Godawari Municipality
Godawari, Lalitpur

Final Report

Preparation of GPS based Digital Profile of Godawari Municipality

Submitted to

Godawari Municipality
Bajrabarahi, Lalitpur, Nepal

Submitted by

ArchieSoft Technology

Lalitpur Metropolitan City 21, Lalitpur, Nepal
Phone: +977 -1-5553000
Email: info@archiesoft.com.np
Web: www.archiesoft.com.np

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Chapter 1: Project Description

1.1 Background

Godawari is a Municipality in Lalitpur District in Province no 3 of Nepal that was established on 2 December, 2014 by merging the former Village Development Committees (VDCs) viz. Old Godawari, Badikhel, Bishankhunarayan, Godamchaur and Thaiba. The Municipality area was again expanded in March 2017 to include in total 12 previous VDCs. The six VDCs added were Devichaur, Dukuchhap, Chhampi, Thecho, Chapagaun, Jharuwarasi and Lele. The center of this rural Municipality is located at Bajrabarahi. It is one of the popular hiking destinations in Nepal for its rich wildlife and splendid environment. Godawari is also famous for its botanical garden."Phulchowki" is located in Godawari which is the highest peak in Kathmandu valley.

Godawari Municipality, Lalitpur, is going to prepare the GPS based Digital Profile of the Municipality that includes Land Use, Demography, Physical Infrastructure, Socio-Economic Condition, Natural and Human Resource etc realizing that the information is the key for making long term plan of the municipality. The Local Government Operation Act 2074 clearly stated that Local government should identify the resources, analyze the strengths & opportunities, challenges & problems of the Municipality and set up vision for the municipality. The reliable information on demography, land, infrastructure, socio, economic and environment is expected from the Digital based profile of the Municipality which shall be used for formulating priority policies & plan/programs of the municipality, developing appropriate structures, allocating budget and execution of policies and plan accordingly.

1.2 Objective of the assignment

Godawari Municipality has a plan to keep digital records of all households and institutions so as to make the communication with the residents easier and deliver better services. Considering the above purpose, the main objective of the assignment/study is to prepare / digitalize the detailed socio – economic data of every single household as well as institution of the Municipality to facilitate the Municipality in decision making, policy & plan formulation and effective service delivery.

The Municipality has expected from the assignment to develop and deliver fully developed digitalized information of household and institutions to be used by the Municipality and ward offices which is integrated with GPS location.

1.3 Key Deliverables

A complete profile comprising of relevant data and information as follows

i. Demographic like population chart, migration trend, growth trend etc.

ii. Socio economic like health and education, gender, income, and occupation.

iii. Physical Infrastructures like road, electricity, telecommunication, water supply drainage and sewerage etc.

iv. Existing Land use pattern/classification Agriculture, Forest, road, residential areas, urban areas, commercial, institutional, open spaces. Playground, rivers, lake, pond, religious centers/areas.

v. Environmental status like sanitation, solid waste, pollutions.

vi. Analysis of collected data - present in charts, diagram and graphs as per requirements.

vii. Development of user friendly application for different hierarchy of users.

viii. An up to-date profile comprising of base-line information of the existing physical, social, environment financial and organizational state of the municipality. Apart from the key statistics, such base- line information shall also include textual descriptions, and key problems prevailing in the wards and the municipality.

1.4 Methodology/ Process

The following methodology/process will be adapted for timely and effective delivery of expected output of the assignment/study:

Step 1: Overall preliminary preparation and planning for field mobilization and questionnaire finalization

- Assignment professional expert staff for the study
- Design the study questionnaires and checklists and finalization with municipal coordinators
- Arrangement of logistics including computers, printer, scanner, photocopier, and vehicle
- Discussion and agree on field mobilization plan with clear roles and responsibilities

Step 2: Organize Municipal level orientation meeting and field level meeting.

