipality major diseases to animals are *rabies, khorate, P.P.R, swine fever, bhyagutte, charmare, namle, maate, thunelo, worms* etc. Some vaccine related to different diseases needs to give

to the animals for their easy survival. The major diseases to birds are *Ranikhet*, *C.R.D*, *gambora*, *birdflu* etc.

4.3.9 Agricultural Farms

To make respected and professional agriculture all the agricultural related organizations and farms needs to be registered in rural municipality office. By doing this RM can get significant economic benefit. RM needs to grant the money to such registered farms for farmers betterment and encouragement. Some recognized agro-farms of this RM are given below in the table.

Table 26: Agricultural farms

S.N	Name of Farms	Location	Situation	Remarks
1	Evergreen Agro Farm	Archale-1	Existing	Advertisement needed
2	Delunga Agro Farm	Delunga		Financial help Needed
3	Pokhrel Cow Farm	Nimdi		Financial help Needed
4	Bindyabashini Dairy	2		Financial help Needed
5	Bindyabashini Agro Farm	2		Financial help Needed
6	Dairy	Somadi		Financial help Needed
7	Sardewa Poultry Farm	2	Existing	
8	Poultry Farm	3	Existing	
9	Poultry Farm	Okharbot	Existing	
10	Poultry Farm	Dangil	Existing	
11	Agri-Farm	Maghal	Existing	
12	Three Son Kukhura Farm	Mujung	Existing	
13	Sakshyam Kukhura Farm	5	Existing	
14	Karuna Poultry Farm	5	Existing	
15	Ram Kukhura Farm	5	Existing	
16	Poultry Farm	8	Existing	

Source: Field Visit and Meeting 2019

4.3.10 Modern Animal Farms

The use of modern technologies and technical manpower in animal farms can really help to make rise in products from animal farms. In this rural municipality no such modern animal farms are existing in current situation

4.3.11 Manpower Related to Agriculture & Animals

Qualified technical manpower in every agricultural field (Plant & Animal) is mandatory for the rural municipality to give the necessary service. In current situation J.T.A and Veterinary Doctors are providing the service to plants and animals respectively.

4.3.12 Agriculture & Animals Related Community Organizations

For the professional and better agricultural and animal products rural municipality needs to form the related community organizations. But during the field survey and meetings we couldn't found organizations related to these aforementioned fields.

4.3.13 Collection Centers & Cold Stores

Collection center means a tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance or combination thereof that is used to collect the raw materials related to different sectors like agricultural products, vehicles parts, etc. Collection center is not available in this rural municipality but it is needed in near future. A collection center is proposed by rural municipality at Amlabas Chhahara ward no.4.

A **cold store** is a large refrigerated room or building designed for storage of goods in an environment below the outdoor temperature. Products needing refrigeration include fruits, vegetables, and meat. Cold stores are often located near shipping used for import and export of products. Cold stores have been an essential part of the production industries. Cold store is needed for this rural municipality to safely store the products like oranges, potato, tomato, cash crops like cennamon, cardamom, ginger, coffee etc. A cold store is proposed at Amlabas Chhahara ward no.4 by rural municipality.

4.3.14 Agricultural Markets & Haatbazars

In this rural municipality specified agricultural markets are not available. But to encourage farmers rural municipality needs to implement the concept of agricultural markets at suitable places. In current situation peoples are buying agricultural products from private shops. Rural Municipality needs to implement the idea of *Haatbazar* for the local organic products. The concept of haatbazars at every ward in this rural municipality is implementing. So haatbazars at every ward are proposed.

Table 27: Proposed List of Haatbazars

S.N	Name of Haatbazars	Location	Situation	Remarks
1	Siddheshwor	Ward-1	Proposed	Priority to local Products
2	Sardewa	Ward-2	Proposed	Priority to local Products
3	Amile	Ward-3	Proposed	Priority to local Products
4	Jamunpadhera	Ward-4	Proposed	Priority to local Products
5	Thati	Ward-5	Proposed	Priority to local Products
6	Juthapauwa	Ward-6	Proposed	Priority to local Products
7	Baldengadi	Ward-7	Proposed	Priority to local Products
8	Satyawati-Belbas	Ward-8	Proposed	Priority to local Products



Figure: Evergreen Agro-Farm

4.4 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

For the development of any places tourism played the vital role. Nepal is one of the most beautiful and touristic country because of its different geographical regions (Himalayan, Mountainous and Terai), multiple religions, multiple languages, multiple cultures and others. The highest peak of the world Mt. Everest, birth place of lord Buddha (Lumbini), Rara Lake. Fewa Lake. Kathmandu Valley itself and many more other major touristic places lies in Nepal. Tourism Policy 2065 confirms that through tourism, RM can generate employment, poverty reduction, heritage related research etc. In this rural municipality, there is high possibility of tourism development can't be ignored.

4.4.1 Hotels, Resorts & Restaurants

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality has the high possibility in Religious Tourism and Hill Station Tourism. For the convenient service to the tourists RCRM needs to develop the good hotels with lodging fooding, restaturants and homestay at touristic places. By doing this RM can take advantages and generates revenue and emloyment as well. In current situation, restaurants are not available but some hotels at main areas like Chhahara Bazar and Mujung Bazar are providing the services to the visitors.

4.4.2 Available Tourists Services

Some of the available tourist services are good hospitality, good behavior of local peoples, hotel services and guiding to the tourists. Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality needs to provide such facilities to attract the internal and external tourists.

4.4.3 Religious, Touristic & Historical Places

Naturally beautiful, diverse climate, multi culture, multilanguage, multi religion, social diversity are the properties of this rural municipality. This RCRM is surrounded by forests, streams and many others natural sites. This RM is very rich in its cultural aspects due to the presence of numbers of

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temples, Nimdi Jharna, Riddi Khola and their famous history. The temples of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality are listed in the table below.

Table 28: Temples of RCRM

SN	Name of Temples	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Shiva & Nawa Durga Temple	Archale/1	
2	Radha Krishna Temple	Archale/1	
3	Yagya Temple	Mohare/1	
4	Alam Kalika Temple	Bhutukdi/1	
5	Alamdevi Temple	Deuli/1	
6	Alamdevi Temple	Deuli/1	
7	Rainadevi Temple	Deuli/1	
8	Bhagwati Temple	Gorubanne/1	
9	Radha Krishna Temple	Saune/1	
10	Satyawati Temple	Asare/5	Public Toilet Req.
11	Bhumidevi Temple	Asare/4	
12	Bhagwati Temple	Saune/1	
13	Shivalaya Temple	Deuli/1	
14	Shivalaya Temple	Mohare/1	Under Construction
15	Siddheshwor Mahadev Guthi	Demak Danda	Tourism Place Req.
16	Radhakrishna Temple	2	
17	Devi Temple	2	
18	Ram Temple	2	
19	Radhakrishna Temple	2	
20	Shivalaya Temple	2	
21	Radhakrishna Temple	2	
22	Durga Temple	2	
23	Rainadevi Temple	Gokhunga/3	
24	Satyadevi Temple	Gokhunga/3	
25	Rainadevi Temple	Dandagaun/3	
26	Jaleswor Temple	Dandagaun/3	
27	Shree Ram Temple	Dandagaun/3	
28	Shree Ram Temple	Jhorkepokhari	
29	Shree Ram Temple	Balgha	
30	Shree Ram Temple	Kailaspur	
31	Ram Temple	Jhirbas	
32	Panchaprameshwor Temple	Amile	

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33	Shivalaya Temple	Ardhai	
34	Shiva Bhairav Temple	Talpokhara	
35	Bhimsen Temple	Pelabas	
36	Shiva Temple	Patuwachaur	
37	Dhaura Shree Temple	3	
38	Malika Temple	DodKhola	
39	Shivalaya Temple	Arsaudi	
40	Kalika Temple	Chachuwa	
41	Bhairav Temple	Chhahara/4	Building Upgrading Required
42	Lameni Temple	Bokhar	
43	Satyadevi Temple	4	
44	Ganesh Than Temple	Aphlechaur	
45	Gokhunga Temple	Chaurbot	
46	Bramhadevi Temple	Tilakthan	
47	Shivalaya Temple	Amlabas	
48	Radha Krishna Temple	Maghal	
49	Shivalaya Temple	Dhajabanne	
50	Saharsadhara Temple	Dhowaghat	Tourism Place to be developed/Muktinath Dham
51	Gorakhnath Shivalaya Tample	Dangil	
52	Chandi Temple	Taloo Chhahara	
53	Shivalaya Temple	Salledhara	
54	Bhayerpani Temple	Maedhap	
55	Chand Chan	Tahti/5	
56	Tham Danda Nanani Puja	Thamdanda	
57	Kalika Temple	Kataujepani	Main Kalika Temple
58	Gadimai Temple	Lekha	
59	Bhairavsthan Temple	Pokhare Danda	
60	Pasupati Temple	Bhalukhan	
61	Shiva Temple	Tahti/5	
62	Durga Temple	Thulachaur	
63	Durga Temple	Chheukhan	
64	Malika Temple	Chahala/6	
65	Gauradevi Ttemple	Chahala/6	
66	Kalika Temple	Daregauda	Proposed
67	Shivalaya Temple	Kailashdanda	

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68	Shivalaya Temple	Balunga	
69	Bhairav Temple	Matola	Maintenance Required
70	Shiva Temple	Amile	Maintenance Required
71	Kalika Temple	Guhathana	Maintenance Required
72	Chandi Temple	Guhathana	Maintenance Required
73	Gokhunga Temple	Chahala/6	Maintenance Required
74	Siddababa Temple	Serpok	Maintenance Required
75	Kuwaridevi Temple	Baldengadi/7	
76	Jogsiddha Temple	Joga/7	
77	Kalika Temple	Satyawati/8	
78	Malika Temple	Khursane/8	
79	Saiyere Devi Temple	Rajapani	

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Temple

Rainadevi Temple is one of the most famous religious site of this rural municipality. This temple has the very long history which is summarised as following.

History of Rainadevi Temple

रैनादेवी मन्दिर ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, साँस्कृतिक, प्राकृतिक तथा पर्यटकीय दृष्टिकोणले पाल्पा जिल्लाकै अत्यन्तै महत्वपूर्ण स्थलको रूपमा रहेता पनि राज्यको आखा यो क्षेत्रमा पर्न सकेको छैन यस सम्बन्धी खासै खोज तथा अनुसन्धान हुनसकेको देखिँदैन ।

यस क्षेत्रको भौगोलिक अवस्थितिलाई हेर्दा यस क्षेत्रले इतिहासमा महत्वपूर्ण सामरिक महत्व राखे गरेको सहजै अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ । पाल्पा, गुल्मी र अर्घाखाँचीको सिमानामा पर्ने यो मन्दिरमा पाइएका पाषाणकालीन हतियार, शाहकालीन तरबार, ढाल र अन्य युद्ध सामग्रीहरूले पनि यो स्थल परापूर्व कालमा महत्वपूर्ण किल्लाको रूपमा रहेको प्रमाणित हुन्छ ।

पृथ्वीनारायण शाहको नेपाल एकिकरणको समयमा एकदिन रैनादेवी सपनामा प्रकट भएपछि अर्कोदिन विहानै राजाले 'हे ! गोखुंगाकी देवी तिमी यदि सत्तकी छौ भने मैले यो पाडोलाई बलिको रूपमा पठाएको छु' भनी बली पठाएको किंवदन्ती पाइन्छ । राजाले पठाएको उक्त पाडो नवरात्रको नवौं दिन महानवमीको विहान गोखुंगा देवी मन्दिरमा आइपुग्यो । मन्दिरमा पुजाआजा चलिरहेको थियो अकस्मात पाडो आएर मौलो नेर घाँटी थापेर उभिएपछि त्यहाँ उपस्थित पुजारी र अन्य सबै डराए । पाडोको घाँटीमा बाँधेर राखेको कागज खोलेर हेर्दा राजाले बलिदिनु भनी पठाएको पत्र रहेछ । त्यसपछि त्यो पाडोलाई पहिलो बलिको रूपमा मौलोमा बध गरियो । अचम्मको कुरा बध गरिएको पाडोको शिरलाई कोटघरमा रहेको महाकालीको मुर्तिमा नचढाउँदासम्म शिर काटिएको पाडो उभिइने रह्यो भन्ने किंवदन्ती पाइन्छ । त्यसपछि गोरखाबाट हरेक वर्ष राजाले बलिको लागि पाडो पठाउने व्यवस्था गरिदिए र त्यसपाडोलाई सरकारी पाडो वा जेठो पाडो भन्ने गरियो ।

अहिले पनि मन्दिरको कोषबाट जेठोपाडोको बलिदिने परम्परा छ । पछिसम्म साविकको जिल्ला विकास समितिबाट जेठोपाडोको लागि छुट्टै रकम आउने गरेपनि पछिल्लो समयमा त्यो व्यवस्था रोकिएकाले मन्दिरको कोषबाटै जेठो पाडो किन्ने गरिएको पुजारीहरू बताउँछन् । अहिले पनि जेठोपाडोको बलि दिएपछि महाकालीको मूर्तिमा नचढाउँदा सम्म चल्दैन । यसलाई सबैले रैनादेवीको चमत्कारका रूपमा लिन्छन् । यहाँ चमत्कार हेर्न टाढाटाढाबाट मानिसहरू आउने गर्छन् ।

पृथ्वीनारायण शाहभन्दा अगाडि नै पाल्पाका तत्कालीन सेन वंशीय राजा मुकुन्द सेन द्वितीयले १८२९ तिर देवीको दैनिक पुजाआजाको लागि ४० मुरी धान फल्ने खेत गुठीको रूपमा व्यवस्था गरिदिएको बुढापाकाहरू बताउँछन् । मुकुन्द सेन द्वितीयले साविकको भुवनपोखरी गाविस वाड नं. ३ स्थित लामपातेमा गुठीको व्यवस्था गरी ताम्रपत्र प्रदान गरेका थिए भन्ने उनीहरू बताउँछन् । तर, त्यो ताम्रपत्र वि.सं. १९५० को आगलागीमा नष्ट भएको भन्ने सुनिन आएको छ । यो इतिहासमै खोजिको मुख्य विषय हो । हाल यो गुठीको खेत रिडीखोलाको बगरमा परिणत भएको छ । खेत बनाउन खोज्दा हरेक ढुङ्गामुनि सर्प भेटिएपछि देवीको डरले त्यो काम रोकिएको स्थानीय जानकारहरू बताउँछन् ।

साविकको भुवनपोखरी गाविसको वाड नं. ५ निवासी नारायण मरासिनीको घरमा "...संवत् १८२९ साल मि. भाद्र सुदि १३ रोज ४ मु. नुवाकोट" लेखेको मुकुन्द सेन द्वितीयको एउटा ताम्रपत्र पाइएको छ । तर, त्यो ताम्रपत्रलाई कतिले विर्तापत्र पनि भनेका छन् । मरासिनीकै भनाइलाई आधारमात्रै हो भने वि.सं १८७७ सालमा श्री ५ राजेन्द्र विक्रम शाहले विर्ता थामिदिएकोमा वि.सं १९५० मा घरमा आगलागी हुँदा सो ताम्रपत्र डटेर दुई टुक्रा भएको छ । यता मन्दिरका पुजारीहरू पनि रैनादेवीको अक्षता राखे मन्दिरमा भएको आगलागी र मरासिनीको घरमा भएको आगलागीको समय मिल्न गएको बताउँछन् । यसले कतै त्यो ताम्रपत्र रैनादेवीकै गुठीको हो कि भन्ने आशंका जगाइदिएको छ । यसलाई अर्को तथ्यले थप प्रमाणित गरेको छ कि मुकुन्द सेन द्वितीयका पालामा विर्ता दिँदा सबै विर्ता पत्रमा 'विर्ता दिहल' भनेर लेखेको पाइन्छ । तर, यो ताम्रपत्रमा 'विर्ता दिहल' भनेर लेखिएको छैन ।

सोही गाउँकै चतुर्भुज अधिकारीसँग रहेको मुकुन्द सेन द्वितीयकै पालाको "...संवत् १८१९ साल मोती श्रवण वदि ३ मुकाम पाल्पा" लेखिएको विर्तापत्रमा समेत 'विर्ता दिहल' लेखिएको छ । मरासिनीसँग भएको ताम्रपत्रमा लेखिएको "...तिलक राषि षातिरज्मा आसिष..." भन्ने शब्द उल्लेख छ । यस क्षेत्रमा रैनादेवीको अक्षतालाई आजसम्म पनि 'तिलक' भनिन्छ । रैनादेवीको गुठी खेत पनि दैनिक पूजाआजाकै लागि दिइएको स्थानिय बुद्धिजिविहरू बताउँछन् । यसले सो ताम्रपत्र विर्ताको नभई रैनादेवीको गुठीकै हो भन्ने प्रमाण दिन्छ ।

यसले के देखाउँछ भने सो समयमा मन्दिरको लागि विर्ता दिँदा पुजारीलाई नदिई गाउँका भद्र वा प्रमुखलाई राख्न दिएको हुन सक्छ । अर्को यहाँका पुजारी पढेलेखेका नभएका हुनाले पढ्न जान्ने ब्राह्मण समुदायका व्यक्तिले उक्त ताम्रपत्र राखेको हुनसक्छ । यस विषयमा खोजिनु आवश्यक छ । तर, यी दुवै विर्तापत्र वा गुठी पत्र जे भएपनि नेपालको इतिहास तथा पाल्पा राज्यको इतिहासको अध्ययनका लागि निकै महत्वपूर्ण र अहिलेसम्म प्राप्त पुराना ताम्रपत्र हुन् भन्नेमा दुईमत छैन ।





Figs: Rainadevi Temple

Historic Baldengadi Fort

बल्डेङ्गढी : रैनदेवी छहरा गाउँपालिकाको वडा नं. ८ मा रहेको बल्डेङ्गढी ऐतिहासिक स्थल हो । इसाको १४ औं शताब्दीका पाल्पा बल्डेङ्गढीका संसारकै दानी र जनताप्रति बफादारी मगर राजा बलिहाङ बलि राजा थिए । उनी बाह मगरातका राजा थिए र दिव्य ज्ञानका भाषी थिए । उनले अठार मगरात र बाह मगरातलाई समझदारी कायम गरी आफ्नो पालामा सुशासन राज्य जनताको सुखदुखमा शान्तिसँग चलाइरहेका थिए । यो ऐतिहासिक क्षेत्र पनि हो । यहाँ अहिले पनि चौधौं शताब्दीमा गरिएको शासनको अवशेष प्राप्त गर्न सकिन्छ । रूपन्देही र लुम्बिनी देखि नजिक भएकाले र बाइसे चौबिसे मात्र होइन, नेपाल अंग्रेज युद्धका बेला समेत बल्डेङ्गढी किल्ला एक ऐतिहासिक किल्लाको रूपमा रहेको थियो । अहिले रैनदेवी छहरा गाउँपालिकाको वडा नं. ७ मा रहेको बल्डेङ्गढीलाई पर्यटकीय स्थल बनाउन गाउँपालिका र ५ नं. प्रदेश सरकार लागेको छ ।



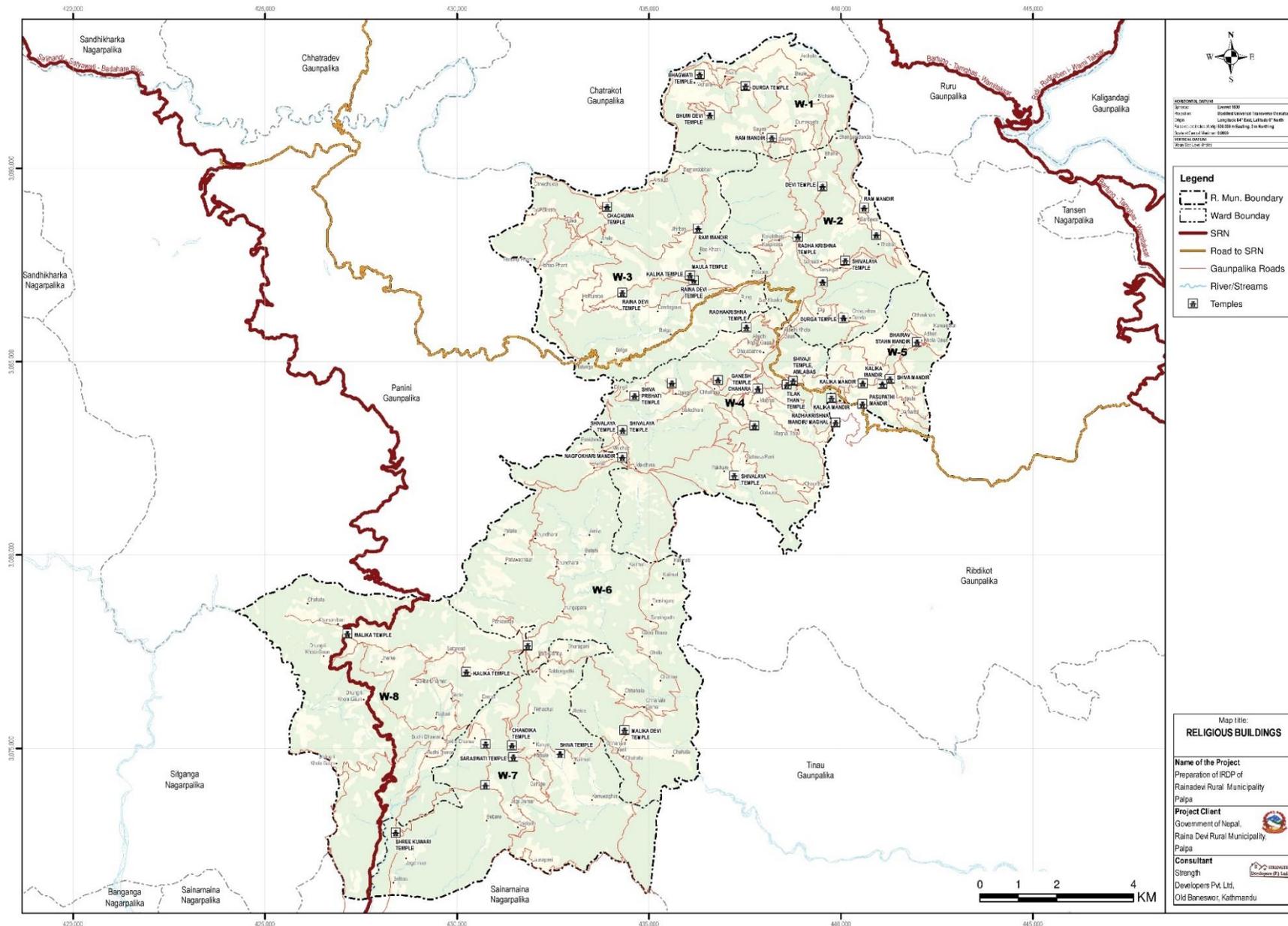
Figure: Historic Baldengadi Fort

4.4.4 Homestay

Homestay provides the most common traditional services like organic foods, lodging, cultural dances etc. for the tourists. Tourists are keen to stay at the homestay due to such facilities and good hospitality. There are no homestays at the moment in this RM. Hence RM needs to provide the homestay services to attract the tourists.

4.4.5 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



4.5 INDUSTRIES, BUSINESS AND BANKING

4.5.1 Industrial Development (Miniature, Domestic, Small, Medium, Big Industries, Government Industries, Public, Private & Co-operation)

Industrial sector is the most important sector after agriculture to bring the financial revolution in the country. For the industrial development some important steps are taken from Rana Period in the history of industries. But big revolution in the industrial field never happens due to the inconsistent type of political condition of our country. Due to the inconsistent political condition some industries are defunct. Industrial sector is that sector which can uplift the economy and rise the country from being developing country to developed country.

Lime stone industries, Furniture factories in wards-6,7and 8, Small industries, agricultural industries, domestic industries, moderate industries, big industries, serviceable industries, vegetable industries, pani ghatta, mill, collection and refining industries can rise the financial condition of the rural municipality. From the locally available raw materials rural municipality can develop various types of industries as well.

In the business sector local shops are providing the basic services like foods, clothes, sheltering materials to the peoples of this rural municipality. Banking services are available in ward-4 Chhahara and ward-5 Mujung only. Some co-operative limited are providing the financial service to the peoples but Juthapauwa, Baldengadi and Satyawati are out of banking service. So rural municipality need to provide such service to these wards.

4.5.2 Industrial Products

In this rural municipality various industries like Agricultural Industry, Cash Crops Industries, Tourism Industries, Domestic Industries and Miniature Industries are the main types of industries. Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Barley and vegetables products like potato, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower etc. are the major agricultural products of this rural municipality. Other agricultural products like meat (Chicken, Buffalo, Pigs etc.), dairy products like Milk, Yogurt, Cheese, Butter etc are available in this rural municipality.

There is high possibility of cash crops products like Orange, Banana, Coffee, Cennamon, Cardamom, Ginger and Turmeric. So RM needs to operate and maintenance these crops propoerly and RM can take economic advantages from these cash crops in future.

Big industrial products such as lime stone for production of cement, aggregates, sand and various types of stones are also available in this rural municipality. So by using these industrial products rural municipality can uplifts its economic condition.

4.5.3 Pani Ghatta, Mill and Collection Centers

Due to the lack of big water resources at higher settlement there may not be the possibility of Panighatta. But there may be the possibility of Modern Panighatta in some areas because of its requirement of small quantity of water compare to the traditional Panighatta. Panighatta is an essential requirement in rural life styles but these Panighatta are replaced by mills in modern age where the service of electricity is available.

Due to the lack of technically good collection center within in the rural municipality, there may be the possibility of reduction of organic products. Hence, collection centers are needed in this rural municipality to collect different products from different parts of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality.

4.5.4 Trade & Profession (Retailer, Wholesale, Meat Shop, Vegetables & Fruits)

Business is the most important sector with Agriculture and Industries. Business is like mediator for agricultural and industrial products for buying and selling in the national and industrial markets. To uplift the standard of rural municipality rural municipality needs to prioritize the local business. In current condition local business industries and local shops are fulfilling the demand of goods for the citizens within the rural municipality.

4.5.5 Minerals and Queries

Our country is known as the Himalayan and land located country in world; so there are lots of queries and minerals are available. Some of the settlements names are after queries like Dhaukhani (Iron Ore), Sunkhani, Sunapani (Golds) and different types of minerals. There is high possibility of queries and minerals but Government is very passive and not taking economic advantages of these important things available in the country. Due to the lack of financial support and technical manpower almost all the available queries and minerals are in virgin condition. To take the advantages from these, every rural municipality needs to study and explore these Queries available within the boundary of Rural Municipality.

In Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality, queries like Lime Stone Query in Sunpani ward-01 which is used for Sarbottam cement, various stone queries and aggregate queries in different places are available. So RM needs to make IEE and EIA to reduce the impact of industrial pollution. This shows that RM needs to study about these queries and minerals.

4.5.6 Local Markets & Trade Centers

Local business shops and markets are fulfilling the demands of basic goods for the citizens despite the lack of trade centers and big commercial areas. The main local shops and market areas of this rural municipality are given in the table below.

Table 29: Local Markets

S.N	Name of Local Shop & Markets	Location	Remarks
1	Siddheshwor, Archale, Saune, Mohare	Ward-1	Needs to provide better services
2	Sardewa, Tansingal, Diga	Ward-2	Needs to provide better services
3	Pelabas, Balgha, Fokkeaap, Bash Kharka	Ward-3	Needs to provide better services
4	Amlabas, Chhahara. Tingire, Meldhap	Ward-4	Needs to develop as commercial zone
5	Mujung, Tawapani, Kaule	Ward-5	Needs to develop as commercial zone
6	Juthapauwa, Nepane, Chahala, Guarthana	Ward-6	Needs to provide better services
7	Jogdamar, Sukhadamar	Ward-7	Needs to provide better services
8	Kewarchheda, Khursanedaha, Satyawati	Ward-8	Needs to provide better services

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

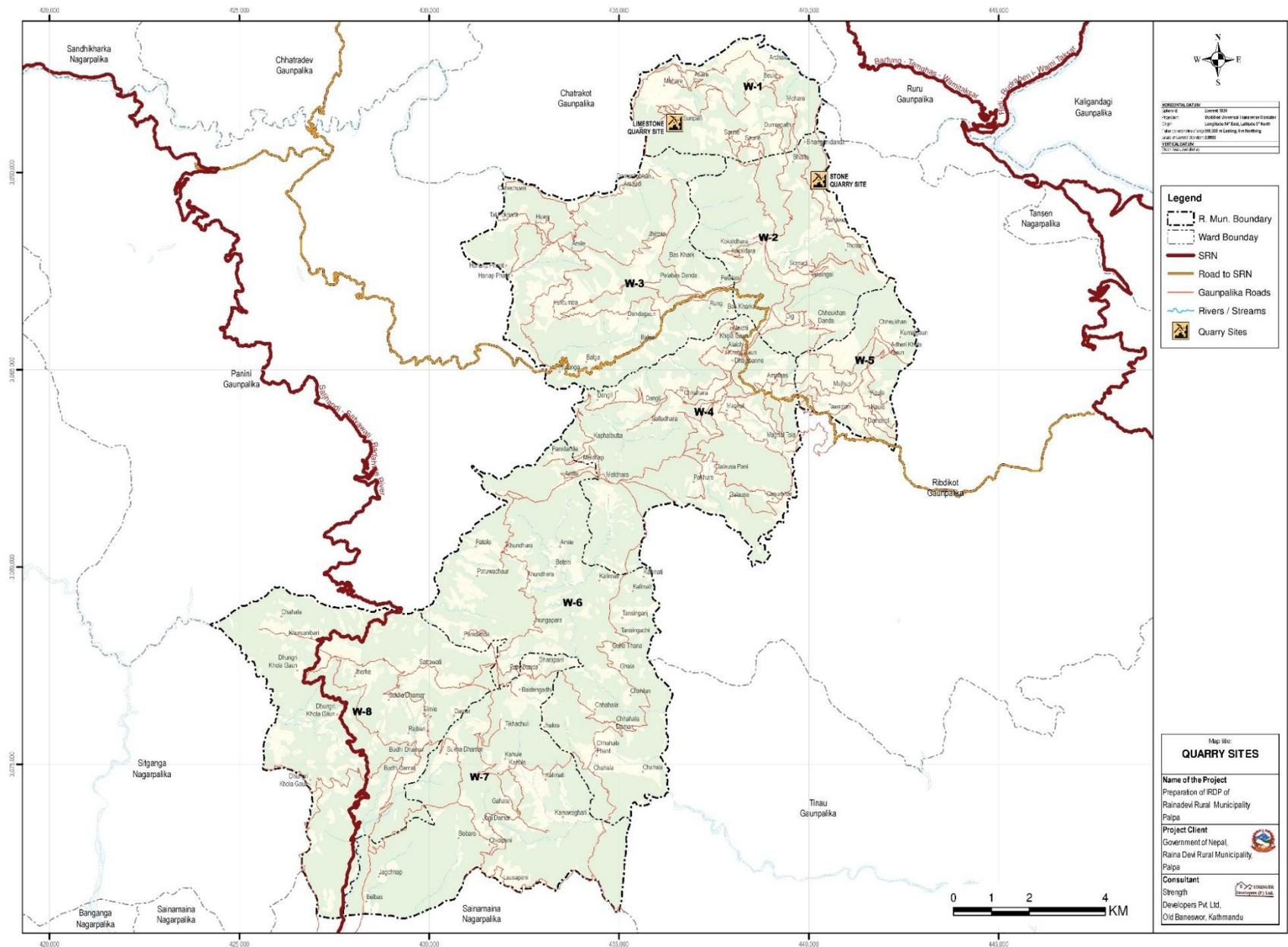
4.5.7 Banks and Financial Organizations

Janata bank at Chhahara bazar and Mujung bazar and other financial organizations are providing the banking and financial services to the citizens of this Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality. Due to increasing financial service requirement rural municipality needs to provide the financial service in every ward. No any banks and co-operative services are available in wards 6,7 &8; so rural municipality needs to manage the banking services to these wards.

4.5.8 Co-operatives Organizations

Co-operative organizations play the vital role to develop the RM socially and economically. Co-operative organizations are trying to stop the outflow of money from the locals and investing the saved money in local works. Local citizens are believing in these co-operative organizations and easy to process; these organizations are used mostly for financial works. These organizations are collecting the money from peoples to save and apply on the developing works.

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



5.1 SOCIAL CONDITION

Constitution of Nepal 2072 clause 3, sub-clause 31, confirms and managed the following fundamental rights about education to all citizens of nation.

1. Access to every citizen in Fundamental Education Rights.
2. Basic education is free as well as mandatory and Secondary education is free to every citizens.
3. Free education to physically disabled and poor peoples.
4. Free education to disabled peoples like blind, deaf, speech.
5. Every community and citizens have their fundamental rights for speaking mother tongue

EDUCATION

5.1.1 Overall Literacy Rate of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality

The literacy rate of this RM is 72.28% of total population in which 68.22% literacy in female and 83.72% in male population. The following bar chart and table shows the literacy rate by sex. The no of peoples aged 5 and above are 1,992.

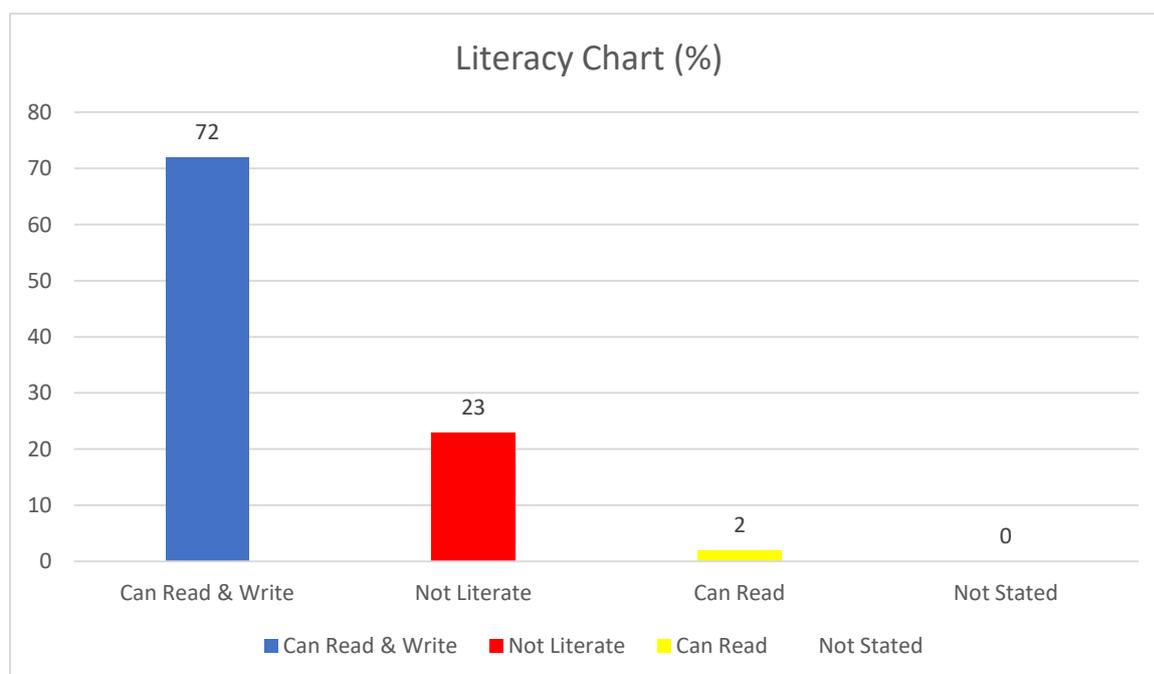


Table 1: Literacy

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Can Read & Write	72.28	19,132
Not Literate	22.81	6,038
Can Read	2.240	593.0
Not Stated	0.230	61.00

Total	RCRM	25,824
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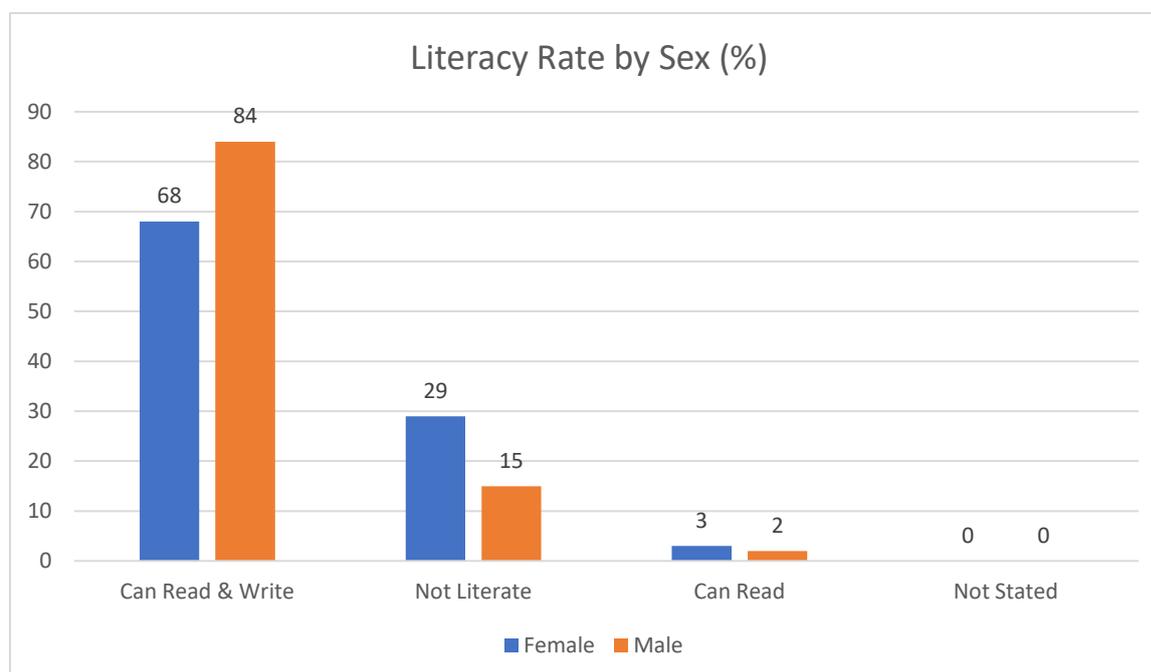
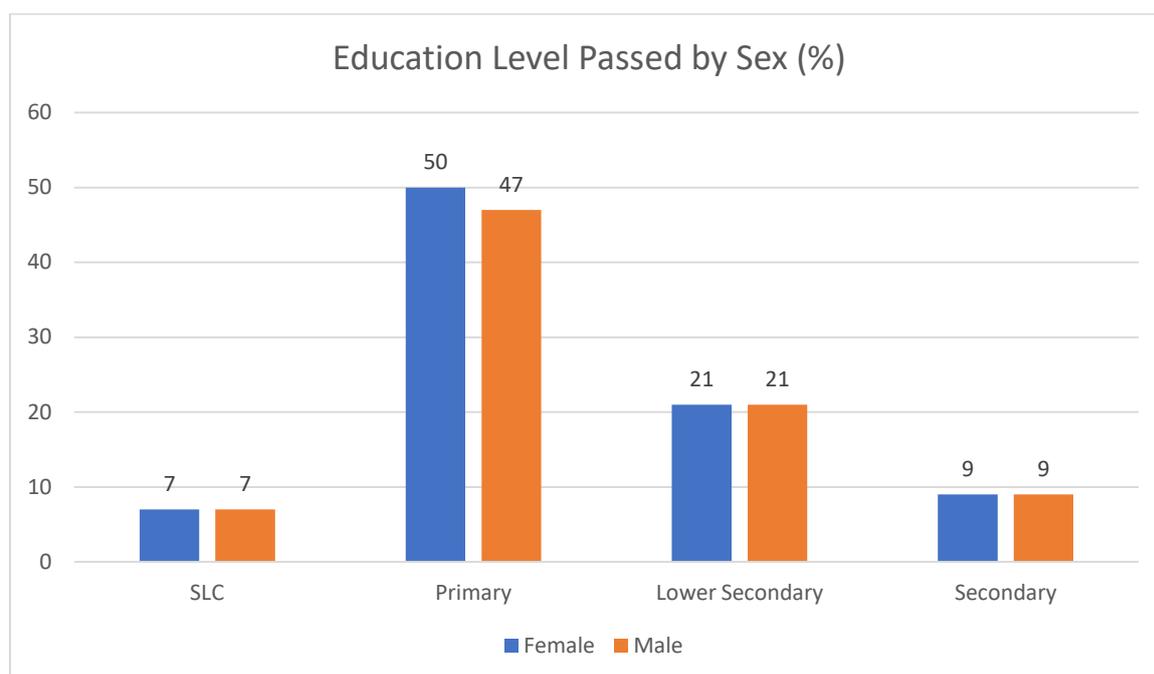


Table 2: Literacy by Sex

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Can Read & Write: Female	68.22	9,155
Can Read & Write: Male	83.72	8,517
Not Literate: Female	29.00	3,943
Not Literate: Male	14.75	1,501
Can Read: Female	2.612	345.0
Can Read: Male	1.920	208.0
Not Stated: Female	0.240	19.00
Not Stated: Male	0.200	4.000
Total	RCRM	23,692

5.1.2 Literacy of aged 5 years to 15 and Education Level Passed by Sex

Literacy indicates the written and speaking skill as well as educational HDI of any persons and area. In this RM 9.08% peoples have passed Secondary Level i.e 9.18% male and 8.98% female. Similarly; 6.89% have passed SLC, 48.35% have passed primary level and 21.11% have passed Lower secondary Level. The clear vision of these data shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

Table 30: Education level passed by sex

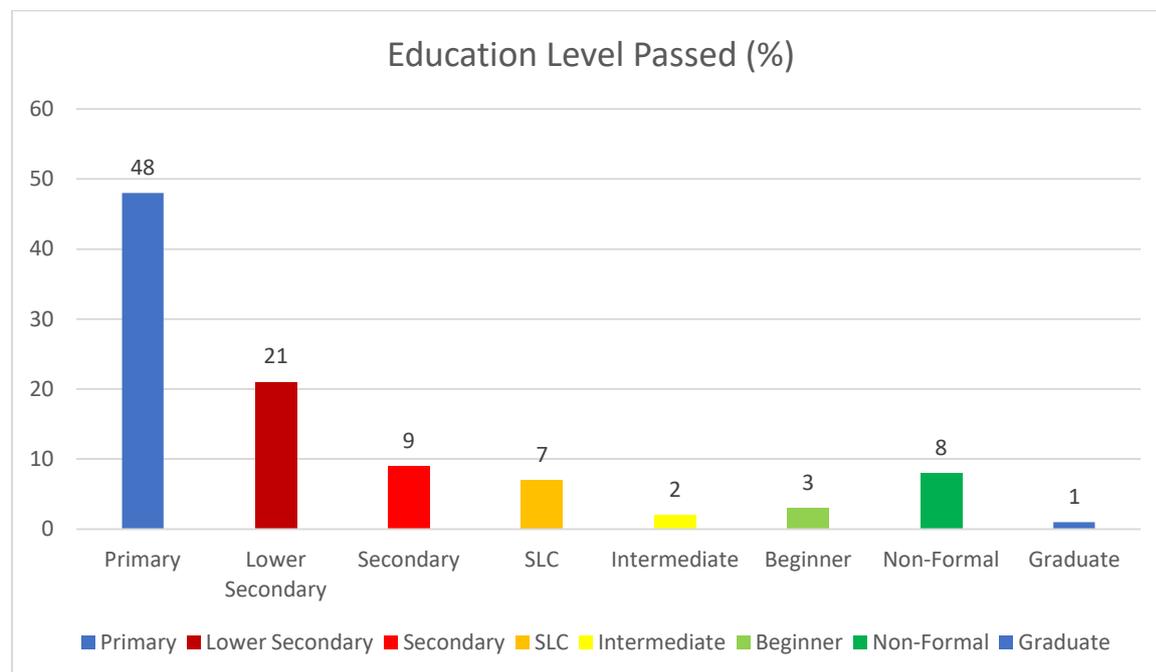
Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
SLC: Female	6.920	646.0
SLC: Male	6.870	639.0
Primary: Female	49.57	4,445
Primary: Male	47.13	4,331
Lower Secondary: Female	21.03	1,869
Lower Secondary: Male	21.20	1,949
Secondary: Female	8.980	801.0
Secondary: Male	9.180	852.0
Total	RCRM	15,532

5.1.3 Literacy of aged 5 years and Above

Every person have their right for education. According to the stats male peoples are more educated than female in our country as well as in this RM. The following bar charts shows that 48.25% people have passed primary, 21.12% lower secondary, 9.10% secondary, 6.95% SLC, 2.48% intermediate, 3.47% beginner, 8.34% non-formal, post- graduate 0.17%, not stated 0.15%, 0.75% graduate and

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0.10% others. These data are shown in bar chart and table below. The universal age for the education is aged 5 years and older.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 31: Education level passed

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Primary	48.25	8,776
Lower Secondary	21.12	3,818
Secondary	9.100	1,653
SLC	6.950	1,285
Intermediate	2.480	439.0
Beginner	3.470	613.0
Non-Formal	8.340	1,312
Graduate	0.750	138.0
Post Graduate	0.170	43.00
Not Stated	0.150	15.00
Others	0.100	1.000
Total	RCRM	18,093

5.1.4 School Attendance of Scholars

Rural Municipality needs to provide the required services and facilities like transportation, scholarship for hard working and marginalized students and other programs to encourage the students for better education. By this way students can better their attendants in school. The total no of peoples aged 5 to 25 are 11,544. The School attendance of this RM is fair in which 76.03% attends the School, 22.97% doesn't attends the School and 1.01% peoples are not in recognition. The chart and table below shown data in standard forms.

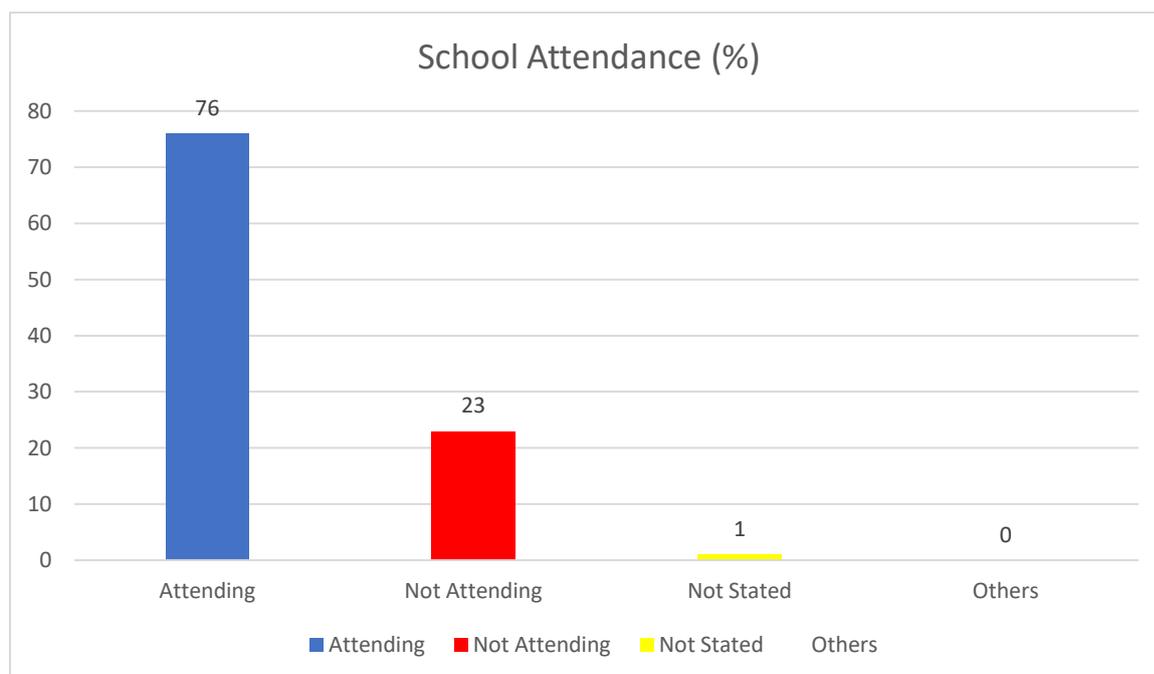
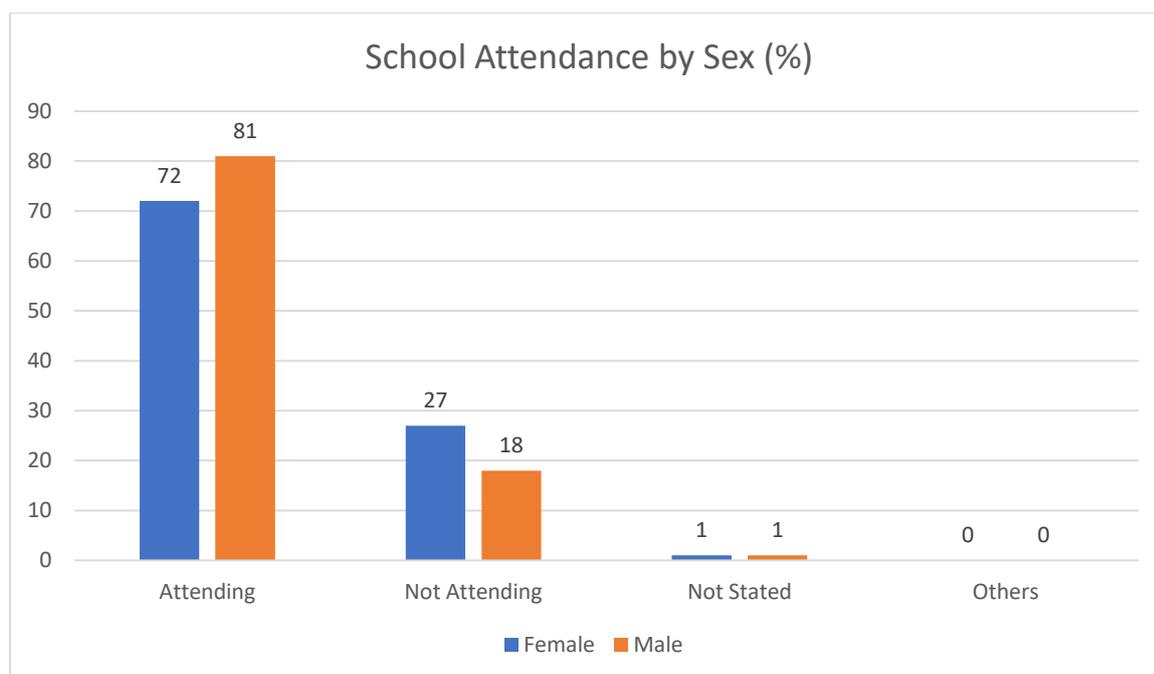


Table 32: School attendance

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Attending	76.03	8,660
Not Attending	22.97	2,572
Not Stated	1.010	312.0
Others	0.000	0.000
Total	RCRM	11,544

Source: Population Census 2011



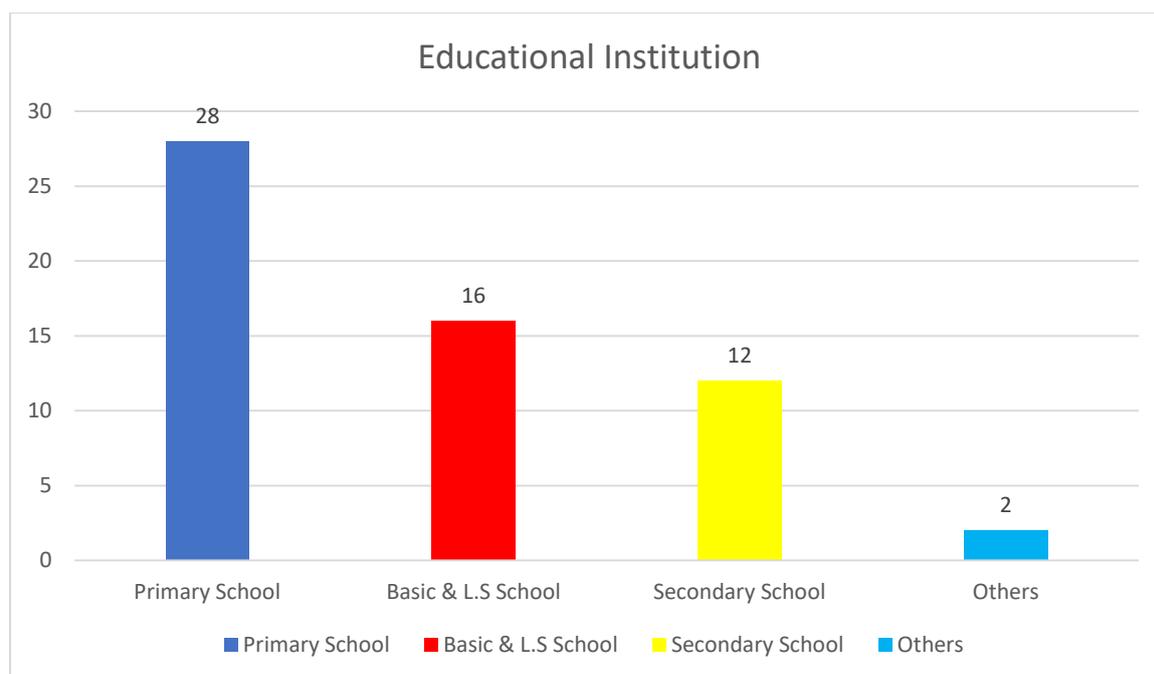
Source: Population Census 2011

Table 33: School attendance by Sex

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Attending: Female	72.08	4,386
Attending: Male	81.17	4,274
Not Attending: Female	26.80	1,651
Not Attending: Male	17.97	921.0
Not Stated: Female	1.150	86.00
Not Stated: Male	0.830	46.00
Total	RCRM	11,364

5.1.5 Schools, Campus, Technical Schools and Institutions

Providing quality education to students is the most important basics of any school, campus and other institutions. Schools, campus and institutions must focus on providing quality education rather than increasing the numbers only. According to the field survey and meeting (2076), In this rural municipality there are 58 nos. of total educational institutions in which Primary Schools are 28, Basic and Lower secondary Schools are 16, Secondary Schools are 12, Campus one, and one Boarding School. The total numbers of institutions and their names are given in the chart and table below.



Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

Table 34: Name of Educational Institutions

SN	Name of Schools	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Bhutukdidevi Pre-Primary School	Bhutukdi/1	Upgrading Required
2	Janata Primary School	Mohare/1	
3	Maryangdidevi Primary School	Maryangdi	
4	Madan Ashrit Primary School	Saune	
5	Siddha Primary School	Saune	
6	Siddseshwor Mahadev Primary School	Deule	
7	Shree BedBedanga Secondary School	Archele	Building Upgrading & Technical Education Required
8	Bagmati Primary School	Asare	
9	Bhairabsthan Primary School	Asare/1	
10	Bhagwati Basic School	Diga/2	
11	Shree Machhendradevi School	2	
12	Bhawani Primary School	Bharle/2	
13	Shree Bhagwati Secondary School	Serdewa	
14	Ganga Secondary School	Tansingal/2	
15	Bindyabashini School	Kokaldhara/2	
16	Bhawani Primary School	Nunthala/2	
17	Janachetana Basic School	Patuwachaur/3	
18	Jogbani Secondary School	Amile/3	

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19	Balkalyan Primary School	Chachuwa	
20	Jogbani Primary School	Dhukurkhola	
21	Janapriya LS School	Dandagaun	
22	Balbikas Primary School	Ardhai	
23	Satyadevi Primary School	Phokkeaap	
24	Balbinod Lower Secondary School	Balgha	
25	Janajagrit Lower Secondary School	Pelabas	
26	Balbinod Lower Secondary School	Jhirbas	
27	Rainadevi Higher Secondary School	Ghokhunga	
28	Bhairav Multiple Campus	Chhahara/4	BSC Ag. Proposed, Law Graduate & Infrastructure Required
29	Bhairav Navadeep Secondary School	Chhahara/4	Technical Education Required
30	Mahakali Secondary School	Meldhap/4	Financially Poor & Teacher Required
31	Chhahara Model School	Chhahara/4	Building Required
32	Kalika Secondary School	Bagaicha/5	Technical School/ Playground Required
33	Kalpana Primary School	Bhasikhola/5	Saraswati Temple Required
34	Chheukhan Primary School	Chheukhan/5	Hostel Required
35	Bhairav Primary School	Gothapani/5	Building Required
36	Janakalyan Primary School	Adherikhola/5	Waiting Room Required/Show in Map
37	Gauradevi Secondary School	Chahala/6	Technical Education Required
38	Malika Basic School	Chahala/6	
39	Jibanjyoti Primary School	Chahala/6	
40	Guhathana Secondary School	Guhathana	
41	Chandika Primary School	Chahala/6	
42	Sishubodh Primary School	Beteni	
43	Kalika Basic School	Kundhara	
44	Kumari Adharbhut School	Patuachaur	
45	Deepjyoti Primary School	Panidanda/6	
46	Gahate Secondary School	Gahate/7	Technical Education Required
47	Kumaridevi Primary School	Dharapani	
48	Amarkalika Primary School	Sukhadamar	
49	Manakamana Primary School	Jogdamar	
50	Chandramukhi Primary School	Dhapa	

51	Balkanya School	Dhapa	
52	Chidepani Balbikas School	Chidepani/7	
53	Satyawati Secondary School	Satywati/8	Technical Education, Playground & Building Required
54	Khursane Basic School	Khursane/8	Building Required
55	Gyanodaya Basic school	Budidamar	Building Required
56	Rajapani Basic school	Rajapani	Building Required
57	Sangita Primary School	Itiha/8	Building Required
58	Shanti Primary School	Jyamire/8	Building Required

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: School building at Tansingal Village

5.1.6 Out of Schools Students

Constitution of Nepal 2072 provides the educational rights to all the citizens of country but due to the lack of financial support and other various reasons some children are out of schools in this rural municipality. Rural Municipality needs to manage these problems and provide the quality education to all the children.

5.1.7 Child Development Centers

Child development centers are required in every rural municipality to provide the facilities for the disabled children, homeless children and others. In current condition children development centers are not available but RM needs to plan Child Development Centers (CDC) for the future.

5.1.8 School Peace Centers & School Upgrading Plans

In educational institutions, schools are the most disciplined and peace centers, which helps to provide the quality education. In this Rural Municipality almost all the schools and others educational

institutional are delivering the quality education in peace and disciplined environment. Some schools are in need of upgrading their traditional way of educational system, for this rural municipality is planning to merge the schools in every possible way.

5.1.9 Teachers & Teachers Manpower

A teacher (also called a school teacher or, in some contexts, an educator) is a person who helps students to acquire knowledge, competence or virtue. Teaching is a highly complex activity. This is partially because teaching is a social practice, that takes place in a specific context (time, place, culture, socio-political-economic situation etc.) and therefore is shaped by the values of that specific context. Factors that influence what is expected (or required) of teachers include history and tradition, social views about the purpose of education, accepted theories about learning, etc. Every schools needs sufficient teacher manpower.

5.1.10 Basic & Secondary School Distance from Households

In this rural municipality most of the basic schools are nearby to the settlements. Generally Basic and Secondary Schools are within the approximate distance of about 2-5 km. from the settlements. Transportation facilities for the students are unavailable within the rural municipality and RM needs to solve this problem as soon as possible to provide easy access.

5.1.11 Physical Infrastructure of Schools & Services

Most of the schools are in need of physical upgrading in which some schools need adds the building, some schools need to add and upgrading its furniture quality and playgrounds. Technical education needs to add in some schools which are identified in the above heading 5.1.4 as well.

5.1.12 Scholarships and Other Facilities

Scholarship is essential things to encourage the students and increasing the literacy rate of citizens. The schools of this rural municipality are providing the scholarship in different schemes like dalit students, marginalized students, disabled students and hardworking students.

5.1.13 Sample School & Internet Facilities

Rural Municipality has not identified the sample school but during field survey we found Bhairab Multiple Campus and Bedbedang Secondary School for its Sanskrit background are the sample school of this rural municipality.

In the modern age of science and technology internet facilities for the students to enhance their learning skill is the most important thing. Students can search about the new technologies in the internet. In current condition internet facilities is very poor in this RM. Hence RM needs to provide better internet facilities to all the schools.

5.1.14 Earthquake Resistant Schools & Retrofitted Schools

During field survey we found that most of the schools building are traditional types and are not earthquake resistant buildings. Those traditional buildings are without engineering design and built by using traditional technologies. So RM need to upgrade these type of buildings by using engineering design and make these earthquake resistant buildings.

Retrofitting is the process of strengthening older and damaged building in order to make them earthquake resistant. The Nepal Earthquake 2072 damaged most of the older and weak buildings in fourteen districts. After this calamity most of the buildings are retrofitted for recovery and reconstruction.



Figure: Reconstruction of School building at Gahate Village

5.1.15 Investment of Local Government in Schools

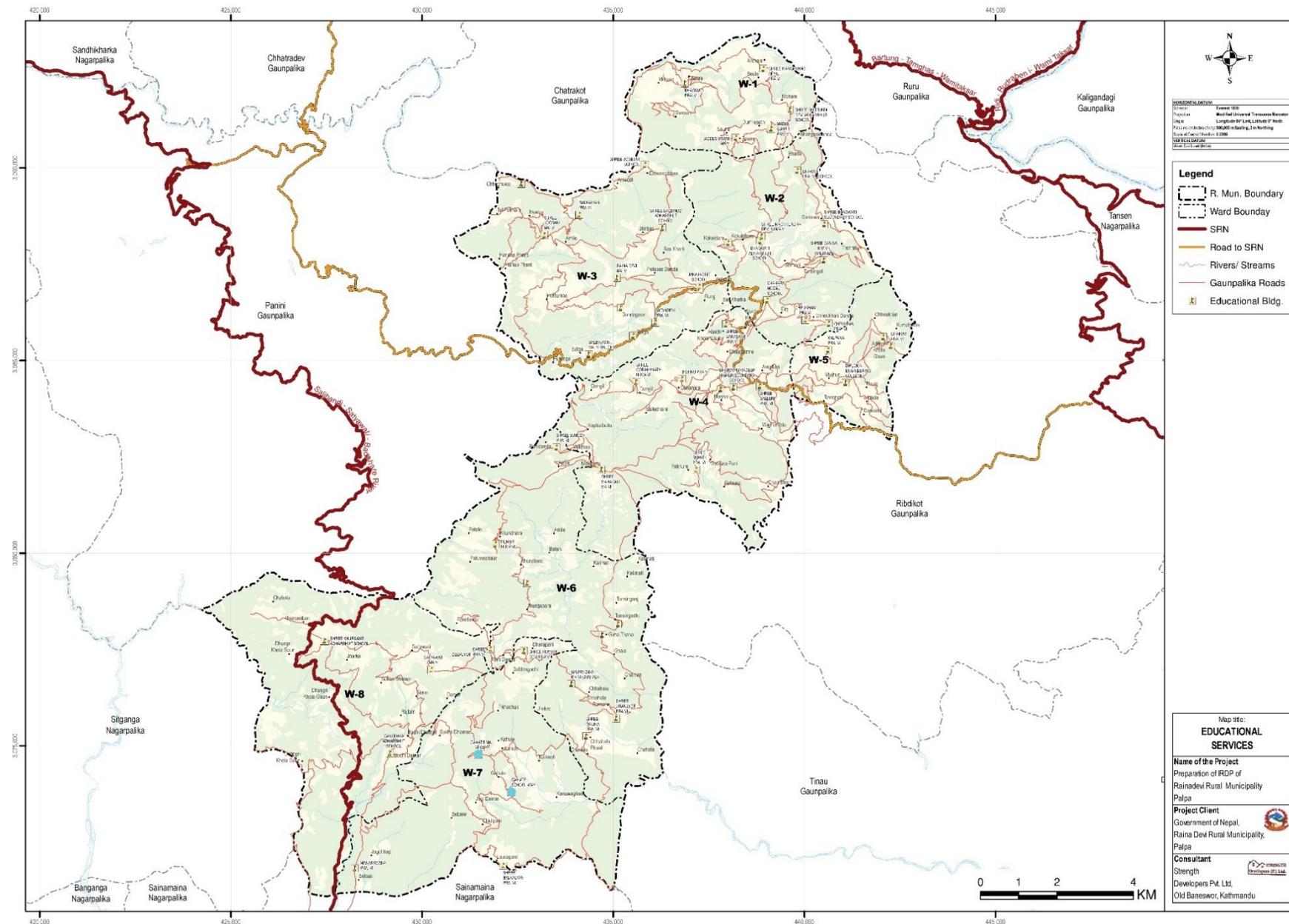
We are in the modern age of science and technology which belongs to twenty first century. To produce scientists, engineers, doctors, teachers and other technical man powers; local government needs to invest significantly in education and schools. In fiscal year 2075/2076 this rural municipality allocated NPR.50,00,000; in words fifty lakhs for the educational development.

5.1.16 Technical & Skilled Manpower

Technical and skilled manpower are essentials for the fast and strong developments works in any sector. In this rural municipality some skilled man powers like educational trainer, tailors, carpenters, house builders, mechanics, agriculturists, health related, hotels and restaurants, electric wiring, veterinary, computer operator, mobile operator, radio operator, plumbers, beautician, engineering, singers and writers etc are available.

5.1.17 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



5.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

For the health facilities and hard disease treatment local citizens are going towards district hospital Tansen and other nearby cities like Butwal, Pokhara and even Kathmandu. For soft types of diseases and general health checkup peoples are going towards rural municipality hospital at Chhahara Bazar and other clinics and health posts. For the more convenient health services RM needs to upgrade the hospital at Chhahara Bazar.

5.2.1 Health Post

The details about Health posts, Hospitals and Ayurveda Centers, Clinics and pharmacies are given in the table below.

Table 35: Details about Healthpost

SN	Name of Healthpost & Others	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Siddheshwor H.P	Siddheshwor/1	Building Required
2	Bhuwanpokhari H.P	Gokhunga/3	Birthing Center Required
3	Amile Community H.P	Amile/3	Building Required
4	Khop Kendra	Arsaudi, Amile, Dandagaun & phokkeap	Building Upgrading Required
5	Gaunghar Clinic	Chachuwa, Balgha	
6	Aayurveda Center	Kafalbutta/4	
7	Sub-Health Post	Meldhap/4	
8	Health Post	Chhahara/4	Upgrading Required
9	Mujung Health Post	Thamdanda/5	
10	Juthapauwa H.P	Juthapauwa/6 Chahala	
11	Gahate H.P	Gahate/7	
12	Satywati H.P	Satywati/8	Ambulance Required
13	Khursane H.P	Khursane/8	



Figure: Healthpost at Satyawati Budidamar Village

5.2.2 Manpower in Health Posts

In rural areas of our country numbers of the patients lost their lives in a daily basis due to the lack of skilled doctors and others health related man powers. We used to hear the news everyday about the loss of lives due to the wrong operation by unskilled and inexperienced doctors. Hence rural municipality needs to provide the skilled health manpower to every health post and hospital to provide the better treatment facilities.

5.2.3 First Aid Service

First Aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery. It includes initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) while waiting for an ambulance, as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut. A First aid is generally performed by someone with basic medical training. Mental Health First Aid is an extension of the concept of first aid to cover mental health, while psychological first aid is used as early treatment of people who are at risk for developing PTSD.

There are many situations which may require first aid, and many countries have legislation, regulation, or guidance which specifies a minimum level of first aid provision in certain circumstances. This can include specific training or equipment to be available in the workplace, the provision of specialist first aid cover at public gatherings, or mandatory first aid training within schools. First aid, however, does not necessarily require any particular equipment or prior knowledge, and can involve improvisation with materials available at the time, often by untrained people. First aid can be performed on nearly all animals, such as first aid for pets.

5.2.4 Available Health Services

Still in the rural and remote areas of Nepal peoples are believes in traditional way of treatment such as botanicas treatment and Dhama Jhankri despite the availability of health services. In this rural

municipality the available current health services are first aid services, soft diseases treatment and others.

5.2.5 Vaccination Service & Safe Child Birth

We all know that children are the nation builders in future. For this childrens must be healthy. So vaccination services for the different diseases like B.C.G one times, DPT three times, measles one time, poliyo and vitamins to the children are essential for their good health. For safe child birth rural municipality is planning to upgrading the Chhahara Health post with good birthing center.

5.2.6 Child Health & Malnutrition

Child health is a state of physical, mental, intellectual, social and emotional well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. **Healthy** children live in families, environments, and communities that provide them with the opportunity to reach their fullest developmental potential. Hence good child health is the basic right of every child from the day of their birth.

The nutritional status of children in Nepal has improved over the last two decades. Decreasing trends of children having stunted growth and being underweight have been observed since 2001. The percentage of stunted children in Nepal was 14% between 2001 and 2006, 16% between 2006 and 2011, and 12% between 2011 and 2016. A similar trend can also observed for underweight children. These trends demonstrate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target. However, there is still a long way to go to meet the SDG target of reducing stunting to 31% and underweight to 25% among children under 5 by 2017 (National Planning Commission 2015).

Micro-nutrient deficiencies are widespread, with almost half of pregnant women and children under five, as well as 35% of women of reproductive age, being anaemic. Only 24% of children consume iron-rich food, 24% of children meet a minimally acceptable diet, and only half of the pregnant women take recommended iron supplementation during pregnancy. A contributing factor to deteriorating nutrition is high diarrheal disease morbidity, exacerbated by the lack of access to proper sanitation and the common practice of open defecation (44%) in Nepal.



Figure: Healthy looking School Childrens

5.2.7 Major Diseases & Treatment

The major diseases of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality are heart diseases, bath and joint pain, bone related diseases, gastric, alsar, digestion related diseases, women related diseases, asthma, blood pressure, respiration problems, kidneys diseases, dihreoha, cough, sickness fever, flu, typhoid, leprosy, mental health diseases and others.

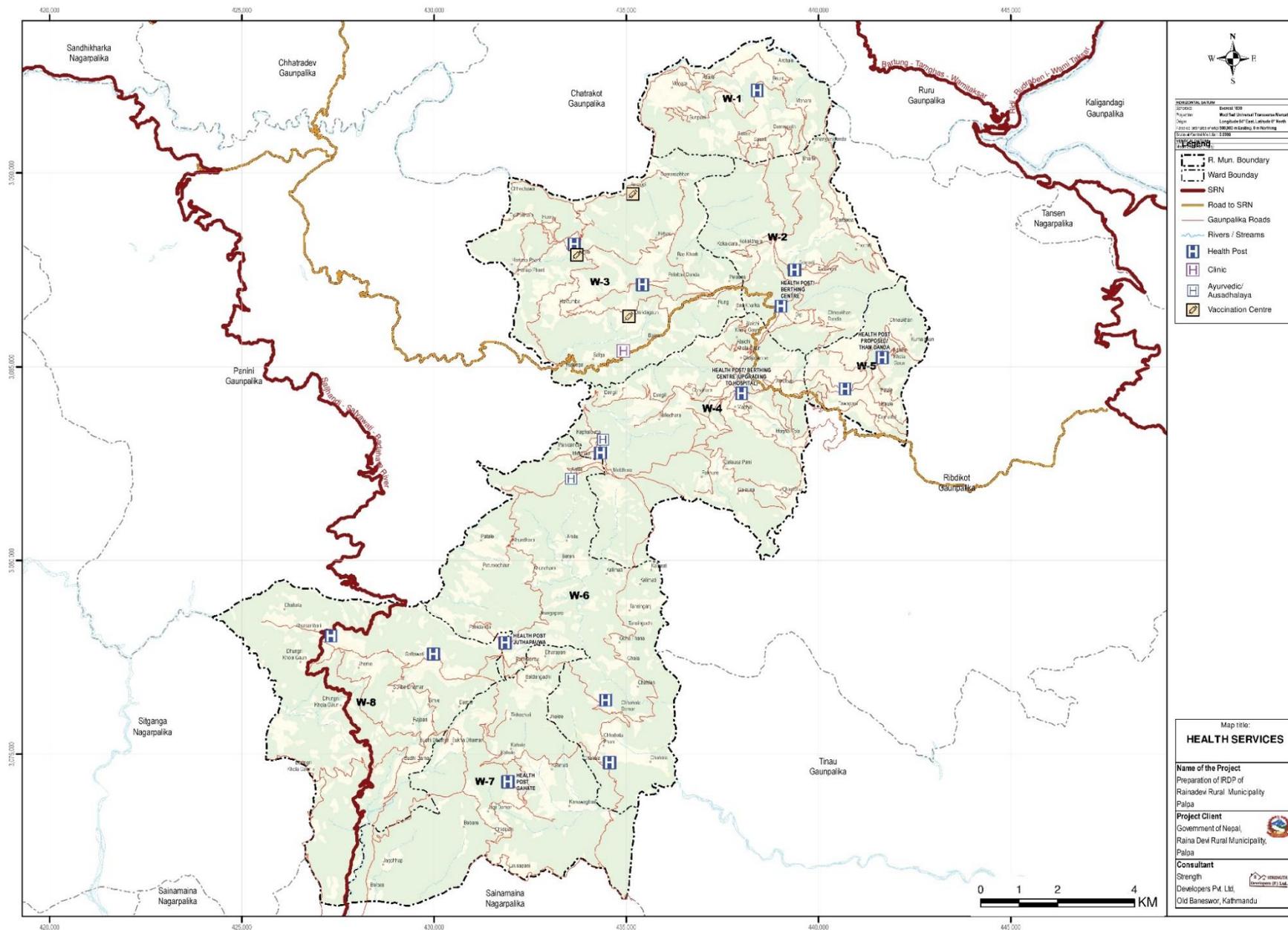
5.2.8 Safe Motherhood

Safe motherhood is considered as an important part of reproductive health. **Safe motherhood** is the part of reproductive health and rights. It is the process of giving birth without any harm and injury during delivery and the cases done during pregnancy. Safe motherhood and child health mainly depend upon the age of pregnant women, nutrition, rest and alcoholic and nicotinenous materials. For the healthy child to be born, pregnant women must have health checkup at least four times and must take vitamins, irons, T.T etc. To improve the health of both mother and child government has fixed the age to marry that is 20 years for female. But in Nepal, population census 2011 found that 17% teenagers females become mother in the age between (15-19). Still in the rural area mothers lost their lives due to lack of proper health facilities related to safe motherhood.

Nepal ranks low on the Human Development Index and has a high maternal mortality rate. Various factors contribute to the high rate of maternal mortality and include a shortage of health care professionals, limited access to basic maternal health care, poverty, illiteracy, women's low social status, a poorly developed transportation system, a limited communication system, political conflict, and a diverse population. Hence rural municipality needs to include upgrading and opening new maternal care facilities, integrating midwives into local health services, providing education on women's health needs during pregnancy, and improving public awareness of the availability of maternal care services.

5.2.9 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



5.3 WATER SUPPLY & HYGEINE

5.3.1 Water Supply Condition

It is the shameful consequence to face water scarcity despite having lots of fresh water resources in our country. Fresh water is must for any group of peoples to be healthy. Various types of diseases are seen due to the low quality of drinking water. Due to the polluted water significant number of peoples lost their lives every year in rural areas of our country. Hence fresh water consumption is the basic right to every person. The number of water supply projects and their condition of this rural municipality are listed in the table below.

