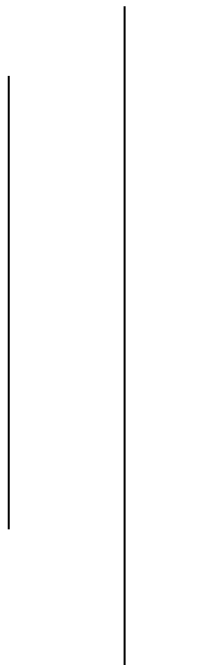


# **RURAL MUNICIPALITY PROFILE**

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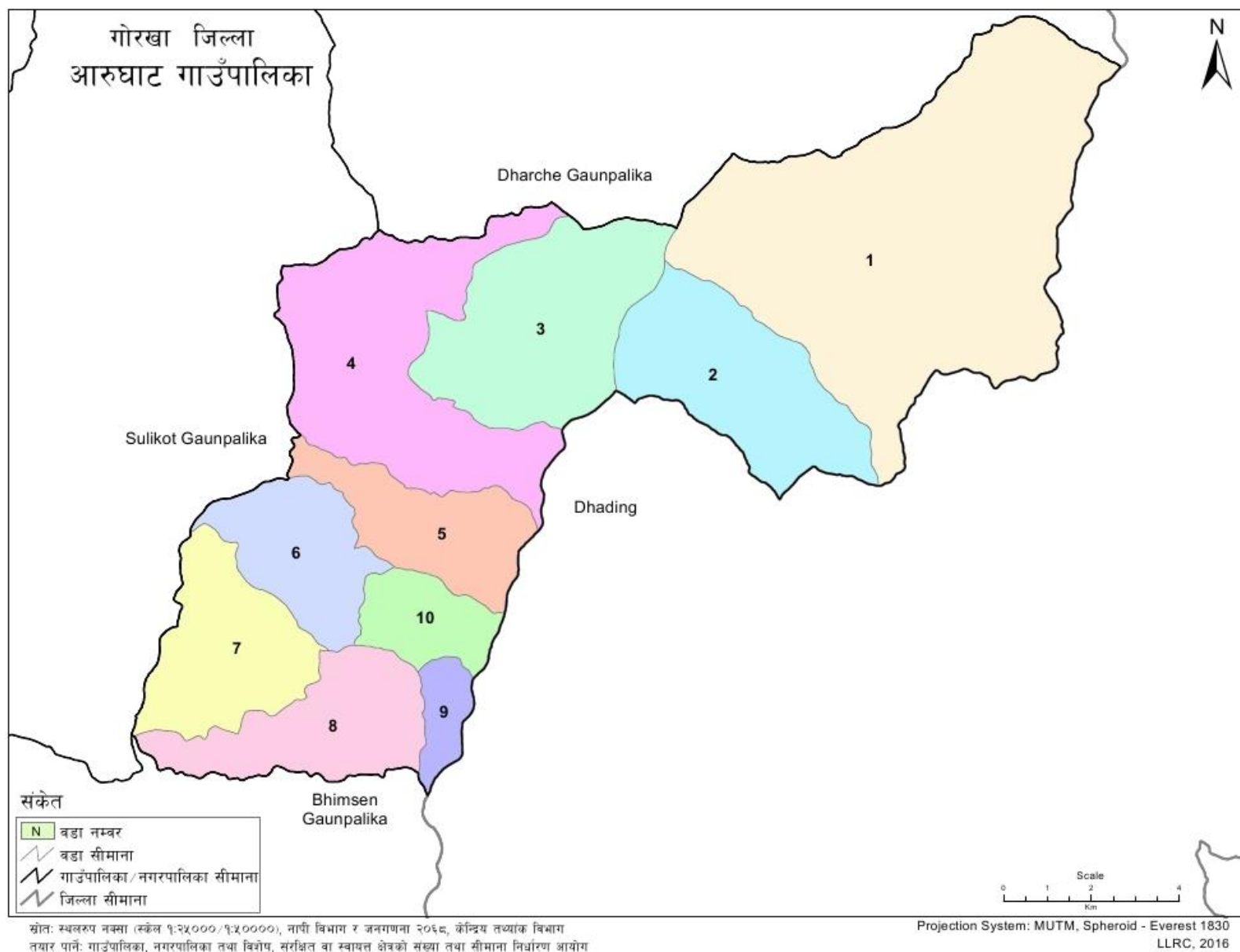


**Office of Rural Municipality**

**Arughat**

**Province no. 4**

**2074**



## Abbreviation

Acronyms	Full Form
VDC	Village Development Committee
RM	Rural Municipality
FY	Fiscal Year
M	Meter
Mm	Millimeter
Km	Kilo meter
DDC	District Development Committee
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DRCN	District Road Core Network
Ha	Hector
ECD	Education for Child Development
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
DEO	District Education Office
DHO	District Health Office
CLC	Community Learning Center
PS	Primary School
LSS	Lower Secondary School
SS	Secondary School
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board

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# **1 METHODOLOGY**

## **1.1 Background**

Arughat Rural Municipality was formed after the declaration of local levels by Nepal government on 27 Falgun 2073 by merging 5 previous VDCs (Aruchanaute, Arupokhari, Aruarbang, Manbu and Thumi). For the complete understanding of the current status of the local level all the data in initial VDC/ Municipality level or RM level should be arranged in the patterns of newly formed local structure. So, each individual local level can formulate their plans by targeting the needy groups of the society. The profile needs to be prepared including the socioeconomic, cultural, environmental and many more aspects.

## **1.2 Objective**

The main objective of this study is to provide data on social, economic, geographical and other areas for the purpose of formulating the Profile of Arughat Rural Municipality (RM). Another objective is to help in analysis and evaluation of the RM objective description by providing information and statistics. Other special objectives are as follows:

- Providing an objective description of the RM.
- Informing about the economic, social, infrastructural, geographical and political environment of the RM.
- Analyze the RM's different resources' availability and conditions.
- Providing unified description of sectoral offices and organizations of the RM.
- Analyzing sectoral development possibilities of the RM.
- Providing information of the RM's overall sectors to formulate the RM's periodical or annual plans.

## **1.3 Method**

To prepare this document first of all, an information collection form was formulated as per the format provided by Ministry of Local Development, Nepal. Along with that, plans, policies and other publications of sectoral offices were also collected. Qualitative data is also collected through direct meeting with experts of sectoral offices, professionals in organization and interested scholars of the district and with the help of national publications. Other information is collected from annual progress report of sectoral offices and also collected the reports prepared by DDC are analyzed by expert team using various instruments.



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#### **1.4 Limitation of Study**

There has been maximum effort to represent the data according to the guideline. Some of the information according to the guideline has been limited due to the change in governance pattern and the current structure is not in its fully functioning phase.

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## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Arughat rural municipality got its name from the Arughat Bazaar which lies in the past Aruchanaute VDC in the border of Gorkha and Dhading, on the western bank of Budhi Gandaki River. There are different theories on how the name Arughat is derived. One of the most believed theory is that the word arughat is derived from two different words: “Arya” and “Ghat” meaning the crematory of Aryans. It is believed that aarughat was a place where Aryans were cremated at the banks of Budigandaki.

Going back to the roots of the trade of this seemingly buzzing market place, now the location of the Rural Municipality office, it is stated that Arughat bazaar was the trade center for the people of Dhading and Gorkha as the ancient business trail to Tibet passed through the area. Also Aarughat Bazar was the route for many in the western districts of Tanahun, Kaski, etc. to reach Kathmandu.

Arughat Rural Municipality lies in Province no.4 and was formed after the declaration of local levels by Nepal government on 27 Falgun 2073 by merging 5 previous VDCs (Aruchanaute, Arupokhari, Aruarbang, Manbu and Thumi).

The total population of the rural municipality as per the *CBS, National Census 2011 (2068 B.S.)* is 23887. The population density as such is found to be 148 person per sq. km. Geographically the topography is difficult as the rural municipality lies in lesser himalayan region that consists of hard unfossiliferous rocks. The rural road network has touched almost all the wards however, most of the roads are earthen and fair weather roads.

Ethnically the rural municipality has a large population of Gurung followed by Brahman and Chhetris whereas, population of other ethnic composition such as Damai, Barm, Thakuri, Gharti etc. also reside in the rural municipality.

Topographically, Aarughat-9 is the lowest level regarding altitude whereas Aarughat-1 lies in the highest altitude among all the wards. Aarughat-9 is situated in the banks of Budhigandaki, and is warmer with a tropical climate as compared to other wards that mostly have sub-tropical type of climate. Aarughat 1 and 2 are situated in a higher altitude and have an upper tropical climate with temperate climate at some places.

Aarughat-9 is the major market center where trade and agriculture are the major source of income, Aarughat-10,5,6,7,8 are mostly dependent only upon agriculture for income whereas, Aarughat 1,2,3,4 benefit from tourism as well.

The prospect of tourism is very good for the rural municipality being already famous for two trekking routes: Manaslu circuit trek and Tsum valley side-trek. A number of tourists trek through the rural municipality. However, the route only touches Aarughat-9,10 and 6 number wards. The prospect however lies that the tourists can be lured to other possible trekking routes.

## **2.2 Geo-Physical Characteristics**

### **2.2.1 Location**

#### **2.2.1.1 Geographical Location**

Aarughat RM extends through the following latitude and longitude.

Latitude: 28° 3' 50" N-28° 8' 48"

Longitude: 84° 49' 40" E- 84° 53' 34"

The latitude and longitude of RM office at present is presented below:

Latitude: 28° 2' 46.17"N

Longitude: 84° 48' 45.44"E

#### **2.2.1.2 Relative Location**

Aarughat RM lies on the borders of previously Gorkha and Dhading district. Parts of Ward no-1 previously lied in Dhading district and were integrated to Gorkha District later. At present following are the borders of Aarughat Rural Municipality

**East:** Dhading District

**North:** Dharche Rural Municipality

**West:** Sulikot Rural Municipality

**South:** Bhimsen Rural Municipality

### **2.2.2 Administrative and Political Division**

Under the new structure the former 5 VDCs were merged together to form a single Arughat Rural Municipality at Falgun 27, 2073 which is then further divided into 10 wards.

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### Ward Division of Arughat RM

Ward of Arughat RM	Former VDC/s	Wards of former VDC/s
1	Manbu	5-9
2	Manbu	1-4
3	Thumi	4, 6-8
4	Thumi	1-3,5,9
5	Aruarbang	5,7-9
6	Aruarbang	1-4,6
7	Arupokhari	1,2,5,9
8	Arupokhari	3,4,6-8
9	Aruchanaute	1-3
10	Aruchanaute	4-9

### 2.2.3 Physiography

Particulars	Description
Total Area	160.79 sq km
Altitude from sea level	585m-1388m
Average annual rainfall	2686 mm
Average Annual temperature	23 °C
Climate	Tropical, Sub Tropical, Temperate
Main Rivers	Budhi Gandaki, Modi Khola, Aarkhet Khola, Thatik Khola, Stul Khola, Raschet Khola

#### 2.2.4 Geomorphology and soil texture

Most of the part of Arughat RM lies in the Lesser Himalayan region also known as Mahabharat Range.

The rock available in the mahabharat range are unfossiliferous sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks such as Shale, sandstone, slate, limestone, quartzite, etc. Phyllite, amphibolites, metasandstone, schist etc. are majorly found in the region.

#### 2.2.5 Land Use Pattern Of Aarughat RM

Land Use Area (Ha.)						
Cultivated Land		Grassland Area	Forest Covered Area	Bush Covered Area	Other Area	Total Area
Irrigated	Not Irrigated					
350	3361	4641	4570	3686	9533	26141

### 2.3 Cultural Aspects

Having a diverse topography, there is a diverse set of ethnic group and castes as referred to in section 3.1.3. Traditionally a major trading center, Aarughat RM, specially aarughat bazaar has mixed culture, religions and traditions that to a certain extent represent the whole of Nepal. Gurung, Ghale, Baram, Majhi, Darai are the indigeneous groups of people who initially inhabited different parts of Aarughat RM. Significant historic, mythological and religious places are presented in the sections below.

### 2.4 Important Religious, Mythological and Historic places

Historically, before the unification of Nepal by Prithvi Narayan Shah, Aarughat was a separate kingdom set in Aarukot, now in ward-8, Aarughat RM. There is a historic pond and palace converted to school, viz. Durbar High School. Archeologically, the site is of high importance. Various archeological findings such as silver utensils, historic tools, etc. have been excavated from the site.

Similarly in Ward no.2, Ghamlinggadi, reminiscence of palace of Bhot Raja were excavated and can be a significant archeological and tourist destination.

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There are people who have different religious beliefs in Aarughat RM, such as Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and Hindus. And as such the religious places are different in terms of the religion followed.

The major religious places of Aarughat RM are as presented below:

S.N	Name of Religious Place	Location	Additional Information
	Chandighatu	Ward no: 2	
2	Kalika-Shiva Mandir	Ward no: 2	
3	Sankadevi Mandir	Ward no: 2	
4	Chakradevi	Ward no:2	
5	Gangajamuna	Ward no:2	Naturally made idols
6	Mektunthan		Huge boulder in a plane area. The stone is worshipped before purnima in Chaitra by rounding the stone with thread with a belief that the thread will hold the life of the worshippers.
7	Jalkumari Devi	Swaragaun	Mela in Maghesakranti
8	Binay Church	Ward no:3	Significant number of christain followers inhabit ward no:3
9	Churches (10-12) in nos.	Ward no:3,4	Significant number of christain followers inhabit ward no:3 and 4
10	Devi Jalkumari	Ward no:6	
11	Nagthan Devi	Ward no:5	
12	Thani-Mahadev	Ward no:5	
13	Devithan	Ward no:7	Worshipped in Kartik and Chaitra  Puja called Bhuwanisansari, Puja conducted for rain

14	Manakamana Temple	Ward no:7	
15	Simbhumai	Ward no:7	
16	Sitalamai	Ward no:8	
17	Mahadevthan	Ward no:8	
18	Shivalaya	Ward no:8	
19	Bhimsen Mandir	Ward no:9	
20	Bauddha Bihar	Ward no:9	
21	Annapurna Mandir	Ward no:9	
22	Akala Mandir	Ward no:9	
23	Arutar Church	Ward no:9	
24	Gumba	Ward no:9	
25	Sitaladevi	Ward no:10	
26	Siddhadevi	Ward no:10	Worshipped in Fulpati
27	Ganesh Mandir	Ward no:10	
28	Tsyama Chorling Bauddha Bihar	Ward no:10	

## 2.5 Main Festivals

Decorated by many ethnic groups speaking a number of different languages as mothertongue, Aarughat RM is culturally rich and has a diverse array of religious and traditional festivals celebrated at different times of years by different ethnic groups. However, the community has settled with peace, love and non-violence and are enthusiastic in all the celebrations celebrated by each ethnic group.

Dashai, Tihar, Janai Purnima, Fagu Purnima, Baisakh Sakranti, Maghr Sakranti, Shivaratri etc. are celebrated by all the ethnic groups who follow Hinduism. Buddha Jayanti, Lhosar, etc. are celebrated with high enthusiasm by the Buddhist community. Bakar Id, Id Ul Fitar, are

celebrated with high enthusiasm by the muslim community that mostly reside in Aarughat Bazar. Christmas is the major festival celebrated by christians.

There are some Jatras, Melas and other festivals that are significant and unique to Aarughat RM.

Boasting a large Newar community, several jatras are celebrated in Aarughat RM such as Gaijatra. Lakhenach is also performed by the Newar community around Janai Purnima.

Similarly the Gurung, Ghale communities also perform Ghatu Nach (Satighatu). This is a unique culture that needs to be preserved and promoted for the future to see and is of high importance to the celebrating communities. It is performed at around Chaitra Purnima, where, as per the local's saying, small girls are possessed by a divine spirit during dancing and singing ceremonies and are able to predict future. Other Jatras like *Biskun Sukaune Jatra* is also celebrated.

Similarly, the Baram Community celebrates Bhumiputra or Bhumipuja whereby they pray for rain and prosperity. Chandipurne is also celebrated by the community where they worship their ancestors.

Similarly, Maghes Sakranti Jatra, *Swasthani Falne Jatra* is held at ward no:8 along with Shivaratri that is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Shivalaya in ward no:8. Maghe Sakranti is also celebrated with great enthusiasm and a mela is held at Jalkumari Devi in ward no: 6.

## 2.6 Elected Personnel

### List of Elected Public Representatives in Arughat Rural Municipality

Post		Name	Contact	Political Party
Chairperson		Purna Bahadur Dahal	9846543034	Nepali Congress
Deputy Chairperson		Kalpana Nepali	9846075455	Nepali Congress
Ward 1	Ward Chairperson	Sher Bahadur Ghle	9824123847	Nepali Congress
	Female Member	Hira Maya Gurung	9846755217	Nepali Congress
	Dalit Female Member	Muna Sunar		Nepali Congress
	Member	Aash Bahadur Gurung	9813131824	Nepali Congress
	Member	Hem Raj Gurung	9813547472	Nepali Congress
Ward 2	Ward Chairperson	Som Prasad Ghale	9826144991	Nepali Congress



	Female Member	Man Maya Shrestha	9805834913	Nepali Congress
	Dalit Female Member	Kamala Sunar	9800786999	Nepali Congress
	Member	Ramesh Kumar Lamichhane	9827167871	Nepali Congress
	Member	Raju Gurung	9816633024	Nepali Congress
Ward 3	Ward Chairperson	Shir Bal Baramu	9846628893	CPN UML
	Female Member	Khira Maya Bhatta		CPN UML
	Dalit Female Member	Shir Maya Kami	9826122533	CPN UML
	Member	Krishna Bahadur Karki		CPN UML
	Member	Chyamse Baram		CPN UML
Ward 4	Ward Chairperson	Krishna Bahadur Dhamala	9846726381	CPN UML
	Female Member	Hari Maya Kapri		CPN UML
	Dalit Female Member	Shanta Kami		CPN UML
	Member	Ram Bahadur Gurung		CPN UML
	Member	Som Prasad Baram		CPN UML
Ward 5	Ward Chairperson	Nawaraj Dwoj Khada	9840095066	CPN UML
	Female Member	Bimala Gurung		CPN UML
	Dalit Female Member	Buddhi Maya Nepali		CPN UML
	Member	Som Bahadur Gurung		CPN UML
	Member	Krishna Bahadur Bhandari		CPN UML

Ward 6	Ward Chairperson	Bir Bahadur Gurung	9808303761	CPN UML
	Female Member	Gita Devi Khadka		CPN UML
	Dalit Female Member	Aaiti Maya B K		CPN UML
	Member	Ramesh Bahadur Gurung		CPN UML
	Member	Som Bahadur Gurung		CPN UML
Ward 7	Ward Chairperson	Rana Bahadur Baramu	9819157703	Nepali Congress
	Female Member	Tara Devi Thapa Magar		Nepali Congress
	Dalit Female Member	Sangita Surkhti		Nepali Congress
	Member	Ram Krishna Shrestha		Nepali Congress
	Member	Him Bahadur Neupane		Nepali Congress
Ward 8	Ward Chairperson	Murari Khanal	9849954514	Nepali Congress
	Female Member	Saraswoti Khanal		Nepali Congress
	Dalit Female Member	Devi Nepali		Nepali Congress
	Member	Om Prakash Khanal		Nepali Congress
	Member	Laxman B.K.		Nepali Congress
Ward 9	Ward Chairperson	Dil Bahadur Roka	9806698746	Maoist Center
	Female Member	Durga Devi Tiwari		Maoist Center
	Dalit Female Member	Minu Kami		Maoist Center
	Member	Buddhi Prasad Shrestha		Maoist Center
	Member	Jit Bahadur Darai		Maoist Center

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Ward 10	Ward Chairperson	Men Bahadur Adhikari	9814141852	CPN UML
	Female Member	Sobita Baram		CPN UML
	Dalit Female Member	Laxmi Maya Sunar		CPN UML
	Member	Gotha Gurung		CPN UML
	Member	Resham Bahadur Rokaha		CPN UML

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### 3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Population Profile and Analysis

The total population of Arughat RM according to the CBS 2011 is 23,887. The population density for the rural municipality covering 160.79sq.km is 148.5 persons per sq. km and the proportionality is found to be 0.081 of total population of Nepal.

##### 3.1.1 Population and households

The population distribution according to the gender and household is given in the table below. As observed from the table the average household size is 4.254 which when compared to the national profile is low since average household size of Nepal is 4.5 (4.1 in urban and 4.7 in rural). The sex ratio is the ratio of total males to total females which is found to be 80.3246 which is nearly equal to 80 meaning, there are 80 men for every 100 women.

Households	Total Population	Male	Female	Average household size	Sex ratio
5614	23887	10639	13245	4.254	80.2346
<i>Source: CBS, National Census 2011 (2068 B.S.)</i>					

##### 3.1.2 Population by 5 years age group and sex

According to the census 2011 (2068 B.S.), more than 50% of the population is the active group i.e. 16-60 year. While there is also a significant number of old age population 1508 and below 5 years population who need significant programs by the rural municipality for their care and development. The table below shows the population of Arughat RM according to the 5 years interval.

Age groups										
Gender	Total	0-4	5-9*	10-14*	15-19	20-24	25-45	46-59	60-69	70 and above
<b>Total</b>	23884	2158	2570	3444	2879	1618	4863	3326	1567	1508
<b>Male</b>	10639	1079	1269	1707	1304	520	1738	1542	768	712
<b>Female</b>	13245	1079	1301	1737	1575	1098	3135	1784	799	796
<i>Source: CBS, National Census 2011 (2068 B.S.)</i>										

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### 3.1.3 Population by caste/ethnicity

There are almost 20 ethnic groups residing in this rural municipality. Majority of Gurung community followed by Brahmin/ Chhetri are the major inhabitants of this place by number. The population is variant and inclusive of a number of ethnicities whose roots are all over Nepal. The distribution of population according to the ethnic group or caste is given in the table below.