- Undertake necessary training programs to municipal as well as departmental technical personnel on data collection, management and other relevant computer skills that are required in connection to profile preparation

Step 3: Preparation of compatible mobile application for household/ Institutional data collection and training for enumerator as well as municipal coordinators.

- Site Architecture plan developed and site map is delivered
- Visual design concept developed
- Graphics & page layout designs are rendered
- XHTML/CSS templates prepared
- Content Management System is configured
- Beta testing begins
- Training to enumerators and municipal coordinators

Step 4: Conduct socio-economic census of individual households and institutions using mobile based questionnaire and GPS. The questionnaire and the working procedure will be as per the Rural /Urban Profile preparation Procedure, 2075.

- Mobilize field enumerators for collecting socio-economic data of individual households and institutions
- Quality assurance by expert professionals during field data collection

Step 5: Data Analysis, presentation, feedback and finalization and capacitate Municipality Officials and go on Live

- Analyze and present the data collected from the field for feedback and finalize based on the Feedback.
- Train Municipality and ward executives to make them familiar / well versed in using the software.
- Handover the Digital base profile to the Municipality and **Go on Live** - the Information System will be scalable so that in future all residents can login to the system to view their details and update or request for update accordingly.

1.5 Project Location

Godawari Municipality is located in Bagmati Province formed as a Municipality in 2073 BS. The location of the GPS based Digital Profile of the Municipality will be in the Ward number 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the municipality.

1.6 Time line of assignment/ study

The assignment is effective from 10 Chaitra 2076 and will be ended on 09 Ashad 2077. The key deliverables and proposed timeline is as follows:

SN	Deliverables	Baishak				Jestha				Ashar			
		W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 5	W 6	W 7	W 8	W 9	W 10	W 11	W 12
1	**Step 1:** Overall Preliminary preparation and planning for field mobilization and questionnaire finalization												
	Assignment professional expert staff for the study												
	Design the study questionnaires and checklists												
2	**Step 2:** Organize Municipal level orientation meeting and field level meeting for finalization of questionnaire												

3	**Step 3:** Preparation of mobile application for household/ Institutional data collection and training for enumerator as well as municipal coordinators												
4	**Step 4:** Conduct socio-economic census of individual households and institutions using mobile based questionnaire and GPS.												
5	**Step 5:** Data Analysis, presentation, feedback and finalization and capacitate Municipality Officials and go on Live												

Chapter 2: Godawari Municipality an Introduction

2.1 Background:

The Constitution of Nepal provides that the basic structure of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal shall be three-tiered at the Federal, State and Local levels and all three levels shall exercise state power in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The interrelationships at the Federal, State and Local levels are based on the principles of co-operation, coexistence and co-ordination. According to the Constitution of Nepal, Schedule 8 lists the rights to collect local data and records, Schedule 6 lists the rights at the local level and in Schedule 17 lists the rights related to the collection of data on unemployment. The work detail report on Federal, State and Local Level rights approved by the Government of Nepal provides local level policy, legislation, and criteria formulation, basic statistics of local level including unemployment statistics, statistical records of potential natural, physical and cultural resources, information and technology data management. As per the interpretation of the above Constitutional Provisions and Rights, the Village and Town Material Statement Preparation Procedure, 2074 BS has been issued with the basic process, method and forms for preparing detailed and fragmented data of local level. The main objective of the working procedure is to standardize the data collection methods, procedures, tools and procedures by maintaining uniformity and standardization in the minimum issues of basic data, information or data collection, analysis and management essential for preparation of policies, plans and programs for development process and service delivery Guidelines have been provided to prepare village or town material details in the format.

According to the Constitution of Nepal, the work detail report of the Union, State and local level approved by the Government of Nepal, the bill related to local level governance and management and the order related to the operation and management of local level service, 2074 It has been given the responsibility of preparing, implementing and monitoring the annual, periodical and strategic and long term plans of its region. Accordingly, it is necessary to prepare strategic / periodical, integrated and annual plan of the local level and to prepare material details of the local level including the regional situation for monitoring the results. It is necessary to include the analysis and presentation of statistics of physical, natural, religious, cultural, social and human resource resources within the Municipality in the areas of economic, social, physical infrastructure, forest and environment and institutional development.