Table 36: Water Supply Projects

SN	W.S Project Name	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Maryangdi Lifting W.S.P	Sunpani/1	Under Construction
2	Dodhare Regmidanda W.S.P	Deule	Under Construction
3	Tilgaire Magran Lifting W.S.P	Magran	Under Construction
4	Jherdi Lifting W.S.P	Bhutukdi	Completed
5	Nimdi Saune Lifting W.S.P	Saune	Maintenance Required
6	Ghatkhola Archale W.S.P	Archale	Maintenance Required
7	Ghatkhla Magran W.S.P	Magran-2	Maintenance Required
8	Budhopadhera Magran W.S.P	Magran	Maintenance Required
9	Dondare Bhagawati Asare W.S.P	Asare/1	Existing
10	Dandare Kumal Gaun W.S.P	Asare/1	Existing
11	Dandare Ghumti W.S.P		Existing
12	Ghatkhola Deule W.S.P		Existing
13	Budhapadhera Chewar Danda W.S.P	Mohare	Existing
14	Gairapanin Nayapokhara W.S.P	Mohare	Existing
15	Jahara Gorubanne W.S.P	Mohare	Existing
16	Kurlungdi Bhusipokhara W.S.P	Mohare	Existing
17	Jherdi W.S.P	Bhutukdi	Existing
18	Bhotani Asare W.S.P	Bhotani/1	Existing
19	Nimdi Tansingal W.S.P	2	Existing
20	Nimdi Somadi W.S.P	2	Existing
21	Diaga Ghata W.S.P	2	Existing
22	Jukhekhola Lifting W.S.P	2	Existing
23	Sardewa Khola Bhotane Lifting W.S.P	2	Existing
24	Bhotane W.S.P	2	Existing
25	Sardewa W.S.P	2	Existing
26	Diga Lifting W.S.P	2	Existing

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

27	Bhawani W.S.P	2	Existing
28	Baskharka Lifting W.S.P	2	Existing
29	Arukhol Gokhunga W.S.P	Arukhol/3	Under Construction
30	Phokkeap Lifting W.S.P	Phokkeap/3	Proposed
31	Dhunga Rungha Lifting W.S.P	Dhunga/3	Under Construction
32	Chhachuwa Lifting W.S.P	Chhachuwa/3	Proposed
33	Chandanbas Tallopokhara W.S.P	Chandanbas/3	Proposed
34	Piple Bista Tole Lifting W.S.P	Piple/3	Proposed
35	Jherdi Balgha W.S.P	Jherdi/3	Proposed
36	Jherdi Pelabs Lifting W.S.P	Jherdi/3	Maintenance Required
37	Pelabas Baraudi W.S.P	Pelabas/3	Maintenance Required
38	Pangrekhol Tallopokhara W.S.P	Pangrekhol/3	Maintenance Required
39	Palaspata Arsaudi W.S.P	Palaspata/3	Completed
40	Ghurrahkhol Ardhai W.S.P	Ghurrahkhol/3	Completed
41	Thulokhol Patuwachaur W.S.P	Thulokhol/3	Proposed
42	Bokeni Talpokhara W.S.P	Bokeni/3	Completed
43	Bikeni Maidan W.S.P	Bikeni/3	1H1T
44	Bokeni Amile W.S.P	Bokeni/3	1H1T
45	Bokeni Sumkhola W.S.P	Bokeni/3	1H1T
46	Okharghari Lamsal Tole	Okharghari/3	Completed
47	Okharghari Jhirbas	Okharghari/3	Completed
48	Okharghari Jaisi Tole	Okharghari/3	Completed
49	Okharghari Aaletole	Okharghari/3	Completed
50	Todan Jhirbas Deurali	Todan/	Completed
51	Dharapani Archale	Dharapani/3	Completed
52	Pangrekhol Belkarukha	Pangrekhol/3	Completed
53	Pangrekhol Dubichaur	Pangrekhol/3	Completed
54	Pangrakhola Dandagaun	Pangrakhola/3	Completed
55	Khanyunkarukha Kadel Tole	Khanyunkarukha/3	Completed
56	Pangrkhola Hutunga W.S.P	Pangrkhola/3	Maintenance Required
57	Bokeni Ruhga W.S.P	Bokeni/3	Maintenance Required
58	Sisneri Damarkhola	Sisneri/3	1H1T
59	Sisneri Bhaisidanda W.S.P	Sisneri/3	Maintenance Required
60	Sisneri Sikharpokhara W.S.P	Sisneri/3	Proposed
61	Salledhara Sikharpokhara W.S.P	Salledhara/3	Maintenance Required
62	Sisneri Lekhatole W.S.P	Sisneri/3	Maintenance Required

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

63	Dakse Bista Tole W.S.P	Dakse/3	Maintenance Required
64	Patagara Thulatole W.S.P	Patagara/3	Maintenance Required
65	Mayalpani Lifting W.S.P	Mayalpani/3	Maintenance Required
66	Mayalpani Phokkeaap	Mayalpani/3	Under Construction
67	Jherdi Dewaldanda	Jherdi/3	Under Construction
68	Kamare Ardhai W.S.P	Kamare/3	Maintenance Required
69	Kamare Gurdhauri W.S.P	Kamare/3	Maintenance Required
70	Dhukur Khola W.S.P	Dhukurkhola/3	Proposed
71	Chhahara Lifting W.S.P	Tallopadhara Chhahara/4	W.S Organization Needed
72	Aphrechaur Lifting W.S.P	Tallachhahara	Completed
73	Bahunpokhara Amlabas Lifting W.S.P	Bahunpokhara	Completed
74	Chihira Bashchaur Lifting W.S.P	Chihira	Completed
75	Malagidi Ritahchaur Lifting W.S.P	Malagidi	Completed
76	Urleni Tilakthan Lifting W.S.P	Urleni	Completed
77	Ratapani Aflechaur Lifting W.S.P	Ratapani	Under Construction
78	Kankare Kaphalbutta Lifting W.S.P	Kankare	Completed
79	Chorkhor Lifting W.S.P	Dhapdanda/4	Completed
80	Tudrung Gaira W.S.P	Tudrung Gaira/4	Existing
81	Diyale W.S.P	Diyale W/4	Existing
82	Tahdolhola W.S.P	Tahdolhola W/4	Existing
83	Tallachhahara W.S.P	Tallachhahara W/4	Existing
84	Bulapadhara W.S.P	ChihiraW/4	Existing
85	Chyakulagaire W.S.P	Chyakulagaire W/4	Existing
86	Lakure Gaira W.S.P	Lakure Gaira/4	Existing
87	Saurpani W.S.P	Saurpani W/4	Existing
88	Kaphre Gaira W.S.P	Kaphre Gaira/4	Existing
89	Pakhure Gaira W.S.P	Pakhure Gaira/4	Existing
90	Galda W.S.P	Galda W/4	Maintenance Required
91	Goganpani W.S.P		Existing
92	Khaltugaira W.S.P		Existing
93	Bengkhola W.S.P	Magal/4	Existing
94	Phedia W.S.P	Phedia/4	Existing
95	Tamarkhola Bahuntole W.S.P		Existing
96	Tamarkhola Bakhre W.S.P		Existing
97	Jhudi Ramsari W.S.P		Existing

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98	Aappata W.S.P		Existing
99	Jukepani Ramsari W.S.P		Existing
100	Lakurigaira Nayaghar W.S.P		Existing
101	Rathache Gaira W.S.P		Existing
102	Ratthach Gaira W.S.P		Existing
103	Rathapani Dhowaghat W.S.P		Existing
104	Thaplechaur Gaflegaira W.S.P		Existing
105	Bhasaha W.S.P		Existing
106	Simapadhera W.S.P		Existing
107	Ratapani Dangil W.S.P		Existing
108	Dhapa Dangil W.S.P		Existing
109	Thulapadhera Dangil W.S.P		Existing
110	Chappani Dangil W.S.P		Existing
111	Dhyakula Duni W.S.P	Pakhapani/4	Existing
112	Lasunegaira W.S.P	Salledhaara/4	Existing
113	Gukepani W.S.P		Existing
114	Kalopahara Paniichuine W.S.P		Existing
115	Baghpani W.S.P	Baghpani Tindhare	Existing
116	Sukedaha Meldhap W.S.P	Pakhapani/4	Existing
117	Kalopahara Meldahp W.S.P	Kalopahara	Existing
118	Bhagaire Gaira W.S.P	Bhagaire	Existing
119	Saunepani Riptola W.S.P	Saune	Existing
120	Ripa Kaphalbutta W.S.P	Kaphalbutta	Existing
121	Lamche Pokhari W.S.P	Kaphalbutta Pakhapani	Existing
122	Kalika W.S.P	5	Source Improvement
123	Gadimai W.S.P	5	Source Improvement
124	Deurali Danda W.S.P	5	Source Improvement
125	Kataujepani W.S.P	5	Source Improvement
126	Bhalukhan W.S.P	5	Source Improvement
127	Siphalgaira W.S.P	Siphalgaira/5	Existing
128	Nepane Daregauda Lifting W.S.P	Nepane/6	Existing
129	Jhimreghat Upperdamar Lifting W.S.P	Jhimreghat/6	Existing
130	Bhutgaira Juthapauwa Lifting W.S.P	Bhutgaira/6	Existing
131	Kalimati Daregauda Lifting W.S.P	Kalimati/6	Existing
132	Chanaute Lifting W.S.P	Chahala/6	Existing

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

134	Chhahira Khola W.S.P	Chhhala/6	Existing
135	Khannup Pani W.S.P	6	Existing
136	Lahare Lifting W.S.P	6	Existing
137	Sakindhara W.S.P	6	Existing
138	Lithakhola W.S.P	6	Existing
139	Hilaune Lahare	6	Existing
140	Nayapani W.S.P	6	Existing
141	Thulopadhera W.S.P	6	Existing
142	Arghaudi	6	Existing
143	Gache Water Source	6	Existing
144	Utispani Spring	6	Existing
145	Tunigaira Spring	6	Existing
146	Thulopadhera Spring	6	Existing
147	Rajupani Spring	6	Existing
148	Baye Khola Spring	6	Existing
149	Saune Pani Spring	6	Existing
150	GoganPadhera Spring	6	Existing
151	Ramthau W.S.P Spring	6	Existing
152	Tarlung Gaura Spring	6	Existing
153	Chisapani W.S.P	Chisapani/7	Existing
154	Kabre W.S.P	Dharapani/7	Existing
155	Kanchan W.S.P	Kanchankhola	Existing
156	Dhapa W.S.P	Dhapa	Existing
157	Raikhanne W.S.P	7	Existing
158	Neware W.S.P	Kaule/7	Existing
159	Dumaikhola W.S.P	Kanchankhola	Existing
160	Suntalabari Lifting W.S.P	Kaule/7	
161	Khallukarukha W.S.P	Kaule/7	Proposed
162	Kumaridevi Lifting W.S.P	Dharapani	Proposed
163	Chhappani Lifting W.S.P	Baldengadi	Proposed
164	Rajapani W.S.P	Rajapani/8	Under Construction
165	Budidamar W.S.P	Budidamar/8	1H1T
166	Jherubas W.S.P	Khursane	Existing
167	Chhappani W.S.P	Satyawati	Existing
168	Dumaikhola Lifting W.S.P	8	Proposed
169	Itiha W.S.P	Itiha/8	1H1T

170	Chahala Khola Lifting W.S.P	Chahala/8	Proposed
171	Bhatte Lifting W.S.P		Existing
172	Patti Dhunga Lifting W.S.P	5	Existing

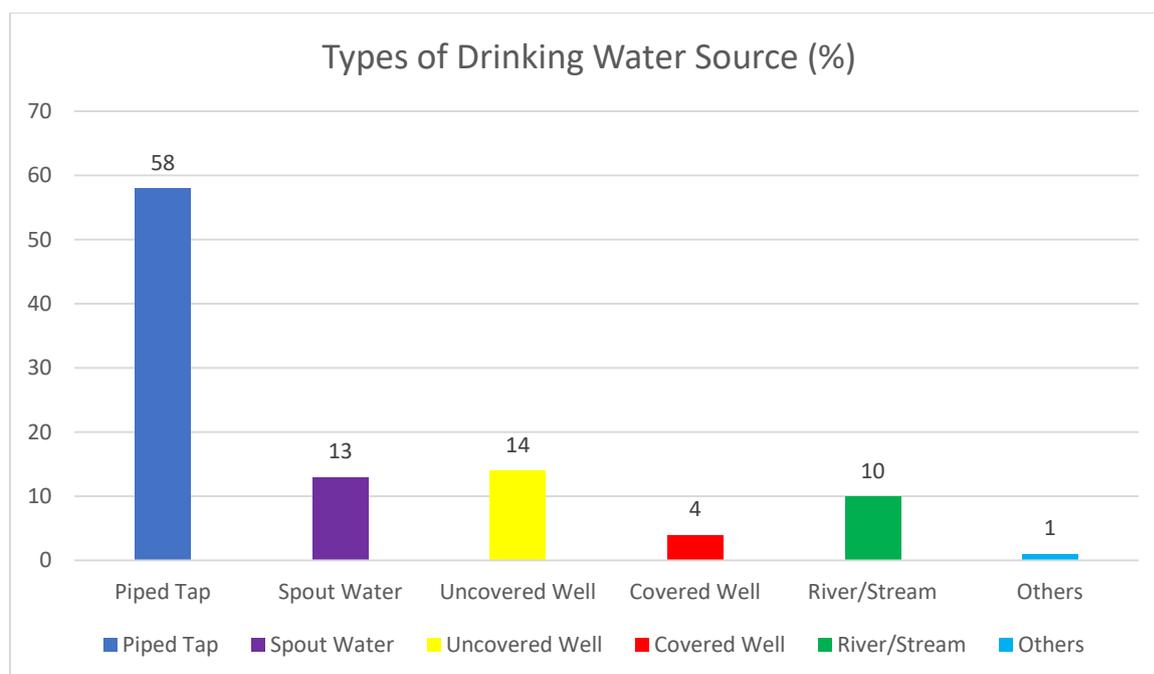
Source: Field survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Tap without water

5.3.2 Sources of Water Supply

Like oxygen clean water is the most important things for peoples and other living things for their survival. For the drinking water peoples of this RM uses different water sources in which, 58.30% uses piped tap, 0.037% uses tube wells, 13.01% uses spout water, 14.03% uses uncovered well, 3.81% uses covered well, 0.43% not stated and 0.43% uses other sources of drinking water. These data are shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 37: Drinking Water Source

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Piped Tap	58.30	3,650
Tube Well	0.037	1.000
Spout Water	13.01	707.0
Uncovered Well	14.03	823.0
Covered Well	3.810	244.0
River/Stream	9.960	524.0
Not Stated	0.430	25.00
Others	0.430	2.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

Some of the important water sources of this rural municipality are listed in the table below.

Table 38: Names of streams

S.N	Name of River/Streams	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Kanchan Khola	8	Conservstion Required
2	Sardewa Khola	2	Conservstion Required

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

3	Riddi Khola	2	Conservstion Required
4	Meldhap Khola	4	Conservstion Required
5	Sardi Khola		Conservstion Required
6	Magal Taal	4	Conservstion Required
7	Wankli Khola		Conservstion Required

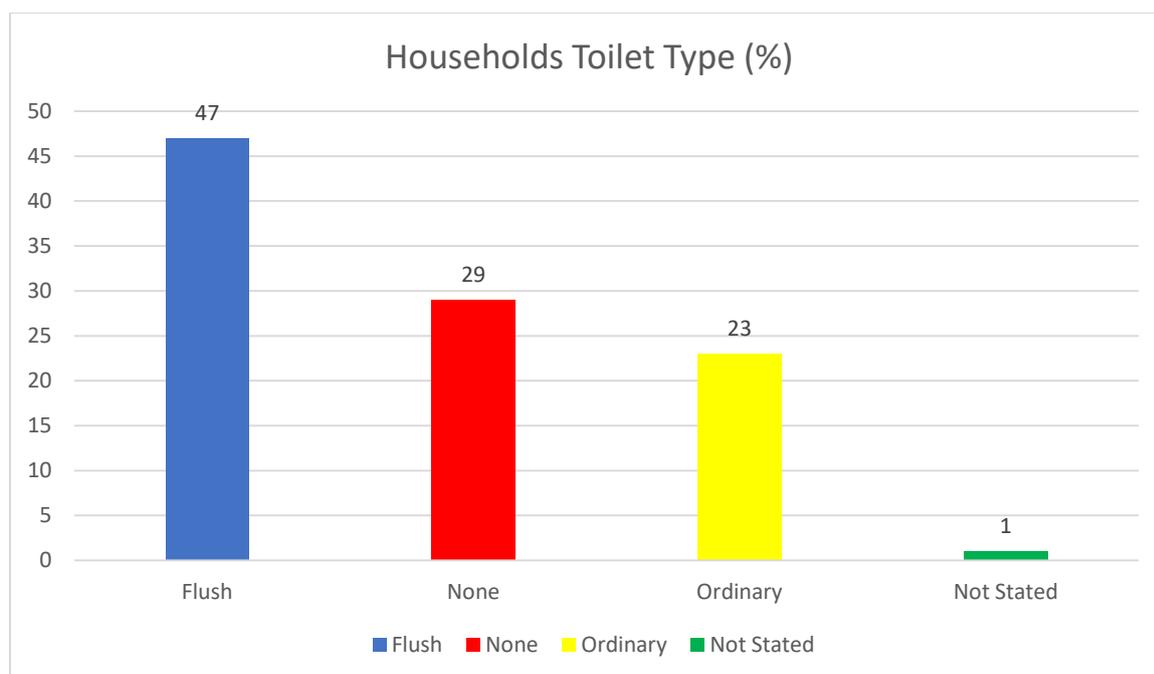
Source: Field survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Confluence of Riddi Khola and Sardewa Khola

5.3.3 Households Toilet Type

For the clean and clear villages toilet is the most essential feature of the good environment. Still in rural areas of our country peoples used to urinate and defecate openly nearby water bodies and open spaces. In this RM 47.38 % have flush toilets, 28.83% have no toilets, 23.35% have ordinary toilets, 0.46% are not stated and remaining have other ideas for urination and defecation. These data are shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 39: Households Toilet Type

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Flush	47.38	2,888
None	28.83	1,747
Ordinary	23.35	1,349
Not Stated	0.460	25.00
Total	RCRM	6,009

5.3.4 Public Toilets

A public toilet is a room or small building containing one or more toilets and possibly also urinals which is available for use by the general public, or in a broader meaning of "public", by customers of other services. Public toilets are commonly separated by gender into male and female facilities, although some can be unisex, particularly the smaller or single occupancy types. Increasingly, public toilets incorporate accessible toilets and features to cater for people with disabilities. Public toilets may be unattended or be staffed by a janitor, or attendant, provided by the local authority or the owner of the larger building. In many cultures, it is customary to tip the attendant, while other public toilets may charge a small fee for entrance, sometimes through use of a coin operated turnstile. Some venues such as nightclubs may feature a grooming service provided by an attendant in the toilet. They are typically found in railway stations, schools, bars, restaurants, nightclubs or filling stations as well as on longer distance public transport vehicles. Portable toilets are often provided at festivals and at temporary events for public use.

In current condition of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality there are no public toilets available. Rural municipality needs to build public toilets in important public places like schools, parks, temples, bus stations and other public places as soon as possible.

5.3.5 Waste Management

Waste management (or **waste disposal**) are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.

Waste can be solid, liquid, or gas and each type have different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological and household. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment or aesthetics.

A large portion of waste management practices deal with Rural Municipal Solid Waste (RMSW) which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity. In current condition of this rural municipality waste is managed by collection in dustbins in some areas and generally wastes are disposed in stream banks and open spaces. Rural municipality can manage the waste produced in RM by reducing, recycling and reusing. Also RM needs to manage the wastes by making landfill site and incineration.

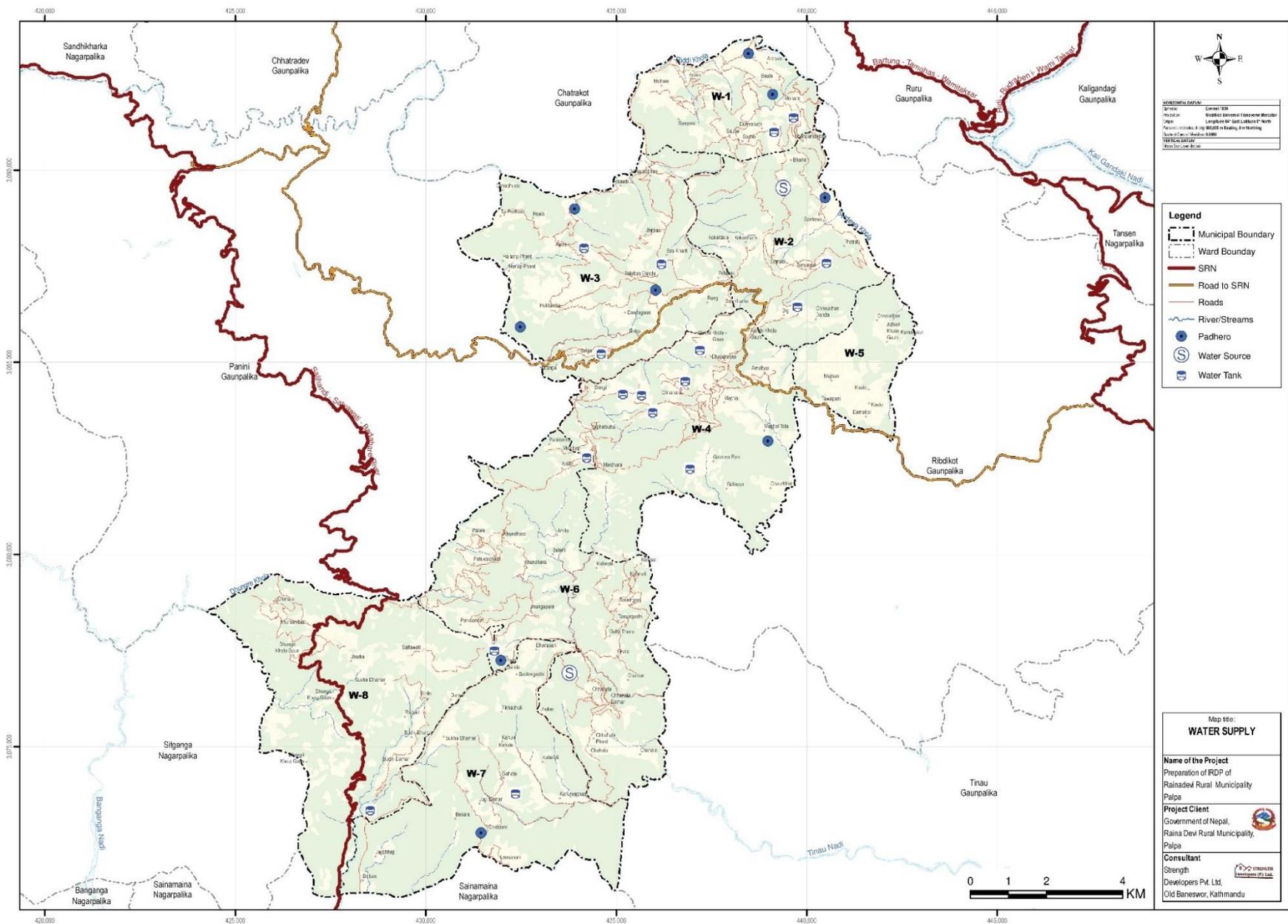
5.3.6 Sewer Management

Sewage treatment is the process of removing contaminants from rural municipal waste water, containing mainly household sewage plus some industrial waste water. Physical, chemical, and biological processes are used to remove contaminants and produce treated wastewater (or treated effluent) that is safe enough for release into the environment. A by-product of sewage treatment is a semi-solid waste or slurry, called sewage sludge. The sludge has to undergo further treatment before being suitable for disposal or application to land.

In current condition of this RM domestic sewage is disposed within the surrounding home area and storm water goes into the streams. In market areas sewage water is managed in drains of roads, In this rural municipality, because of its highly sloped land sewer management is difficult and more difficult is to make sewer lines. For market areas, because of higher sewage production RM needs to manage wastewater by making proper sewer lines and landfill sites.

5.3.7 Source map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



5.4 WOMEN, CHILDRENS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

5.4.1 Child Marries by Sex (Below 18 Years)

Child Marriage is defined as a **marriage** of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal **marriages** and informal unions in which **children** under the age of 18 live with a partner as if **married**. **Child marriage** affects both girls and boys, but it affects girls disproportionately, especially in South Asia. In **Nepal**, 41 percent of women aged 20 to 24 are **married** before they turn 18 (UNFPA). The country has the third highest **child marriage** prevalence in South Asia. **Child marriage** occurs more frequently among girls who are the least educated, poorest and living in rural areas.

Dalit, Tharu, Chepang and other indigenous women and girls are particularly disadvantaged in Nepal due to the intersectional discrimination of caste and gender. They suffer from multiple forms of discrimination based on caste, gender and poverty, which make them highly vulnerable to physical assaults, including rape and sexual exploitation, and other crimes which often go unpunished.

Child marriage in Nepal is driven by a complex web of factors, but key among them is gender discrimination, especially when combined with poverty. Discriminatory social norms mean that girls are often seen as a “burden” to be unloaded as early as possible through marriage. This perception is driven by the convention that sons stay with, and financially support, their parents throughout their lives, while girls go to live with and “belong to” their husband and in-laws. This practice creates clear financial incentives for a family to prioritize education and even basic survival needs, such as food, for boys over girls.

The Nepal government has taken some action to stop the practice of child marriage, but not enough. A national plan to reduce child marriage has met with long delays. Protective factors, such as access to quality schools and health information and services, remain out of reach for many children.

5.4.2 Child Labors outside Home

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, family duties, supervised training, and some forms of child work practiced by general children, as well as by indigenous children.

Though child labour is declining at the rate of 100,000 every year (ILO), Nepal still accounts for 1.6 million children between (5-17 years) in child labour. Of these 621,000 are estimated to be engaged in hazardous work. Estimates suggest that 60 per cent of children in hazardous workplace are girls (373,000).

5.4.3 Child Clubs & Networks

The child *clubs* are formed for the right and welfare of *children* to make them active as per Convention on Rights of a *Child*. With the help of child club rural municipality can do the various good works in society as listed below.

1. School admission campaign
2. Child birth register campaign
3. Child labour reduction campaign
4. Child inclusion campaign
5. Vaccination to child campaign

6. Advertise for free education to child
7. Hygienic environmental campaign
8. Guardians awareness program
9. Child marriage awareness program

5.4.4 Homeless Childs & Youth

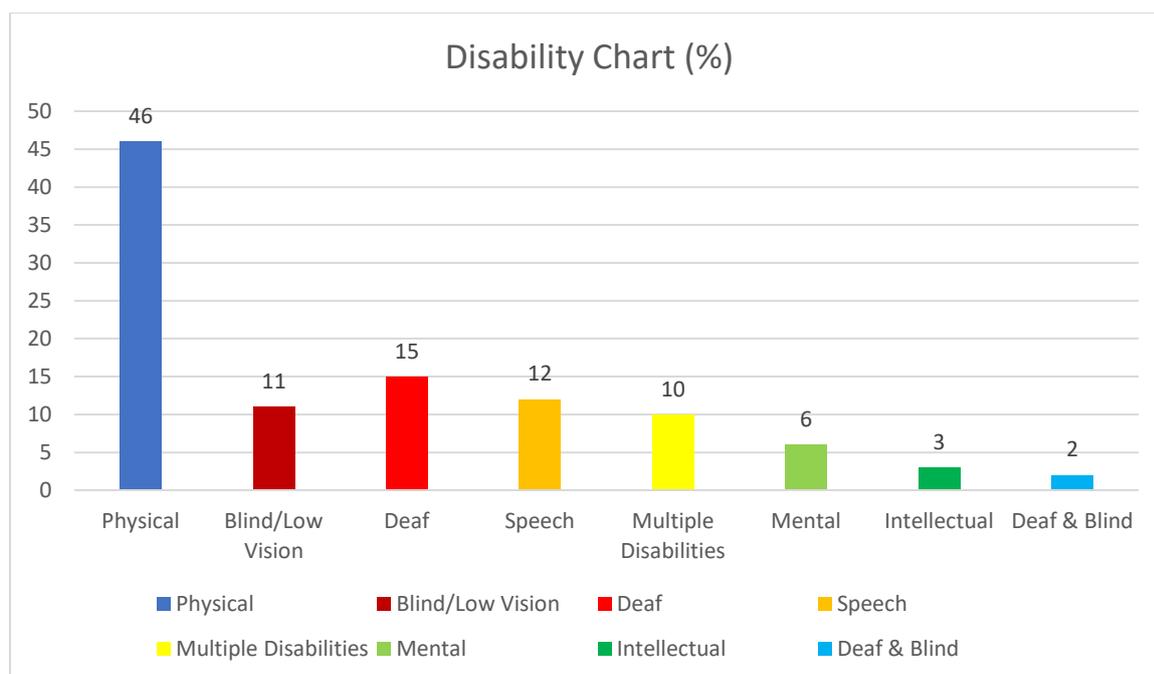
Homeless Children and Youth - The term “homeless children and youth” means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and includes;

1. Children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement.
2. Children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
3. Children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
4. Migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in (1) through (3). If you know of a child, or are a child in these circumstances, contact one of the school offices. You are entitled to assistance.

According to a report, there are about 5000 street children all over the Nepal. It is estimated that the numbers of street children is approximately 1200-1500 are in valley alone. Around 15% of street children are from sunsari district of terai region.