S.N.	Caste/ Ethnicity	Population
1	Chhetri	3572
2	Brahmin	2364
3	Magar	1868
4	Tamang	772
5	Newar	1206
6	Musalman	98
7	Kami	1498
8	Gurung	7475
9	Damai	561
10	Thakuri	12
11	Sarki	1317
12	Gharti/Bhujel	35
13	Sanyasi	39
14	Brahmu/Baramo	2002
15	Majhi	43
16	Darai	112
17	Ghale	796
18	Rai	19
19	Others	95

,

<b>Total</b>	<b>23884</b>
<i>Source: CBS, National Census 2011 (2068 B.S.)</i>	

### 3.1.4 Population by Mother Tongue

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Population</b>
1	Nepali	17080
2	Gurung	5112
3	Bhojpuri	14
4	Tamang	735
5	Magar	59
6	Bajjika	226
7	Newar	303
8	Urdu	26
9	Ghale	236
10	Rai	19
11	Others	74
<b>Total</b>		<b>23884</b>

*Source: CBS, National Census 2011 (2068 B.S.)*

With different ethnic group residing in this rural municipality, each of the group have their own mother tongue. Despite other ethnic group being majority in number the most commonly spoken language is Nepali. This may be due to Nepali being national language and the official language.

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### 3.1.5 Registration

A total of 1620 birth were registered in the year 2073 which comprises of 817 female and 803 male births. Similarly 513 deaths were registered. Only four divorces were registered, however more Divorces could have been registered directly in District level. A total of 121 people

Registration on Fiscal year 2073				
S.N.	Particulars	Total Registered No.	Female	Male
1	Birth Registration	1620	817	803
2	Death Registration	513	166	347
3	Divorce	4		
4	Migration	121		
5	Marriage Registration	425		
Total		2683		

*Source: Resource Person*

migrated from their original permanent address in the rural Municipality. The migration data might also comprise of migration within the Rural Municipality. 425 marriages were registered in the year 2073 and more could have been registered directly in the district level.

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## 4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There are several aspects to economic factors that have been considered in the development of this document including yearly agricultural production, tourism scenario, pocket area farming, livestock farming, local businesses and industries and financial organizations working in the area.

Among the financial institutions, A class certified banks and remittances were found to exist mostly in Aarughat bazaar, while in other wards, co-operative institutions have been established that have been providing financial and other assistances such as savings, loan and agricultural capacity building, etc.

From the general consultation with the local people, it was found that agriculture is the major source of income, followed by remittance, labor, etc.

The yearly revenue and expenditure of the previously 5 VDCs that have merged to form Aarughat Rural Municipality has been tabulated below to shade a light upon the economic status of the Rural Municipality.

### 4.1 Financial income and expenditure in the past fiscal years

<b>Fiscal year</b>	<b>Income Amount</b>	<b>Expenditure Amount</b>
<b>068/69</b>	1,45,98,180	1,45,98,180
<b>069/070</b>	1,06,66,877	1,06,66,877
<b>070/071</b>	1,23,23,750	1,23,23,750
<b>071/072</b>	1,07,61,970	1,07,61,970
<b>072/073</b>	1,45,48,511	1,45,48,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>62899288</b>	<b>62899288</b>

*Source: District Coordination Committee Gorkha*

The several aspects of Economy have been described below separately:

### 4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the major employment in Aarughat Rural Municipality. Around 55 Metric tons of lentils, 1 Metric ton of oilseeds and 185.8 tons of vegetables are produced every year. Besides



this, yearly agricultural production of Maize is the highest followed by Millet, potato, paddy and wheat.

#### 4.2.1 Yearly Production of Agricultural Products

The year round production of Maize is the highest which is 18900 Metric tons. Besides Maize, Millet , Potato, Wheat and Paddy are also produced in a large quantity.

##### Yearly agricultural production of Crops

<b>Paddy</b>	720	2255
<b>Maize</b>	6114	18900
<b>Millet</b>	2700	4050
<b>Wheat</b>	110	240
<b>Potato</b>	1100	3300

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

The Lentil types like Beans and Cowpeas are produced only during the monsoon season as vegetables. Blackgrams are the highly produced lentil type crops and are produced around 34 Metric Tons every year contributing significantly to the total 55 Metric tons of lentil type crops produced in the Rural Municipality.

##### Yearly agricultural production of Lentils

<b>Type</b>	<b>Fiscal year (2072/73)</b>	
<b>Lentils</b>	<b>Area(Hectars)</b>	<b>Production (Metric ton)</b>
<b>Black gram</b>	25	34
<b>Red Lentils</b>	2	1
<b>Cowpeas</b>	5	10
<b>Beans</b>	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>55</b>

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*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

Oil seeds are rarely produced in the Rural Municipality. Only 1 Metric ton of oil seed plants are produced every year.

#### **Yearly agricultural production of Oilseed**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Fiscal year (2072/73)</b>	
<b>Lentils</b>	<b>Area(Hectars)</b>	<b>Production (Metric ton)</b>
<b>Oil seed plants</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

Among vegetables, the ones that are grown during the rainy season are: bitter gourd, little finger, brinjal, pumpkin, sponge gourd and bottle gourd.

The ones grown during the winter season are: radish, tomato, cabbage, onion, garlic.

The off-season vegetables are cauliflower, cabbage, cucumber, beans, bitter gourd, tomato, onion.

#### **Yearly agricultural production of Vegetables**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Fiscal year (2072/73)</b>	
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Area(Hectars)</b>	<b>Production (Metric ton)</b>
<b>Bitter gourd</b>	6	12
<b>Brinjal</b>	3	6
<b>Little finger</b>	3	6
<b>Pumpkin</b>	3	9
<b>Sponge gourd</b>	9	25
<b>Bottle gourd</b>	3	3

<b>Radish</b>	10	30
<b>Tomato</b>	4	8
<b>Cabbage</b>	13	39
<b>Onion</b>	7	14
<b>Garlic</b>	8	0.8
<b>Cauli</b>	8	18
<b>Others</b>	5	15

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

A total of 103.15 Metric tons of fruits are produced every year in the rural municipality. Fruit and vegetable farming is highly economical as compared to crop farming as the growing period is smaller, requires lesser time and attention and are sold at relatively more lucrative prices. The highest produced fruit is Banana which is produced about 82 Metric tons every year.

<b>Yearly production of fruits Fiscal year (2072/73)</b>	
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>Production (Metric ton)</b>
<b>Pear</b>	4.6
<b>Apricot fresh</b>	5.7
<b>Plum</b>	2.65
<b>Litch</b>	7
<b>Mango</b>	1
<b>Banana</b>	82
<b>Pineapple</b>	0.2
<b>Total</b>	103.15

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

#### 4.2.2 Description of Pocket areas

##### Pocket areas:

Pocket areas are small farm areas that are focused on high yield and farming of crops and vegetables, specially organic. According to the Agricultural Service center wise Pocket Profile 2073/74 published by District Agricultural Development Office Gorkha, a total of 254 Ha of area is occupied by pocket farming in Aarughat Rural Municipality and the total production from these pocket areas is a total of 3150 Metric ton.

S.N	Production	Pocket Area	Covered area(Ha)	Production(M.Ton)	Rate/kg
1	Paddy	Aarutar	100	400	0.666667
2	Paddy	Simara	50	200	0.666667
3	Paddy	Maudi Khola	50	200	0.666667
4	Vegetables	Aarutar	10	300	0.333333
5	Vegetables	Dhadgaun	10	300	0.333333
6	Vegetables	Jamune	5	150	0.333333
7	Potato	Alkatar	5	300	0.5
8	Potato	Dhadgaun	10	600	0.5
9	Vegetables	Aarutar	2	100	0.5
10	Vegetables	Jamune,Dhoden	6	300	0.5
11	Vegetables	Dhadgaun	6	300	0.5
<b>Total</b>			<b>254</b>	<b>3150</b>	

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

##### Honey production

The honey production in Aarughat is comparatively lower when compared to pther areas. There are a total 47 number of bee-hives in aarughat and around 136 kg of honey is produced every year.

Yearly production of Honey Fiscal year (2072/73)				
Type	Number			Production
Bee hive	45	2	47	136 K.g

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

#### 4.2.3 Fertilizer suppliers in Aarughat

As per the Agricultural Service center wise Pocket Profile FY 2073/74 , there are two fertilizer distributors in Aarughat bazaar, that can provide a total of 5000 kg of Urea, 5000 kg of D.A.P

S.N	Name of distributor	Name of owner	Location	Type of fertilizer		
				Urea(Kg)	D.A.P (kg)	Potas (kg)
1	Roksona Agrovate	Chandra Bahadur Nepali	Ward no 9	3000	3000	100
2	Sakya Agrovate	Ganesh Shakya	Ward no 9	2000	2000	500

and 600 kg of Potash.

*Source: District Agricultural Development Center Gorkha*

#### 4.2.4 Description of agriculture groups

Several agricultural groups have been formed to support the farmers in knowledge, seeds and fertilizers. There are a total of 45 agriculture groups in Aarughat Rural Municipality out of which 22 groups are active and 23 are inactive. Most of the groups are only female groups, while some are only dalit groups as well.

S.N.	Name of RM	Nature of agriculture group	Ward of group existence	Number of members			Remarks
				Female	Male	Total	
1	Aarughat	Janapriya Women's Agriculture Group	9	33		33	Active
2	Aarughat	Bandevi Women's Agriculture Group	9	30		30	Inactive
3	Aarughat	Navapratiya Women's Agriculture Group	10	25		25	Inactive
4	Aarughat	Gandaki Kshetriya Samuha	9	5	4	9	Active
5	Aarughat	Unnatshil Mahila Krisak Samuha	10	22		22	Active
6	Aarughat	Pragatisil Krisak Samuha	10	8	7	15	Inactive
7	Aarughat	Jalkanya Mahila Krisak	10	14	0	14	Inactive

		Samuha					
<b>8</b>	Aarughat	Navajyoti Mahila Krisak Samuha	9	14		14	Active
<b>9</b>	Aarughat	Navadurga Mahila Krisak Samuha	9	16	0	16	Active
<b>10</b>	Aarughat	Dalit तथा utpidit krisak samuha	9	18	0	18	Inactive
<b>11</b>	Aarughat	Siddha Krisak Samuha	10	4	10	14	Inactive
<b>12</b>	Aarughat	Pariwartan Krisak Samuha	4	11	10	21	Active
<b>13</b>	Aarughat	Sayapatri Krisak Samuha	4	7	11	18	Active
<b>14</b>	Aarughat	Dalit Krisak Samuha	4	4	10	14	Active
<b>15</b>	Aarughat	Saraswati krisak samuha	4	6	10	16	Inactive
<b>16</b>	Aarughat	Ekata Krisak Samuha	4	3	19	22	Active
<b>17</b>	Aarughat 	Basuki mahila Krisak Samuha	5	24		24	Inactive

<b>18</b>	Aarughat	Navajyoti mahila krisak Samuha	5	21		21	Inactive
<b>19</b>	Aarughat	Avivawak Krisak Samuha	7		14	14	Active
<b>20</b>	Aarughat	Sitala mahila Krisak Samuha	7	15		15	Inactive
<b>21</b>	Aarughat	Manasul mahila Krisak Samuha	8	21		21	Inactive
<b>22</b>	Aarughat	Salghari mahila Krisak Samu6,ha	8	20		20	Active
<b>23</b>	Aarughat	Shrijansil mahila Krisak Samuha	7	18		18	Active
<b>24</b>	Aarughat	Pragatisil mahila Krisak Samuha	8	26		26	Inactive
<b>25</b>	Aarughat	Sagarmatha mahila Krisak Samuha	8	30		30	Inactive
<b>26</b>	Aarughat 	Himali mahila Krisak Samuha	8	20		20	Active



<b>27</b>	Aarughat	Sivalaya mahila Krisak Samuha	8	11		11	Inactive
<b>28</b>	Aarughat	Aarughat	8		10	10	Inactive
<b>29</b>	Aarughat	Manasuku Krisak Samuha	8	11	11	22	Active
<b>30</b>	Aarughat	Nirmal mahila Krisak Samuha	8	15		15	Active
<b>31</b>	Aarughat	Gau sudhar Krisak Samuha	8		11	11	Active
<b>32</b>	Aarughat	Annapurna mahila Krisak Samuha	8	25		25	Active
<b>33</b>	Aarughat	Saraswati mahila Krisak Samuha	8	21		21	Active
<b>34</b>	Aarughat	Gyanjyoti mahila Krisak Samuha	8	15		15	Active
<b>35</b>	Aarughat	Samaj kalyad mahila Krisak Samuha	8	22		22	Inactive
<b>36</b>	Aarughat	Laxmi mahila	8	13		13	Active

		Krisak Samuha					
<b>37</b>	Aarughat	Juntara mahila Krisak Samuha	7	21		21	Active
<b>38</b>	Aarughat	Debu mahila Krisak Samuha	7	20		20	Inactive
<b>39</b>	Aarughat	Debu mahila Krisak Samuha(Kha)	7	15		15	Inactive
<b>40</b>	Aarughat	Hariyali mahila Krisak Samuha	7	16		16	Inactive
<b>41</b>	Aarughat	Aaya arjan Krisak Samuha	8		14	14	Inactive
<b>42</b>	Aarughat	Krisak Samuha	3	2	7	9	Inactive
<b>43</b>	Aarughat	Dalit utpididt Krisak Samuha	8	6	1	7	Inactive
<b>44</b>	Aarughat	Avivawak Kalyadkari mahila Krisak Samuha	7	13		13	Inactive
<b>45</b>	Aarughat	Shree Ganesh	8	0	20	20	Active

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		Krisak Samuha					
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*Source: District Agriculture Development Office, Gorkha*

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### 4.3 Business and Commerce

#### 4.3.1 Industrial and business organizations

S.N.	Business organizations	Total
1	Tailors	2
2	Jwellers	13
3	Utensils	7
4	Hotels	31
5	Fancy	19
6	Cilinc and pharmacy	5
7	Fruit and vegetable shops	4
8	Electronics	9
9	Meat shop	8
10	Cottage Industries (Chowmein)	1
11	Grill udhyog	1
12	Bakery and sweets shop	1
13	Mobile shop	4
14	Shoe shop	6
15	photo studio	4
16	Furniture	3
17	grocery shop	56
18	Auto workshop	4
19	Rice mill	9

<b>20</b>	Distilleries	2
<b>21</b>	Hardwares	5
<b>22</b>	construction companies and suppliers	10
<b>23</b>	Waste collection centers	1
<b>24</b>	computer training center	1
<b>25</b>	stationary and photocopy shops	6
<b>26</b>	Vetenary	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>213</b>

*Source: Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Arughat*

#### **4.3.2 Bank and financing organization**

Most of the local transaction is done by the cooperation (*Sahakari*) organization in the rural parts. Few national banks are situated in the Arughat Bazaar.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of RM</b>	<b>Sahakari organization</b>	<b>Development bank</b>	<b>Bank</b>	<b>Remarks (private or governmental)</b>
<b>1</b>	Aarughat	`14	2	2	1- semi-government(Rastriya Banijya Bank)

*Source: Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Arughat*

#### **4.3.3 Description of trade centers**

The major trade center is the Arughat Bazaar. Other trade centers like Aarkhat and Soti Bazaar function as the supplementary market.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of market centers</b>	<b>Traded materials</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>1</b>	Aarughat	Groceries, food supplies and vegetables	Ward : 9
<b>2</b>	Aarkhet	Groceries, food supplies and vegetables	Ward:4

<b>3</b>	Soti	Tourism trade center(Fooding, lodging)	Ward:3
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*Source: Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Arughat*

#### **4.3.4 Population by types of household facilities**

The household without any facility indicated the marginal level of poverty. Only 60 households have access to the computer and the number of households with direct access to the internet is as low as 16 but in this data the access through mobile internet is not accounted.

<b>Household Facilities</b>		<b>Population</b>
Without any facility		1272
At least one facility		4243
Household having facility of	Radio	3420
	TV	878
	Cable TV	354
	Computer	60
	Internet	16
	Telephone	147
	Mob.ph	2784
	Motor	6
	M.cycle	65
	Cycle	42
	Other veh.	4
	Refrgrtr.	99
Not stated		99
<b>Total</b>		<b>5614</b>

*Source: CBS 2011*

#### 4.4 Tourism and Further Potential

The major trekking route that runs through the Rural Municipality is Manaslu Trekking Route. The route passes through ward no: 9,10,5,4,3 of Aarughat gaupalika. The major stops for tourists are the starting point at Aarughat bazaar and rest point at Soti bazaar.

Indicators	2014	2015	%change
Mansalu Trekking	3764	2134	-43

*Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2015*

Another trekking route that passes through the area is Ganesh Himal Trekking route. The route passes through Ward no: 1 and tourists also usually do a circuit that covers both Manaslu and Ganesh Himal treks.

There are 7-8 hotels in Aarughat Bazar for accommodation of the tourists and around 5-6 hotels in Soti Bazar. There are a few hotels in Aarkhet Bazar mostly with only fooding services and some with lodging as well. As per the locals, around 4000 tourists have visited Aarughat RM in 2016.

However, the other wards that do not fall on the trekking route do not have significant site seeing, adventure, accomodation or cultural aspects to attract the tourists but there is a potential.

As per the survey done with the locals following can be developed as potential tourist destinations in Aarughat RM:

Tourism Potential	Location	Remarks
Mektunthan	Aarughat-2	A large boulder in a plain area that has high religious and cultural values. It is worshipped every year by tying a thread around the boulder that ensures prosperity and long health. It is believed that once the residents of the settlement near Mektunthan suffered from an endemic disease and the inhabitants worshipped the boulder for support of their lives and the disease faded away.
Ghamlinggadi	Aarughat-2	Remains of ancient Bhot Dynasty are situated in Ghamlinggadi. With archeological and scenic beauty, the place can be devolped as tourist destination

Manbu	Aarughat-1,2	High potential for Ganesh Himal Trek. However a study needs to be carried out considering the trek route, possible areas for homestay and hotel development and upgradation of the trail needs to be done. Some tourists are already using the trek route.
(Satighatu)	Aarughat - 1,2,3,4,7	A rich cultural dance performed by the Ghale community where females dance under what is believed to be the spell casted by the songs of elders and are able to predict future. The dance is performed around Purnima in Chaitra.
Batasegufa	Aarughat-2	An unexplored cave in Manbu, where it is believed that there is a natural ventilation system, the result of which is a constant flow of cold air at depths of around 50m below ground
Arwang View tower	Aarughat-5	A beautiful view of the rolling hills cut into half by the winding Budigandaki river and a view of Aarughat market makes the high point of arwang in front of Arwang Ward Office can be a side hike for the tourists.
Trek to Darchhe leading to Manasulu trek	Aaruarwang; Simara, Jalkumari, Dharchhe	A potential of alternative route to Dharchhe in Mansaulu trek circuit can be established through Arwang that will provide beautiful sceneries of the landscape, well placed <i>chautaris</i> , Rural settlement and the culture. The settlements along the trek can be promoted as Home-stays.
Devi Jalkumari	Aarughat-6	The source of Arwang river, Jalkumari devi has high religious and cultural values.
Deurali Danda View tower	Aarughat-10	A view of the Himalayan range and the landscape: hills, valleys, ridges, etc. made by the Budigandaki river makes the site potential for tourist attractions. A 2 hour hike from Aarughat bazaar , the view tower can be a morning side-hike for the tourists starting their journey to Soti.
Bhalak-Syamrung junction	Aarughat-3	A bridge if constructed on the gorge of Doderi Khola joining Bhalak-Syamrung could be developed for tourist visit along with adventure sports such as bunjee. However, a study must be done beforehand.



Trek to Darchhe leading to Manasulu trek	Aarughat-3,4; Swaragau-Nibot-Pokhari	The route can be developed as an alternative route to existing manasulu trail that will lead to Dharchhe in Manasulu Circuit Trek. The route is in priority of the Rural Municipality and the locals are enthusiastic about the potential.
Shiva Mandir at the junction of Stul and Maidi River	Aarughat-8	There lies a potential of internal tourism as the mandir will be have high religious values as it lies in a junction of two rivers.
Aarukot Durbar and Arupokhari	Aarughat-8	An insight into the history of Aarughat RM, the reminissence of the old palace and pond in Arukot can be developed as a separate experience than trekking for the visitors.

## 5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Education

#### 5.1.1 Population detail above 5 years according to Literacy

The male and female literacy rates are 69.524 and 54.166 percentage respectively. The literacy rate of female is lower than the male due to the lack of education to the girls in recent past. The number of female who are unable to read and write is high as compared to the male than the ones who are both able to read and write or able to read only.

Gender	Population above 5 years old	Population Status				
		Able to read & write	Able to read only	Unable to read & write	Unknown	Percentage
Male	9560	6574	183	2793	0	69.524
Female	12166	6517	309	5338	2	54.166
<b>Total</b>	<b>21726</b>	<b>13091</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>8131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61.19</b>

Source: CBS 2011

### 5.1.2 Population detail on different education level

According to the Flash I-2073 published by District Education Office Gorkha out of 13456, the total population enrolled in the different education level, the highest is in the primary and then in the lower secondary level. As the level goes on increasing the population enrolled decreased gradually due to the increasing number of drop outs.

SEX	Total	Population Status										
		Beginners	Primary level	Lower Secondary	Secondary	SLC	Intermediate	Graduates	Post Graduates	Others	Informal study	Level Not Stated
Male	6765	388	3096	1444	525	539	170	69	18	8	528	15
Female	6691	359	3055	1514	435	467	157	20	4	8	689	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13456</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>6151</b>	<b>2958</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: CBS 2011

### 5.1.3 Details of Educational Institution

Primary level educational institutions are in highest number since they are distributed throughout the rural municipality. Almost all the educational institutes are government run except a madarasha and a secondary school according to the Flash I-2073, published by District Education Office Gorkha. Only one college in whole rural municipality indicates the need of approaches required in the higher education level.