Material details provide an important basis for decision-makers and development providers to make local planning formulation and monitoring information-based, systematic, integrated, result-oriented, participatory and effective. Therefore, it is necessary to collect the basic details required for planning, results monitoring and service delivery in the commodity statement and update it in a certain period to ensure proper utilization of available resources.

The city profile of Godawari Municipality has been prepared with the aim of sustainable information management even from the economic point of view by publishing and updating the objective details on the basis of collection, storage, processing and analysis of information based on information technology.

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration has directed all the local governments of the country to prepare village and town profiles to establish the single rights and other common rights given to the local governments by the Constitution of Nepal 2072 and the Local Government Operation Act 2074 at the local level. Was requested. Taking this issue into consideration, Godawari Municipal Background has been prepared for the integrated town development of Godawari Municipality by collecting data through household survey within the city area and reflecting the condition and situation of the entire municipality.

As per the Local Level Service Operation and Management Order, 2074 BS, the Local Level Governance Bill is under discussion, as per the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Nepal for immediate local level governance operation and management Has been Schedule 3 of this order mentions the collection of local data and records and Schedule 4 mentions the procedure for the ward offices to formulate plans and update the data. In the present order, data on demographic, natural, economic, social, cultural, physical infrastructure, employment status, gross domestic product, per capita income, human development index, revenue and budget has been collected and processed. As the archives are referred to as the work, duties and rights of the village Municipality or municipality, the background of Godawari Municipality has been prepared accordingly.

Article 1 of the Directive on Local Level Planning and Budgeting, 2074 states, “Every local level should formulate annual plans and budgets through participatory process in a result-oriented manner. The profile of Godawari Municipality has been prepared accordingly. Local Government Operations Act: Sub-section 2 of sub-section 2 (f) and (3) of paragraph 3 of section 11 of the Local Government Act 2074, (2), (4), (5) and (6) of local records management, sub-section 2 of section 11 (1), (2) (3), (4) and (5) Unemployment data collection and the work of the ward committee under section 12, up-to-date data under sub-section 2 (b) under the right of duty and under the protection. As there is an arrangement to prepare and update

the background picture, the background picture has been prepared to reflect the condition of the ward accordingly.

An objective statement (HYSV) is a document that contains details of basic facts, indicators or baseline of a place, area, population, geographical location, social characteristics, natural resources, economic status, state of development, etc. Object details are also called "background" in Nepali. Although the term HSV is used to analyze the properties of different objects in the fields of geography, engineering, medicine, etc., it is a description of obtaining, analyzing and presenting data about an administrative or geographical area.

In the current context of Nepal, the local level is the local government. It provides services to the people at the local level. In the Local Government Operation Act 2074, the local levels have to prepare the material details of their Municipality and Municipality and select the plan on the basis of that. Information should be collected and analyzed for the preparation of objective details. By keeping the collected information in a realistic manner and preparing objective details, it will be of great help to conduct development activities from the local level and other stakeholders.

A fact or detail about any person, organization, event, process or thing is generally called information. Based on the collection, there are two types - primary information and secondary information. The primary information is collected by going to the respective area itself while the information collected by others is called secondary information. All the activities from collecting, processing (scheduling, interpreting or analyzing) and publishing this information are under information management. Information is managed with the objective of getting the required amount of information as and when required. Organized information should be able to be extracted and used as needed. Giving all or unnecessary amount of information without managing it is likely to omit or obscure the main topic. Therefore, information must be managed. In the context of the increasing role of the local level in the development of the Municipality and the flow of public services, the management of development information in the Municipality is an important task to be done by the municipality. At present, the Ministry has prepared a clear blueprint for the preparation of material details for all the village municipalities and municipalities of Nepal and sent it to all the local levels. No plan can be chosen without the facts and information of the real situation of various parties. Therefore, by setting priorities on the basis of objective details, the background also helps to run programs based on real needs and desires of the people and also to prepare for the future.