5.4.5 Disability Population

The data related to disability are very important because these population are included in social security programs. In this RM peoples are with different disabilities such as physical, Blind/Low Vision, deaf, Speech, Multiple Disabilities, Mental Disabilities, Intellectual, Deaf and Blind. The total number of the disabled population in this RM is 830 which accounts for 3.13% of the total population of this RM. In this RM 45.67% people are physically disabled, 10.68% are blind/ low vision, 15.15% are deaf, 12.10% speech, 9.61% having multiple disabilities, 6.0% are mental, 2.97% intellectual, and 1.98% are deaf and blind. The bar chart and table below show the disabled population according to the type of disability.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 40: Disability by Sex

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Persons
Physical	45.67	381.0
Blind/Low vision	10.68	93.00
Deaf	15.15	133.0
Speech	12.10	93.00
Multiple Disabilities	9.610	44.00
Mental	6.000	53.00
Intellectual	2.970	23.00
Deaf & Blind	1.980	10.00
Total	RCRM	830.0

5.4.6 Old Aged & Single Mothers or Parents

The Senior Citizens Acts 2063, Nepal defines the senior citizens (**elderly population**) as "people who are 60 years and above". The **population** of senior citizens has been increasing in Nepal rapidly among which one of the main reasons is positive development in Life expectancy rate.

A **single parent** is a person who lives with a child or children and who does not have a wife, husband or live-in partner. A single parent may have either sole custody of the child or joint physical custody, where the child lives part-time with each parent. Reasons for becoming a single parent include

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

divorce, break-up, abandonment, death of the other parent, childbirth by a single woman or single-person adoption.

A report said an estimated 4.3 million people in **Nepal** – most of them children of **single mothers** - had **no** citizenship card, and if the new law comes into force an additional one million would become stateless, large **numbers** in a population of around 28 million. The data about old aged peoples of this rural municipality is given in the table below ward wise.

Table 41: Old age population

Wards Name	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Siddheshwor					
Both sex	116	80	53	65	314
Male	46	44	28	29	147
Female	70	36	25	36	167
Somadi					
Both sex	116	76	54	101	347
Male	41	32	38	55	166
Female	75	44	16	46	181
Bhuwanpokhari					
Both sex	172	154	102	120	548
Male	76	77	48	58	259
Female	96	77	54	62	289
Chhahara					
Both sex	193	113	103	146	555
Male	84	63	46	78	271
Female	109	50	57	68	284
Mujung					
Both sex	90	73	37	60	260
Male	31	35	17	30	113
Female	59	38	20	30	147
Juthapauwa					
Both sex	117	63	52	63	295
Male	59	35	25	33	152
Female	58	28	27	30	143
Baldengadi					
Both sex	72	48	36	48	204
Male	37	27	21	23	108
Female	35	21	15	25	96

Satyawati					
Both sex	94	77	31	73	275
Male	47	44	17	43	151
Female	47	33	14	30	124

Source: Population Census 2011

5.4.7 Minority & Marginalized Population

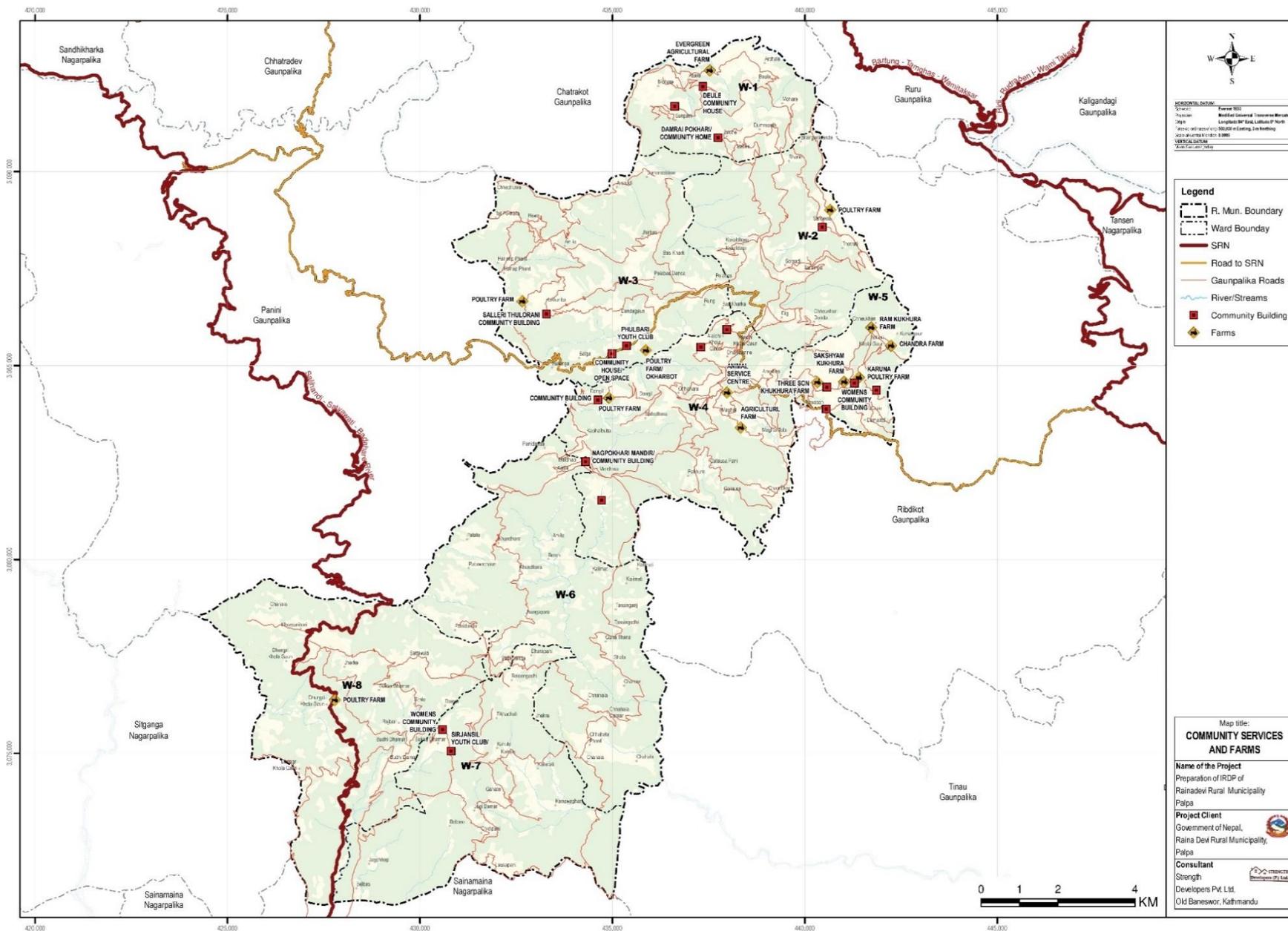
Marginalized populations are those excluded from mainstream social, economic, cultural, or political life. Examples of marginalized populations include, but are by no means limited to, groups excluded due to race, religion, political or cultural group, age, gender, or financial status. Rural municipality needs to improve the financial, educational, health and inclusion status of marginalized population by identifying them.

5.4.8 Annual Budget Status

In the fiscal year 2075/2076 Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality has allocated the total budget of NPR 3,00,000 (Budgets of RCRM 2075/76) for the welfare of women and children. This budget will be expensed in different programs related to women and children in a single year.

5.4.9 Source Map

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5.5 YOUTHS, SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

5.5.1 Playground, Parks, Picnic Spots and Entertainments

Rural municipality believe that it can produces lots of good sports persons by providing adequate sports facilities. This rural municipality has included sport sector in their slogan as well. Rural municipality is making sport sector; one of their lead sectors as well. Rural municipality needs to invest in sports and local talented players who will makes the name of rural municipality in future.

Rural municipality is constructing the multipurpose stadium in ward no-5, Kataujepani for the sport facilities. Due to its high sloped land nature big sports stadium like cricket and football are difficult to build but volley ball courts are easy to build. So volleyball is the most famous game of this rural municipality. During field Survey we found thirteen numbers of volleyball court overall within the rural municipality.

For the overall development of sports and to attract youths into sports rural municipality needs to allocate adequate budget and organise sprots programs. And local youth clubs must be in action to increase the quality of sports.

Throughly developing and existing open spaces, parks and picnic spots are the valuable public properties. These spaces need to conserve by rural municipality. For the daily refreshment and exercises these spaces are used by peoples of rural municipality. By conserving and developing these spaces into touristic places rural municipality can take the economic advantages in future.

The existing parks open spaces and picnic spots are listed in the table below.

Table 42: Parks and Open Spaces

S.N	Name Parks & Open Spaces	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Dandapokhara	Mohare/1	Playground Required
2	Lamdanda	Mogran	Playground Required
3	Damrai Pokhara	Saune	
4	Bokharadanda	Saune	Tourism Place
5	Thulopokhara	Mohare/1	
6	Khasi Chaur	Mohare/1	
7	Thulo pPokhara	Asare/1	
8	Motilal Pokhari	Saune	
9	Jherdi Chaur	Bhutukdi	
10	Phuktung Bagar	Mohare/1	
11	Delunga Picnic Spot	2	
12	Delunga View Point	2	
13	Mouli Pokhara	Saune	
14	Satyadevi Pokhari	Ward/3	Park Required
15	Dharape	Ward/3	Playground Required
16	Deurali cahaur	Ward/3	Children Park Required
17	Jor Pokhari	Ward/3	Children Park Required

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18	Chap Pokhara Phulbari	Ward/3	Children Park Required
19	Jorkepokhara	Ward/3	Children Park Required
20	Pokhara chaur	Bhullapokhara	
21	Tilakthan Park	Chhahara/4+	
22	Kolaya Chaur	Ward/4	
23	Dhaba Chaur	Dhaba/4	
24	Tallo Chhahara Chaur	Dhaba/4	
25	Daha Danda	Ward/4	
26	Naya Pokhara	Ward/4	
27	Bhedi Chaur	Ward/4	Children Park Proposed
28	Bokhar Chaur	Ward/4	
29	Chorbot Playground	Ward/4	
30	Salleri Chaur	Ward/4	
31	Tahple Chaur	Ward/4	
32	Bhalaya Chaur	Ward/4	
33	Darlam Chaur	Ward/4	
34	Dharampani Chaur	Ward/4	
35	Rani Pokharichaur	Ward/6	
36	Jogdaha Park	Ward/7	
37	Kumaridevi Chaur	Ward/7	
38	Munthala Cahur	Ward/7	
39	Khadgani Pokhari Chaur	Ward/7	
40	Damkate Chaur	Ward/7	
41	Khursane Daha Open space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
42	Rajapani Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
43	Budichaur Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed



Figure: Playground and Volleyball Court at Khursane Daha

5.5.2 Professional Players

Professional athletes play sports for a living. They have achieved top standing in their chosen field through years of training. Professional athletes are people with natural talent, stamina, and competitive drive. They have excellent reflexes and coordination and are well disciplined when it comes to rigorous practice and training.

Most professional athletes have risen from the ranks of fine amateur athletes. Amateur athletes play for the joy of competing and winning and occasionally for awards such as Olympic medals. Some play for schools, colleges, or clubs or in tournaments. Unlike amateurs, however, professional athletes earn money for playing sports. They play for profit-making teams—professional football, cricket, volleyball, kabaddi, basketball, and hockey teams to name several. In individual sports including golf, tennis, and boxing, athletes play in tournaments in which prize money is awarded to the winner. Rural municipality can produce numbers of professional athletes in various sports by investing in sports sectors.

5.5.3 Youth Clubs

To develop the country fast, youths play vital role in modern age. With the help of youth club rural municipality can organize the various informative and awareness programs within the society. In current condition of this rural municipality there are few numbers of active youth clubs are working for the welfare of their society. Phulbari Youth Club and Sirjansil Youth Club are few to name which are active in this rural municipality.

5.5.5 Source Map

5.6 ART, LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

5.6.1 Art, Language and Cultures

Our country Nepal is multicultural, multilanguage and multi caste nation. There are different types of culture, languages and castes in different provinces and geography. Himalayan peoples have their own diversity, Mountainous peoples have their own culture and Terai region has its own diverse culture.

The main languages of this RM are Newari, Nepali, Magar and others. The majority of population follows the Hindu Religion and other religions are Christian, Buddhism and others. In Hindu religion there are different cultures and traditions such as *Kulpuja, Gothpuja, Bratabandha, Marriage, Kajkriya, Annual Function, Nwaran, Shora Saraddha, Aunsi, Purinma, Sankranti, Masanta, Satyanarayan Puja, Yagya, Rudripath, Malamas, Suryagrahan, Chandragrahan* etc.

There are different types of cultural and traditional songs such as *Asare Geet, Teej Geet, Jhyaure Geet, Folks Songs* are the famous songs of this RM. Peoples of this RM celebrates the different occasion such as *Baisakhi Purnima, Loshar, Udhauli, Ubhauli, Buddha Purnima, Dahi Chiura Asar 15, Saune Sankranti, Naagpanchami, Rishitarpani, Badadashain, Tihar, Deusu Bhailo, Maghesankranti, Fagupurnima(Holi), Ramnabami, Thulo Ekadashi, Newar's Sathi Puja, Mahapuja* etc. according to their religion and traditions.

The major attires according to different caste, religion and community are traditional type of *Fariya and Cholo* for Female and *Suruwal Kamij and Dhoti Kachad* for Male. Chhetri, Brahmin and Dalit Community peoples used to wear *Suruwal Kamij, Daura Suruwal*, and Tamang and Magar community peoples used to wear their own dresses such as *Chaubandi Choli, Lungi, and Patuki* at Waist. But in modern age peoples from almost all community and caste, male and female used to wear *Pant, Shirt, T-Shirt, Saari Blauj, Kurtha Surwal* etc. The cultures and traditions of *Newar, Kumal, Sanyashi, Magar* and others are the jewels of this rural municipality,

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality belongs to mountainous region of Palpa district and having its own culture. In this RM there are different types of local dances such as *Sorathi Dance, Khaliya Dance, Panche Baja Dance, Lakhe Dance* and others. Hence by forming the different dance groups and yearly competition, RM needs to conserve these types of dances, which helps to recognize the RM culturally.

5.6.2 Source Map

5.7 PEACE AND SECURITY

Peace and security are essential as food and water to the society and every other living organisms. They are mandatory for maintained growth. Peace and security are sought by all individuals, Organizations, and states whether it be personal security, financial security or military security.

We humans have progressed quite far from dwelling alone in caves to living together in vast

Metropolises. There are numbers of organizations working to maintain peace and security worldwide. Every country needs to provide adequate peace and security to the citizens.

Peace and security related incidents in rural municipality like robbery, intimidation, alcoholic activities etc are resolved with the help of Nepal Police and local government. There are no such heavy incidents and activities are registered but seldomly some incidents like brawl, property line problems, robbery, fraud etc are registered according to the security officials of this rural municipality. The security services of this rural municipality are listed in the table below ward wise.

Table 43: Security Stations

S.N	Police Station's Name	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Siddheshwor Police Station	Siddheshwor/1	Building Required
2	Somadi Police Station	Somadi/2	Existing
3	Dandagaun Police Station	Dandagaun/3	Existing
4	Chhahara Police Station	Chhahara/4	Existing
5	Mujung Police Station	Mujung/5	Existing
6	Juthapauwa Police Station	Juthapauwa/6	Building Required
7	Chahala Police Station	Chahala/6	Proposed
8	Baldengadi Police Station	Juthapauwa	Existing
9	Belbas Police Station	Belabas/7	Proposed
10	Khursane Police Station	Khursane/8	Required

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

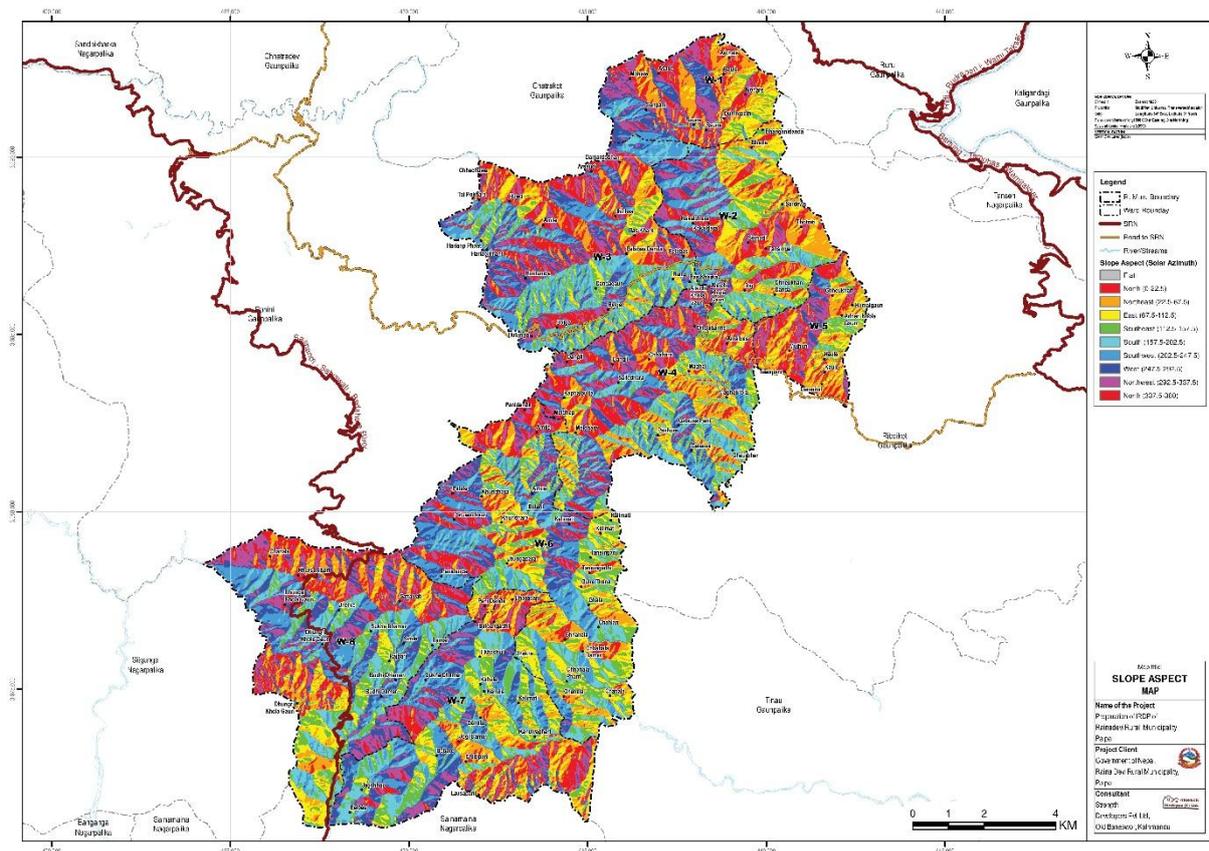
Chapter-06

FOREST AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

6.1.1 Aspect

Aspect can have a strong influence on temperature. This is because of the angle of the sun in the northern and southern hemispheres which is less than 90 degrees or directly overhead. In the northern hemisphere, the north side of slopes is often shaded, while the southern side receives more solar radiation for a given surface area insolation because the slope is tilted toward the sun and isn't shaded directly by the earth itself. The further north or south you are and closer to winter solstice, the more pronounced the effects are, and on steeper slopes the effect is greater, with no energy received on slopes with an angle greater than 22.5° at 40° north on December 22 (winter solstice).

The aspect of a slope can make very significant influences on its local climate (microclimate). For example, because the sun's rays are in the west at the hottest time of day in the afternoon, in most cases a west-facing slope will be warmer than a sheltered east-facing slope. This can have major effects on altitudinal and polar limits of tree growth and also on the distribution of vegetation that requires large quantities of moisture. The prepared aspect map for Rainadevi Chhahara is shown in below. As shown in figure, the areas with red color have more cold and dry weather whereas the areas with sky blue color i.e. south facing slopes have more warm and moist.



6.1.2 Forest and Climate

Forest is a complex ecosystem consisting mainly of trees that buffer the earth and support a myriad of life forms. The trees help create a special environment which, in turn affects the kinds of animals and plants that can exist in the forest. Trees are an important component of the environment. They clean the air, cool it on hot days, conserve heat at night. And acts as an excellent sound absorbers.



Figure: Green forest at Hariaap

Climate is the long-term average of weather, typically averaged over a period of 30 years. Some of the meteorological variables that are commonly measured are temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind and precipitation. In a broader sense, climate is the state of the components of the climate system, which includes the ocean and ice on Earth. The climate of a location is affected by its latitude, terrain, and altitude, as well as nearby water bodies and their currents.

Rainadevi Chahara Rural Municipality has an average maximum temperature of Starting 30°C and minimum temperature of 2°C and sometimes below it, with Wind Speed at 5.6 km/h, and humidity below 83%. So the RM is relatively cold in most of the time except in some low altitude areas. The humidity creates discomfort in some warm days. The airflow along the top hill station gives cool breeze and washes away the atmospheric pollution.



Figure: Rain Gauge Station

6.1.3 Effects of Climate Change

The effect of green house gases (GHGs) on both drought and flooding events have been found, including severe winter drought and excessive monsoon flooding. Climate change has been alarming in the context of global warming. In Nepal, 95% of green house gas emissions from agriculture and forestry sectors were 77% from forestry sector only. The consequences of global warming have had the most impact in developing and mountainous countries like Nepal, which has high intensity rainfall during the rainy season. It has resulted in heavy floods, landslides and soil erosion. It is also common to find drought in many parts of Nepal that comes from the impacts of climate change and impacts sectors like forest, water resources, agriculture, human health and biodiversity in Nepal. Likewise, altogether 14 glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) have happened between 1935 & 1991 in Nepal. In total, 21 GLOFs have been identified as being potentially dangerous at present. In this way, CC and livelihoods integral part and have vice versa relationship. The low income & subsistence users are about 38% of total population Nepal lies below the poverty line have hard time to afford for their livelihoods. It is a great challenge to cope with climate change induced hazard & extreme events. The livelihoods of more than 80% local people of hilly region are heavily depending on climate sensitive area such as agriculture, forest and livestock and on other natural resources such as water & irrigation.

6.1.4 Forest area & Types

The total area covered by forest in this rural municipality is 118.202 sqkm. Most of the area of this rural municipality is covered by forest which is also shown in the map. Forests in Nepal are divided in different classes on the basis of ownership and management. Forest act 2049 and its amended versions classifies the forest in following ways.

1. National Forest

“National Forest” means all Forests excluding Private Forests within the Kingdom of Nepal , whether marked or unmarked with Forest Boundary and the term shall also includes waste or uncultivated lands or unregistered lands surrounded by the Forest or situated near the adjoining Forest as well as paths, ponds, lakes, rivers or streams and riverine lands within the Forest.

2. Pastry Board (Chakala) Forest

Any part of forest having 500 hector area which is managed by Government is known as pastry board forest.

3. Community Forest

"Community Forest" means a National Forest handed over to an users' group pursuant to Section 25 for its development, conservation and utilization for the collective interest.

4. Religious Forest

"Religious Forest" means a National Forest handed over to any religious body, group or community pursuant to Section 35 for its development, conservation and utilization.

5. Private Forest

"Private Forest" means a Forest planted, nurtured or conserved in any private land owned by an individual pursuant to prevailing laws.

Forests of this rural municipality are listed in the table below by their categories.

Table 44: Forests of RCRM

S.N	Name of Forest	Location/Wards	Remarks
1	Dandagaun Community Forest	3	Conservation Needed
2	Bakhre Chisa Forest	3	Conservation Needed
3	Dharape Nepane Forest	3	Conservation Needed
4	Kavre Khantng Forest	3	Conservation Needed
5	Pelabas Community Forest	3	Conservation Needed
6	Dharidanda Manidanda Com.Forest	3	Conservation Needed
7	Rudemarg Forest	3	Conservation Needed
8	Gharneta Forest	3	Conservation Needed
9	Kavre Forest	3	Conservation Needed
10	Malladhara Forest	5	Conservation Needed
11	Simal Gaira Forest	5	Conservation Needed
12	Dharapani Forest	5	Conservation Needed
13	Kaphalbutta Forest	5	Conservation Needed
14	Maghal Forest	5	Conservation Needed
15	Hattidhunga Forest	5	Conservation Needed
16	Raniban Community Forest	6	Conservation Needed
17	Jeukhariya Community Forest	6	Conservation Needed
18	Gothar Community Forest	6	Conservation Needed
19	Pakhure Community Forest	6	Conservation Needed
20	Hulsi Community Forest	6	Conservation Needed
21	Pakhapani Forest	7	Conservation Needed
22	Jaabune Forest	7	Conservation Needed
23	Chidepani Forest	7	Conservation Needed

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24	Chandrakot Forest	7	Conservation Needed
25	Tusare Forest	7	Conservation Needed
26	Ripdhara v	7	Conservation Needed
27	Ratamata Forest	7	Conservation Needed
28	Gahate Forest	7	Conservation Needed
29	Ghalame Forest	7	Conservation Needed
30	Dhansar Forest	7	Conservation Needed
31	Thulagol Forest	7	Conservation Needed
32	Thulachaur Forest	7	Conservation Needed
33	Kaule Community Forest	7	Conservation Needed
34	Kamire Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
35	Dobate Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
36	Madhuban Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
37	Rajapani Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
38	Rokaha Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
39	Bagpani Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
40	Thulo Chiuri Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
41	Sakhar Khandi Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed
42	Baraha Community Forest	8	Conservation Needed

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

6.1.5 Forest Management

Scientific Forest Management: Scientific Forest Management (SFM) is a framework (or management practice) that pilots our way to the attainment of sustainable forest management. Scientific Forest Management (SFM) can address today's need of forest products, forest improvement, poverty and climate change (CC) effect, thereby protecting our biodiversity and maintaining ecological balance. It encompasses reduced impact of logging to minimize the environmental impact on forests and soil, including timber waste, selective logging, providing safer wildlife habitats and timely harvesting of tree crops.

It is not true that SFM only works on felling of the green trees; however it also incorporates conservation practices (like retaining protection forests where steep slopes exist, maintaining green belts near road areas, protecting existing valuable biodiversity of the forest, ensuring soil quality management techniques, incorporation of climate change adaptation and resilience technique in work plan, sustainable management and use of forest resources.

Sustainable Forest Management: Sustainable forest management is a way of using and caring for forests so as to maintain their environmental, social and economic values and benefits over time. It accentuates the attainment of balance between increasing demands for forest products and benefits, and the preservation of forest health and diversity.

Hence rural municipality can use these two forests management technique to conserve the forest and take advantages from the available resources.