S.N.	Particulars	Governmental	Private	Total
1	Primary	19	0	19
2	Lower Secondary	11	0	11
3	Secondary	10	1	11
4	College	1	0	1
5	Vedh Vidhyashram	0		0
6	Madarasha	0	1	1
7	Technical Educational Center	1	0	1
8	Skill Development Training Center	0	0	0
9	Community Learning Center (CLC)	3		3

*Source: District Education Detail and Flash I-2073, DEO Gorkha*

### 5.1.4 Details of School Students

According to the Flash I-2073 published by District Education Office Gorkha the total number of students enrolled in ECD is 651 and that of class 10 is only 353 which is around half of the initial one. The number of students in private institutions is comparatively very low than the government institutions. There are no private institutions providing higher education than class 10 in Arughat according to the details provided by Flash I-2073, DEO Gorkha.

Level	Government School				Private			Grand Total
	Class	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy	Total	
Primary	ECD	259	278	537	41	73	114	651
	1	287	275	562	24	17	41	603
	2	258	265	523	15	19	34	557
	3	292	305	597	14	19	33	630
	4	318	306	624	14	14	28	652
	5	316	302	618	6	12	18	636
Lower Secondary	6	308	275	583	12	29	41	624
	7	283	262	545	10	18	28	573
	8	323	251	574	6	12	18	592
Secondary	9	228	179	407	7	15	22	429
	10	193	133	326	8	19	27	353
	11	101	82	183	0	0	0	183
	12	122	80	202	0	0	0	202

Source: District Education Detail and Flash I-2073, DEO Gorkha

### 5.1.5 ECD Schools In RM With Total Population Of Boys And Girls

S.N.	Name of school and location	Operating classes	ECD		
			G	B	T
1	Siddhadevi S.S., Aaruchanaute 7	1-12			
2	Durbar S.S., Aarupokhari 4	1-12	3	3	6

3	Bhimodaya S.S, Aaruchanaute 1	1-12	11	9	20
4	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	1-12	6	3	9
5	Bhawani S.S, Manbu 3	1-12	10	5	15
6	Jalkumari S.S, Thumi 4	1-10	10	7	17
7	Alainche S.S, Aaruarwang 2	1-10	6	2	8
8	Dharapani S.S, Aarupokhari 7	1-10	9	10	19
9	Gandes S.S, Thumi 3	1-10	6	9	15
10	Indrakanya S.S, Aaruarwang 4	1-10	8	5	13
11	Basuki L.S.S, Aaruarwang 8	1-5	5	13	18
12	Kalleri L.S.S, Aarupokhari 9	1-5	5	8	13
13	Devi Jalkumari L.S.S, Aaruarwang	1-5	8	7	15
14	Janashakti L.S.S, Aaruchanaute 3	1-5	8	6	14
15	Sthanika L.S.S, Aaruarwang	1-5	6	13	19
16	Nilakantha L.S.S, Thumi 6	1-5	4	6	10
17	Chandrodaya L.S.S, Manbu 5	1-5	3	7	10
18	Gandesh L.S.S, Manbu 8	1-5	10	6	16
19	Siddhartha Banasthali L.S.S, Manbu 6	1-5	16	17	33
20	Syamrung P.S, Thumi	1-5	20	19	39
21	Bhawani P.S, Thumi 9	1-5	7	6	13
22	Mandali P.S, Aaruarwang 7	1-5	3	3	6
23	Shivashakti P.S, Aaruchanaute	1-5	4	7	11
24	Shankar P.S, Aarupokhari	1-5	5	3	8

25	Bhairavi L.S.S, Aarupokhari 6	1-5	3	2	5
26	Bishnu P.S, Manbu 9	1-5	3	6	9
27	Balkalyan P.S., Manbu 3	1-5	24	21	45
28	Narbuddhi P.S, Manbu 2	1-5	5	8	13
29	Asala Devi P.S, Thumi 8	1-4	5	8	13
30	Shankhadevi P.S, Manbu 3	1-4	3	4	7
31	Sitaladevi P.S, Manbu 4	1-4	7	5	12
32	Chhayadevi P.S, Aaruarwang 9	1-3	3	6	9
33	Gyan Bhumi P.S, Aarupokhari 2	1-3	4	10	14
34	Shankha Devi P.S, Thumi 8	1-3	7	8	15
35	Jamune P.S, Thumi	1-3	1	4	5
36	Manaslu P.S, Thumi	1-3	6	10	16
37	Naya Nepal P.S, Manbu 7	1-3	4	2	6
38	Ganesh P.S, Aarupokhari	ECD	6	6	12
39	Sitaladevi P.S, Aaruchanaute	ECD	3	2	5
Total			219	251	470

### 5.1.6 Students Studying in Classes 1-5

S.N.	Name of school and location	Class 1-5								
		Total			Dalit			Janajati		
		G	B	T	G	B	T	G	B	T
1	Siddhadevi S.S., Aaruchanaute 7	28	46	74	5	16	21	8	4	12
2	Durbar S.S., Aarupokhari 4	52	49	101	31	26	57	6	8	14
3	Bhimodaya S.S, Aaruchanaute 1	48	48	96	18	12	30	16	23	39
4	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	81	63	144	10	12	22	42	32	74
5	Bhawani S.S, Manbu 3	55	49	104	3	3	6	40	32	72
6	Jalkumari S.S, Thumi 4	49	60	109	3	3	6	46	56	102
7	Alainche S.S, Aaruarwang 2	46	51	97	6	7	13	11	11	22
8	Dharapani S.S, Aarupokhari 7	41	33	74	21	16	37	16	9	25
9	Gandes S.S, Thumi 3	48	62	110	9	24	33	11	5	16
10	Indrakanya S.S, Aaruarwang 4	49	43	92	16	14	30	27	18	45
11	Basuki L.S.S, Aaruarwang 8	45	35	80	14	16	30	12	6	18
12	Kalleri L.S.S, Aarupokhari 9	40	43	83	11	5	16	5	6	11
13	Devi Jalkumari L.S.S, Aaruarwang	49	64	113	5	13	18	43	51	94
14	Janashakti L.S.S, Aaruchanaute 3	63	73	136	21	16	37	25	31	56
15	Sthanika L.S.S, Aaruarwang	32	28	60	4	6	10	21	16	37



16	Nilakantha L.S.S, Thumi 6	56	42	98	1	9	10	10	6	16
17	Chandrodaya L.S.S, Manbu 5	27	50	77	0	0	0	27	50	77
18	Gandesh L.S.S, Manbu 8	175	127	302	8	7	15	167	120	287
19	Siddhartha Banasthali L.S.S, Manbu 6	62	65	127	0	0	0	62	65	127
20	Syamrung P.S, Thumi	27	24	51	4	0	4	0	0	0
21	Bal Udaya P.S, Aarupokhari 1	29	28	57	14	17	31	12	12	24
22	Bhawani P.S, Thumi 9	23	27	50	0	0	0	23	27	50
23	Mandali P.S, Aaruarwang 7	34	29	63	0	0	0	34	29	63
24	Shivashakti P.S, Aaruchanaute	14	17	31	1	1	2	11	7	18
25	Shankar P.S, Aarupokhari	20	11	31	3	2	5	0	0	0
26	Bhairavi L.S.S, Aarupokhari 6	17	11	28	10	4	14	1	6	7
27	Bishnu P.S, Manbu 9	97	93	190	0	0	0	97	93	190
28	Balkalyan P.S., Manbu 3	23	19	42	0	0	0	23	19	42
29	Narbuddhi P.S, Manbu 2	30	26	56	10	9	19	12	8	20
30	Asala Devi P.S, Thumi 8	10	14	24	0	0	0	10	14	24
31	Kewarpani P.S, Thumi 6	12	11	23	2	0	2	8	8	16
32	Shankhadevi P.S, Manbu 3	20	13	33	8	5	13	7	3	10
33	Sitaladevi P.S, Manbu 4	16	16	32	0	0	0	8	11	19
34	Chhayadevi P.S, Aaruarwang 9	2	10	12	0	0	0	2	6	8
35	Gyan Bhumi P.S,	13	9	22	7	4	11	6	3	9

,

	Aarupokhari 2									
36	Shankha Devi P.S, Thumi 8	9	11	20	0	0	0	9	11	20
37	Jamune P.S, Thumi	12	22	34	6	12	18	2	4	6
38	Manaslu P.S, Thumi	8	14	22	0	0	0	8	14	22
39	Naya Nepal P.S, Manbu 7	9	17	26	0	0	0	9	17	26
Total		1207	1198	2405	184	190	374	765	742	1507

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### 5.1.7 Students Studying In Classes 6-8

S.N.	Name of school and location	Class 6-8								
		Total			Dalit			Janajati		
		G	B	T	G	B	T	G	B	T
1	Siddhadevi S.S., Aaruchanaute 7	34	38	72	11	12	23	7	8	15
2	Durbar S.S., Aarupokhari 4	84	70	154	34	23	57	19	15	34
3	Bhimodaya S.S, Aaruchanaute 1	79	38	117	12	8	20	36	18	54
4	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	69	48	117	6	4	10	32	32	64
5	Bhawani S.S, Manbu 3	86	87	173	11	12	23	66	61	127
6	Jalkumari S.S, Thumi 4	46	34	80	1	2	3	44	31	75
7	Alainche S.S, Aaruarwang 2	40	24	64	0	3	3	16	6	22
8	Dharapani S.S, Aarupokhari 7	38	38	76	11	8	19	8	10	18
9	Gandes S.S, Thumi 3	66	63	129	17	13	30	21	22	43
10	Indrakanya S.S, Aaruarwang 4	33	32	65	6	6	12	21	17	38
11	Basuki L.S.S, Aaruarwang 8	33	27	60	15	5	20	5	7	12
12	Kalleri L.S.S, Aarupokhari 9	22	26	48	1	1	2	7	4	11
13	Devi Jalkumari L.S.S, Aaruarwang	46	27	73	4	3	7	42	24	66
14	Janashakti L.S.S, Aaruchanaute 3	59	57	116	17	17	34	27	20	47
15	Sthanika L.S.S, Aaruarwang	31	20	51	8	1	9	18	16	34
16	Nilakantha L.S.S, Thumi 6	26	28	54	2	4	6	12	7	19
17	Chandrodaya L.S.S, Manbu 5	34	43	77	0	0	0	34	43	77
18	Gandesh L.S.S, Manbu 8	66	53	119	4	1	5	62	62	124

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19	Siddhartha Banasthali L.S.S, Manbu 6	22	35	57	0	2	2	22	33	55
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### 5.1.8 Students Studying In Classes 9-10

S.N .	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Class 9-10								
			Total			Dalit			Janajati		
			G	B	T	G	B	T	G	B	T
1	Siddhadevi S.S., Aaruchanaute 7	1-12	61	5 0	11 1	1 3	1 3	2 6	2 9	2 4	53
2	Durbar S.S., Aarupokhari 4	1-12	44	3 7	81	8	9	1 7	1 7	5	22
3	Bhimodaya S.S, Aaruchanaute 1	1-12	79	6 2	14 1	1 6	2 2	3 8	3 6	2 3	59
4	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	1-12	67	5 2	11 9	8	2	1 0	3 6	3 1	67
5	Bhawani S.S, Manbu 3	1-12	11 0	9 7	20 7	1 2	7	1 9	8 6	7 2	15 8
6	Jalkumari S.S, Thumi 4	1-10	14	3	17	0	0	0	1 4	3	17
7	Alainche S.S, Aaruarwang 2	1-10	17	2 0	37	0	2	2	4	6	10
8	Dharapani S.S, Aarupokhari 7	1-10	30	1 8	48	1 2	5	1 7	5	3	8
9	Gandes S.S, Thumi 3	1-10	72	4 5	11 7	6	4	1 0	4 3	2 4	67
10	Indrakanya S.S, Aaruarwang 4	1-10	25	1 7	42	3	0	3	9	1 0	19

### 5.1.9 Students Studying In Classes 11-12

S.N .	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Class 11-12								
			Total			Dalit			Janajati		
			G	B	T	G	B	T	G	B	T
1	Siddhadevi S.S., Aaruchanaute 7	1-12	21	14	35	4	1	5	11	11	22
2	Durbar S.S., Aarupokhari 4	1-12	27	19	46	8	1	9	7	6	13
3	Bhimodaya S.S, Aaruchanaute 1	1-12	131	107	238	23	17	40	41	45	86
4	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	1-12	44	22	66	2	6	8	26	10	36
5	Bhawani S.S, Manbu 3	1-12	64	67	131	2	2	4	44	52	96

### 5.1.10 Post-Earthquake School Status and Rehabilitation Procedures and Contributing Organizations in Aaruarwang

S. N.	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Status of school										Name of organizations	Organizations responsible for rehabilitation				Number of classrooms required further to complete the rehabilitation
			Classrooms				Toilet		Drinking water		Fencing			Number of classrooms to be constructed		Classrooms under construction	Number of completed classrooms	
			Secure	Need repairing	Additional required	Total	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Permanent	Semi-permanent			
1	Chhayadevi P.S, Aaruarwang 8	1-3			6	6	√	√			√	Asal Chimeki , DLPIU(2)	2		2		4	
2	Basuki L.S.S, Aaruarwang 8	1-8		2	10	12	√		√		√	SPOWC (Library with toilet), NHCF canada (2), LOC	3				7	

3	Sthani ka L.S.S, Aaruar wanf	1-8			12	12	√	√	√	GNI	12		12		0
4	Manda li P.S., Aaruar wang 7	1-5			8	8	√	√	√	DLPIU( 8)	8		8		0
5	Indrak anya P.S, Aaruar wang 4	1-10			16	16	√	√	√	GNI (11), DLPIU( 4)	15		15		1
6	Alainc he S.S, Aaruar wang 2	1-10			16	16	√	√	√	GNI	12				4



### 5.1.11 Post-Earthquake School Status and Rehabilitation Procedures and Contributing Organizations in Aaruchanaute

S. N.	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Status of school										Name of organizations	Organizations responsible for rehabilitation				Number of classrooms required further to complete the rehabilitation
			Classrooms				Toilet		Drinking water		Fencing			Number of classrooms to be constructed		Classrooms under construction	Number of completed classrooms	
			Secure	Need repairing	Additional required	T	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Permanent	Semi-permanent			
1	Shivaskti P.S, Aruchanaute 5	1-5	6		2	8		√		√		√						2
2	Bhimodaya S.S, Aruchanaute 1	1-12	30		0	30	√		√			√	WVAF		16		16	0
3	Janashakti L.S.S,	1-8	6		6	12		√		√		√	JICA	6		6		0

### 5.1.12 Post-Earthquake School Status and Rehabilitation Procedures and Contributing Organizations in Aarupokhari

S. N.	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Status of school										Name of organizations	Organizations responsible for rehabilitation				Number of classrooms required further to complete the rehabilitation
			Classrooms				Toilet		Drinking water		Fencing			Number of classrooms to be constructed		Classrooms under construction	Number of completed classrooms	
			Secure	Need repairing	Additional required	Total	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Permanent	Semi-permanent			
1	Bhairavi L.S.S, Aarupokhari 6	1-5	4		4	8	√ 5 rooms				√	√	Sambhav Nepal	4			4	4
2	Gyan Bhumi P.S, Aarupokhari 2	1-3			6	6	√				√	√	DLPIU(3)	3		3		3
3	Shankar P.S, Aarupokhari	1-5			8	8	√ need repairing				√	√	Children of Mountain					8

4	Kalleri L.S.S, Aarupo khari 9	1-8	10		2	12	√		√		√	Rural Environ ment	10			10	2
5	Bal Udaya P.S, Aarupo khari 1	1-5			8	8	√ Padd hati			√	√	DLPIU( 8)	8		8		0
6	Dharap ani S.S, Aarupo khari 7	1-10	4	2	12	18		√		√	√	DEO (4), JICA	4			4	12
7	Durbar S.S, Aarupo khari 4	1-12	4		18	22	√ need repai ring			√	√	JICA					18

### 5.1.13 Post-Earthquake School Status and Rehabilitation Procedures and Contributing Organizations in Thumi

Sl. No.	Name of school and location	Operating classrooms	Status of school										Name of organizations	Organizations responsible for rehabilitation				Number of classrooms required further to complete the rehabilitation
			Classrooms				Toilet		Drinking water		Fencing			Number of classrooms to be constructed		Classrooms under construction	Number of completed classrooms	
			Secure	Need repairing	Additional required	Total	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Permanent	Semi-permanent			
1	Asala Devi P.S, Thumi-8	1-4			8	8		√	√			√	DLPIU(3)	3		3		5
2	Shankha Devi P.S, Thumi 8	1-3			6	6	√		√			√	DLPIU(3)	3		3		3

3	Jalaku mari S.S, Thum i 8	1-9	9		6	15	√	√		√	Karmala ya Foundat ion (7), DEO (2), LOC	7	2		9	6
4	Kewa rpani P.S, Thum i 6	1-4			8	8	√		√	√	DEO (2), DLPIU( 3)	3	2	5		3
5	Ganes h S.S, Thum i 3	1-10			16	16	√		√	√	GNI	12		12		4
6	Nilka ntha L.S.S, Thum i 6	1-8	3		9	12	√	√		√	PKG High School pokhara , LOC	3			3	9
7	Mana slu P.S, Thum	1-3			6	6	√		√	√						6

	i																
8	Bhawani P.S, Thumi 9	1-5			8	8	√	√ Need repairing			√	DLPIU(8)	8		8		0
9	Jamune P.S, Thumi	1-3			6	6	√	√			√	DLPIU(6)	6		6		0
10	Syamrung P.S, Thumi	1-5			8	8	√		√		√	DLPIU(8)	8		8		0
11	Gandaki S.S, Thumi 5	1-12	4		20	24	√	√ Need repairing			√	DEO (4), Asal Chimeki (WS), Indian Embassy	4			4	20

#### 5.1.14 Post-Earthquake School Status and Rehabilitation Procedures and Contributing Organizations in Manbu

S. N.	Name of school and location	Operating classes	Status of school										Name of organizations	Organizations responsible for rehabilitation				Number of classrooms required further to complete the rehabilitation
			Classrooms				Toilet		Drinking water		Fencing			Number of classrooms to be constructed		Classrooms under construction	Number of completed classrooms	
			Secure	Need repairing	Additional required	Total	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		Permanent	Semi-permanent			
1	Siddhartha Banasthali L.S.S, Manbu-6	1-8	10		2	12		√		√		√	WVAF (10), LOC		10		10	2
2	Balkalyan P.S, Manbu-3	1-5			8	8		√	√			√	Chayya Nepal (6), Newah		6			2

3	Ganesh L.S.S Manbu 8	1-8			12	12		√	√			√	GNI	10		10		2
4	Naya Nepal P.S, Manbu -7	1-3	4		2	6		√		√		√	WVAF (4)		4		4	2
5	Sitalad evi P.S, manbu -4	1-4	6	2	0	8	√ 3 roo ms			√		√	DEO (2), WVAF (4)		6		6	0
6	Chandr odaya L.S.S, Manbu 5	1-8	10	2	0	12		√		√		√	WVAF ,LOC		10		10	0
7	Bishnu P.S, Manbu -9	1-5	8		0	8	√			√		√	WVAF (4)		4		4	0



8	Narabuddhi P.S, Manbu-F2	1-5	8		0	8	√	√		√	WVAF (6), DEO (2)		8		8	0
9	Bhawani S.S, Manbu-3	1-12	8		25	33	√ No toilet for girls	√		√	GWS (10), Sambhavan Nepal (8 Hostel), DLPIU(6)	24		24		1
10	Shankadevi P.S, Manbu-3	1-4	6		2	8	√		√	√	WVAF (6)		6		6	2

### 5.1.15 Details of Out Of School Children

Wards 1 and 2 combined together has the highest percentage of the out of school children (OOSC) than in other wards i.e. 18.2%. Previous Manbu VDC is the current ward 1 and 2 of Arughat Rural Municipality. So Manbu is one of the most remote areas of current Arughat Rural Municipality.

Ward no:	5-9 years		10-12 yrs		5-12 years		
	Total	OOSC	Total	OOSC	Total	OOSC	OOSC%
1,2	694	179	522	42	1216	221	18.2
3,4	497	35	410	4	907	39	4.3
5,6	433	45	375	18	808	63	7.8
7,8	438	26	355	2	793	28	3.5
9,10	508	59	392	11	900	70	7.8

Source: All School in Children, Nepal Country Study, UNESCO

### 5.1.16 Description of number of students studying in special classes

Shree Jal Kumari is the only school for the disabled children in Arughat Rural Municipality. This primary school provides education to the total 10 disabled children.

S.N.	Name of School	Class wise details of disabled children										Total
		Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
1	Shree Jal Kumari Primary School, Thumi	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	10

Source: District Education Detail and Flash I-2073, DEO Gorkha

### 5.1.17 Details of Teachers

Since there are more primary level institutions primary level has the highest number of teachers i.e. 142 than in other level. The number of female teachers of approved post in the lower secondary and secondary is negligible.

Level	Approved Posts							Relief Post			Grand Total
	M	F	T	Permanent		Temporary					
				M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
Primary	75	41	116	48	11	30	26	9	17	26	142
Lower secondary	16	0	16	11	0	5	0	15	6	21	37
Secondary	14	1	15	11	1	3	0	8	2	10	25
Total	105	42	147	70	12	38	26	32	25	57	204

*Source: District Education Office Gorkha*

### 5.1.18 Abundance of teachers and classes

Manbu on average has the highest student to teacher ratio than other wards combined. The school with highest student teacher ratio is Bishnu Primary School with STR 95 and the lowest STR is 6 of Chhayadevi P.S., Aaru Aarwang.