2.2 Main objectives of the study:

Overall, the main objective of this study is to identify the situation of Godawari Municipality. By analyzing various economic, social, material, geographical and other conditions related to Godawari Municipality, it is assisting in local level policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring evaluation. The specific objectives of this city profile are as follows.

- To analyze the existing condition of the community in terms of development including geographical, administrative, social, economic, cultural, natural, religious, historical and infrastructure.
- To assist in the selection and distribution of long term plans and policies of the Municipality including plans and programs.
- To create an environment of mutual cooperation as it will be easier to develop relations with various bodies and individuals through information.
- To prepare documents as a material to inform the researchers, planners, organizations and people interested in the development of the Municipality about the important areas, possibilities and problems.

2.3 Study / Structure Method:

While preparing the objective details of the municipality, especially based on the household survey, the report has been prepared by surveying the households of all the wards within the municipality. Also, study of material details of former Village Development Committees, study of indicators of Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals, study of district information management guidelines, periodical planning guidelines, on-site survey and observation of municipal wards and consultation with experts working in this field.

Various study methods have been used to prepare the background image. In this process, descriptive and analytical styles of social studies analysis including Household Survey 2075, National Census 2068, Information published in the Gazette, District Coordinating Committee Lalitpur, group discussions and interactions have been used. Similarly, sources of published and unpublished secondary information available at the local level, reports of various organizations including the use of geographical information system, study and analysis will reflect the condition of the entire municipality.

2.4 Importance of study / structure:

It is necessary to identify the real situation and needs of the local level in order to make the fruits of development available to the people and to create an environment that can be used by all sections. In today's age of globalization, it is necessary to have an objective and analytical study of the field concerned in order to move forward the processes of proportional development in a timely manner. This study will be of special importance in identifying the real situation of the area concerned, formulating future development plans and strategies and conducting various development activities. In addition to this, the importance of this study is wide as the presented background will be useful to the concerned organizations and researchers, planners, development thinkers, social workers and other inquisitive dignitaries.

2.5 Limitations of the study:

Although a theoretical study has been done on various subject areas obtained in the process of preparing the framework for the preparation of the objective description of the municipality, it may be necessary to improve it as it is yet to be tested in the relevant field. Similarly, geographically, socially, religiously, culturally, economically, naturally, etc., may not cover all aspects of the area, while some of the mentioned forms may not be used in the municipality. However, as the field of study of profile is wide, the purpose of the study has been taken as the main field. Due to the limitations of means, resources, time, cost, information and other things, any study is bound within certain limits.

2.6 Introduction to Municipalities

2.6.1 Geographical and Political Structure:

Godawari is a municipality in Lalitpur District in Province no 3 of Nepal that was established on 2 December 2014 by merging the former Village Development Committees Old Godawari, Badikhel, Bishankhunarayan, Godamchaur and Thaiba. The municipality area was again expanded in March 2017 to include in total 12 previous VDCs. The six VDCs added were Devichaur, Dukuchhap, Chhampi, Thecho, Chapagaun, Jharuwarasi and Lele. The center of this rural municipality is located at Bajrabarahi. It is one of the popular hiking destinations in Nepal for its rich wildlife and splendid environment. Godawari is also famous for its botanical garden."Phulchowki" is located in Godawari which is the highest peak in Kathmandu valley.