6.1.6 Open Spaces for Plantation

Tree plantation is good for the environment. Everyone knows that trees are the source of oxygen. They inhale carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen without which the survival of living beings is not possible on earth.

Apart from inhaling carbon dioxide trees also absorb various harmful gases including sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide and also filter harmful pollutants from the atmosphere thereby providing us fresher and cleaner air to breathe. The growing amount of air pollution caused by the smoke emitted by vehicles and factories can be controlled only if we plant more and more trees. However, this is not the only reason why tree plantation is important. It offers several other benefits. Some of the top advantages of growing trees include:

- Providing fruits and leaves that serve as food for birds, animals as well as human beings.
- Maintaining bio diversity.
- Providing wood, rubber and other raw materials that are used for manufacturing various goods such as furniture, doors, windows, utensils, stationary items and decorative items.
- Conservation of water.
- Habitat for birds and animals.
- Climate Control.
- Preservation of soil.

Rural municipality itself is a green RM. There are lots of open spaces for plantation available within the rural municipality and RM can introduce the tree plantation campaign to make RM more green and beautiful. Rural municipality also can introduce the green road concept to make roads green and beautiful.

6.1.7 Forest's Production

Generally, forest productions of this rural municipality are timber, fire woods botanicas, resin, thatch and others. By the scientific conservation of forests rural municipality can take the economic advantages. Especially due to the high rate of migration and development works forests products are highly needed in this rural municipality. Peoples who are rear to the forests consumes more products than those who lives far from the forests.

6.1.8 Botanicas Production, Collection and Export

The major botanicas found within the boundary of rural municipality are *sungava, aloevera, siudi, tulasi, jimbu, babari, rittha, timur, rhododendrons, harro, barro, chiraito, amala, rudilo, titepati*, and many mores. There is the huge possibility of exporting these botanicas and rural municipality can uplift the economy.

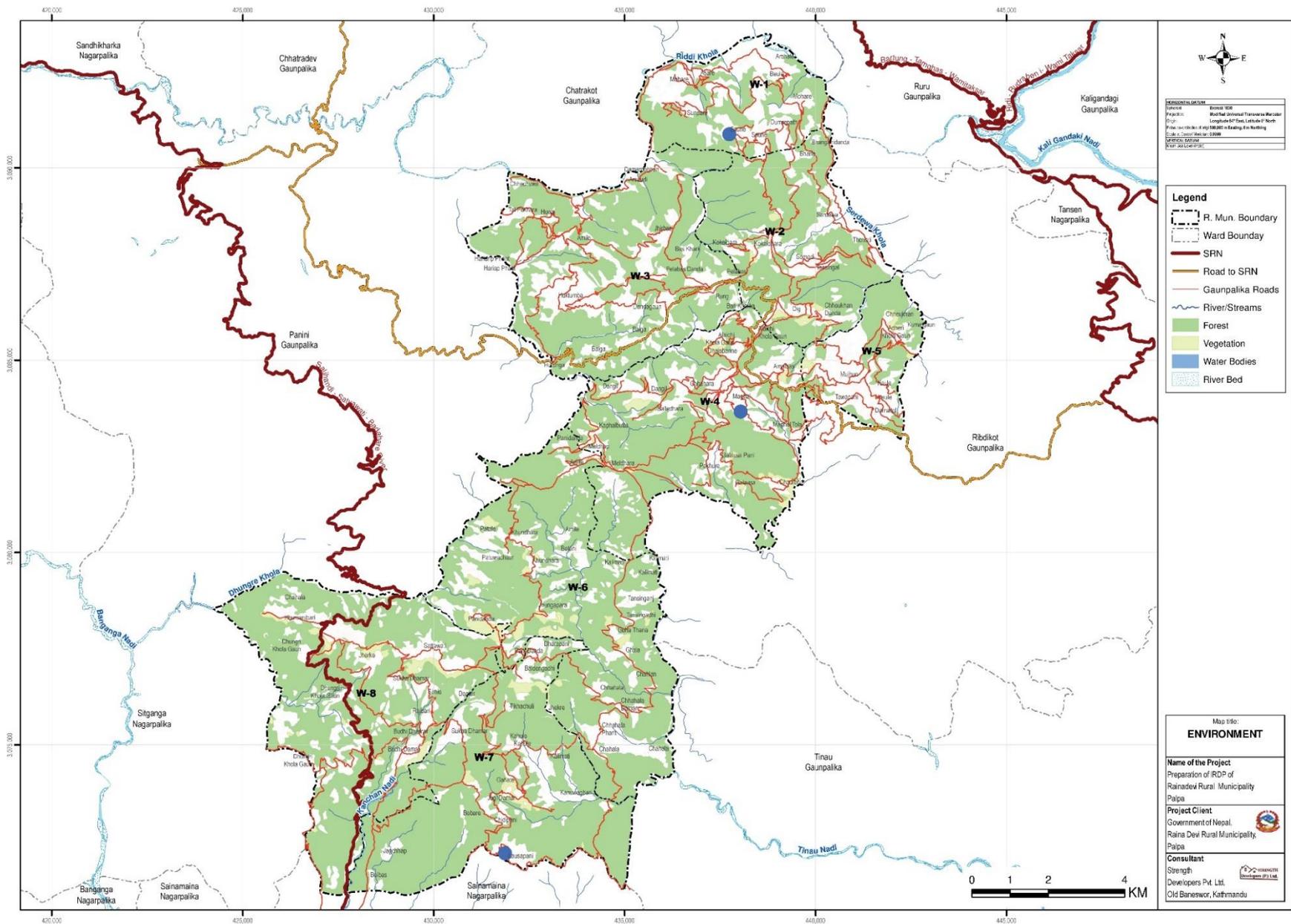
The other botanicas available in this rural municipality are *siasu, simal, jamun, kadam, khayar, karam, pithari, chatiwan, bohari, khamari, bakaino, ippal, teak, bar, pipal, bel, amala, neem, palans, mango, dumri, litchi, rajbrikshya, sami, masala, badahar, guava, banana, lemon, litchi, sarifa, darim, asare, saaj, saal, pine, siris, kusum, tuni* etc.

6.1.9 Export of Forest Yields from Rural Municipality

Rural municipality can export the cash crops like cennamon, cardamom, coffee, banana, orange, ginger, turmeric, timur etc. These cash crops are easily available within the RM in high quantity. Export of these cash crops can help to improve the economy of rural municipality.

6.1.10 Source Map

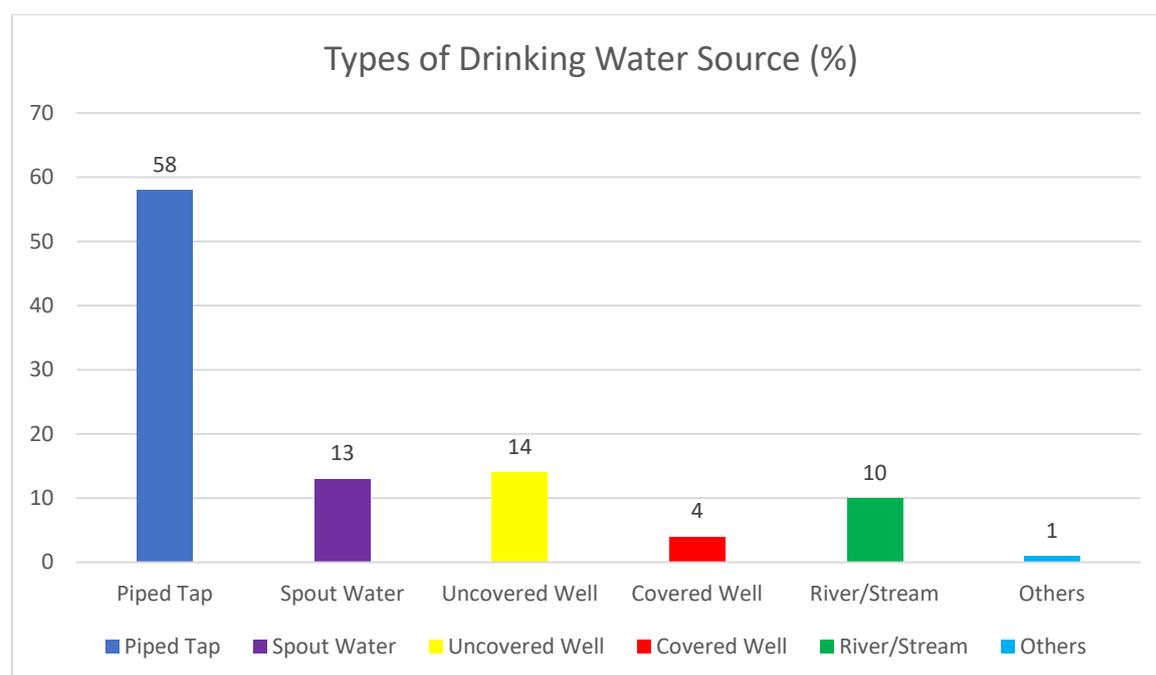
Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



6.2 WATERSOURCES AND WATERLOGGING AREA

6.2.1 Major Water Sources

The major problem of this rural municipality is adequate drinking water. Most of the peoples of this rural municipality are depending upon rain water for drinking water. Like oxygen water is the most important things for peoples and other living beings for their survival. For the drinking water peoples of this RM uses different water sources in which, 58.30% uses piped tap, 0.037% uses tube wells, 13.01% uses spout water, 14.03% uses uncovered well, 3.81% uses covered well, 0.43% not stated and 0.43% uses other sources of drinking water. These data are shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 45: Drinking Water Source

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Piped Tap	58.30	3,650
Tube Well	0.037	1.000
Spout Water	13.01	707.0
Uncovered Well	14.03	823.0
Covered Well	3.810	244.0
River/Stream	9.960	524.0
Not Stated	0.430	25.00

Others	0.430	2.000
Total	RCRM	6,009



Figure: Water storage tanks for rainwater harvesting

6.2.2 Water Bodies

- Natural or artificial water bodies with presence of standing water surface during most of the year. The water bodies are found for the following purposes.
- Natural freshwater and inland salt water lakes;
- Water reservoirs, areas of water retention;
- Archipelago of lakes inland;
- Fish ponds, water surfaces used for freshwater fish-breeding activities;
- Disused mineral extraction pits filled with water;
- Fish ponds and water reservoirs temporarily without water (seasonal lack of water, maintenance,

Due to rural municipalities highly sloped terrain there are no such natural water bodies but some artificial water bodies and ponds are seen within the boundary of this RM.

6.2.3 River and Streams

Our country Nepal is second richest country in terms of water resources in the world. There are more than 6000 numbers of river and streams which are mostly flowing from north to south direction. But it is shameful that Nepal Government doesn't use these water resources properly.

In this rural municipality there are no such big river and streams but some small water sources are available for drinking water and irrigation. The major river and streams of this rural municipality are listed in the table below.

Table 46: River and streams of RCRM

S.N	Name of River/Streams	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Kanchan Khola	8	Conservstion Required
2	Sardewa Khola	2	Conservstion Required
3	Riddi Khola	2	Conservstion Required
4	Meldhap Khola	4	Conservstion Required
5	Sardi Khola		Conservstion Required
6	Magal Taal	4	Conservstion Required
7	Wankli Khola		Conservstion Required

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Dry stream

6.2.4 Ponds/Fountains and Waterlogging

A **pond** is an area filled with water, either natural or artificial, that is smaller than a lake. It may arise naturally in floodplains as part of a river system, or be a somewhat isolated depression. It may contain shallow water with marsh and aquatic plants and animals. Due to its highly sloped terrain there is no high possibility of water logging problem except Magal area.

There are twelve (12) numbers of ponds found during field survey 2019, among which; some are natural and some are artificial to store water for different purposes. These ponds are needs to conserve properly by rural municipality

6.2.5 Water Sources and Uses of Water

In this rural municipality water is used for domestic purposes like cooking, bathing, cloth washing, cleaning and irrigating the agricultural land. Water is used for livestock as well in this rural municipality. Due to the lack of adequate water sources peoples of this rural municipality are still depending upon rain water. A person can use 45 lpcd (liters per capita per day) in rural areas of Nepal. The description and details about water sources is given in the article 6.2.1 of the same chapter above.

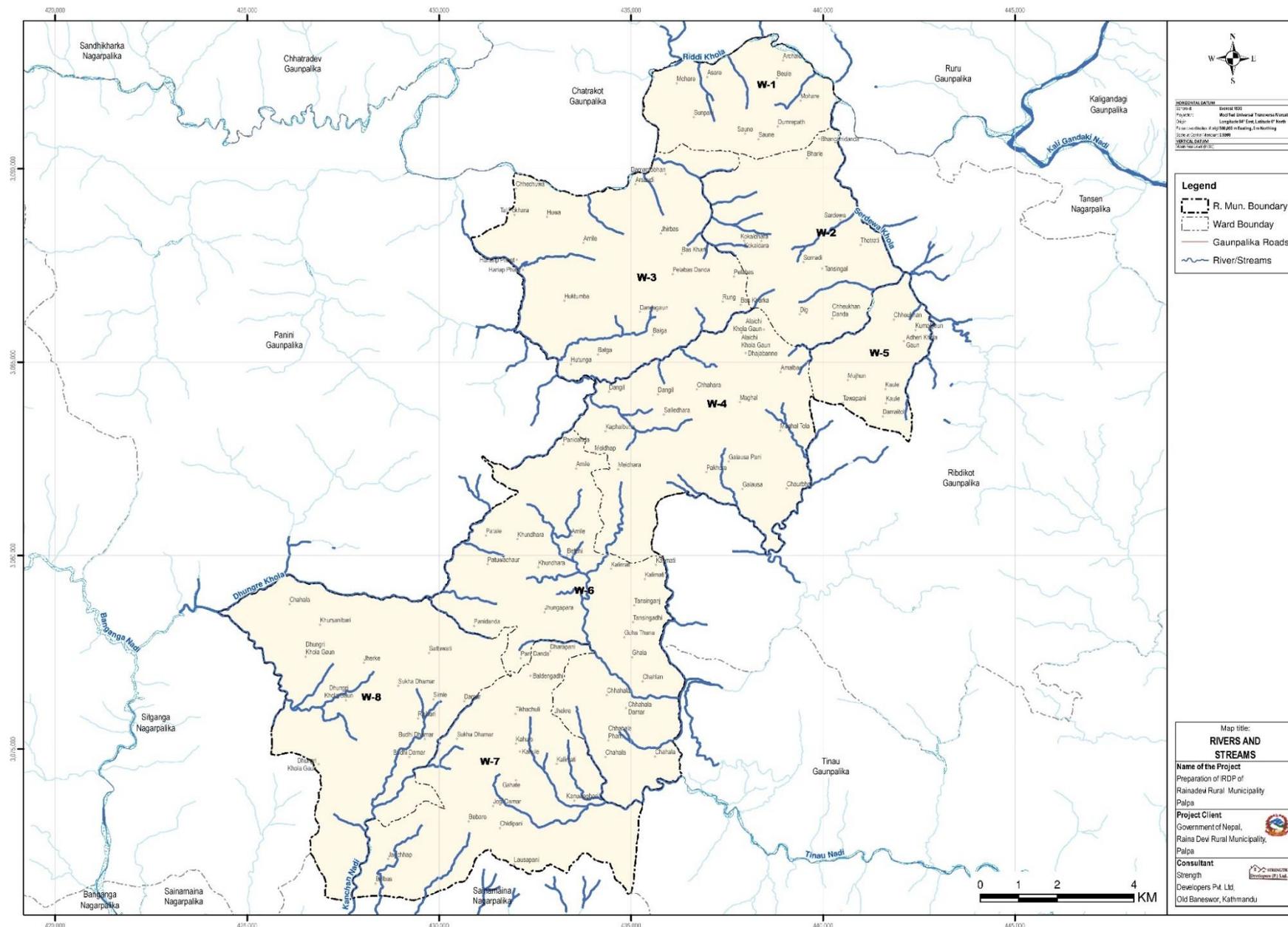
6.2.6 Conserved Water Sources

Rural municipality needs to conserve the available water sources for the adequate use of water. Otherwise peoples of this rural municipality will face the water scarcity problems in near future. Rural municipality can apply the following ideas to conserve the water sources.

1. Turn off the taps. Don't let your **water** consumption run out of control.
2. Boil what you need. **Save water**, money and energy by only boiling as many cups of **water** as you need.
3. Shower with less.
4. **Save** up your dirty clothes.
5. Get a low-flush toilet.
6. Steam your veggies.
7. Reduce food waste.
8. Time the gardening water
9. Catch rain water
10. No more washing up
11. Fix the loss of water by plumbing
12. Don't fund the water grabbers.

6.2.7 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



6.3 BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

6.3.1 Animals and Aves by Habitats

The major domestic animals of this rural municipality are buffalo, cow, goat, horse, sheep, chickens etc. Similarly, the wild animals available in this rural municipality are *leopard, monkey, wild pig, fox, wild cat, dumsi, nigale tiger, wild mouse, malsapro, lokharke*, etc.

The mostly found aves of this rural municipality are *kalij, peigon, huchil, owl, crow, jureli, gauthali, bat, sarau, sparrow, titra, dhanes, parrot, vulture, eagle, koili, hutityau, kokale, bulbul, dhobi chara, ranichadi, nilkantha, battai* etc.

Table 47: Types of Mammals

S.N	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Musk Deer	Moschus moschiferus
2	Common Leopard	Panthera pardus
3	Jackle	Canis aureus
4	Clouded Leopard	Neofelis nebulosa
5	Black Bear	Selenarctos thibetanus
6	Comman Langur	Presbytes entellus
7	Fruit Bat	Presbytes entellus
8	Pangolin	Manis crassicaudata
9	Red Panda	Ailurus fulgens
10	Rufus Tailed Hare	Lepus nigricollis

Table 48: Types of Reptiles

S.N	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Comman Cat Snake	Bioga trgonata
2	Comman Indian Monitar Lizard	Varanus spp.
3	Comman Lizard	Calotes versicolor

Table 49: Types of Aves

S.N	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis
2	Red Jungle Fowl	Gallus gallus
3	Common Peafowl	Pavo cristatus
4	Impeyan Pheasant	Lophophorus impejans
5	Kalij Pheasant	Lophura leucomelana
6	Crimson Horned Pheasant	Tragopan satyra
7	Black Partridge	Francolinus fracolinus

8	House Crow	Carvus macrorhynchos
9	Cuckoo	Cuculus spp.
10	Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer

Source: Consultation with Relevant Experts

6.3.2 Important Plants

The important plants available in this rural municipality are *siasu, simal, jamun, kadam, khayar, karam, pithari, chatiwan, bohari, khamari, bakaino, ippal, teak, bar, pipal, bel, amala, neem, palans, mango, dumri, litchi, rajbrikshya, sami, masala, badahar, guava, banana, lemon, litchi, sarifa, darim, asare, saaj, saal, pine, siris, kusum, tuni* etc.

6.3.3 National Parks & Conservation Areas

According to National Park and Conservation Act, 2029 National Parks and conservation Areas are defined as that area which are There are no such national parks and conservation areas within the rural municipality, But rural municipality needs to conserve the local parks and community forests.

6.3.4 Source Map

6.4 PARKS, GARDENS AND OPEN SPACES

Parks and recreation are resources and services provided for the purposes of leisure, entertainment, and recreational pursuits. Resources may be public spaces and facilities like parks, nature preserves, open space areas, greenways, trails, and built structures for sport, recreation, or arts programs. Examples of services include recreation activity programs, athletic leagues, special events, arts programs, and environmental education programs.

The field of parks and recreation also encompasses resources and services offered by sector, though they are only delivered to members or paying visitors. Examples includes health and fitness centers, resorts, and guide services. There are also quasi-public providers like power companies, land trusts, and other authorities that manage resources that may be used for recreation purposes.

These open spaces and parks are needed in the natural disaster periods like earthquake, floods and viral diseases. So rural municipality needs to conserve these parks and open spaces for the accidental use and for recreational purposes. The parks and open spaces of this rural municipality are listed in the table below.

Table 50: Parks and Open spaces

S.N	Name Parks & Open Spaces	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Dandapokhara	Mohare/1	Playground Required
2	Lamdanda	Mogran	Playground Required
3	Damrai Pokhara	Saune	
4	Bokharadanda	Saune	Tourism Place
5	Thulopokhara	Mohare/1	
6	Khasi Chaur	Mohare/1	
7	Thulo pPokhara	Asare/1	
8	Motilal Pokhari	Saune	
9	Jherdi Chaur	Bhutukdi	
10	Phuktung Bagar	Mohare/1	
11	Mouli Pokhara	Saune	
12	Satyadevi Pokhari	Ward/3	Park Required
13	Dharape	Ward/3	Playground Required
14	Deurali cahaur	Ward/3	Children Park Required
15	Jor Pokhari	Ward/3	Children Park Required
16	Chap Pokhara Phulbari	Ward/3	Children Park Required
17	Jorkepokhaa	Ward/3	Children Park Required
18	Pokhara chaur	Bhullapokhara	
19	Kolaya Chaur	Ward/4	
20	Dhaba Chaur	Dhaba/4	
21	Tallo Chhahara Chaur	Dhaba/4	
22	Daha Danda	Ward/4	

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23	Naya Pokhara	Ward/4	
24	Bhedi Chaur	Ward/4	Children Park Proposed
25	Bokhar Chaur	Ward/4	
26	Chorbot Playground	Ward/4	
27	Salleri Chaur	Ward/4	
28	Tahple Chaur	Ward/4	
29	Bhalaya Chaur	Ward/4	
30	Darlam Chaur	Ward/4	
31	Dharampani Chaur	Ward/4	
32	Rani Pokharichaur	Ward/6	
33	Jogdaha Park	Ward/7	
34	Kumaridevi Chaur	Ward/7	
35	Munthala Cahur	Ward/7	
36	Khadgani Pokhari Chaur	Ward/7	
37	Damkate Chaur	Ward/7	
38	Khursane Daha Open space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
39	Rajapani Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
40	Budichaur Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Pipal chautari at Khursane Daha

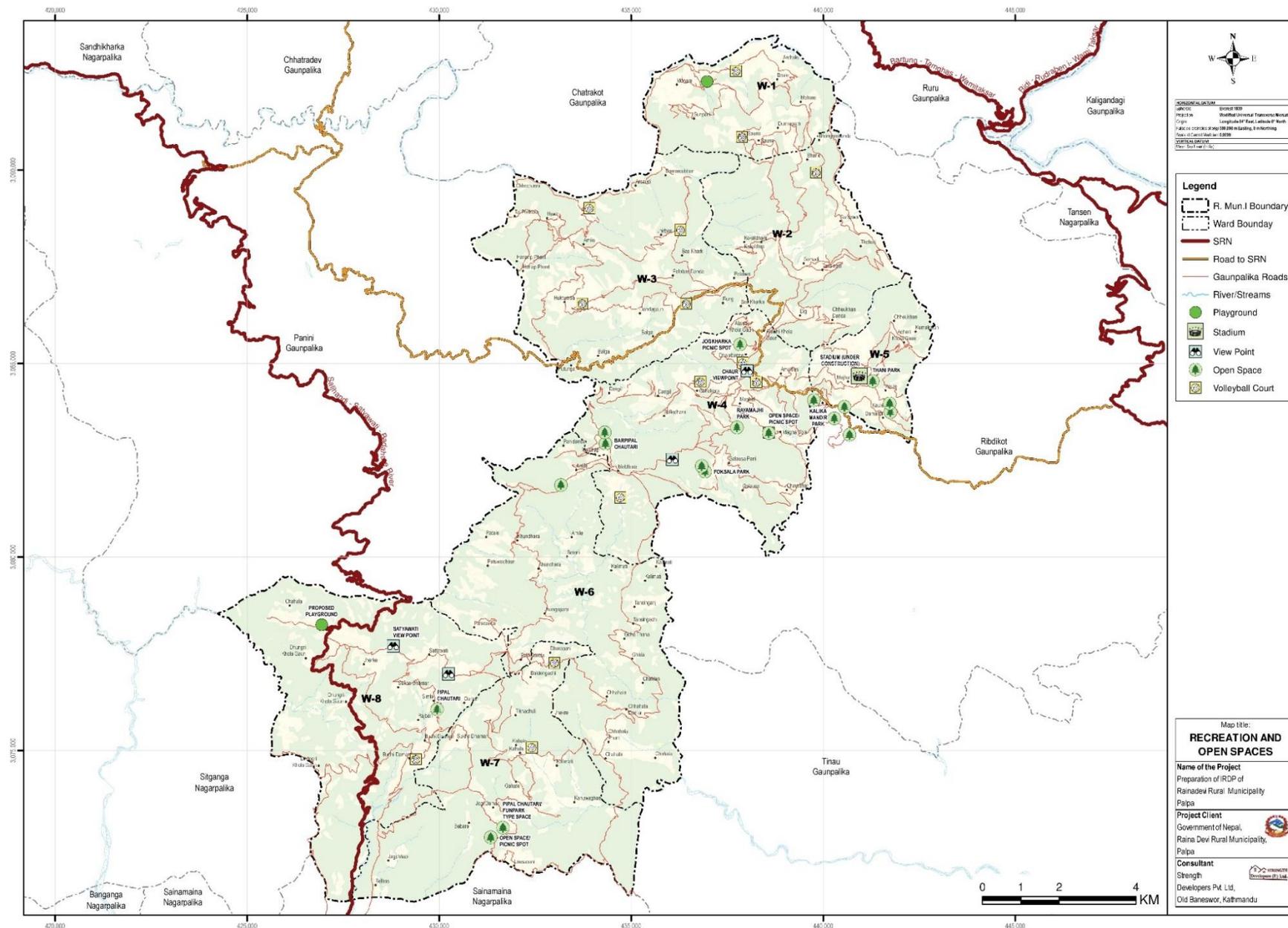


Figure: Pipal Chautari and open Space



Figure: Waiting Station and View Point

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6.5 HAZARDS AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

6.5.1 Hazardous Area

A hazardous area can be defined as any location where there is risk of an explosion. But every hazardous area is different and each has specific requirements depending on the nature of the atmosphere and the elements that are present.

Fundamentally, for an explosion to take place, flammable or explosive gases, vapours, mists or dusts will be present. Then, the level of risk of an explosion is based on the frequency and duration of the occurrence of an explosive atmosphere.