S.N.	Name of school	Classes Conducted from 1 to 10	No. of students	No. of teachers	Student Teacher ratio (STR)
1	Alaiche S.S, Aaru Aarwang	1-10	198	7	28.2857143
2	Sthanika L.S.S., Aaru Aarwang	1-8	111	4	27.75
3	Devi Jal Kumari L.S.S.,Aaru Aarwang	1-8	186	4	46.5

4	Mandali P.S., Aaru Aarwang	1-5	63	2	31.5
5	Chhayadevi P.S., Aaru Aarwang	1-3	12	2	6
6	Basuki L.S.S., Aaru Aarwang	1-8	140	6	23.3333333
7	Indrakanya S.S., Aaru Aarwang	1-10	199	6	33.1666667
8	Shivashakti P.S., Aaruchanaute	1-5	31	2	15.5
9	Shitaladevi P.S., Aaruchanaute	ECD only	4	NA	NA
10	Janashakti L.S.S., Aaruchanaute	1-8	252	9	28
11	Bhimodaya S.S., Aaruchanaute	1-12	592	17	34.8235294
12	Shidda Devi S.S., Aaruchanaute	1-12	292	13	22.4615385
13	Nepalese Advance English Boarding School, Aaruchanaute	1-10	290	NA	NA
14	Bhairabi L.S.S., Aarupokhari	1-5	28	4	7
15	Ganesh P.S., Aarupokhari	ECD only	5	NA	NA
16	Bal Udaya P.S., Aarupokhari	1-5	57	3	19
17	Gyan Bhumi P.S.,	1-3	22	1	22

	Aarupokhari				
18	Dharapani s.S., Aarupokhari	1-10	198	12	16.5
19	Shankar P.S., Aarupokhari	1-5	31	2	15.5
20	Kalleri L.S.S, Aarupokhari	1-8	131	5	26.2
21	Darbar S.S., Aarupokhari	1-12	382	15	25.4666667
22	Asala Devi P.S., Thumi	1-4	24	2	12
23	Shankha Devi P.S., Thumi	1-3	20	1	20
24	Jal Kumari S.S., Thumi	1-9	206	4	51.5
25	Kewarpani P.S., Thumi	1-4	23	2	11.5
26	Bhawani P.S., Thumi	1-5	50	3	16.6666667
27	Ganesh S.S., Thumi	1-10	356	10	35.6
28	Jamune P.S., Thumi	1-3	43	2	21.5
29	Nilkhantha L.S.S., Thumi	1-8	152	4	38
30	Gandaki S.S., Thumi	1-12	446	9	49.5555556
31	Syamrung P.S., Thumi	1-5	51	3	17
32	Manasalu	1-3	22	1	22

	P.S.,Thumi				
33	Shitaladevi P.S. , Manbu	1-4	32	3	10.6666667
34	Chandrodaya L.S.S., Manbu	1-8	154	8	19.25
35	Shankha Devi P.S., Manbu	1-4	33	2	16.5
36	Siddartha Banasthali L.S.S., Manbu	1-8	184	3	61.3333333
37	Bishnu P.S., Manbu	1-5	190	2	95
38	Narabuddhi P.S., Manbu	1-5	56	3	18.6666667
39	Bal Kalyan P.S., Manbu	1-5	42	2	21
40	Bhawani S.S., Manbu	1-12	615	15	41
41	Ganesh L.S.S, Manbu	1-8	421	7	60.1428571
42	Naya Nepal P.S, Manbu	1-3	26	1	26

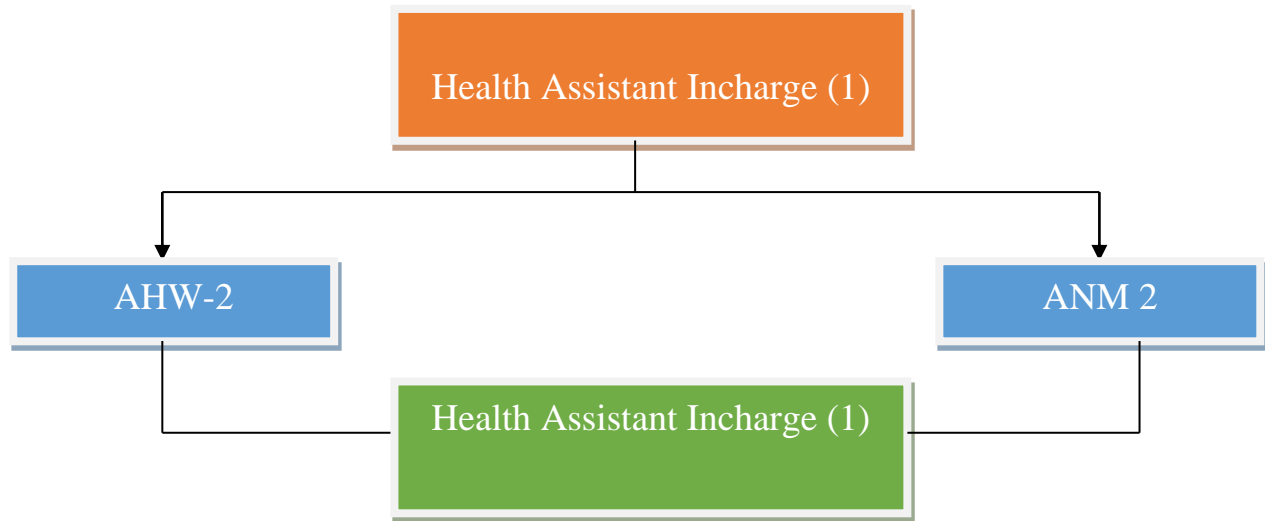
Source: District Education Office Gorkha

## 5.2 Health

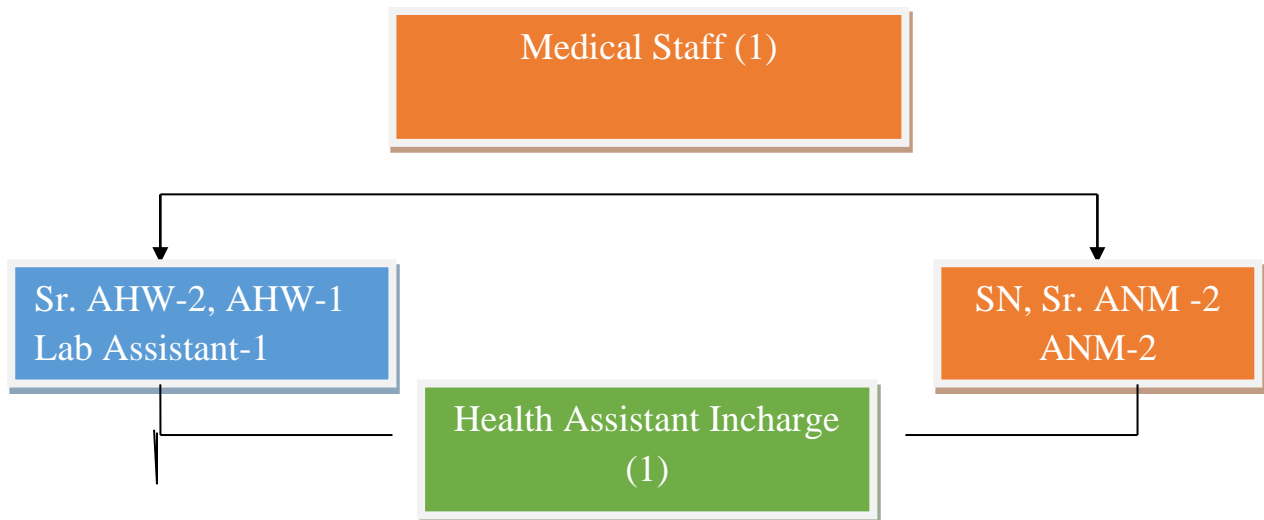
### 5.2.1 Organizational Structure of Health Post and PHCC

The organizational structure of Health Post (HP) and PHCC(Primary Health Care Center) is as provided below:

#### ORGANOGRAM OF HP



#### ORGANOGRAM OF PHCC



### 5.2.2 Health Institutions In Aarughat RM

There are altogether 6 Health Institutions in Aarughat RM out of which only the one situated in Aaruchanaute is a PHCC(Primary Health Care Center) and the health post in Aarughat-7 is run under the guidance of RMF (Real Medicine Foundation).

Name of health institution	Location
Aaruchanaute PHCC (Primary Health Care Center)	Aarughat-9
Aarupokhari HP (Health Post)	Aarughat-8
Aaruarbang HP (Health Post)	Aarughat-5
Manbu HP (Health Post)	Aarughat-1
Thumi HP (Health Post)	Aarughat-4
Health Post (Run with the support of Real Medicine Foundation)	Aarughat-7

### 5.2.3 Human Resources at the health institutions

Position	Approved Quota Number	Number allocated	Working			Remarks
			Permanent	Temporary (Government)	Temporary (Local Source)	
Aaruchanaute PHCC						
Medical Officer	1	2	1	1	-	-
H.A	1	1	1	0	0	-
Staff Nurse	1	0	-	-	-	-
A.N.M	3	5	2	3	0	-
A.H.W	3	3	3	0	0	-



L.A/L.T	1	2	-	2	-	-
S.S	2	3	2	0	1	-
W.H.V	9 (4+5)	9(4+5)	-	-	-	-
<b>Aarupokhari HP</b>						
Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.A	1	1	1	0	0	-
Staff Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.N.M	2	2	2	0	0	-
A.H.W	2	2	2	0	0	-
L.A/L.T	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.S	1	1	1	0	0	-
W.H.V	9 (4+5)	9(4+5)	-	-	-	-
<b>Aaruarbang HP</b>						
Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.A	1	1	1	0	0	-
Staff Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.N.M	2	2	2	0	0	-
A.H.W	2	2	2	0	0	-
L.A/L.T	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.S	1	1	0	1	0	-
W.H.V	9 (4+5)	9(4+5)	-	-	-	-

,

<b>Manbu HP</b>						
Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.A/Sr.AHW	1	1	1	0	0	-
Staff Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.N.M	2	2	1	1	0	-
A.H.W	2	2	2	0	0	-
L.A/L.T	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.S	1	1	1	-	0	-
W.H.V	9 (4+5)	9(4+5)	-	-	-	-
<b>Thumi HP</b>						
Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.A/Sr.AHW	1	1	1	0	0	-
Staff Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.N.M	2	2	1	1	0	-
A.H.W	2	2	2	0	0	-
L.A/L.T	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.S	1	1	1	-	0	-
W.H.V	9 (4+5)	9(4+5)	-	-	-	-

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#### 5.2.4 Immunization description

As shown in above table the number of B.C.G. vaccination is decreasing gradually from 424 to 391 from FY 2070/071 to FY 2072/073 respectively. Similarly with T.T. (Pregnant Women), it is decreasing from 509 to 425 and 337 on FY 2072/073.

S.N	Particulars	FY 2070/071		FY 2071/072		FY 2072/073	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1	B.C.G	72.78	424	75.156	401	66.428	391
2	D.P.T	78.8	428	80.156	424	76.076	431
3	Measles	84.89	415	79.334	414	79.332	373
4	Polio3	55.108	428	87.156	424	25.438	431
5	T.T (Pregnant Women)	62.406	509	72.968	425	62.69	337

Source: District Health Office Gorkha

#### 5.2.5 Dropout Rate of immunization

Drop Out rate is calculated to measure the status of the vaccination. It is important to complete the dose of vaccination to the child and Dropout rate is used to check whether the dose is completed or not. Dropout rate is calculated basically on B.C.G Vs Measles and D.P.T1 Vs D.P.T 3. In the given table the dropout in FY 2072/073 is in negative.

S.N	Particulars	FY 2070/071	FY 2071/072	FY 2072/073
		Rate	Rate	Rate
1	B.C.G Vs Measles	5.2	53.1	-49.6
2	D.P.T1 Vs D.P.T 3	3.3	11.59	- 16.6
3	Children not getting immunization	NA	NA	NA

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*Source: District Health Office Gorkha*

### **5.2.6 Status of nutrition of last three years**

The status of nutrition to the children and mother of last three years is given in the table below with different parameters:

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>FY 2070/071</b>	<b>FY 2071/072</b>	<b>FY 2072/073</b>
1	% of malnourished children during growth monitoring visits (GM)	0.956	3.48	4.392
2	Distribution of iron tablets for pregnant women (nos.)	454	403	403
3	Pregnant women receiving anthelminthic (nos.)	424	404	388
4	Distribution of vitamin A for postpartum mothers (nos.)	329	357	314
5	Children between 6 months to 5 years who had vitamin A (nos.)	3277	3311	2771
6	Children between 6 months to 5 years who had anthelminthic (nos.)	2900	2992	2771

*Source: District Health Office Gorkha*

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### 5.2.7 Iron and Antihelmenthis distribution to Pregnant woman

Health Organization	Antihelmenthis (%)			Iron new (%)		
	070/71	071/72	072/73	070/71	071/72	072/73
Aruarwang Health Post	27	51	52	27	51	28
Aruchanaute Primary Health Post	197	250	100	199	264	94
Arupokhari Health Post	25	26	44	23	26	42
Manbu Health Post	39	32	58	56	27	45
Thumi Health Post	49	54	65	49	50	71

*Source: District Health Office Gorkha*

### 5.2.8 Family Planning

The table shows the status of acceptance of family planning methods by the inhabitants of AarughatRM.

The CPR provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods; it is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programs at the population level.

Aarughat RM	71/72	72/73	73/74
New Acceptor %	8.13	10.462	10.158
new acceptor IUCD(no)	4	16	33
New Acceptor Implant (no)	52	118	152
CPR(modern)	26.622	28	33.002

## 5.3 Drinking Water and Sanitation

### 5.3.1 Household by main source of drinking water

More than 75 % of the total households have tap/piped drinking water service. Around 25% of the total households rely on the natural drinking water sources like *kuwa*, spout and river. The natural drinking water might be contaminated specially during monsoon due to surface and ground water contamination.

Main Source of Drinking Water							
Tap/piped	Covered well/kuwa	Uncovered well/kuwa	Spout water	River/stream	Others	Not stated	Total
4216	44	326	993	22	0	13	5614

Source: CBS 2011

### 5.3.2 Household by type of toilet

According to CBS 2011, out of total households around 41% do not have proper toilet facility. The number of household with flush toilet is 1543 and ordinary is 1742.

Household without toilet	Household with toilet facility of			Total household
	Flush toilet	Ordinary toilet	Toilet facility not stated	
2314	1543	1742	15	5614

Source: CBS 2011

## 5.4 Targeted Groups

### 5.4.1 Population by disability

The level of disability is indicated by providing cards of different color. The red card is for complete disability people, blue card is for severely disabled, yellow for moderately disabled and white card for mild disability. Complete disability means not able to carry out daily activities even with the assistance of others, severely disabled people need assistance to carry out daily activities, moderately disabled people can carry out daily activities with or without others support if physical facility is provided and mild disability is the ordinary disability where one can carry

on daily activities and socialize by themselves. The number of different card holders is given in the table below:

<b>VDC</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Population by disability</b>			
		<b>Complete disability(Red card holder)</b>	<b>Severe disability(Blue card holder)</b>	<b>Moderate disability(Yellow card holder)</b>	<b>Mild disability (White card holder)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	35	64	47	17
<b>Male</b>	<b>101</b>	21	45	25	10
<b>Female</b>	<b>62</b>	14	19	22	7

*Source: District Child and Woman Welfare Committee Gorkha*

#### **5.4.2 Population of children holding disability card**

Age group below the age of 18 years is considered as children. In Arughat maximum number of children are holding blue card than other coloured cards. Total number of registered children with disability is 46.

<b>Type of disability card</b>	<b>Population of card holding children</b>		
	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Complete disability(Red card holder)</b>	6	8	14
<b>Severe disability(Blue card holder)</b>	13	7	20
<b>Moderate disability (Yellow card holder)</b>	7	1	8
<b>Mild disability(White card holder)</b>	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>

*Source: District Child Welfare Committee Gorkha*

### 5.4.3 Status of Child Clubs registered in DCWB

There are total two registered Child Club in Arughat however there are number of clubs operating without being registered in DCWB.

Ward no	Detail of Child Club	No. of members		
		SEX		Total
		Boy	Girl	
5	Shree Chakradevi Childrens' Club	15	20	35
5	Shree Jaldevi Childrens' Club	8	8	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: District Child Welfare Committee Gorkha

### 5.4.4 Social security allowance

Social security allowance is provided to the senior citizens, disabled people (full and partial) and single women. The details are provided in the table below:

Details of Social Security Allowance								
Senior citizen		Fully Disabled			Partially Disabled			Single women and widows
General	Dalit	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1650	179	14	21	35	19	45	64	641

Source: Resource Person, Previous VDCs



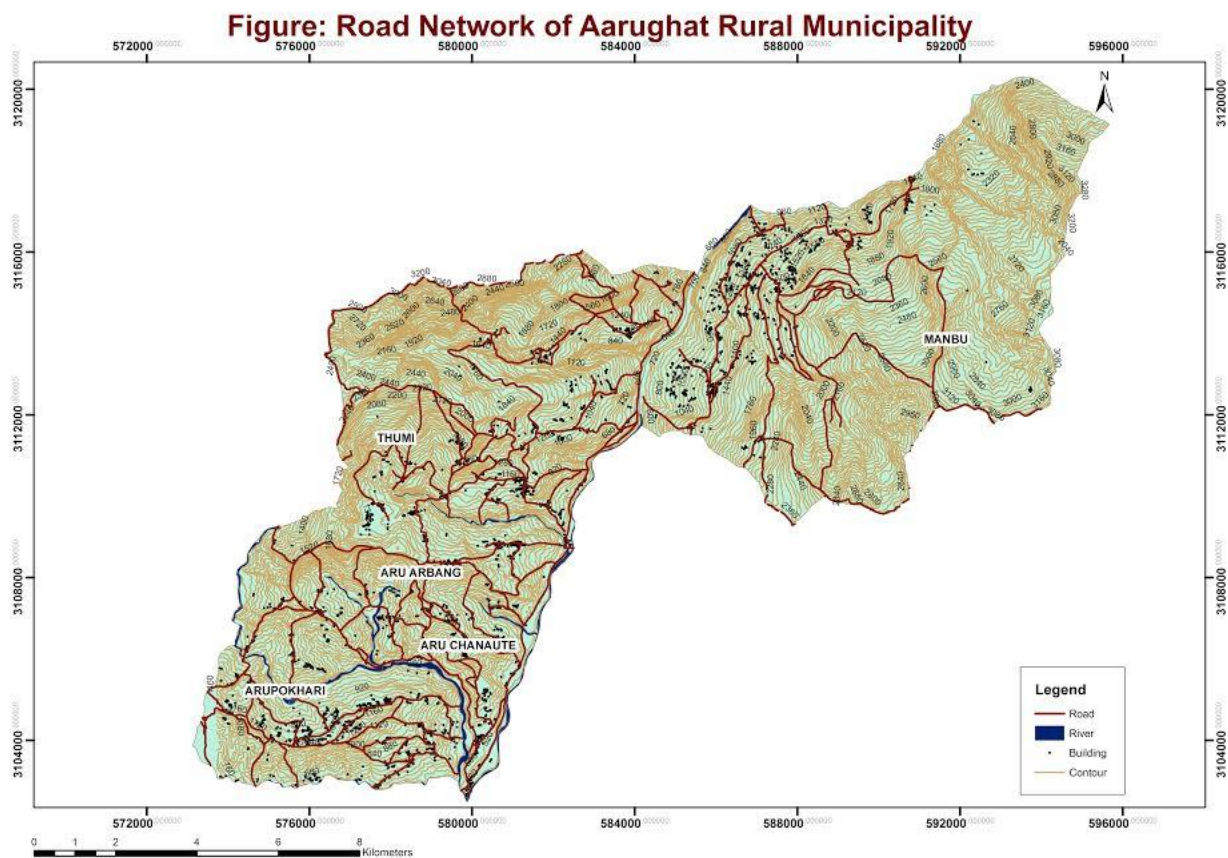
## **6 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

As per the area and population, Aarughat RM is the largest RM in Gorkha district. Although Aarughat Bazar, is a urbanizing community, the other parts of Aarughat lag in development and prosperity. The basic infrastructures of development such as bridge and roads are yet to be facilitated to some parts of the RM. The following chapter discusses the existing road networks and bridges and the proposed road networks as per DTMP (District Technical Management Plan)

Also, other infrastructures such as irrigation, energy and communication have also been discussed in this chapter.

### **6.1 Existing road network**

Roads are the major infrastructure for development as road construction eases the access to trade and market centers, health and education services, brings in new opportunities of employment and business and enhances the overall living standard of the people benefiting from the road.



### 6.1.1 Highways and feeder roads

According to DTMP, there are three major roads that will pass through Aarughat RM. All these roads are SRN( Strategic Road Networks). Out of these the most important is the Arughat- Larke Bhanjyang road as it will open the trade routes of Arughat RM to China Border in Larke Pass. This road network will also serve to promote tourism along with trade and business.

S.N.	Type of road	Length	Black top	Gravel	Earthern
Aarughat-Dharapani-Gorkha	Feeder road	<b>40.00</b>	1.19	6.81	32.00
District Border (Benighat)- Aarughat	Feeder road	<b>40.00</b>	0.00	9.80	30.20
Arughat-Larke Bhanjyang	Feeder road	<b>27.80</b>			27.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>107.80</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>16.61</b>	<b>90.00</b>

*Source: Technical Office, District Coordination Committee Gorkha*

### 6.1.2 District Road Core Network (DRCN) roads

The District Road Core Network is the road network that will facilitate the road services within the district and connect various areas of the district. As per the DTMP, all the wards; 1-10 of Arughat RM will benefit from the DRCN networks. Provided in the table below are the DRCN roads with the total length, their type and the benefiting wards. Until now, the roads are only earthen or fair weather road and the implementation of upgradation of these road projects should be completed as soon as possible to facilitate the population benefiting from the roads.