2.6.2 Historical Status:

Godawari is a Municipality located in Lalitpur district. Due to the diversity of geography, climate, forests, rivers, lifestyles, costumes, etc. of different castes, this Municipality has a special significance. The original slogan of this Municipality is "Our program is our policy, Godawari 's prosperity". An important region from the point of view of domestic tourism and nationality, 10 km east of the Kathmandu ring road, this region is considered to be unique in terms of biodiversity and diversity. At the same time, beautiful parks, clean weather and beauty are the attractions here. Godawari is also important from religious and mythological point of view. This region is also a new destination for Nepali tourism. Another feature of Godawari is the mythological and spiritual side. Godawari Kund and Naudhara temples are additional features here. Every Saturday, local youths gather at the temple of the ever-flowing Naudhara Devi, especially during the Dashain. Godawari temple and the tank here is another feature of Godawari. The Godawari fair is famous all over the country as a 12-year-old fair.

The place where the statue of Buddha can be seen on the hill after going east from Lalitpur Satdobato is really enjoyable. The Buddha statue complex in favorable climate and peaceful environment has been named as Shantivan. Familiar with the new philosophy. Yogi Bibekananda's Manokranti Matrix is another special place of Godawari. The number of people going to the Matrix Hospital for treatment is the same, while the number of people going to listen to Yogi Vikashananda's discourse and meditate on Saturday is also increasing. Apart from ordinary Nepalis, Godawari is a suitable area for upper castes. At present, the popular Godawari is likely to be more beautiful and supernatural if it moves forward with a good plan. Cycling officials also agree that Badikhel Ley's track from Godawari could be the best track in Asia. The construction of the proposed Godawari Phulchoki cable car has further enhanced the attractiveness of the region. Whether it is summer or winter, living here has its own characteristics. When you reach Godawari forest to avoid the heat, the cool breeze blows here and you can enjoy the fog in winter. This Municipality is considered to be the rainiest Municipality among the municipalities and villages across the valley. Due to its water resources, Godawari is supernatural in its natural beauty and prosperity.

2.6.3 Religious, tourist and historical sites

Located in the west-south direction of the capital, this Municipality also has the potential to be developed as a religious, natural and tourist destination. There is no doubt that the highest and rapid development of this Municipality will take place if the existing natural, religious and social heritages in this area can be developed as a tourist destination of the municipality. Godawari Kund, Godawari Naudhara, Vishankhunarayan, Leleko Saraswati Kund, Tileshwordham, Tikabhaurav, Santaneshwar Mahadev of Jharuvarasi, Bajravarahi Temple of Chapagaun, Shwet Warahi, Godawari Phulchoki, Lele Mankamari,

Thele Mankamana, Thele Devi Temple, Thecho's Brahmayani Temple presents the ancient religious and cultural traditions and religious identity of this city.

2.6.4 Main festivals and fairs celebrated in the municipality

As in other parts of the country, the residents of this Municipality also observe national festivals as well as festivals and ceremonies of their particular caste and religion. In this municipality, caste-specific festivals are celebrated in different ways in every religion. Traditionally celebrated festivals include Dashai, Tihar, Haritalika Tij, Ram Navami, Shivaratri, Phagupunrama, Buddhapurnima, Nag Panchami, Maghe Sankranti, Saune Sankranti, Krishna Janmashtami, Chaite Dashai, Harishyani Ekadashi, Harivodhani Ekadashi and others. Puja, Sithi Nakha, Yamori Punhi, Gathe Mangal, Lhosar, Sama Chakewa etc. are celebrated in special castes. In particular, the main fairs and fairs of this Municipality are Jatre, Indrajatra, Gaijatra, Ghodejatra etc.

2.6.5 Possibilities, opportunities, challenges and problems in the municipality

Godawari Municipality is geographically located at 8, 9, 12 and 14 of the city. With Ward Lalitpur Municipal Corporation and Ward no. 1 and 2 are connected to the border of Mahalakshmi municipality. Similarly, Vada no. 5, 6 and 7 Bagmati and Konjyosom is a Municipality full of religious, cultural, historical and tourist sites. The Municipality is dominated by Newar, Chhetri and Brahmin castes and is also inhabited by people of other mixed castes. The potentials, opportunities, challenges and problems in Godawari Municipality are shown below.