During the dry season there may be high possibility of fire at market area due to winds and gas leakage. Rural municipality may suffer wildfire during dry season so, RM needs to take care of these hazardous area properly.

6.5.2 Physical & Human Losses by Natural Disaster

Located in the central of the Himalaya range, Nepal is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world due to its topography and climatic condition. Earthquakes, landslides, floods, fire, thunderbolts are the major causes of disaster events that caused major damaged in the past, weakening the fragile ecosystem of the country. Economic Vulnerability Analysis shows that Nepal exhibits the largest losses due to large exposure at risk and the high level of hazards. As a matter of these phenomena not only cause loss of lives and properties, but also pose severe threats to physical infrastructure, and also disrupt economic development. The frequently occurring natural disasters and likely zones are given below.

Land Slide: Landslide is one of the very common natural hazards in the hilly region of Nepal. Both natural and human factors such as steep slopes, fragile geology, high intensity of rainfall, deforestation, unplanned human settlements are the major causes of landslide. The risk of landslide is further exacerbated by anthropogenic activities like improper land use, encroachment into vulnerable land slopes and unplanned development activities such as construction of roads and irrigation canals without proper protection measures in the vulnerable mountain belt. The hilly districts of Nepal located in the Siwalik, Mahabharat range, Mid-land, and also fore and higher Himalayas are more susceptible to landslide because of steep topography and fragile ecosystem.

In case of this rural municipality Meldhap area of ward no-04 is vulnerable to landslide and rural municipality needs to relocate these houses on safe places like Maghal area. Some road side area are also landslide prone so this problem needs to fix during road construction. Otherwise there may be physical and human losses.

Floods: Water overflow is a common cause of flood in the rainy season in Nepal, and has been most frequent, highly damaging and wide spread natural hazards. It is estimated that more than 6,000 rivers and rivulets are in Nepal flowing from north to south. Among these, snow fed rivers, such as the Koshi, Narayani, Karnali, and Mahakali, are perennial rivers. They originate from the Himalayas and snow capped mountains and pass through the hills to the Terai plains. During the monsoon (June-September), these rivers swell and cause damage to the villages, crops lands, and people and livestock remained within the river basins. Historical data has shown that Nepal witnessed major flood in Tinao basin (1978), Koshi River (1980), Tadi River Basin (1985), Sunkoshi Basin (1987) and devastating cloud burst in Kulekhani area (1993) which alone claimed the lives of 1336 people.

In case of this rural municipality there are no such big river and streams which can pose the threat for high floods. So there are no significant numbers of loss of lifes are recorded.

Glacial Lake Outbursts Flow (GLOF): Glacial lakes are located in the high altitude areas particularly in the foot hill of mountain. The lakes are formed due to damming in by moraines. These lakes contained huge volumes of water melting of glacier may lead to outbreak the lakes, called a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) with substantial capacity to cause great damage in downstream. 2,315 glacial lakes have, in total, been identified in Nepal and 14 GLOFs were recorded to have occurred between 1935 and 1991 in Nepal. At this background, 15 glacial lakes are found substantially dangerous in Nepal.

This rural municipality is located outside the GLOF zone. Hence there is no loss of life due to the GLOF.

Earthquake: Nepal on a regular interval witness earthquake along the major active faults in east-west alignment. Historical data and ongoing seismological studies have clearly indicated that the entire region of Nepal is prone to earthquake and it lies in the active seismic zone V. It is evident that the seismic pattern has geographically divided into three clusters of events; viz: western, central and eastern Nepal. It has also pointed out that Siwalik, lesser Himalaya and frontal part of the Higher Himalaya are the most vulnerable zones. Historical data has shown that the country witnessed three major earthquakes in 20th century namely Bihar-Nepal earthquake (1934), Bajhang earthquake (1980) and Udayapur earthquake (1988). According to Global Report on Disaster Risk, Nepal ranks the 11th position in terms of earthquake risk as earthquakes have often occurred in Nepal. The following table shows casualties caused by 2015 earthquake.

Table 51: Casualties and destruction caused by earthquake 2015

District	Causalities	In Number	<i>Source: Open Map Nepal</i> Fire : Of the total households of the
Palpa	Total No. of Houses	59291	
Palpa	Total Population	261180	
Palpa	Dead Male	0	
Palpa	Dead Female	1	
Palpa	Dead Unknown	0	
Palpa	Injured	16	
Palpa	Govt. Houses Fully Destroyed	2	
Palpa	Govt. Houses Partially Destroyed	24	
Palpa	Public House Fully Destroyed	1434	
Palpa	Public House Partially Destroyed	2665	

country, nearly 78 percent households are agro-base households. In the rural areas thus, about 86 percent of the population lives in the houses made of earthen wire, stone and wood. In Nepal, houses for residential purpose are developed in cluster basis which are more susceptible to catching fire and spreading over there immediately due to close connectivity especially in the dry season. Wildfire is another cause of natural disaster which usually occurs during dry season, especially in the mid hill areas. In the Terai region, fire, including the wildfire occurs mainly in the dry season.

Drought: Drought is the frequently happening hazard in Nepal. This is mainly caused by uneven and irregular low monsoon rainfall. Some parts of Terai, mid-land and Trans-Himalayan belts of Nepal are prone to drought. The lack of irrigation facilities further exacerbates the effect of drought causing enormous loss of crops production leading to the shortage and insecurity food. The droughts happened in 1972 and 1979 were the most seriously damaging and harmful to the people, livestock and crops. In

1994 Nepal witnessed the worst drought in its history that affected 35 districts of western hilly and Terai regions.

Avalanche: Avalanches are a rapid movement of snow and debris flowing down through the slope or flanks of mountains. It can be triggered by natural factors like slopes, thickness of snow or human activity. They have the capacity to carry massive masses of snow and associated debris that make them one of the most destructive elements of hazards. The high mountainous region having the rugged and steep slopes topographically is susceptible to avalanche. A number of cases of avalanche with destructive nature have been reported in Nepal. Unexpected Seti River Flood of 5th may, 2012 at Kaski district could an example of this type of hazard.

6.5.3 Disaster Risk & Time

Disaster risk is expressed as the likelihood of loss of life, injury or destruction and damage from a disaster in a given period of time. *Disaster risk* is widely recognized as the consequence of the interaction between a hazard and the characteristics that make people and places vulnerable and exposed. The disaster scenario and history of disaster in Nepal shows that there is 80% probability for occurrence of every big natural disaster.

6.5.4 Preparedness for Disaster

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict and, where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

Disaster preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic and coordinated planning, reduces duplication of efforts and increase the overall effectiveness of national societies, household and community members and response efforts. Disaster preparedness activities embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods during any disaster situation, enabling the affected population to get back to normalcy within a short time period.

Disaster preparedness is a continuous and integrated process resulting from a wide range of risk reduction activities and resources rather than from a distinct sectoral activity by itself. It requires the contributions of many different areas—ranging from training and logistics, to health care, recovery, livelihood to institutional development.

6.5.5 Damaged Public Structures & Infrastructures

In case of this rural municipality there are no significant numbers of public structures are damaged by natural disasters. In some areas old types of houses are partially damaged.

6.5.6 Emergency Transportation Vehicles

Emergency transportation vehicles are those which are used in emergency condition for different purposes. Some of the emergency transportation vehicles are given below.

Ambulance: An ambulance is a medically equipped **vehicle** which transports patients to treatment facilities, such as hospitals. They can rapidly **transport** paramedics and other first responders to the scene, carry equipment for administering **emergency** care and **transport** patients to hospital or other definitive care.

Ambulance service is available in this rural municipality's hospital and RM needs to provide ambulance service for all wards.

Fire Brigade/Engine: A **fire engine** is a vehicle designed primarily for firefighting operations. The primary purposes of a fire engine include transporting firefighters to an incident scene, providing water with which to fight a fire, and carrying other equipment needed by firefighters. Specialized apparatus are used to provide hazardous materials mitigation and technical rescue. A typical modern fire engine will carry tools for a wide range of firefighting tasks, with common equipment including a pump, a water tank, hoses, ground ladders, hand tools, self contained breathing apparatus and medical supplies.

Many fire vehicles are based on standard vehicle models (although some parts may be upgraded to cope with the demands of the vehicles' usage). They are normally fitted with audible and visual warnings, as well as communication equipment such as two-way radios and mobile computer technology.

In this rural municipality fire engine is not available but fire extinguishers are seen in the offices, schools and market areas.

6.5.7 Open Spaces

Open space is any open piece of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public. Open space can include:

- Green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.
- Schoolyards
- Playgrounds
- Public seating areas
- Public plazas
- Vacant lots

Open space provides recreational areas for residents and helps to enhance the beauty and environmental quality of neighborhoods. But with this broad range of recreational sites comes an equally broad range of environmental issues. Just as in any other land uses, the way parks are managed can have good or bad environmental impacts, from pesticide runoff, siltation from overused hiking and logging trails, and destruction of habitat.

There are enough open spaces for the accidental uses during natural disaster. Open spaces of this rural municipality and their conditions are listed in the table below.

Table 52: Open Spaces available

S.N	Name Parks & Open Spaces	Location/Ward	Remarks
1	Dandapokhara	Mohare/1	Playground Required
2	Lamdanda	Mogran	Playground Required
3	Damrai Pokhara	Saune	
4	Bokharadanda	Saune	Tourism Place
5	Thulopokhara	Mohare/1	
6	Khasi Chaur	Mohare/1	
7	Thulo pPokhara	Asare/1	
8	Motilal Pokhari	Saune	

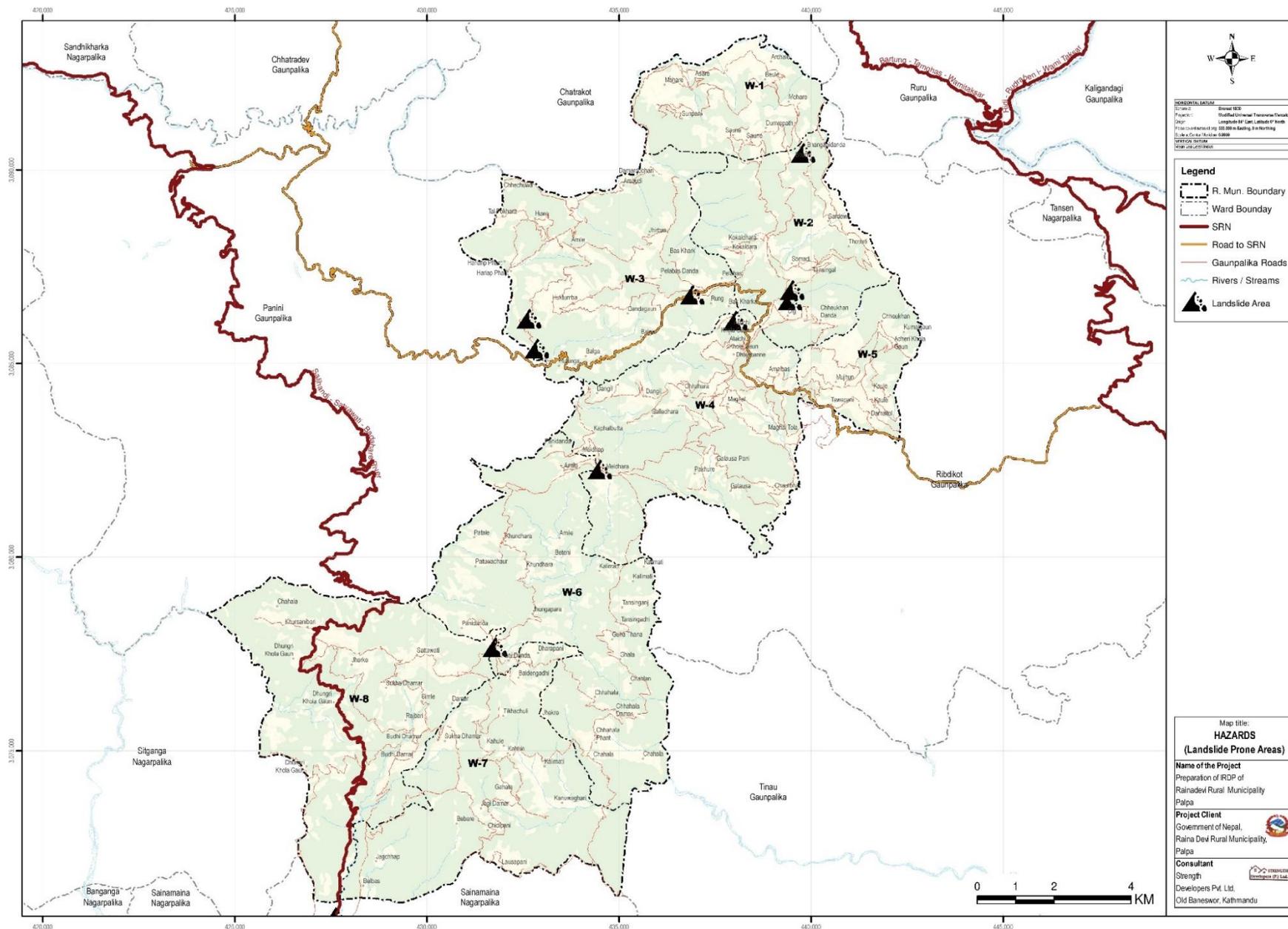
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9	Jherdi Chaur	Bhutukdi	
10	Phuktung Bagar	Mohare/1	
11	Delunga Picnic Spot	2	
12	Delunga View Point	2	
13	Mouli Pokhara	Saune	
14	Satyadevi Pokhari	Ward/3	Park Required
15	Dharape	Ward/3	Playground Required
16	Deurali cahaur	Ward/3	Children Park Required
17	Jor Pokhari	Ward/3	Children Park Required
18	Chap Pokhara Phulbari	Ward/3	Children Park Required
19	Jorkepokhara	Ward/3	Children Park Required
20	Pokhara chaur	Bhullapokhara	
21	Kolaya Chaur	Ward/4	
22	Dhaba Chaur	Dhaba/4	
23	Tallo Chhahara Chaur	Dhaba/4	
24	Daha Danda	Ward/4	
25	Naya Pokhara	Ward/4	
26	Bhedi Chaur	Ward/4	Children Park Proposed
27	Bokhar Chaur	Ward/4	
28	Chorbot Playground	Ward/4	
29	Salleri Chaur	Ward/4	
30	Tahple Chaur	Ward/4	
31	Bhalaya Chaur	Ward/4	
32	Darlam Chaur	Ward/4	
33	Dharampani Chaur	Ward/4	
34	Rani Pokharichaur	Ward/6	
35	Jogdaha Park	Ward/7	
36	Kumaridevi Chaur	Ward/7	
37	Munthala Cahur	Ward/7	
38	Khadgani Pokhari Chaur	Ward/7	
39	Damkate Chaur	Ward/7	
40	Khursane Daha Open space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
41	Rajapani Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed
42	Budichaur Open Space	Ward/8	Playground Proposed

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019

6.5.8 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



Chapter-07

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT CONDITION

7.1 TRANSPORTATION

7.1.1 Current Condition of Road Network

The major way for the development of any sector is transportation. Convenient transportation system and good roads will open the door for overall development of rural municipality. In case of rural municipality, every ward must be joined by proper road network to serve the local peoples. All important road of rural municipality need to join with district roads, strategic roads and national roads. To export and marketing the organic agricultural products rural municipality must construct agricultural roads as well. By constructing the convenient road networks rural municipality can take the economic advantages from tourism and industrial sectors. Besides this; rural municipality can uplift its economy with the help of road networks joining with religious and hill station tourism by attracting internal and external tourists.

National highways, strategic road networks, district roads and local roads are the important road networks for physical infrastructure development. Due to Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality's difficult geographical nature road construction is not easy. The two SRN roads namely (Butwal-Sainamaina- Rainadevi-Argkhachi) and (Butwal-Tansen,Rainadevi-Argkhachi) are passed through this rural municipaliy. There are no black top roads in current condition except some parts of these SRN (5.05 km) roads passed through RCRM area. During rainy season most of the roads are damaged by landslides. Hence travelling is difficult during rainy season.

The best way to know details about road networks is Rural Municipality Transportation Master Plan (RMTMP). Hence Rural Municipality needs to prepare RMTMP as soon as possible to develop the road networks systematically. The current condition of road network are given in the table below.

Table 53: Current condition of road networks

Ward No.	Wards Name	Road Length (km)	Remarks
01	Siddheshwor	31.20	Needs to upgrade
02	Somadi	41.50	Needs to upgrade
03	Bhuwanpokhari	55.70	Needs to upgrade
04	Chhahara	70.00	Needs to upgrade
05	Mujung	24.00	Needs to upgrade
06	Juthapuawa	35.40	Needs to upgrade
07	Baldengadi	36.20	Needs to upgrade
08	Satyawati	50.00	Needs to upgrade
Total	RCRM	344.00	Needs to upgrade

Source: GPS Field Survey 2019

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

The details about overall road networks will found if RMTMP is available but some important classified roads of this rural municipality are given in the table below.

Table 54: Road classification

S.N	Name of Roads	Types of Road	Road Class	Length (km)	ROW (m)	Setback (m)	Remarks
1	Belabas-Jutha-Chhahara-Sardewa Road	Earthen	A	41.35	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
2	Khursane Daha-Juthapuwa Road	Earthen	A	3.29	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
3	Dhajabanne-Diga-Somadi-Siddheshwor-Mohanbag Road	Earthen	A	13.89	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
4	Dhajabanne-Pelabas-Balgha-Tatim Road	Earthen	A	16.25	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
5	Meldhap-Tindhare-Padena-Durghapaht Road	Earthen	A	1.47	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
6	Amlabas-Taloo Mujung-Kusumkhola Road	Earthen	A	5.37	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
7	Juthapauwa-Chahala-Ratamatai-Ranibagia Road	Earthen	A	10.35	16	2	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
8	Chhahara-Dhajabanne-Tansingal-Somadi Road	Earthen	B	5.23	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
9	Amile-Chhachuwa-Mohanbag-Somadi Road	Earthen	B	6.48	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
10	Pelabas-Jhirbas-Amile Road	Earthen	B	8.99	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
11	Meldhap-Guharthana-Kachal Road	Earthen	B	10.89	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required

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12	Chahala-Gahate-Kahule-Chidepani Road	Earthen	B	9.46	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
13	Pelabas-Ardhai-Dandagaun Road	Earthen	B	7.91	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
14	Sardewa-Thorathi Road	Earthen	B	5.5	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
15	Chheukhan-Arsaudi-Ashare-Archale Road	Earthen	B	12.4	12	1.5	Upgrading & Maintenance Required
16	Other Roads	Earthen	C	223.6	8	1	Upgrading & Maintenance Required

Source: Field Survey and Meeting 2019



Figure: Condition of Juthapauwa-Chahala Road

7.1.2 Under construction Roads

The under construction roads helps to connect and facilitate the peoples of those disconnected settlement of this rural municipality. Every settlement needs to connect with main roads of rural municipality. Few numbers of roads are under construction in this rural municipality. During the field survey we found Meldhap-Guarthana Road is under construction.

7.1.3 Vehicle Service & Route

All weather vehicle routes and vehicles help to co-ordinate, communicate and recognize among the peoples of adjacent rural municipality and settlements. Hence rural municipality needs to identify and develop such vehicle routes to facilitate the citizens. In current condition of this rural municipality there are no regular vehicle routes while passengers are compelled to book the required vehicles for travelling.



Figure: A motor vehicle overloaded with passengers and goods

7.1.4 Types of Vehicles in Rural Municipality

In rural and urban areas of Nepal, long distance vehicles like bus, minibus, hiace, micro bus etc are serving passengers. For short distance micro bus, tempo, auto-rikshaw, electric vehicle, motorcycles and cycles are used for transportation service.

For the dynamic development of any sector transportation plays the vital role. The major vehicles of this rural municipality are tractor, buses, jeep, car and motorcycles

7.1.5 Suspension Bridges & Other Bridges

Due to the landlocked nature of our country suspension bridges are important to connect settlements which are separated by streams and rivers. In this rural municipality six(6) suspension bridges, two (2) motorable bridges, sixty six (66) culverts/causeways and one wooden bridge are existing. Most of these structures are in need of maintenance regularly.



Figure: Timber bridge

7.1.6 Approximate time to Reach Rural Municipality Office

Every ward needs to connect with center of rural municipality by constructing all weather road. Suspension bridge as well as motorable bridge also helps to connect the different settlements of rural municipality. Industrialization, agricultural business of organic products are only possible if good facility of transportation is available. Fair weather roads of rural municipality need to make all weather roads for the integrated development of overall transportation system.

Most of the public function happens in the center of rural municipality; for this rural municipality needs to make transportation convenient. The distance between rural municipality and ward office must be relatively homogenous to make easy travel. The approximate time to reach rural municipality office from every ward office are given in the table below.

Table 55: Approximate time to reach rural municipality office from every ward

S.N	Ward Number	Ward Names	By Vehicles	By Walking (hr)
1	01	Siddheshwor	2.0 hour	4.5 hour
2	02	Somadi	1.5 hour	2.5 hour
3	03	Bhuwanpokhari	45 minute	1.5 hour
4	04	Chhahara	Same place	Same place
5	05	Mujung	15 minute	45 minute
6	06	Juthapauwa	2 hour	4.5 hour
7	07	Baldengadi	2.5 hour	4.5 hour
8	08	Satyawati	2.5 hour	4 hour

7.1.7 Bus Parks & Bus Stands

Buspark: A buspark, is the point where a bus route starts or ends, where vehicles stop, turn or reverse, and wait before departing on their return journeys having mandatory facilities like electricity, water supply, waiting room, toilets, mobile charging stations etc. It's also where passengers board and alight from vehicles. It also often provides a convenient point where services can be controlled from.

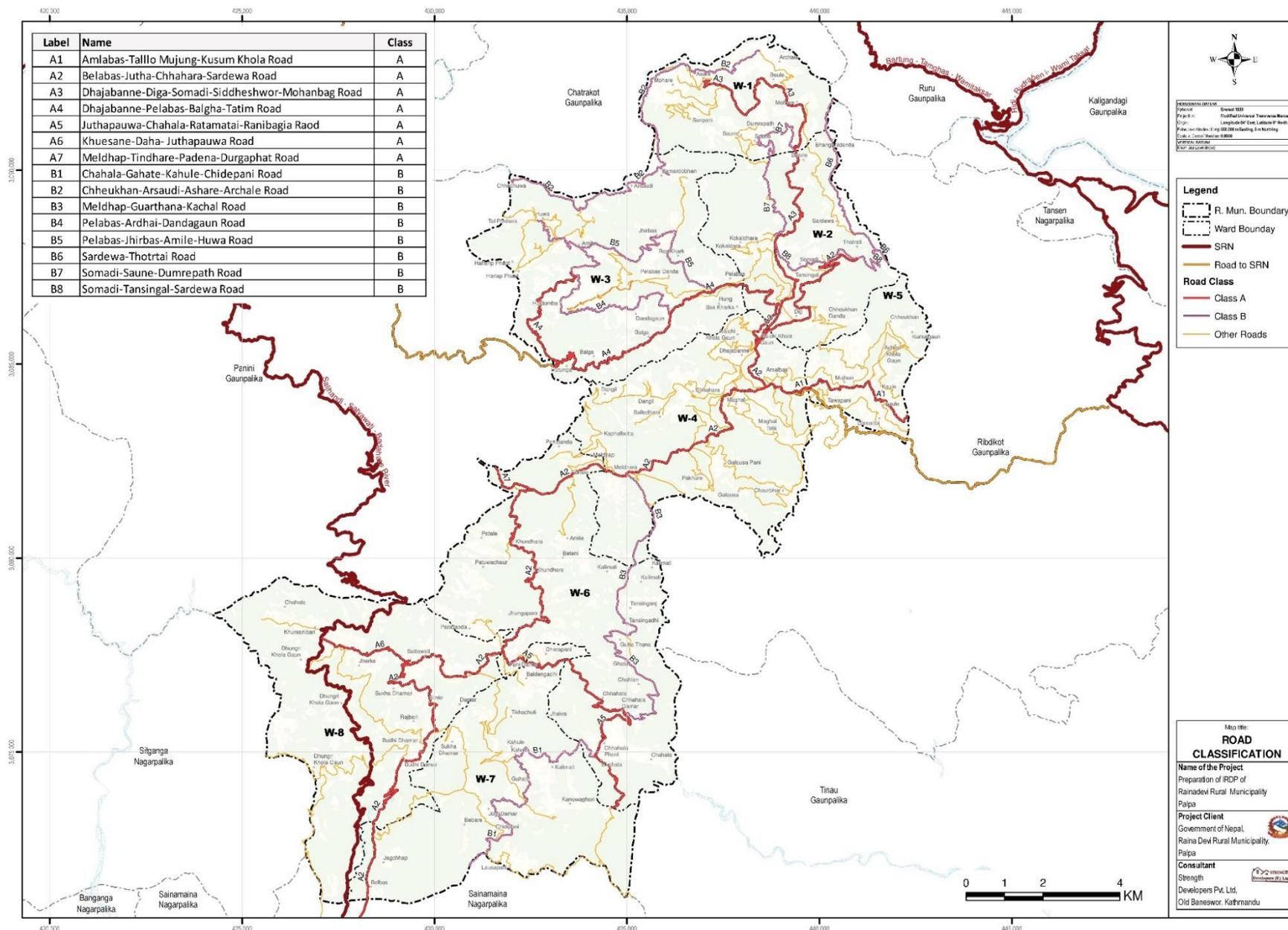
There is no such buspark constructed within the rural municipality. So rural municipality needs to construct convenient buspark to easy the journey of passengers. Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is planning to construct the buspark at Chhara Bazar.

Bus Station: A *bus station* is a structure where city or intercity as well as village or inter village *buses* stop to pick up and drop off passengers. A *bus station* is larger than a *bus stop*, which is usually simply a place on the roadside, where *buses* can stop.

In current situation of this rural municipality buses and other vehicles are picking and dropping off passengers on the road sides.

7.1.8 Source Map

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019



7.2 ELECTRICITY AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES

In this rural municipality all most 90 % of households with in the access of electricity. Despite having such electricity facility some transmission lines are in needs to upgrade as soon as possible. Most of the electric poles are timber poles; so these poles are need to replace by electric poles and add transformers at low voltage area to make convenient electricity service.

Rural municipality needs to make proper planning for the alternative and renewable energies. Rural municipality needs to encourage peoples for the use of alternative energies like bio gas and solar energies in rural areas.