<b>Road project</b>	<b>Type of road</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Gravel</b>	<b>Earthen</b>	<b>All weather</b>	<b>Fair weather</b>	<b>Benefiting wards</b>
<b>Aarughat-Aarbang-Swaragaun-Lapu</b>	DRCN	<b>13.51</b>	0.84	12.67	0.84	12.67	3,4,5,6,9,10
<b>Arkhet-Thumi Swaragaun</b>	DRCN	<b>1.67</b>		1.67	-	1.67	3,4
<b>Arughat-Sisneri-Dharapani-Deurali</b>	DRCN	<b>14.82</b>		14.82	-	14.82	7, 8,9,10
<b>Baseri-Manbu</b>	DRCN	<b>1.81</b>		1.81	-	1.81	1,2
<b>Soti-Manbu-Kasigaun-Kerauja dhovan</b>	DRCN	<b>11.88</b>		11.88	-	11.88	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43.70</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>42.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>42.85</b>	

*Source: Technical Office, District Coordination Committee Gorkha*

## 6.2 Description of bridges

There is a RCC bridge that connects Dhading to Gorkha district at the eastern side of Aarughat Bazar. Other bridges provided in the table are suspension bridges and provide an information of the places that the suspension bridges connect.

<b>Description of RCC bridges and suspension bridges</b>		
<b>RCC/ Suspension Bridges</b>	<b>Connectin From</b>	<b>Connection To</b>
<b>Abdi Khola</b>	Armala	Manbu Besi
<b>Dandel Khola</b>	Kunti	Darjare
<b>Dharme Khola</b>	Lau Danda	Thapagaun
<b>Arkhet Khola</b>	Sekha	Jyalgunj
<b>Budigandaki</b>	Arkhet Bazar	Dhading
<b>Arkhet Khola</b>	Arkhet	Barau
<b>Arkhet Khola</b>	Thumi-1	Arbang-8
<b>Sim Khola</b>	Arbang-8	Arbang-9
<b>Budigandaki</b>	Mangaltar	Dhading
<b>Budigandaki RCC bridge</b>	Aarughat	Salyantar Dhading
<b>Baunbesi</b>	Aarughat-7	Sulikot-7
<b>Maudi KHola</b>	Aarughat-7	Bhimsen-2
<b>Maudi Khola</b>	Aarughat-8	Bhimsen-3
<b>Stul Khola</b>	Aaruchanaute	Aarupokhari
<b>Dunde(Stul Khola)</b>	Aaruarwang	Aarupokhari
<b>Thutesango</b>	Arupokhari-9	Aarupokhari-5

Source: Resource person

### 6.3 Irrigation

Most, if not all the population of Aarughat RM is involved in agriculture and agriculture is the major source of income for most of the population. As such, Irrigation is an important parameter of development, as irrigation will help increase the agricultural yield and cut off the dependency of farmers with Monsoon, the climatic phenomenon that brings the most precipitation. Proper irrigation brings in the opportunities of commercial, pocket and year round farming.

#### 6.3.1 Irrigated area

As per the data provided by District Agricultural Office, the following table provides an information of the total year round irrigated, seasonally irrigated, unirrigated and cultivated land in Aarughat RM.

S.n.	Description	AREA(hectar)
1	Year round irrigated	120
2	Seasonally irrigated	615
3	Total irrigated area	735
4	Unirrigated field	7224
6	Cultivated land	3711

*Source: District Agriculture Office, Gorkha*

#### 6.3.2 Irrigation project and sources

There are 6 irrigation projects that are proposed or under operation as per the information provided by District Irrigation Office, Gorkha. Out of the six projects three are in operation and benefit 256 households. The details of the irrigation project are provided in the table below.

S.N.	Name of irrigation project	Name of irrigation source	Name of RM and ward number	Household benefitted	Status
1	Lambagar Thopa Irrigation Project	BaghthuneKhola	Aarughat-8	24	In operation
2	Laltari Irrigation Project	Istulkhola	Aarughat-8	41	Not yet in

					operation
3	Chisopani Dhungesaghu Irrigation Project	Dudarekhola	Aarughat-1	85	In operation
4	Aaprikphant Irrigation Project	Litikhola	Aaruwarbang-6,7	90	Not yet in operation
5	AarkhetKhola Irrigation Project	AarkhetKhola	Aaruchanaute-5	147	In operation
6	AarkhetKholaWayak Irrigation Project	Aarkhetkhola	Aaruarwang-8	86	Not yet in operation

*Source: District Irrigation Office, Gorkha*

## 6.4 Energy status

There following table provides the information on total electricity lines provided by Electricity Authority. Total of 2100 users are present in Aarughat RM and there are fourteen transformers in Aarughat RM.

### 6.4.1 Electricity lines and transformers

S.N.	Particulars	Quantity (Number)
1	Household line	1908
2	Industrial line	102
3	Commercial line	47
4	Temple	42
5	Water supply	1
Total number of users		2100

6	Transformer	14
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*Source: Electricity Authority Office, Gorkha*

#### 6.4.2 Household by usual source of lighting

Out of the total households, 2848 households use electricity as the fuel for cooking. Besides electricity, people also use solar power as major source of lighting. 581 households in total use solar power for lighting purposes.

Fuel used for lighting					
Electricity	Kerosene	Bio-gas	Solar	Others	Not stated
2848	2004	2	581	164	15

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2011*

#### 6.4.3 Household by usual type of fuel used for cooking

Most of the population, almost more than 90% use firewood as fuel for cooking. However, this practice is not considered environmentally friendly and other alternative sources such as Bio-gas, LP gas should be promoted. The use of LP gas is mostly concentrated in Bazaar areas of Arughat.

Fuel usually used for cooking								
Wood	Kerosene	LP gas	Santhi/guitha(cow dung)	Bio gas	Electricity	Others	Not stated	Total
4903	43	536	3	111	1	3	14	5614

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2011*

#### 6.4.4 Description of hydropower/solar facility

Micro-hydropower projects are important alternative sources of energy specially in rural places where the power demand is low and a large number of population can be benefited. Two hydropower centers are present currently in Aarughat RM and a total of 1209 households are benefiting from the micro-hydropower facilities. The micro-hydropower projects are presented in the table below:

S.N.	Name of power facility	Capacity(KW)	Benifiting area	Beinifiting household
------	------------------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------------

<b>1</b>	Aarughat hydropower center	1500	ward no 5,6,9	809
<b>2</b>	Manbu micro hydro-power	1000	ward no 1,2,3	400

*Source: Electricity Authority Office, Gorkha*

## **6.5 Communication**

Telephone lines and ADSL internet services are available to some extent in Aarughat RM. As per the data provided by Nepal Telecom Office, Gorkha, a total of 180 telephone lines and 72 ADSL lines have been distributed in Aarughat RM. Although there are no SIM distribution centers in Aarughat RM, a total of 2784 mobile phone users are present in Aarughat RM and there are 2 G.S.M towers at present in Aarughat RM.

### **6.5.1 Description of telecom services**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Type of communication services</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>1</b>	PSTN telephone line	180
<b>2</b>	A.D.S.L services	72
<b>3</b>	Mobile tower G.S.M	2

*Source: Nepal Telecom Office, Gorkha*



## 7 FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

As per the land use data obtained from GIS, almost 38.36% of the land area is covered with forest while 16.35% is covered with bush area. When added together, 54.71% of the total land is covered with forest and bush area. There are altogether 48 community forests in Arughat RM according to Ilaka Forest Office, Aarughat.

### 7.1 Description of Community Forests in Aarughat RM

The community forests that lie in the RM are provided in the table below. The ecosystem of the forests vary with altitude. Since, the altitude of Aarughat RM varies such that the climate varies from tropical –sub-tropical-temperate, the forest type varies as such. However *Salla* and *Sal* are the most abundant type of forests that are found in the RM.

There are altogether 48 forests and a total of 2582.19 ha of land is of community forest type and a total of 4944 households benefit from the community forests.

Name of Community Forests	Location as per previous structure	Area(ha)	Benefited households	Benefited population
Annapurna mahila	Thumi 1	0.18	19	138
Janashakti	Thumi 1	11.58	26	166
Gorakhkali Mahila	Thumi 1	0.18	26	166
Bhalak	Thumi 1	20.5	135	723
Kalyankari	Thumi 1	20.21	27	147
Bhalukhor	Thumi 6	23.95	37	193
Kafalgairi	Thumi 6,8	10.34	85	433
Gandaki	Thumi 2,3,5	91.4	91	453
Simbhumai	Aarupokhari 1,2,4,5,9	108	211	1461
Jalakanya mahila	Aarupokhari 1	46.9	41	296
Shiva	Aarupokhari 1	14.72	97	667

Sitalamai	Aarupokhari 4	16.55	119	737
Satdobato	Aarupokhari 1	145.75	294	1012
Panchakanya	Aarupokhari 6	74.75	160	1024
Thadopakho	Aarupokhari 7	3.7	57	362
Manakamana	Aarupokhari 2,4,8	77.83	118	729
Kalikapakha	Aaruchanaute 9	68.54	77	460
Sitaladevi	Aaruchanaute4	69	102	514
Ranipakha	Aaruchanaute6	26.3	48	266
Gardumpakha	Aaruchanaute 1,2	6.2	105	645
Jaladevi	Aaruchanaute7,8	67.75	105	716
Shivasakhti	Aaruchanaute 5	30.25	62	350
Rani	Aaruarwang 3	10.75	67	390
Kalikamahila	Aaruarwang 5	24.25	62	396
jaladevi	Aaruarwang 3	99.75	225	1573
Alainche	Aaruarwang 2	87.25	125	857
Kalleri	Aaruarwang 3,4	194	174	1184
Himali	Aaruarwang 8,9	178	247	1464
Kyangsakang	Manbu 9	29.16	98	604
Jamsyagairi	Manbu 4	42.28	46	218
Palau	Manbu 5	1.69	40	202
Kamdhenu	Manbu 8	8.24	164	976
Tenar	Manbu 7	27.5	125	677

Ganga jamuna	Manbu 3	72.68	70	300
Narabhir	Manbu 3	85.72	54	298
Shankadevi	Manbu 1	97.25	54	200
Belghari	Manbu 3	35	81	330
Thalchowk besi	Manbu 2	69	95	550
Deurali	Manbu 9	44.75	140	823
Gai Odar	Manbu 2	60.5	41	250
Bambu rani	Manbu 4	24	77	385
Pasing Khop	Manbu 6	13.35	41	300
Baljukang	Manbu 5,6	185.57	248	1165
Budhi Gandaki	Manbu 5	74.23	117	538
Sattiban sallaghari	Manbu 5,6	13	174	920
Tatuk danda	Manbu 6	21.25	142	723
Sabchet	Manbu 7	26.75	64	331
Majhang	Manbu 6	121.69	131	608
<b>Total</b>		<b>2582.19</b>	<b>4944</b>	<b>27920</b>

## 7.2 Description of Watershed/ Sub-Watershed

District Soil Conservation Office has identified 6 important watersheds in Aarughat RM. The office plans to prepare integrated watershed management plan for the identified watersheds.

S.N.	Name	Area (Ha.)	Location
1	Modi Khola	1575	Aarpokhari
2	Aarkhet Khola	3466	Aaruarwang, Aruchanaute
3	Thatik Khola	3102.75	Thumi
4	Stul Khola	5166	Aruarwang, rupokhari, Aruchanaute
5	Raschet Khola	5071.5	Manbu, Kashigaun
6	Manbu Area	3748.5	Manbu

*Source: District Soil Conservation Office, Gorkha*

## 7.3 Landslide vulnerable settlements and their proposed resettlement site

Post- earthquake has destabilized the slopes of already vulnerable hill areas. The disaster relief co-ordination committee on the Chairmanship of Chief District Officer has identified the following settlements as the most vulnerable to landslides and has proposed temporary secure resettlement sites as provided below:

S.N.	Landslide Vulnarable Settlement			Proposed temporary secure resettlement		
	Ward no	Settlement	Household	Ward	Settlement	Household
1	1	Syamchet	150	2	Ferawa	150
2	1	Dhorat	45	1	Tilchet Kharka	45
3	2	Thotneri Chhapagau	38	2	Thalchowk	38
4	2	Patle	56	2	Patle (Upper than current settlement)	56
5	6	Pakhure	60	5	Chihan Danda	60

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6	4	Chinikhop	16	4	Saalghari	16
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*Source: District Soil Conservation Office, Gorkha*

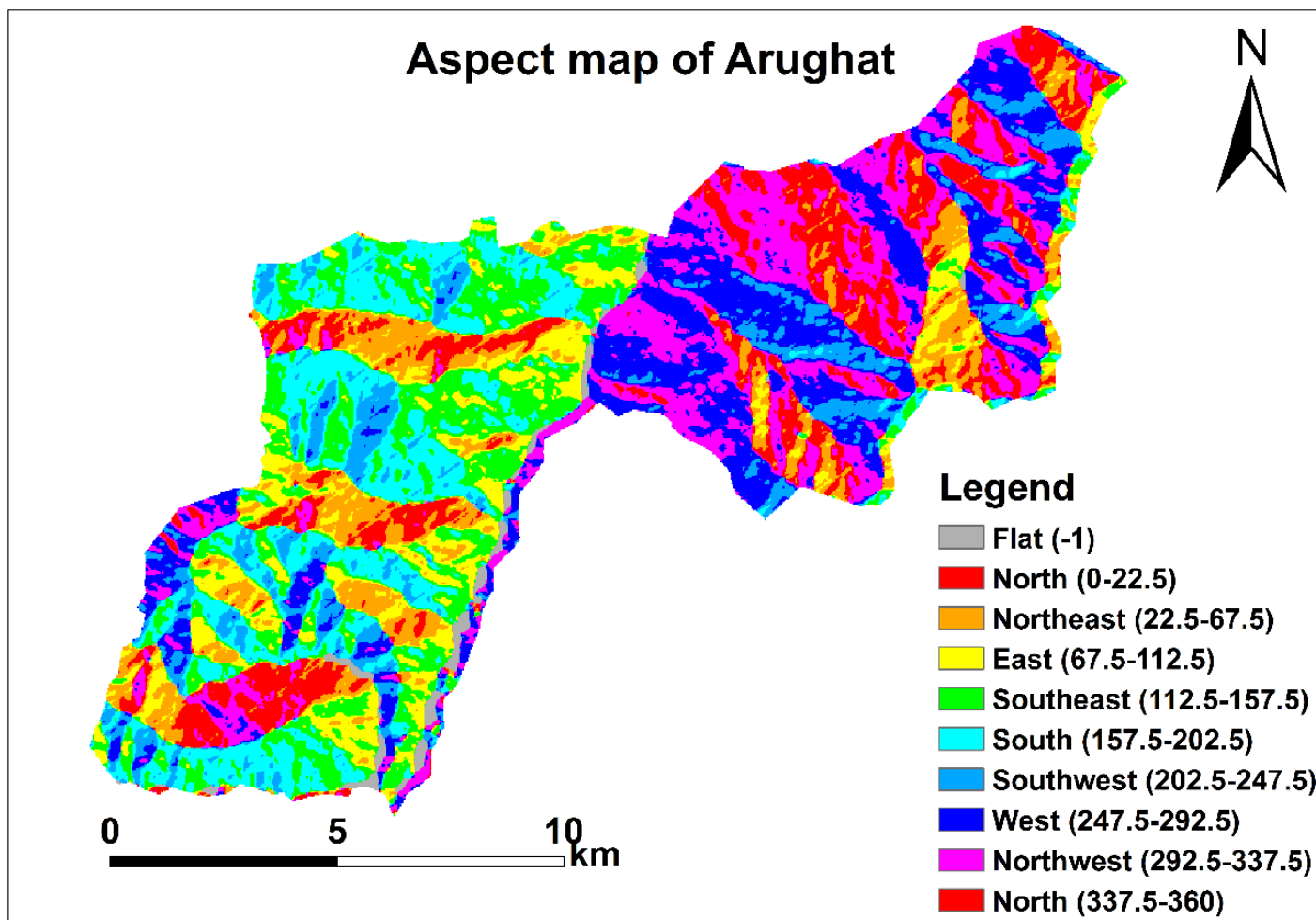
|

## 7.4 Climate and Climate Change

### 7.4.1 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  $22.5^\circ$  at  $40^\circ$  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 Arughat is shown in figure 9. 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 weather.



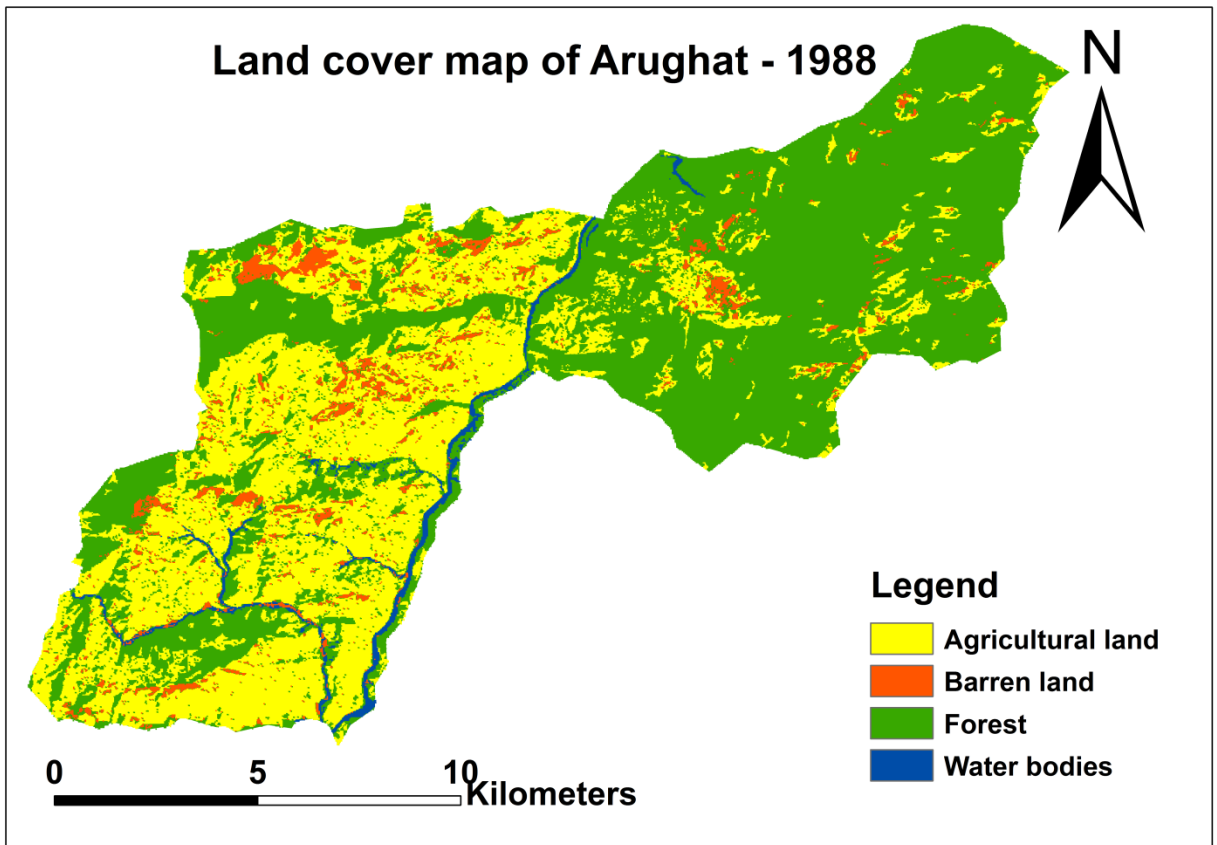
### 7.4.2 Land Cover Dynamics

Results from the supervised classification of Landsat images of the study area (Aarughat) revealed that the area covered by different land features shows significant variation with time. Agricultural land which was 71.6 km<sup>2</sup> in 1988 has increased to 75.3 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. Barren land which was 7.4 km<sup>2</sup> in 1988 has decreased to 4.8 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. Forest which was 78.4 km<sup>2</sup> in 1988 has decreased to 77.0 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. Water bodies which were 3.0 km<sup>2</sup> in 1988 have increased to 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. Changes in the area of each class for every decade is shown below in table 1 and illustrated in the table below. And also the landcover map for every considered year is shown below

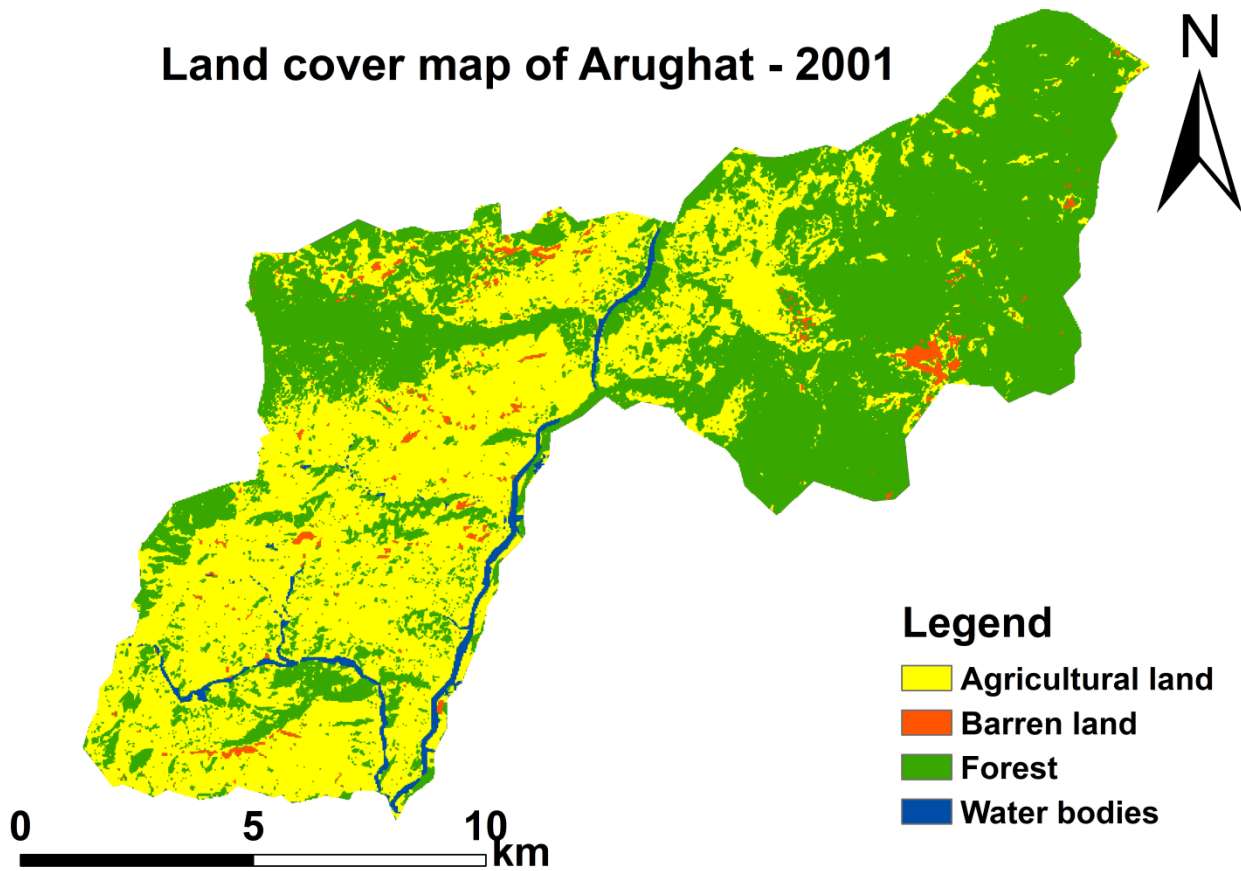
Decadal Variation in an Area of Each Land Feature from 1988 to 2015.