2.6.6 Possibilities, opportunities, challenges and problems of agriculture in the municipality

Climate and soil fertility have increased and the use of some new technologies in agriculture has increased the attraction of the people here towards the agricultural profession. If we can increase production by modernizing agriculture as well as using advanced vision, there is a possibility of not having to depend on employment and food supply. Looking at agriculture, if the current commercial vegetable farming can be made more effective, it will not take long to raise the living standards of low-income people within the municipal area.

2.6.7 Opportunities, challenges and problems of trade and business in the municipality

Most of the people living in the area are attracted to agriculture and trade. There is no shortage of markets for doing business. As the population density is high in this region, trade and business is also flourishing. The people here are found running their own business. Some of the people in this Municipality have run small scale industries from their own resources while many others are involved in other

professions and businesses. In order to generate money through trade and business as well as effective flow of people-oriented services, it has become inevitable for the Municipality to take initiative for systematic market management. Some of the people in this Municipality are employed in government or non-government jobs while some have gone abroad. The main sources of income of the people of this Municipality are agriculture, business, government jobs, non-government jobs, foreign employment, wages, pensions, etc. Most of the traders in Godawari are local and there are strong possibilities and opportunities in the trade and business. Similarly, there is ample possibility of establishing domestic, small and big industries in this Municipality in the future. There is no shortage of market for the sale of household goods in this municipality. In view of the increasing demand for products based on local SIP and technology, it seems that quality goods are finding a good place in this place. Chapagaun, Lele, Thaiv, Thecho, Godawari Champi etc. are the main markets of this municipality. Therefore, the potential for trade here seems to be the same.

2.6.8 Possibilities, opportunities, challenges and problems of tourism development in the municipality

Another major potential in Godawari Municipality is tourism promotion. The Vajravarahi Temple and the Saraswati Temple in Lele, which are considered to be religiously important, have the potential to increase the economic and internal revenue of the place by further highlighting the tourist potential of the place. While developing as a tourism sector, the issue of extreme encroachment on the environment has been raised in public. Today's urgent need is to carry out development works in the spirit of sustainable development while carrying out development works so that development does not take the form of destruction. Similarly, looking at the transport facilities, there are no road problems in this Municipality as there are road facilities in this area as well as in rural areas. Most of the places in this Municipality are being operated by Whams means of transportation. Through which the arrival of tourists has been made easy, simple and successful. If everyone can contribute to the transformation of the Municipality into a tourist city by realizing their capacity and responsibility, there will be opportunities and strong potential for all-round development of the municipality.

2.6.9 Possibilities, opportunities and challenges of the cultural side in the municipality

Nepal is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious democracy. Comparing this context with Godawari municipality, this Municipality is also inhabited by people of many castes and languages and is found to be culturally diverse. According to their caste, they have respect for each other's religion and culture even though they have rituals, customs, values and beliefs. There is a race for conversion in Nepal at present. Some elements have played an active role in fulfilling their vested interests by

converting to another religion in economic temptation. At the same time, the fascination with foreign culture is rapidly attacking religion and culture. For this too, there is a need to juggle culture. Overall, the infrastructure of higher education in this Municipality is low and it is seen that people go to Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Pokhara, Hetauda, Bharatpur, India and third countries for higher education. In addition to this, looking at the educational activities of this place, it is seen that the children of low income families study in government schools while the children of economically prosperous families study in private schools and colleges. There is no doubt that if the quality of government schools in this place can be improved, children of all classes can be included.

2.6.10 Inter-municipal relations

The inter-relationship of Godawari Municipality is more with Kathmandu, especially the neighboring municipalities. People here go to various places in the district and Kathmandu, including the local markets within the municipality, for daily employment and other transactions. It is seen that the local market of this Municipality is located in the neighboring Municipality and Kathmandu for the sale and distribution of goods produced in this place. Similarly, health institutions within the municipality, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and third countries including India are also visited to get health services. It has been seen that marital relations are maintained within the Municipality as well as in other outlying districts. Similarly, when it comes to markets, there are markets within the Municipality including Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. In terms of education, the people of this place use the educational institutions within the Municipality as well as get higher education from Kathmandu, Chitwan, Hetauda, Janakpur, Dharan, India and other third countries. Similarly, for entertainment, one can visit the parks within the municipality, Lalitpur, Kathmandu and various scenic places of Nepal.