Generally, a household consumes 2 KW of electricity in urban area. In rural area comparatively low amount of electricity is being consume by a single household. The 17.6 sq.ft of solar panel produces 250 watt of electricity. That means same solar panel produces (250watt*6.8 hours) 1.7 KW of electricity in a day. Hence (1.7 KW*30 day) 51 KW of electricity will be produced by the solar panel.

Mathematically, a solar panel on building having 600 sq.ft area will produce

$51 \text{ KW} * 600/17.6 = 1738 \text{ KW}$ of electric energy.

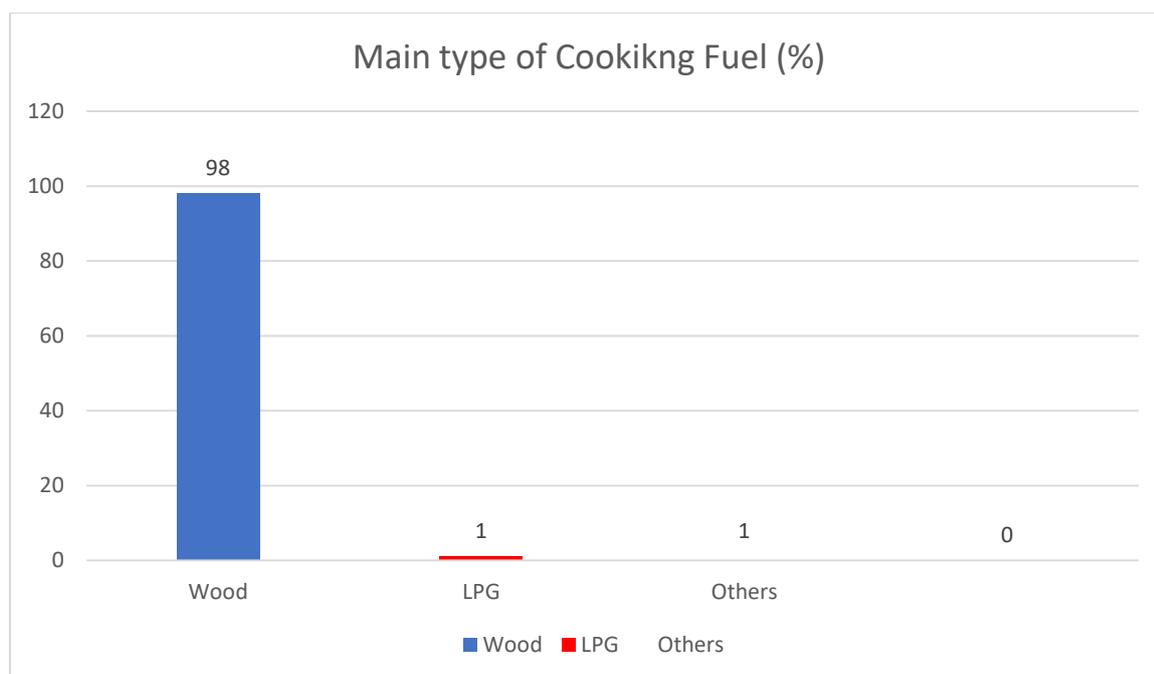
So electric energy required by the same building, gains that energy from solar panel. Hence rural municipality needs to promote solar energy.



Figure: Solar Panels used by School

7.2.1 Cooking Fuels

In rural areas of our country fire woods are still the main type of cooking fuel. For the main type of cooking fuel 97.87% household uses wood, 1.08% household uses LPG, 0.062% household uses guitha, 0.21% household uses biogas, 0.27% uses kerosene, 0.46% households are not stated and 0.037% households uses other cooking fuel for their survival. The bar chart and table below shown the details about main type of cooking fuel.



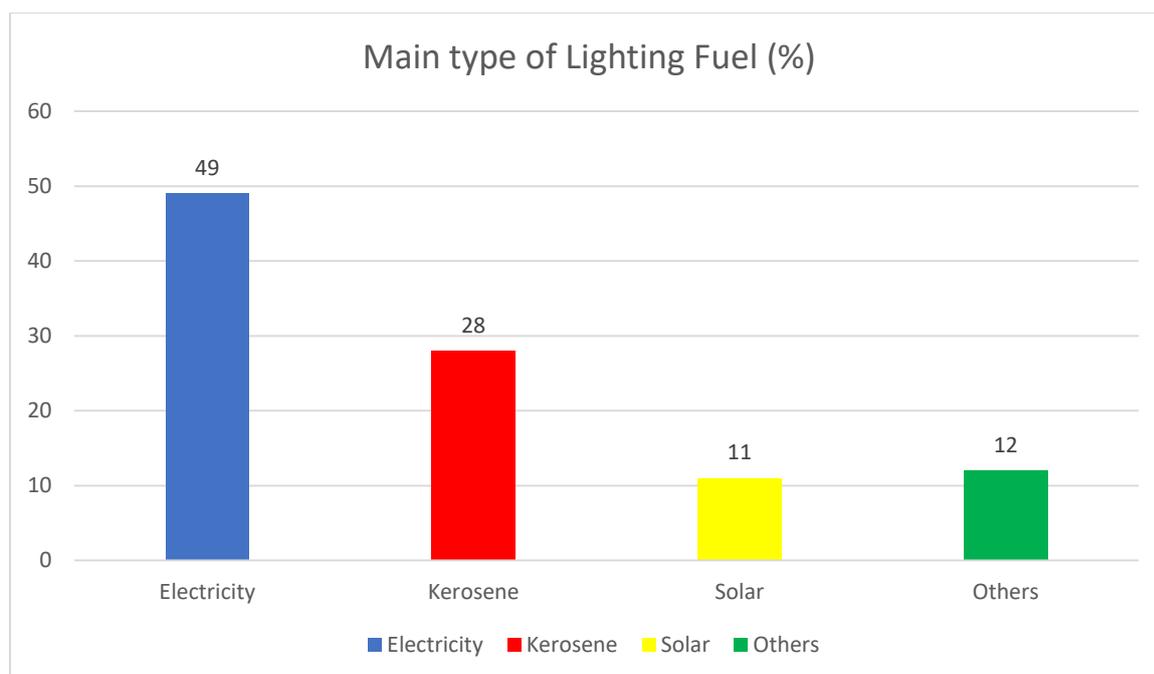
Source: Population Census 2011

Table 56: Type of cooking Fuel

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Wood	97.87	5,875
LPG	1.080	73.00
Guitha	0.062	2.000
Biogas	0.210	10.00
Kerosene	0.270	22.00
Electricity	0.000	0.000
Not Stated	0.460	25.00
Others	0.037	2.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

7.2.2 Lighting Fuels

Lighting is the essential things for visibility and working; for this 48.97% households uses electricity, 27.67% uses kerosene, 11.16% uses solar, 0.062% biogas, 0.46% are not stated and 11.70% household uses other source of lighting. These data are shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 57: Main type of Lighting Fuel

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Electricity	48.97	3,202
Kerosene	27.67	1,626
Solar	11.16	577.0
Biogas	0.062	4.000
Not Stated	0.460	25.00
Others	11.70	575.0
Total	RCRM	6,009

7.2.3 Hydropower, Solar and Wind Energy

Due to the lack of enough catchment area and budget allocation, hydropower is not a solution for electricity scarcity in this rural municipality. However rural municipality has a single hydropower having capacity of 5 KW.

During field survey we seen that solar energy is used for lighting and other purposes in some houses. Rural municipality needs to promote solar energy as an alternative energy. There is no wind energy is produced in current condition but due to rural municipality's high altitude nature and continuous air blow, high possibility of wind energy can't be ignored.



Figure: Solar Panel used for Lighting

7.2.4 Electricity Available Households

In this rural municipality approximately above 90 % of households are in access of electricity. According to the household survey 2011; three thousand two hundred and two household are using electricity for lighting.

7.2.5 Alternative Energies

Alternative energy is any energy source that is an alternative to fossil fuel. These alternatives are intended to address concerns about fossil fuels, such as its high carbon dioxide emissions, an important factor in global warming.

The major sources of alternative energies are:

- Wave Energy.
- Biofuels.
- Natural Gas.
- Geothermal Power.
- Wind Energy.
- Biomass Energy.
- Tidal Energy.
- Hydrogen Gas. Unlike other forms of natural gas, hydrogen is a completely clean burning fuel.
- Solar power
- Nuclear power

The use of these alternative energies can help to maintain environmental balance. Hence rural municipality needs to promote these types of alternative energies.

7.3 COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

7.3.1 Post Office and News Papers

Post office is a public department that provides a customer service to the public and handles their mail needs. Post offices offer mail-related services such as acceptance of letters and parcels; provision of post office boxes; and sale of postage stamps, packaging, and stationery. In addition, many post offices offer additional services: providing and accepting government forms (such as passport applications), processing government services and fees (such as road tax), and banking services (such as saving accounts and money orders). This is the traditional type of message sharing and sending technology. In modern age of science and technology use of post office is very low. This service is now mainly replaced by e-mail service.

Newspaper is a periodical publication containing written information about current events and is often typed in black ink with a white or gray background. Newspapers can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports and art, and often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips and advice columns.

Generally, for the current news and events newspapers like Kantipur, Nagarik, Annapurna, Naya Patrika, Saptahik, Sukrabar, Himalaya and other local newspapers are found in this rural municipality.

7.3.2 Telephones

A **telephone** is a telecommunications device that permits two or more users to conduct a conversation when they are too far apart to be heard directly. A telephone converts sound, typically and most efficiently the human voice, into electronic signals that are transmitted via cables and other communication channels to another telephone which reproduces the sound to the receiving user.

Telephones are very safe to use compared to mobile phones. So rural municipality needs to promote telephones for conversations. In current situation of this RM telephones are used in some government offices and some shops as well.

7.3.3 Radio Stations

Radio is the technology of signaling and communicating using radio waves. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequency between 30 hertz (Hz) and 300 gigahertz (GHz). They are generated by an electronic device called a transmitter connected to an antenna which radiates the waves, and received by a radio receiver connected to another antenna. Radio is very widely used in modern technology.

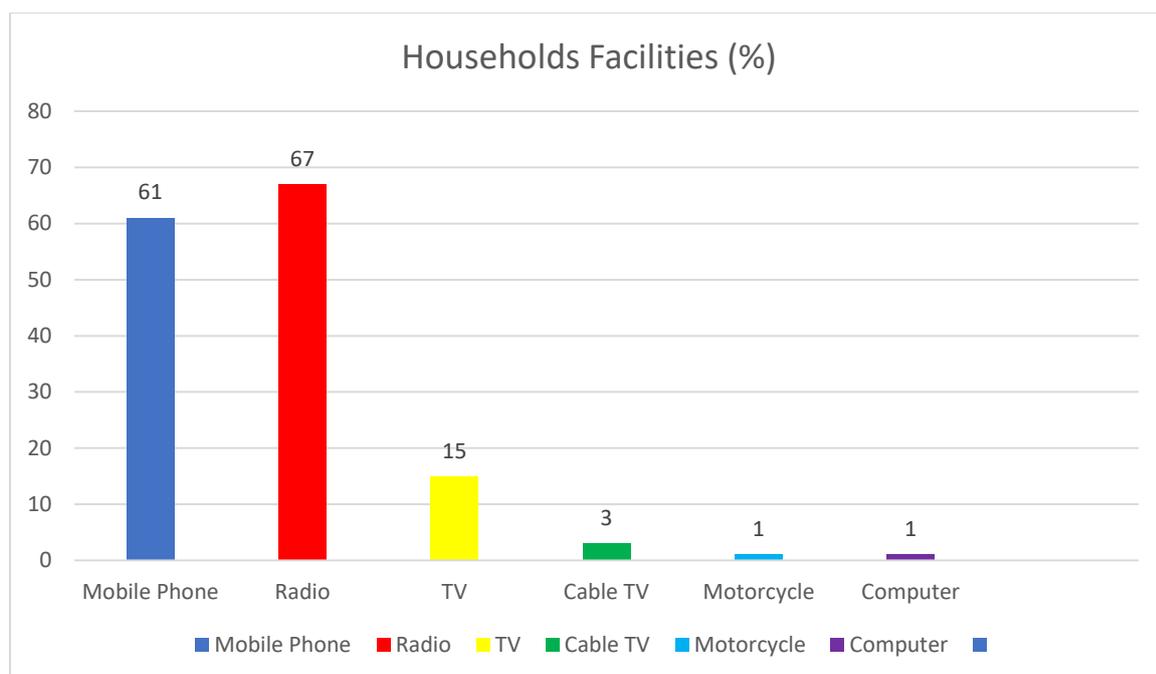
Few numbers of radio and F.M stations are representing the voices of voiceless peoples of this rural municipality. Muktinath radio station located at Chhahara bazar height is one of the most famous radio station of this rural municipality.



Figure: Radio Muktinath 90.8 Mhz Station

7.3.4 Households Facilities

In the fast moving modern age of science and technology peoples need different facilities to ease their lifestyles. In this RM 61.06% household uses mobile phones, 66.73 uses radios, 15.36% uses television, bicycle 0.3%, 2.63% uses cable TV, 0.97% uses motorcycle, 0.46% uses telephone, 0.075% uses motor vehicles, 0.037% uses refrigerator, 0.55% uses computer and 0.26% household uses internet facilities for the different purposes. The complete data are shown in the bar chart and table below.



Source: Population Census 2011

Table 58: Household Facilities

Category	Percentage (%)	Households Facilities
Mobile Phone	61.06	3,772
Radio	66.73	4,048
Television	15.36	1,020
Bicycle	0.300	11.00
Cable TV	2.630	162.0
Motorcycle	0.970	75.00
Telephone	0.460	38.00
Computer	0.550	37.00
Refrigerator	0.037	3.000
Internet	0.260	17.00
Motor Vehicle	0.075	5.000
Other Vehicles	0.075	3.000
Total	RCRM	9,191

7.3.5 Source Maps

7.4 RESIDENCY AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

7.4.1 Sewer Condition

In current condition of this rural municipality there is no sewer system for the disposal of domestic sewage. The domestic sewage produced is disposed with in the private area and septic tank of houses and storm sewage is disposed in the road side drains and open spaces. Septic tank with soak pit is the best way to resolve the sewage disposal problem in this rural municipality. So rural municipality needs to make septic tank mandatory to all house for the sewage disposal as soon as possible to keep clean environment.

7.4.2 Households by type of Foundation

Foundation is the main part of building construction. To make strong building we must make strong foundation at first step. For this RM needs to make NAKSA PASS system mandatory for all houses. The various types of foundation for buildings are given in the table below.

Table 59: Households by type of Foundation

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Mud Bonded	92.41	5,595
Wooden Pillar	6.070	318.0
Cement Bonded	0.620	43.00
RCC	0.350	24.00
Not Stated	0.470	26.00
Others	0.160	3.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

7.4.3 Households by type of Wall

Walls are the important parts of building system as like a foundation. Quality materials needed for strong and reliable walls. The households by type of walls are given in the table below.

Table 60: Households by type of wall

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Mud Bonded	94.20	5,661
Cement Bonded	1.810	137.0

Bamboo	2.160	138.0
Wood Planks	1.160	43.00
Not Stated	0.450	26.00
Un Backed Brick	0.000	0.000
Others	0.050	4.000
Total	RCRM	6,009

7.4.4 Households by type of Roof

A **roof** is the top covering of a building, including all materials and constructions necessary to support it on the walls of the building or on uprights; it provides protection against rain, snow, sunlight, extremes of temperature, and wind. The details about households by type of roof are given in the table below.

Table 61: Households by type of roof

Category	Percentage (%)	No of Households
Galvanized Iron (GI)	63.42	3,867
Slate	0.150	11.00
RCC Slab	0.880	68.00
Thatch	34.98	2,032
Mud	0.000	0.000
Wooden Planks	0.000	0.000
Not Stated	0.550	30.00
Total	RCRM	6009

Source: Population census 2011

7.4.5 Government Buildings

Buildings which are owned by federal, state and local government to perform the government works of peoples. Local government needs to make buildings like rural municipality office, ward offices, hospital buildings their own to perform better services for local peoples.

7.4.7 Animal Sacrifices

Most Hindu sacrifices do not involve animals at all, but vegetables or dairy products. But in Nepal, the Kali cult manifests itself in animal sacrificies which are not just killing for the sake of killing, but hold a larger symbolism. By sacrificing goats and buffalos, devotees believe they are killing self-centerdness and malice – humans are removing the animal instincts present in themselves.

Hindu peoples and others who sacrifice the animals believe that sacrifices are a sign of respect to the Goddess Durga (in her various forms such as Kali, Bhawani, Mai) to confront and defeat the Mahisasur buffalo demon. His killing is represented by sacrificing multiple buffalos in front of Durga temples around Nepal at Dasain. In modern ages some human right activists of our country are opposing the idea of animal sacrifices. In this rural municipality animals are sacrificed in the occasions of Dasain, Tihar, Asthami, and other festivals to make god happy.

7.4.8 Cemeteries

Death after birth is a universal truth which cannot be avoided. A **cemetery** or **graveyard** is a place where the remains of dead people are buried or otherwise interred. The land which is specifically designated as a burial ground. Every peoples of different communities have their own styles and process. In this rural municipality Hariap Phat is the main cemetery to buried the dead bodies of peoples.

7.4.9 Source Map

Chapter-08

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE

Governance comprises all of the processes of governing – whether undertaken by the government of a state, by a market or by a network – over a social system (family, tribe, formal or informal organization, a territory) and whether through the laws, norms, power or language of an organized society. It relates to "the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that lead to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions". In lay terms, it could be described as the political processes that exist in and between formal institutions.

A variety of entities (known generically as **governing bodies**) can govern. The most formal is a **government**, a body whose sole responsibility and authority is to make binding decisions in a given geopolitical system (such as a state) by establishing laws. Other types of governing include an organization (such as a corporation recognized as a legal entity by a government), a socio-political group (chiefdom, tribe, gang, family, religious denomination, etc), or another informal group of people.

Governance is the way rules, norms and actions are structured, sustained, regulated and held accountable. The degree of formality depends on the internal rules of a given organization and, externally, with its business partners. As such, governance may take many forms, driven by many different motivations and with many different results. For instance, a government may operate as a democracy where citizens vote on who should govern and the public good is the goal, while a non-profit organization or a corporation may be governed by a small board of directors and pursue more specific aims.

In addition, a variety of external actors without decision-making power can influence the process of governing. These include lobbies, think tanks, political parties, non-governmental organizations, community and media. Hence a good institutional and governance is must for any government for provide smiley service to the citizens.

8.1 Elected Bodies

Qualified elected bodies play the vital role for the development of any local units of country. We hope the following elected bodies will work for the development and prosperity of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality in every possible way by their side.

Table 62: Elected Representatives of RCRM

S.N	Name and Caste	Post	Address	Contact No
1	Ram Bahadur Karki	Chairman	RCRM-4, Mujung	9857060891
2	Chet Kumari Thapa	Vice-Chairman	RCRM-8, Satyawati	9857070226
3	Som Bahadur Darlami	Ward-1 Chairman	RCRM-1, Siddheshwor	9747058603
4	Jibnath Prasad Pokhrel	Ward-2 Chairman	RCRM-2, Somadi	9857062649
5	Lal Bahadur Darlami	Ward-3 Chairman	RCRM-3, Bhuwanpokhari	9857062078
6	Bishnu Prasad Pokhrel	Ward-4 Chairman	RCRM-4, Chhahara	9757001717

Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Profile, 2019

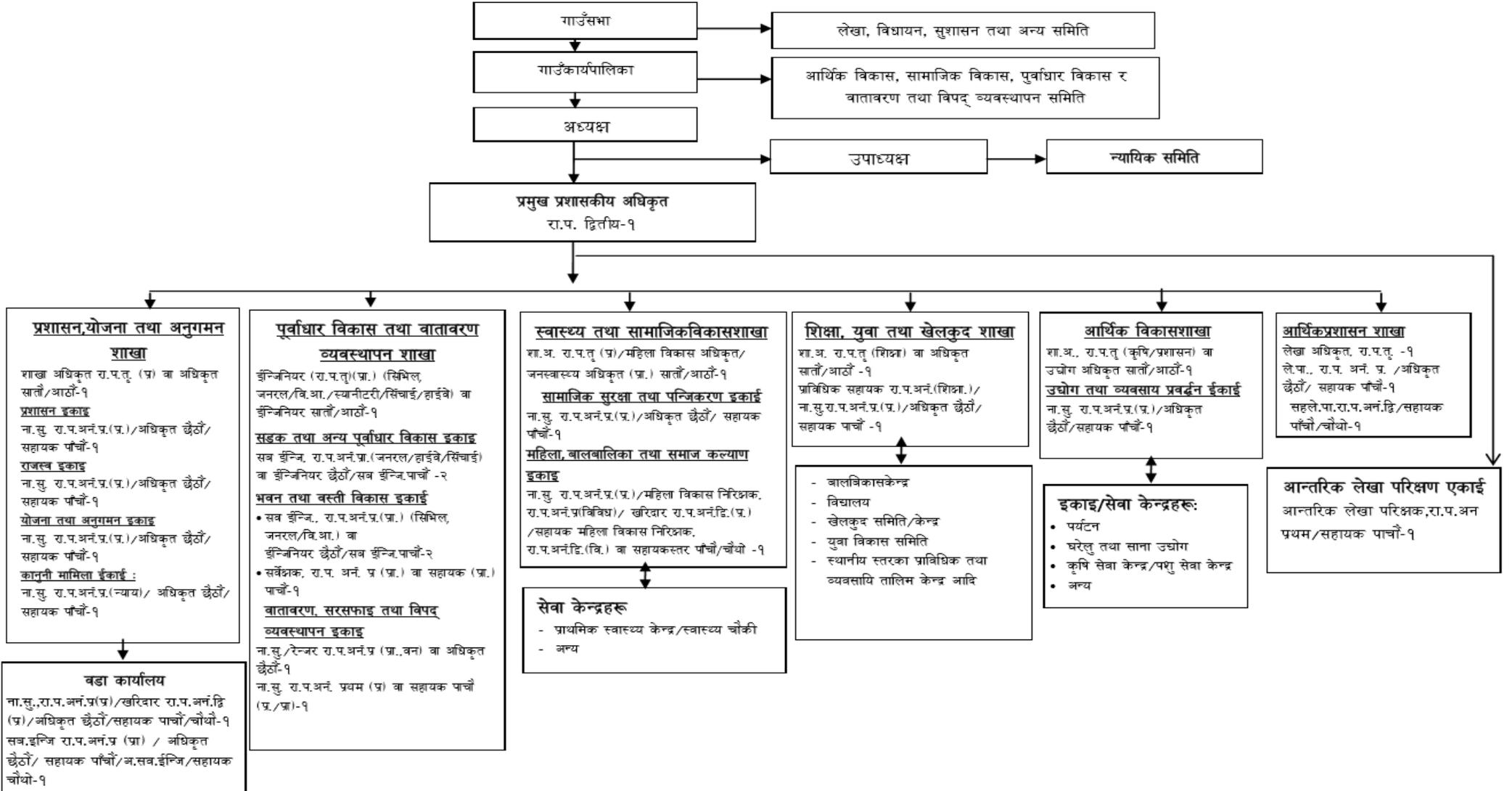
		And Spokesperson		
7	Human Singh Karki	Ward-5 Chairman	RCRM-5, Mujung	9857034707
8	Nhan Bahadur Raskoti	Ward-6 Chairman	RCRM-6, Juthapauwa	9867463546
9	Devendra Pun	Ward-7 Chairman	RCRM-7, Baldengadi	9857030543
10	Thaman Bahadur Rana	Ward-8 Chairman	RCRM-8, Satyawati	9867204712
11	Laxman Hitang	RM Member	RCRM-2, Somadi	9857060881
12	Gopal Damai	RM Member	RCRM-3, Bhuwanpokhari	9847566447
13	Mina Rayamajhi	RM Member	RCRM-4, Chhahara	9847164088
14	Laxmi Karki	RM Member	RCRM-5, Mujung	9847067392
15	Nirmala Poudel	RM Member	RCRM-6, Juthapauwa	9847231118
16	Sukmaya B.K	RM Member	RCRM-7, Baldengadi	9867139325

Source: Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality Office

8.2 Organizational and Administrative Structure of Rural Municipality

(ख) २५ हजारभन्दा बढी जनसंख्या भएका गाउँपालिकाको संगठन संरचना (१२६वटा)

(अनुसूची २.१)



8.3 Offices and Employs

Bureaucracy refers to both a body of non-elected government officials and an administrative policy-making group. Historically, a bureaucracy was a government administration managed by departments staffed with non-elected officials. Important decision is taken by beaurocrats in every governmental and non-governmental organizations. Hence Beaucrat system must be effective and efficient to develop the rural municipality. The beaucrat system of Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality is given in the table below.

8.4 NGO and INGO's

Non-governmental organizations (also known as **NGOs**, **nongovernmental organizations**, or **nongovernment organizations**) are organizations independent of any government. They are usually non-profit and many NGOs are active in humanitarian or social areas; however, NGOs can also be lobby group for corporations, such as the World Economic Forum. NGOs are a subgroup of all organizations founded by citizens, which include clubs and other associations that provide services, benefits, and premises only to members.

NGOs are usually funded by donations, but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests. NGOs have had an increasing role in international development, particularly in the fields of humanitarian assistance and poverty alleviation.

The number of NGOs in Nepal is growing rapidly. There are approximately 6,000 NGOs recognized by the Government. It is estimated that more than 15, 000 NGO's in Nepal are working in various sectors. Nepal being one of the poorest countries in the world, the development of NGOs reaching the grassroots level seems mandatory. NGOs play a pivotal role in the socioeconomic structure of the country. The emphasis laid by the Government for the development of NGO sector has also created a favorable environment for the increasing number and growth of those non profit making organizations.

Most of NGOs in Nepal are foreign aided while some have been established and supported by the local community. There are lots of International Non Governmental Organizations known as INGOs that are making a difference in the lives of the people in Nepal. The NGOs in Nepal are established with a set goal and they are actively working in various sectors like destitute and orphan children, women empowerment, welfare of senior citizens, etc. There are many NGOs registered as sole women's NGOs. These NGOs run by women work exclusively for the betterment of women.

International Non-Governmental Organization INGO's have big roles for the development of important sectors. A survey data in 2072-2073 reveals that there are 254 INGOs working in different sector in Nepal.