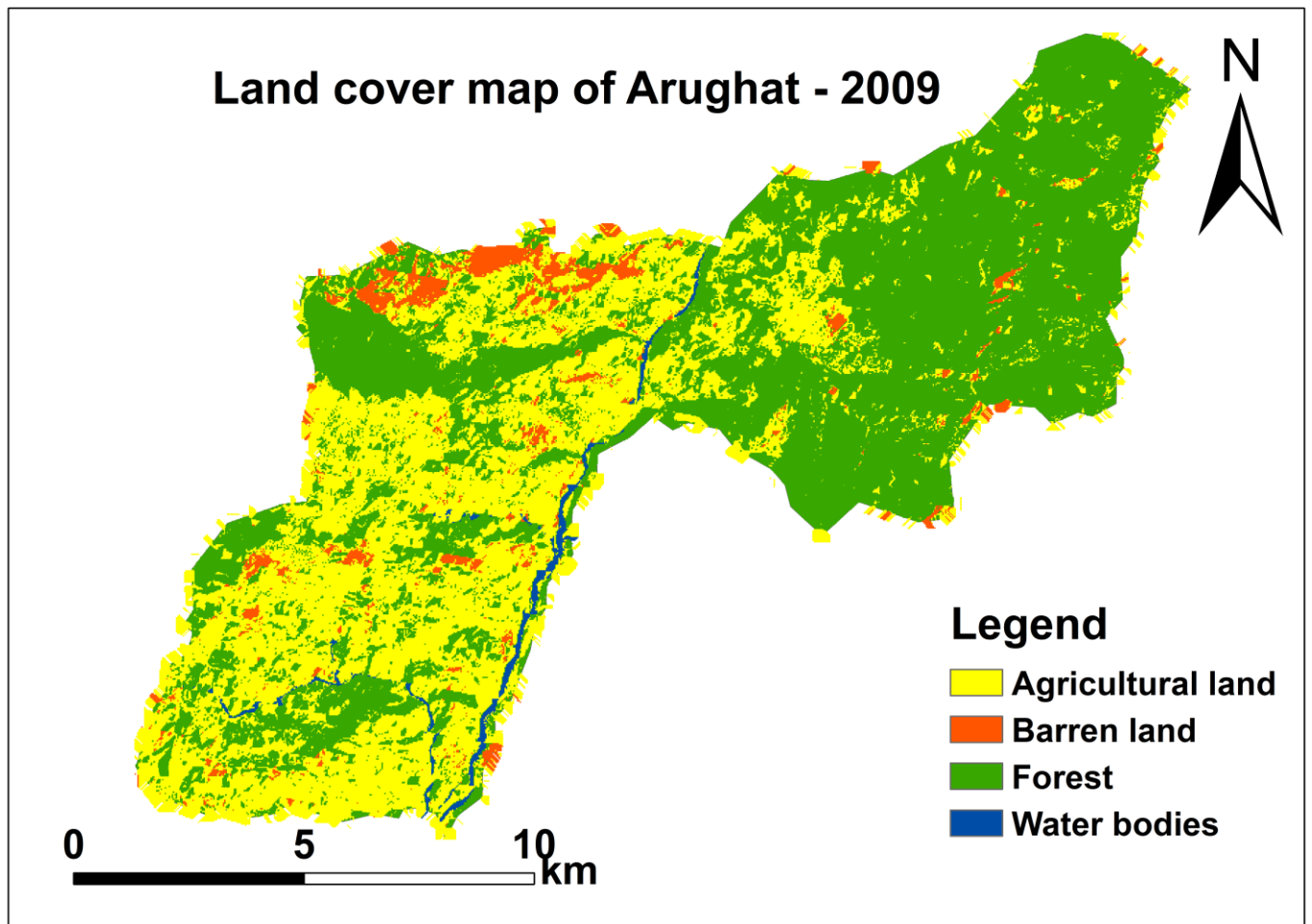
Class	Area in 1988 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area in 2001 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area in 2009 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area in 2015 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change in 1988- 2001 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change in 2001- 2009 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change in 2009- 2015 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total change (km <sup>2</sup> )
Agricultural land	71.6	78.3	76.6	75.3	6.7	-1.7	-1.3	3.7
Barren land	7.4	4.1	7.2	4.8	-3.3	3.1	-2.4	-2.6
Forest	78.4	75.3	74.3	77.0	-3.1	-1	2.7	-1.4
Water bodies	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.3	-0.3	-0.4	1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	160.4	160.4	160.4	160.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

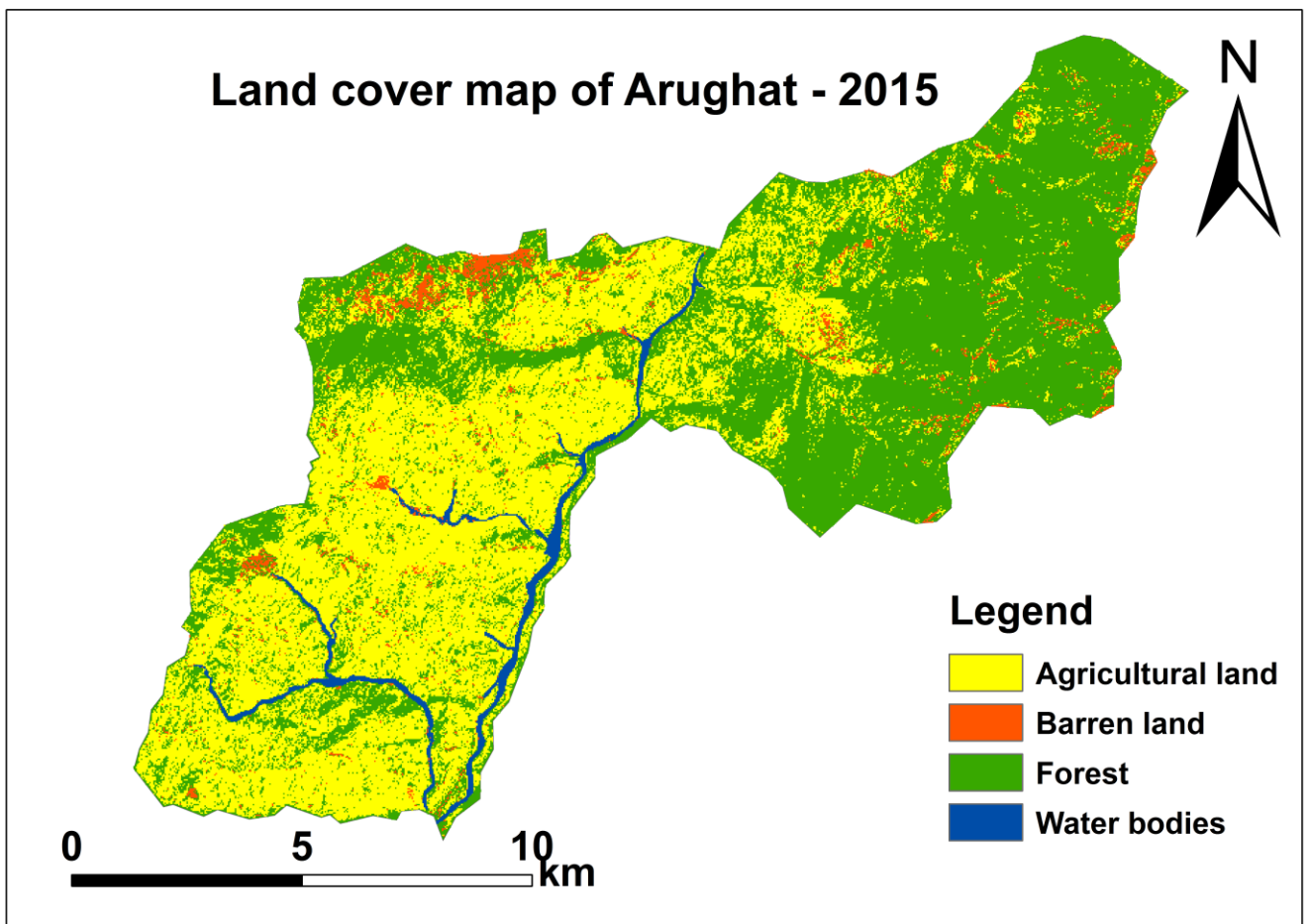




## Land cover map of Arughat - 2001







### **Agricultural land**

In the year 1988 it was about 71.6 km<sup>2</sup> and reached 78.3 km<sup>2</sup>, 76.6 km<sup>2</sup>, and 6.7 km<sup>2</sup> in years 2001, 2009 and 2015 respectively. It has increased by 3.7 km<sup>2</sup> in 27 years. This land class also includes settlement and grassland. 3.7 km<sup>2</sup> area is now occupied by other classes like barren land, forest and water bodies. A significant change in this class can be seen. Increasing area of agricultural land shows that people are more concerned about improved agricultural techniques and other classes have been used for settlement and agricultural purpose.

### **Barren Land**

In the year 1988 barren land was about 7.4 km<sup>2</sup> and reached 4.1 km<sup>2</sup>, 7.2 km<sup>2</sup>, and 4.8 km<sup>2</sup> in years 2001, 2009 and 2015 respectively. The barren land has decreased by 2.6 km<sup>2</sup> in 27 years. 2.6 km<sup>2</sup> area is now occupied by all the other classes like agricultural land, forest and water bodies. A significant change in the class barren land is observed with reference to its area in 1988. The barren land has decreased as the concept of community forest has been increased. The decrement in the bare land is the positive sign for the betterment of the land.

### **Forest**

In the year 1988 forest occupied an area of 78.4 km<sup>2</sup> and reached 75.3 km<sup>2</sup>, 74.3 km<sup>2</sup>, and 77.0 km<sup>2</sup> in years 2001, 2009 and 2015 respectively. Forest has decreased by 1.4 km<sup>2</sup> in 27 years. 1.4 km<sup>2</sup> area is now occupied by all the other classes like agricultural land, water bodies, and barren land. This land class also includes shrubland. During 2001 and 2009 forest area have been reduced significantly. This may be because of uncontrolled cutting down of trees because of improper forest management system. Recently, in 2015 increasing area of forest has been seen as the concept of community forest and awareness programs are increasing throughout the nation helped to protect the forest.

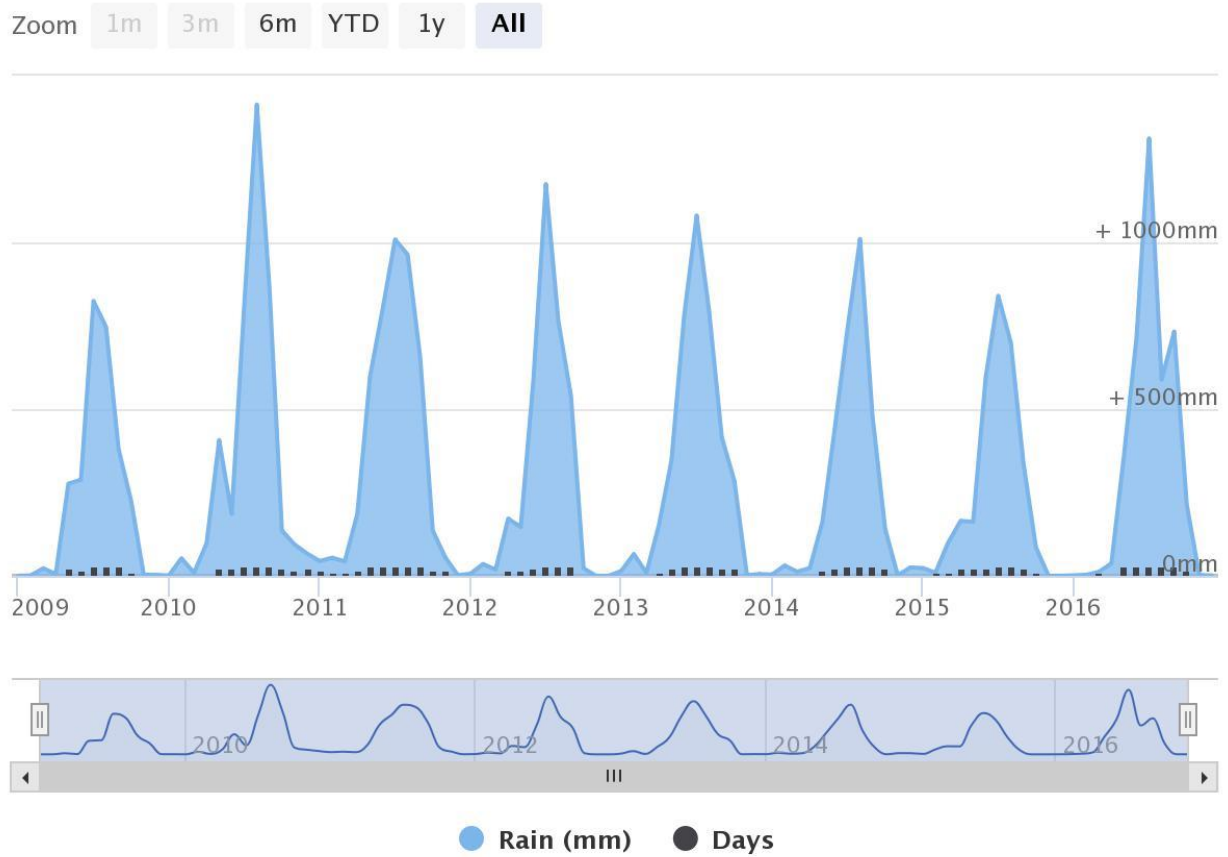
### **Water Bodies**

In the year 1981 water bodies occupied an area of 3.0 km<sup>2</sup> and reached 2.7 km<sup>2</sup>, 2.3 km<sup>2</sup>, and 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> in years 2001, 2009 and 2015 respectively. Water bodies have increased by 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> in 27 years. 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> area is now occupied by all the other classes like agricultural land, forest, and barren land. A significant increment in the area of water bodies from 2009 to 2015 can be observed and slight change in an area can be observed with reference to its area in 1988. It might be because of excessive rainfall and increasing temperature as a result of climate change. Increasing rainfall and temperature in recent years can be illustrated by figures below:

Annual average precipitation over past 8 years

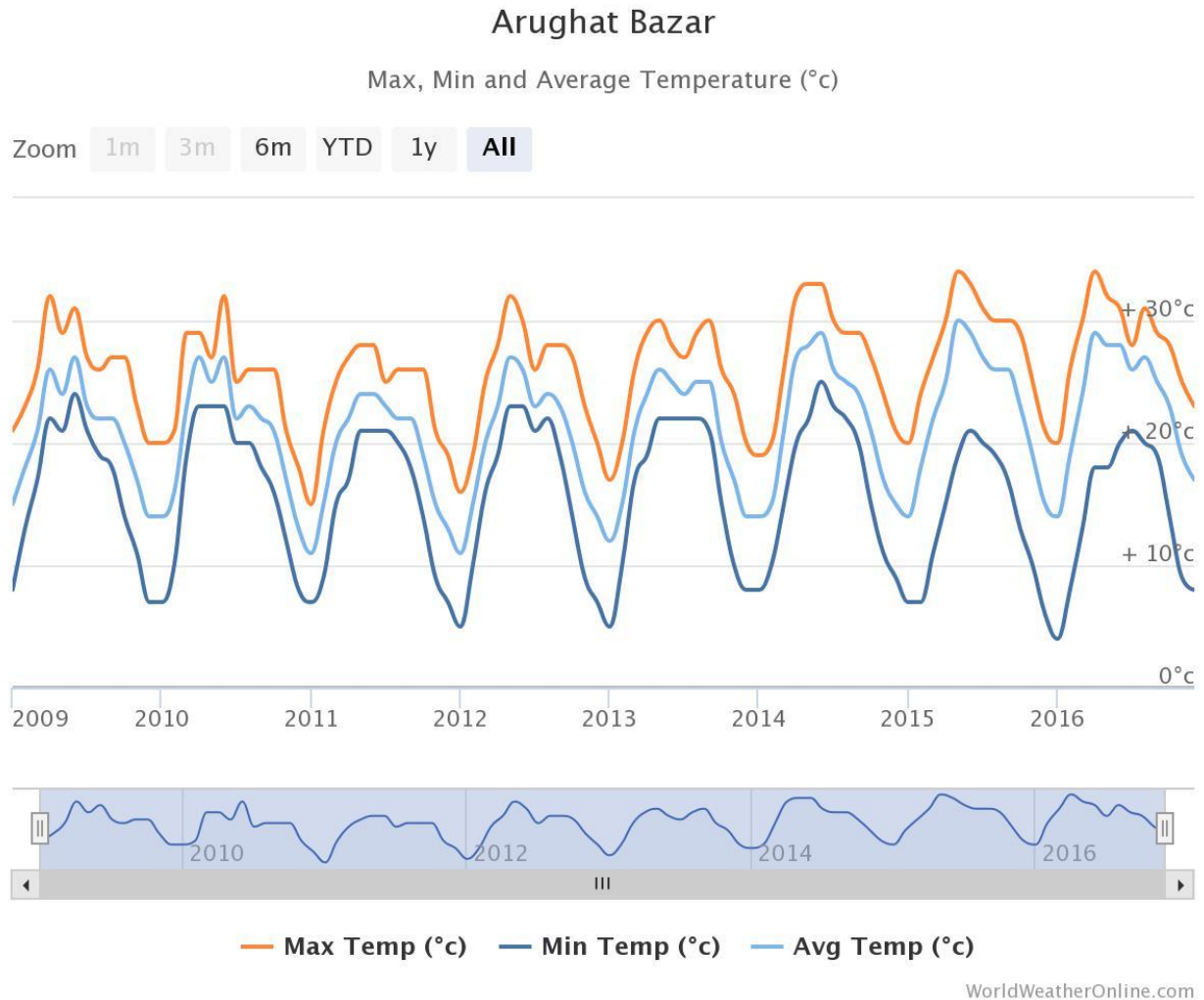
## Arughat Bazar

Average Rainfall Amount (mm) and Rainy Days



WorldWeatherOnline.com

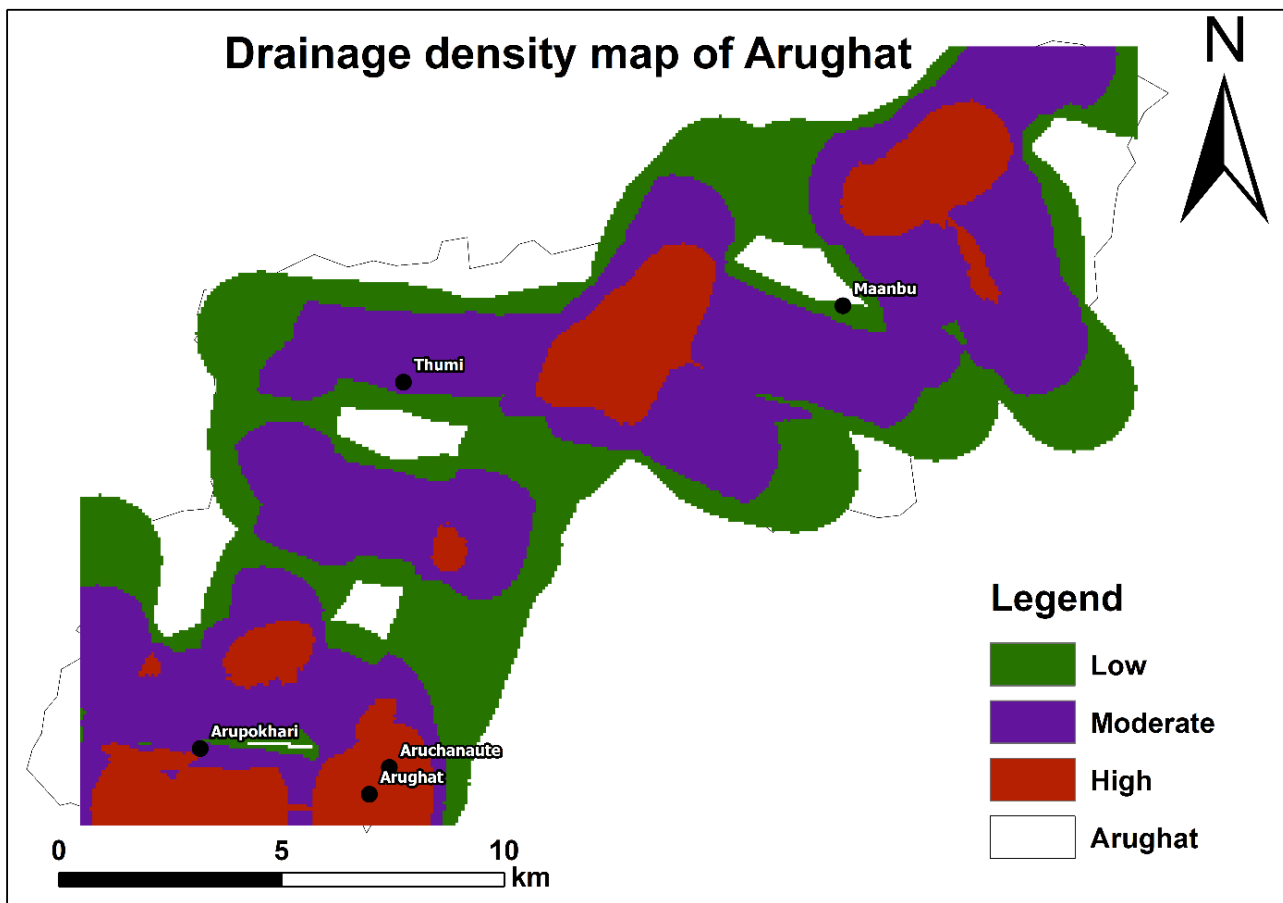
## Annual average temperature



### 7.4.3 Factors related to water induced disasters

#### 7.4.3.1 Drainage density

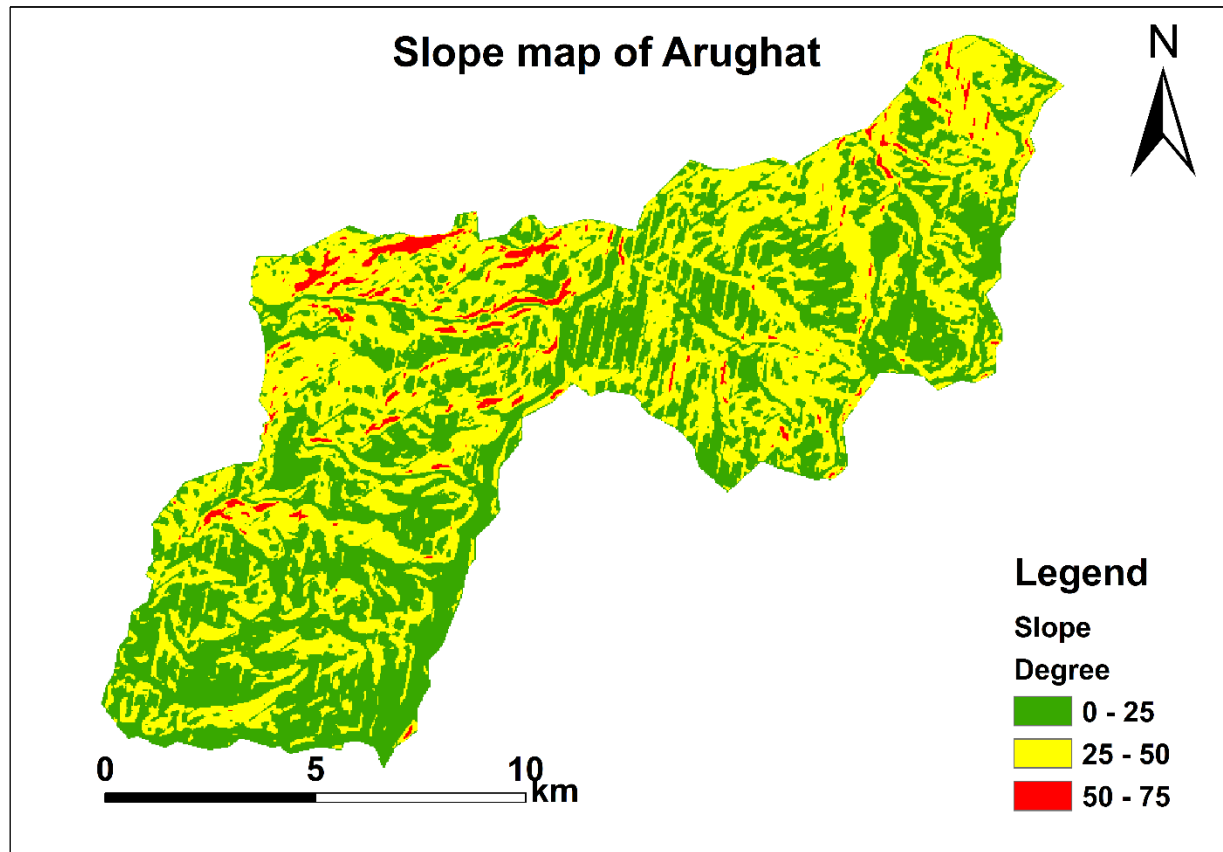
Drainage is an important ecosystem controlling the hazards as its densities denote the nature of the soil and its geotechnical properties. In this basin, the drainage pattern noted is dendritic type. Drainage density is an inverse function of infiltration. The less the infiltration of rainfall, which conversely tends to be concentrated in surface run-off. Higher the drainage density, the denser the stream network, the surface flow accumulates to the nearest stream very quickly. Lower the drainage density higher the chance of water logging. However, higher drainage density places are very prone to flash floods and other water related disasters during the time of excessive rainfall. The prepared drainage density map for Arughat is shown in figure 7.





#### 7.4.3.2 Slope

Slopes play an important role in governing the stability of a terrain. The slope influences the direction of and amount of surface runoff or subsurface drainage reaching a site. Slope has a dominant effect on the contribution of rainfall to stream flow. It controls the duration of overland

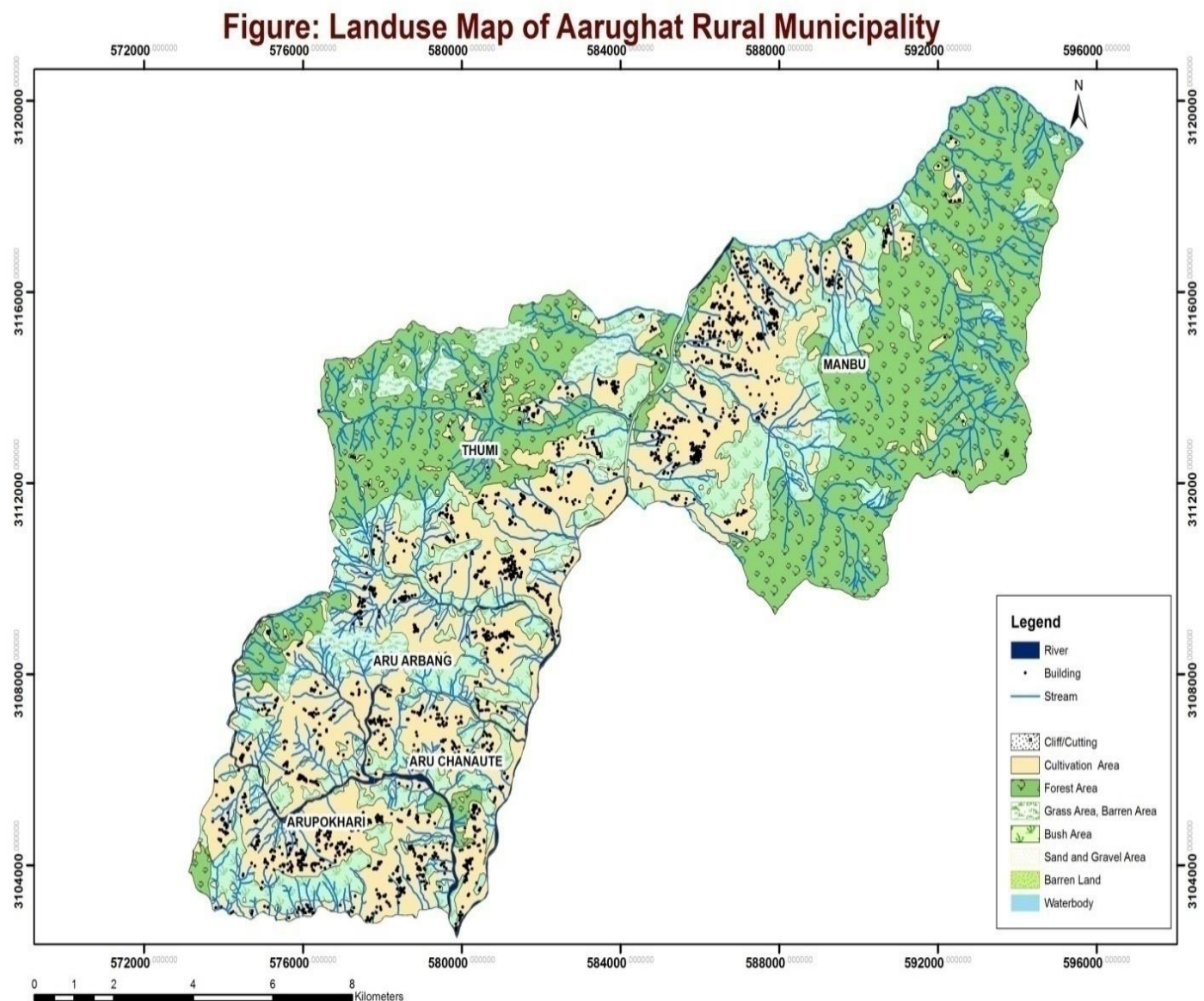


flow, infiltration and subsurface flow. Combination of the slope angles basically defines the form of the slope and its relationship with the lithology, structure, type of soil, and the drainage. A smooth/flat surface that allows the water to flow quickly is not desirable and causes flooding, whereas a higher surface roughness can slow down the flood response and is desirable. Steeper slopes are more susceptible to surface runoff, while flat terrains are susceptible to water logging. The prepared slope map for Arughat is shown in figure. 7.

#### 7.4.3.3 Land use/ land cover

The land use and management of the area is also one of the primary concerns because this is one factor which not only reflects the current use of the land, pattern and type of its use but also the importance of its use in relation to the living population and its relationship with the existing development. The vegetation cover of soils, whether that is permanent grassland or the cover of other crops, has an important impact on the ability of the soil to act as a water store. Runoff of

rainwater is much more likely on bare fields than those with a good crop cover. The presence of thick vegetative cover slows the journey of water from sky to soil and reduces the amount of runoff. Impermeable surfaces such as concrete, absorbs almost no water at all. Land use classes in the area include : Agricultural land, Barren Land, Forest and Water bodies and water bodies contribute more for water induced disasters and forest contribute the least. The prepared land use map for recent year i.e. 2015 is shown in the figure.



## 8 Development Potential and Challenges

### 8.1 Potentials

Diverse with the culture, ethnic composition, climate, topography and forest ecosystems, Aarughat RM has several development potentials that are yet to be explored and needs to be studied thoroughly. At present also, the RM has identified several potential that have been included in the RM policies. Infrastructure development, use of NTFPs(Non-Timber Forest Products), promoting local media such as newspapers and F.M stations, Communication services, Electricity facilities, Tourism promotion are some of the points included in the policies. Accomplishment of such plans will improve the trade, commerce and overall economy of the Rural Municipality enriching the lives of the inhabitants.

The gate for “Manasulu Circuit Trek”, Aarughat RM has a high potential of tourism with beautiful landscapes made by the winding Budhigandaki River. Several points with tourism potential have been included in section 4.4. The diverse and rich culture and history of Aarughat RM are another prospect that carries high tourism potential as discussed in Chapter 2.3. Alternative trek routes, side-trek routes can be developed in Aarughat ward numbers:1,3,4,5,6,to attract tourists that walk on the Manasulu-Circuit trek. This will help generate more income to the RM through higher flow of tourists in most of the wards of Aarughat RM.

Scientific studies are necessary to explore the true tourism potential of Aarughat RM. Similarly, a record of the annual tourist flow in the Aarughat RM will not only help the RM to understand the number of visitors every year, it will help to set goals, understand the type of visitors but also get feedbacks, monitor and improve tourist activities in the RM. As such, the existing tourist information center should be brought to its full use.

Agriculture, like most of Nepal, is the major source of income in Aarughat RM. However, boasting only 254 ha of Pocket area farming, more priority must be given in commercial farming and cultivation of cash crops like coffee. Coffee plantation has already been started in some wards of Aarughat RM like ward-3,5,etc. and there lies a potential of cardamom farming, banana garden, mango fields in Aarughat 7,10 and 9 respectively. Similarly, livestock farming potential lies in Aarughat 5,6 and 8. A high potential of medicinal plant lies in Aarughat -1 with potential for herbs like *Satuwa*, *Banlasun*, *Chiraito*, *Timbur* etc. Research has to be done to further explore these prospects and promotion of such activities will help develop the economic status of Aarughat RM. Another challenge in agriculture is the lack of Market of cultivated goods. RM should make necessary efforts to make access to the market for such products easier. The existing policies that prioritize infrastructure development will surely help the cause.

NTFPs such as medicinal herbs, *Buddhachitta*, *Rudrakhsya*, *Kurilo*, etc. along with the timber wood are easily found in the forests of the RM which boasts almost 50% of the total land area.

However, when extracting the forest resources, environmental protection should be highly taken into consideration because without a proper environment, the forest along with these NTFPs will not exist. Plantation of the fodder trees for timber, fruit bearing trees, herbs, etc. have been included in the policies which under implementation will help to gain maximum benefits from such activities without harming the environment.

Extraction of natural resources from rivers and other natural settings can be an important source of revenue for the RM. Till date, extraction of construction materials from rivers of Aarughat have not been started. However, instances of haphazard extraction have been observed and RM is focused on prohibiting any illegal extraction. The extraction of materials from river, if done scientifically, after an IEE study, the extraction will generate revenues for the RM, make availability of construction materials easier and cheaper for infrastructure development and construction for the inhabitants of RM. Along with this, it will also help manage the river channel and flow, which in turn will help reduce water induced disasters such as landslides, erosion, floods, etc. A potential of valuable stone mine lies in Aarughat-1, Manbu where it is believed to have mines of Quartz. Along with this, Aarughat-5,6 have a potential of stone mines that are used for roofing in traditional houses. With proper study, the materials can be extracted and traded which will generate significant revenues for the RM and also generate trade opportunities for locals.

## **8.2 Challenges**

Most wards of Aarughat RM are severely affected by earthquake and a reconstruction and rehabilitation process is still undergoing. Several infrastructures government and non-government have been damaged. Along with the infrastructures the post-earthquake effects such as earthquake induced landslides, damage of water (spring) sources have also affected the livelihood of people.

Settlements like Aapchali in Aarughat-3, Saurbote, Dunde settlements and Satdobato C.F in Aarughat-7, Ambate tol in Aaruarwang, Pakhhure in Arughat-3, Chinikhop in Arughat-4 and others as mentioned in section 7.3 are in a landslide vulnerable zone and needs to be resettled. Such problems arise in different settlements and as the settlements are scattered, it gets even more difficult for the RM to manage these disasters and hence, studies should be conducted to clusterize these scattered settlements.

Drinking water and water for irrigation is also a major challenge in hand for the RM. As mentioned in section 6.3.1, out of more than 3700 ha of cultivated area only 700 ha is irrigated (seasonally or year-round) which is only 19% of the total cultivated area. As such, the farmers have to be dependent upon rain for farming making it more vulnerable to loss than profit. Several irrigation projects have been included in the plans of district irrigation office as mentioned in

section 6.3.2 and some are under operation. RM should prioritize these projects and make the most of farming.

Also drinking water supply is a major problem in settlements like Dadagaun (Aarughat-10) , Manbubesi, Syanchej in Aarughat-2, Kotthok in Aarughat-8 and Satdobato, Aarubote in Aarughat-7. The inavailability of water has also caused problems in post-earthquake reconstruction. The ward offices have set such settlement in high priority.

In terms of infrastructure development, ward-3 is the least developed and road projects should at first be prioritized as such. Similarly, a bridge at Deurali-Bedulgut junction is very necessary as it will reduce the walking distance to RM office, of the inhabitants by a considerable amount. A motor bridge at Budigandaki will help join the wards 1,2 to the Aarughat-Soti road and as such to Aarughat bazaar . Road construction with proper design and drain facility is prioritized in RM policies which when effectively implemented will enrich the living standards of the inhabitants of Aarughat RM.

Similarly, several settlements of ward-3 are deprived of electricity. Distribution of electricity lines or promotion of alternative energy as a source of energy is of utmost priority for ward-3. Besides this, micro-hydropower projects have failed due to lack of maintenance budget and personnel. To revive the closed plants and establish more should be prioritized. Internet facility is not available in all the wards in Aarughat RM. It is available only in Aarughat Bazar. Internet service and improved telecom services should be provided in all the wards in this modern era of communication and technology.

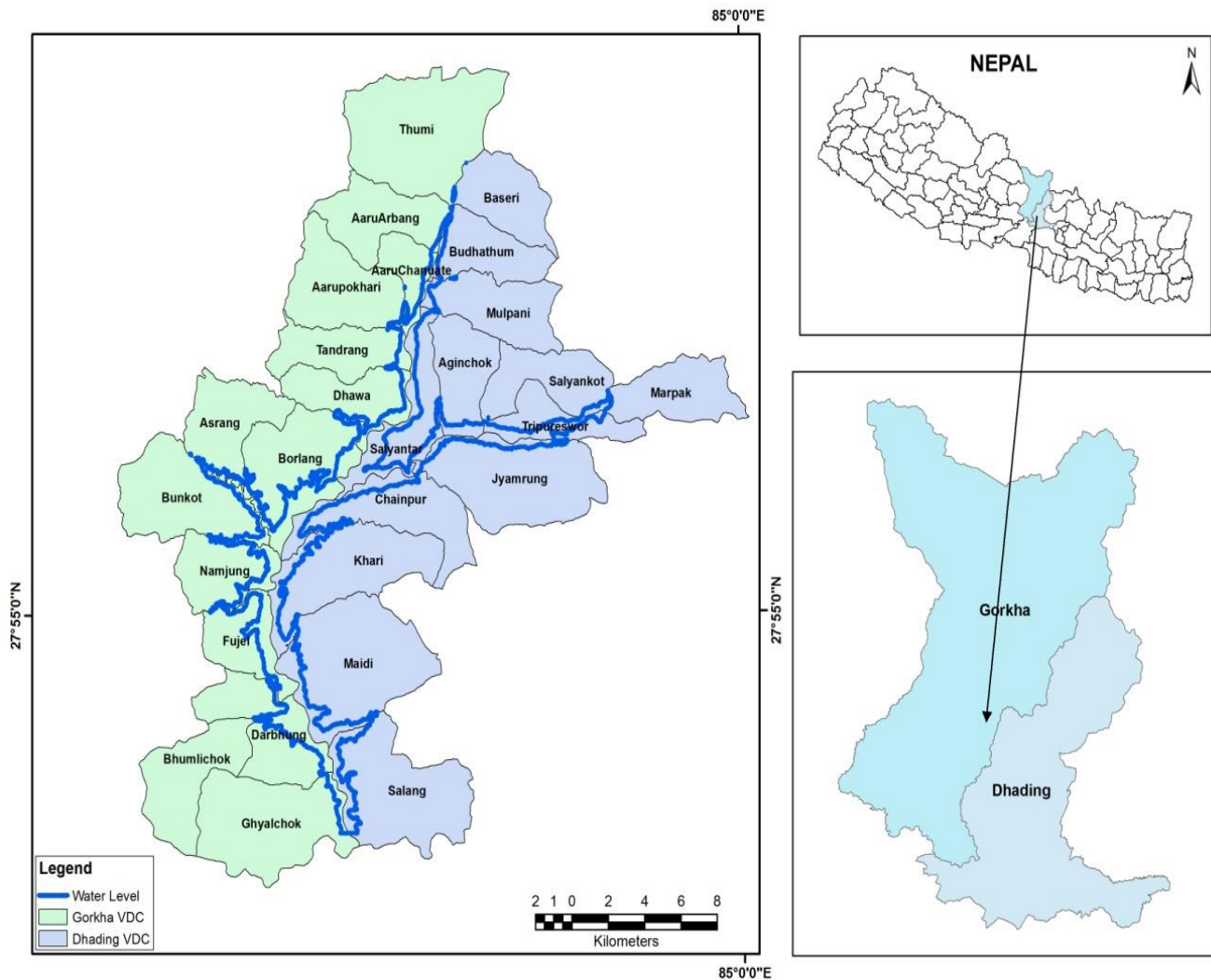
Besides this, Budhigandaki Hydropower Project and its implementation has imposed new challenges for Aarughat RM. Due to the reservoir construction, 1068 households of Aarughat RM will be directly affected as the settlements will be flooded by the reservoir. The project has set resettlement costs in all the settlements in Aarughat RM except in Aarughat bazaar. Also a property sale prohibition has been imposed in the areas where compensation rate has not yet been finalized. As such, people are under confusion and distress and have not been able to carry trade and business extensively. The rate of compensation should be fixed as soon as possible with a proper clustered and safe relocation site along with special provisions for the affected households. This issue has also been addressed in the policies of RM. More details of Budhigandaki Hydropower Project is presented in Annex-I

Another challenge to Aarughat RM is to co-ordinate with the non-government organizations for effective results of the programs conducted. As mentioned in the motto of the policy of RM, “Co-ordinate Not Compete For Development”, co-ordination and effective monitoring of Non-Government Organizations is necessary.

The Non-Government Organizations and their programs is presented in Annex-III and the policies of RM is presented in Annex-II

## 9 Annex I: Budhigandaki Hydropower Project

### Budhi Gandaki Hydroelectric Project (BGHEP)



In recent years in order to get rid of power shortage, GoN has given the priority for development of storage hydropower projects. Recently, in order to supply easy and reliable electricity service through development and extension of hydropower, the Government of Nepal initiated development of two storage project through Hydropower Project Development Committee. Budhi Gandaki Hydroelectric Project Development Committee (BGHPDC) is one of them.

BGHPDC was established by Government of Nepal on 15th Ashoj, 2069 (1st October, 2012) for development of Budhi Gandaki Hydropower Project located in Gorkha/Dhading in Budhi Gandaki River a tributary of the Trishuli River, Gandaki Basin.

**Reservoir Effects on Land (LIDAR Map Analysis)**

S. N	VDCs	Area (ha)	Barren land	Bush	Cliff	Forest	Grass	Lowland	Orchard	rock	Sand	Settlement	Upland	Water body
1	Aaruarbang	34.66	0	0	0.01	0.72	2.2	19.46	0	0	5.76	0.42	0.08	6.01
2	Aruchanuate	132.7	0.19	7.1	0	4.61	15.49	53.12	8.13	0	16.97	10.78	1.71	14.59
3	Arupokhari	23.64	0	1.73	0	3.9	0.83	11.92	0	0	3.61	0	0.91	0.73
4	Thumi	12.17	0	0.05	0.05	0	0.07	2.79	0	0	4.02	0.44	0	4.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>203.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>

*Source: Budhi Gandaki Hydro Electric Project Development Committee (BGHEPDC)*

**Preliminary Assessment of BGHEP Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Physical and Economic Displacement – Preliminary assessment Census Socio-economic Survey, 2014/2015)**

SN	VDC	Total No of HHs Physically and economically displaced	HHs Economically displaced	Total HHs affected	Total Population affected	Average HH size	Total Structures affected
1	Aruarbang	69	79	148	752	5.08	170
2	Aruchanaute	372	361	735	3309	4.50	682
3	Arupokhari	0	49	49	175	3.57	0
4	Thumi	80	55	136	623	4.58	162
<b>Total</b>		<b>521</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>4859</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1014</b>

*Source: Budhi Gandaki Hydro Electric Project Development Committee (BGHEPDC)*

**BGHEP Effects on Private land (Preliminary Assessment Census Socio-economic Survey – 2014/2015)**

<b>VDCs</b>	<b>Total Cultivated land affected (ha)</b>	<b>Total cultivated land (with Lal Purja) ha</b>	<b>Land operated (without Lal Purja) ha</b>
<b>Aaruarbang</b>	22.16	11.1	11.06
<b>Aruchanuate</b>	89.23	94.2	0
<b>Arupokhari</b>	13.66	10.9	2.76
<b>Thumi</b>	3.3	8.9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.35</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>13.82</b>

*Source: Budhi Gandaki Hydro Electric Project Development Committee (BGHEPDC)*



## **11 AnnexII: RM Policies**

### **1. Economic Development**

#### **a) Agriculture**

“Emphasis to the cash crops, employment in the village!”

1. Policy formulation focused on commercialization of agriculture.
2. Encouragement to the commercial fruits and vegetable farming.
3. Farmers will be encouraged to grow cash crops.
4. Agricultural Programs will be conducted through Agricultural Service centers to assist farmers.
5. Proper market for the agricultural products will be identified and policies to establish the facility of proper storage house will be formulated.
6. Arrangement to provide fertilizers, Pesticides, seeds to farmers through Agricultural Cooperation will be made.
7. Actions will be made to make Arughat RM independent by adopting Scientific Agriculture Systems.
8. Seed conservation programs will be conducted to conserve the local endangered crops.
9. Provisions of proper training programs to the farmers who are actually involved into commercial farming will be made.
10. Weekly open market will be run with proper management.
11. Soil testing will be conducted as Campaign so as to encourage soil based crop farming.
12. Agricultural programs will be made more effective by collaborating with GOs and NGOs.
13. Farmers will be encouraged towards mushroom, fish, bee, and other cash crop farming for income generation.
14. Unified Agricultural System will be implemented for the development of Agricultural and Livestock sector.
15. Organic farming will be encouraged.

#### **b) Animals and Birds**

“Conservation of rare animals and birds, protection of history and biodiversity!”

1. Funding provision will be made to the milk and meat farming farmers and firms according to their production without conflicting Agriculture and Livestock Act.

2. Programs to upgrade sperms and artificial pregnancy for the feasible livestock reproduction.
3. NGO/INGO and other organizations working for Agriculture and livestock programs in Arughat will only be allowed to work in coordination with proposed Livestock Development Alliance.
4. Local fodder trees plantation to be encouraged.
5. Public grazing land, water mill and grassland will be identified and proper policy will be formulated for conservation and utilization.
6. Proper management and effective distribution of fresh and healthy meat will be focused.
7. Dairy and agricultural Cooperatives will be promoted.
8. Effective implementation of livestock insurance program will be carried out.

#### **c) Industry**

1. Efforts will be made to identify and establish suitable industries.
2. Environmental conservation will be prioritized using local resources.

#### **d) Tourism**

1. Chumnubri-Dharche-Manaslu and Dharche-Rubinala-Manbu-Ganesh Himal trekking route will be upgraded and promoted to develop the tourism sector.
2. Unique traditions and cultures of different caste and ethnic groups will be identified and developed as the resource center for tourism development.
3. For the overall tourism development, programs will be prepared by developing rural municipality level tourism master plan.
4. Programs like homestay will be implemented to promote rural tourism.
5. Scientific information and security system will be developed for the tourism development.
6. Special focus will be given in the conservation and protection of ancient archeological monuments like temple, stupa, mosque, church, lake, *Chautari*.
7. Monuments like view tower will be made to enhance the touristic attraction.

#### **e) Cooperatives**

1. By promoting the co working environment cooperative organizations will be established between farmers and the market.

2. Farmers will be provided with the agricultural services through cooperatives in time.
3. Commercial cooperatives will be connected to the mainstream level of the society for economic and social transformation.
4. Steps will be taken by bringing women into the spotlight of cooperatives and the scattered capital will be centralized for economic prosperity.

#### **f) Land Management**

1. Settlement expansion in the cultivable land will be discouraged.
2. Discouragement of dual ownership of land, increment of farmer's access to the land and scientific land reform programs will be put forward by incorporating National Land Use Policy.

## **2. Social Development**

### **a) Education**

Priority to the quality education, need of technical education

1. Effective implementation of class and level wise learning achievement measurement will be done to increase the quality of education.
2. Policies will be formulated to take suitable steps for the rise of overall educational quality rise through the interaction between school management committee, teachers, parents, students and public representatives.
3. School sector improvement programs will be effectively put forward.
4. Policies will be implemented to compulsorily conduct extracurricular activities in school.
5. Efforts will be made to ensure the right of students to learn in their own mother tongue.
6. Special efforts will be made to establish Technical School in the Arughat Rural Municipality.
7. Establishment and management of Boarding Secondary School will be encouraged.
8. Managed and effective operation of Educational Development Center will be focused.
9. Integration of School will be done according to the provision made in Education Act and Regulation.
10. Prioritize rehabilitation and new construction of physical structures of schools affected by earthquake and make efforts to make such structures child friendly and easily accessible to disabled children.
11. Organize school admission campaigns such that no children are left out of school.

12. Make school administration committees of public schools more managed to improve school management.
13. Assign works and self-study days and time to improve the study standards in school.
14. Make policies to make effective school rules in institutional and public schools.
15. Make provisions for effective monitoring/evaluation of schools by Rural Municipality Office.
16. Effective implementation of Teacher-Student regulations.
17. Reward teachers on the basis of work evaluation in Primary and Secondary schools.
18. Make provisions for English medium teaching and assigning subject-related teachers for improving quality of education in public schools.

#### **b) Health**

1. Make policies to make immunization programs effective.
2. Effective operation of health insurance program.
3. Enhance health services in the existing health posts and incorporate maternity services in the health post lacking in the service.
4. Provisions of operating one health post per ward.
5. Make efforts to construct 50 bed hospitals in major center of Rural Municipality.
6. Make efforts to establish emergency health fund.
7. Organize nutrition program for children below 2 years, women going through pregnancy, mothers breastfeeding their children.
8. Local women to be prioritized for Social Mobilizer and upgrade the facilities provided by the Nepal Government.
9. Make defensive/ promotive/ curative/ restorative policies.
10. Provision of 1 settlement 1 stretcher in the rural areas without the facility of road.
11. Make efforts to establish a smoke free rural municipality.
12. Reconstruction of the damaged buildings by the earthquake.
13. Conducting Health Camps in the rural municipality according to the need.
14. Expansion of services provided by health centers, increase the number of health workers and the medicines.
15. Management of pharmacies according to the Health Policies. Discouragement of the medicine sale without doctor's prescription.

#### **c) Drinking water and sanitation**

1. Focus to reconstruction of Drinking water projects damaged by earthquake and completion of incomplete drinking water project.
2. Drinking water problem to be solved by conducting the feasibility study.
3. Running projects of drinking water and sanitation will be upgraded.
4. 10% of total cost to be allocated from the projects above NRs 10 Lakhs for Sanitation.
5. Since the source of water is the national property according to the Water Source Act and Regulation, the conflict of drinking water source will be solved locally with public participation.
6. Organizations interested to work in drinking water and sanitation sector should get their programs approved from local governance committee and have to submit completion report after accomplishing the program.

#### **d) Culture and Tourism**

1. Chumnubri-Dharche-Manaslu, Dharche-Rubinala-Manbu-Ganesh Himal trekking trail will be developed and promoted as tourist destination.
2. Different unique cultures, traditions of various ethnic groups will be identified and developed as resource center for tourism development.
3. Gaupalika (Rural Municipality) level Tourism Master Plan to be developed for overall tourism development.
4. Home Stay will be promoted to encourage rural tourism.
5. Information and security system will be established for tourism development.
6. Ancient archaeological sites like temples, mosque, church, gumba, lakes and ponds will be conserved.
7. Infrastructures like parks, view tower will be established to increase the tourist attraction.

#### **e) Youth and Sports**

“Provide opportunity to youth, mobilize for village development!”

1. One ward one sports ground, one rural municipality one stadium policy to be implemented.
2. Awareness programs to be conducted for the youths fallen in addiction.
3. President running shield will be conducted.
4. Sports programs will be promoted for the physical and mental development of the youths.
5. Training programs for the development of occupational skills will be conducted to encourage self employment.

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## **f) Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

### **i) Women Development**

1. Access of women in the education, health and employment to be assured.
2. End of violence, discrimination and control over women.
3. Women to be encouraged to run business by providing skill based and professional trainings.
4. Overall and competitive development of women will be focused.
5. Skill development and income generating programs will be conducted to enhance the life style of single and marginalized women.

### **ii) Children**

1. Child right to be ensured through the Child networks, child clubs.
2. Policies to eradicate child labor will be formulated.
3. Structures to be constructed will be made children friendly.
4. Orphans, poor, disable and marginalized children will be brought to the access of health and education.

### **iii) Physically Challenged**

1. Disable friendly self employment programs to be facilitated.
2. Access in service sector by disabled people to be ensured.
3. Buildings and structures to be constructed will be made disabled friendly.
4. Coordination with the organizations working in the field of disabled people to conduct disabled friendly programs.

### **iv) HIV/AIDS Prevention**

“Let’s love the HIV/AIDS patient, Let’s discourage HIV/AIDS!”

1. Increase the confidence of HIV infected people to increase their social status.
2. Awareness programs to be conducted to prevent HIV/AIDS.

### **v) Natives and Ethnic group**

“Let’s protect our cultures, let’s give identity of social cooperation!”

1. Cultural museum to be established by including the identity of different cultures and traditions of different ethnic groups.
2. Policies to conserve the costumes, art, literature, language and culture of different ethnic groups.

#### **vi) Dalit, Muslim and Marginalized Group**

“Let’s end the discrimination from practice and build a inclusive society!”

1. Skill, employment and income based programs for upliftment of the dalit, muslim and marginalized groups.
2. Policies to modernize and commercialize the traditional skill, occupation and capability of marginalized group.
3. Policies to end the practice of discrimination.
4. Provision of identity card by identifying the extremely poor household to provide economic assistance.
5. Assistance to the cultural and religious activities of muslim community.
6. Scholarship for 1 girl and 1 boy who passed SEE Examination with 80% or A Grade to study the technical education.

#### **vii) Senior Citizen**

” Respect senior citizen, give the identity of good children!”

1. Senior citizens above 80 years will be gradually accredited.
2. Programs to encourage the curing of senior family members during old age to be conducted.
3. Health camps targeted to the senior citizen to be conducted.
4. Senior citizen club to be established to conduct the programs.

### **3. Infrastructure Development**

#### **a) Road**

1. Priority will be given to roads that connect 2 wards or ward center or two market centers included in district transportation master plan during budget allocation.
2. Drainage facility must be made mandatory for new construction and undergoing construction of roads.
3. Redundancy during budget allocation for roads will not be done and incomplete road sections will be constructed as soon as possible.
4. Protection of water sources, forest area and other environmental factors will be given special priority during road construction.

5. New road tracks will not be opened without the supervision and detailed survey by a technical personnel.
6. Right of Way will be allocated when constructing major roads.
7. Use of medium and high weight (heavy vehicles) will be discouraged considering the quality and condition of roads and haphazard running vehicles that might degrade the quality of roads will be prohibited during monsoon.
8. Following steps have to be followed during road construction and upgradation except for the cases of track opening:
  - a) Construction of culverts b) Construction of retaining walls c) Extension of road width and drainage construction d) Graveling/ upgradation to DBST roads.
9. Environmental protection will be specially monitored during road construction.
10. When opening tracks in the hilly areas, road grade should not exceed 12%.
11. Heavy equipments shall not be operated without permission when working under the umbrella of user groups.
12. 300 m pass way should be allocated when constructing the roads.
13. Regular monitoring will be done by employing a monitoring personnel post-construction of the road.
14. Upgradation of walking trail for easier access will be done at places where road facility is not available.

#### **b) Bridge**

1. The existing condition in the RM will be documented and suspension bridges will be constructed and repaired according to the need and priority.
2. Monitoring personnel for bridges will be mobilized effectively.
3. The deck of wooden bridges will be replaced by steel.
4. Special priority will be given to the bridges that lie in major roads, trunk roads and tourism pathways.
5. Organizations wanting to construct suspension bridges in the RM will have to work under the umbrella of RM's policies and RM is willing to provide special attention and co-ordination to those organizations.
6. Gravity goods ropeway construction will be prioritized in the high altitude areas that are out of reach of the road networks will be prioritized.
7. The places that have significant need of bridge construction are:
  - (i) Thatneri river (ii) Patle river (iii) Daudere river (iv) Aarkhet river (v) Stul river (vi) Modi River.

#### **c) Building and Urban Development**



1. Construction of new buildings and rehabilitation of old buildings for ward offices will be done as soon as possible in the wards inside R.M.
2. Significant priority will be given to rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures that were affected by earthquake.
3. The to be constructed buildings will be made friendly to the differently able persons.
4. Priority will be given to incomplete and under construction buildings.
5. Special priority will be given to the construction of government offices inside RM.
6. The national building act will be followed during construction of new buildings.
7. Special attention will be given to co-ordinate with concerned stakeholders for construction of “Sit Griha” for financial support.

**d) Electricity and alternative energy**

1. Central transmission lines will be constructed within all places of RM to make it “free from darkness” within the next two years.
2. Alternative sources of energy will be encouraged in places where it is impossible to distribute electricity lines immediately.
3. RM will appeal the concerned offices to provide a separate feeder for electricity distribution lines within Aarughat RM.

**e) Communication**

1. Special efforts will be made to extend internet facilities to all the wards including all the settlements and *toles* of Rural Municipality.
2. Efforts will be made for the construction of new towers to improve telephone and mobile network service.
3. Local radio F.M.s will be encouraged to operate and broadcast inside the RM.
4. RM will make necessary appeals to the central government to improve and update postal service as per the demand of time.
5. Communication center will be operated within RM.
6. Publications of newspaper in local level, local F.M broadcasting will be encouraged.

**f) Irrigation**

1. Medium and small irrigation policies will be reviewed as per the requirement.
2. Rainwater harvesting and other water saving technologies will be encouraged.

**4. Environment and disaster management**

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#### **a) Forest and land protection**

1. The forest area within the RM will be conserved and it's scientific management to nurture the environment will be given special attention.
2. Forest Act, 2071 will be followed effectively.
3. Forest environment and biodiversity will be conserved and the benefits extracted from the forests will be shared under legal directives.
4. Illegal trade of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and herbs will be prohibited and it's utilization in the local level will be given special attention.
5. Environment Conservation Trust will be established to conserve bio-diversity, herbs, forest and watersheds and for planting trees.
6. Organizational structure for forest conservation and policies related to it will be improved as per the demands of time.
7. Plantation of trees that provide NTFPs like (Rudrakshya, Bodhichitta) and other NTFPs providing trees like (*Kurilo*, *Amlisso*) will be encouraged.

#### **b) Watershed Protection**

1. Water bodies , water sources and other watersheds will be conserved.
2. No structure shall be constructed such that it affects the natural path of the river. Similarly, water sources shall not be affected during road constructions.

#### **c) Environment protection and climate change**

1. Climate change, its impacts and their mitigation measures will be given special attention.
2. Afforestation will be done in barren private and government lands in accordance to the Nepali slogan “ Keep the land green, not barren”.
3. To protect the forests from wildfire, necessary wildfire control techniques will be encouraged.
4. With co-ordination from the organizations involved in environmental field, improved cooking stoves (ICS) will be encouraged in RM to ultimately declare the RM as smoke free.

#### **d) Solid waste and drain management**

1. Open dumping in river banks, rivers and other public areas will be discouraged and special provisions for solid waste management will be taken for proper solid waste management.
2. Discharge of sewage in rivers will be discouraged and gradually prohibited.

#### **e) Water induced disaster management**

1. Illegal extractions of stone, gravel and sands from rivers will be prohibited and will only be permitted after an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) study.
2. Extraction of construction materials from river beds will be prohibited during rainy seasons.

#### **f) Disaster management**

1. RM will be focus it's work plan so as to declare the RM as environment friendly in next 5 years.
2. A disaster relief fund will be established to provide compensations of the victims of natural calamities.

### **5. NGO/INGO**

“Let's not compete but co-ordinate for development!”

1. Non-government organizations will work with co-ordination and permission from Rural Municipality.
2. A monitoring committee will be established to make the works done by non-government organizations more effective and efficient.
3. The redundancy of similar programs of non-government organizations will be discouraged.
4. Policies are directed to make the programs of non-government organization invest in 25% software works and 75% hardware works.

### **6. Union and administration**

1. To fulfill the vacancies within the RM, co-ordination will be done with the central government.
2. The officers working under quota will be discouraged to be allocated somewhere else.
3. The monitoring works of government and non-government organizations will be carried out more .
4. There will be provisions to reward the most sincere and efficient officers and also there will be provisions of punishments for careless officers.

5. The programs focused in skill enhancement will be made practical and as per the demands of time.
6. Management of policies, acts and regulations will be done as per requirement for providing effective services.
7. Management of descriptive display will be done for effective service.
8. Transparency, accountability and regularity will be given special priority and the works accomplished will be publicized through various means of communication and there will be provisions of public hearing as well.

## **7. Earthquake reconstruction**

1. Steps will be taken to include the actual victims of Earthquake of 2072 Baisakh 12 in the name of beneficiaries for reconstruction and rehabilitation of their houses.
2. Efforts will be made for rehabilitation of partially affected houses will be done through complaint management.
3. The victims who have already collected the first installment of compensation will be encouraged to finish the construction of their houses as soon as possible.
4. For the disabled, poor, old and helpless public who have already collected the first installment but have not been able to construct their houses due to the above mentioned reasons, an amount equal to the second compensation will be provided by the RM to complete the construction.
5. The houses that are constructed post-earthquake will be encouraged to build earthquake resistant houses.
6. Efforts will be made to permanently resettle the areas of ward no:8, that have been allocated for temporary reconstruction after earthquake but are not directly included in the affected areas of Budi-Gandaki Reservoir, in the areas that will not be flooded by Budi-Gandaki project.

## **8. Budigandaki Reservoir Project**

1. The flood zones of Budi-Gandaki project that lie within the RM but have not been allocated a compensation cost, will have to be allocated a resettlement cost as soon as possible. Similarly, the compensation allocated for resettlement in other areas is insufficient and hence efforts will be made to increase the compensation cost.
2. Efforts will be made to provide special benefits to the people affected from flooding.
3. Efforts will be made to resettle the inhabitants who will be affected by the flooding in a concentrated settlement.

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## 12 Annex III : NGOs and INGOs

S.N.	Programs	Remarks
<b>Paddhati Development Service Center</b>  <b>System Development Service Center (SDSC),Nepal</b> <b>Donar Agencies: Helen Keller International(HKI), Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere(CARE), Family Health International 360(FHI-360), Environment and Public Health Organization(ENPHO), Equal Access Nepal(EAN), Nepali Technical Assistance Group(NTAG), Vijaya Development Resource Center(VDRC)</b>  <b>Working area: Ward no: 7,8</b>		
A	Social Mobilization	
B	Resettlement	
C	WaSH(Water-supply, Sabitation and Hygine)	
D	Livelihood	
E	Food Security	
<b>Holistic Service Center Nepal</b>  <b>Working Area: Ward no:5,6,9,10</b>		
A	Human Rights Strengthening	
B	Income Generation	

C	Skill Enhancement	
D	Small Infrastructure Repair and Construction	
e	To make local service centers more accountable to marginalized groups	
<b>Group off Helping Hands Nepal</b>  <b>Ward No: 3,4,5,6,9,10</b>		
A	Livelihood through Local Efforts Project	
B	Overall Strengthening and Organizational Development	
C	Food Security	
D	Income Generation Through Agriculture	
E	Health,Hygine and Sanitation	
F	Education Enhancement	
<b>Shree Swanra Integrated Community Development Centre(SSICDC), Gorkha</b> <b>Donar Agencies: CRS, Save The Children, Raleigh International, UNICEF, LGCDP, PAF(Poverty Allevation Fund), Lutheran World Relief(LWR), UNDP, Care Nepal</b>  <b>Working Area: Ward No: 1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10</b>		
A	Shelter	

B	WASH	
C	Livelihood	
D	Vocational Training	
E	Child Rights	
F	DRR/CA	
G	Nutrition	
H	Protection	
I	Gender Based Volume	