2.6.11 Mobility of the municipality

Analyzing the dynamics of the people of this municipality, it is seen that the pillars of education, health / medicine, employment and trade are from the places within their own Municipality to the neighboring districts and overseas. Kathmandu, Hetauda, Chitwan, Birgunj, and various places in India are the main places for people to go for employment, trade, education, health care and other purposes.

2.6.12 Seasonal Calendar

The main occupation of the people living in Godawari Municipality is agriculture and trade. Therefore, the people living in this Municipality have been doing agriculture and trade according to the weather. The following seasonal calendar has been prepared for the convenience of the farmers engaged in agriculture.

2.6.13 Social mobilization

In today's changing age, for the development of the society, the participation of one person and one family alone cannot move forward in the development as the society wants. One person's perceptions, thoughts and ideas and the decisions made by many people will definitely make a difference. Today, various non-governmental organizations and international organizations are actively working to move forward in a sustainable manner by forming groups with the idea that a clean society can be built only if every nation participates in the development of the society. For the overall development of the community in Godawari Municipality, local and other organizations such as mothers' groups, youth clubs, savings groups and various other organizations have been working through social mobilization and taking special initiatives to spread social, economic and public awareness of the municipality. Social workers are also playing an important role for social mobilization and public awareness.

Chapter 3: Introduction to Dashboard

3.1 Dashboard content

When the user log into the dash board site of Godawari Municipality they will be able to view main navigation panel on the left hand site containing dashboard, ward list, user list, add user, member data, add house, add place and favorite places as shown in the picture below.

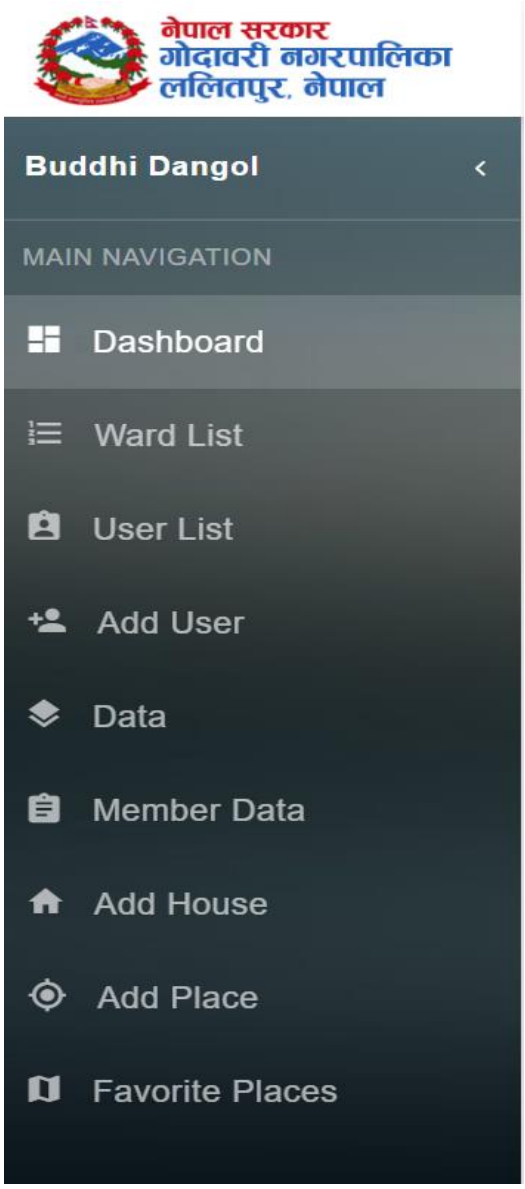
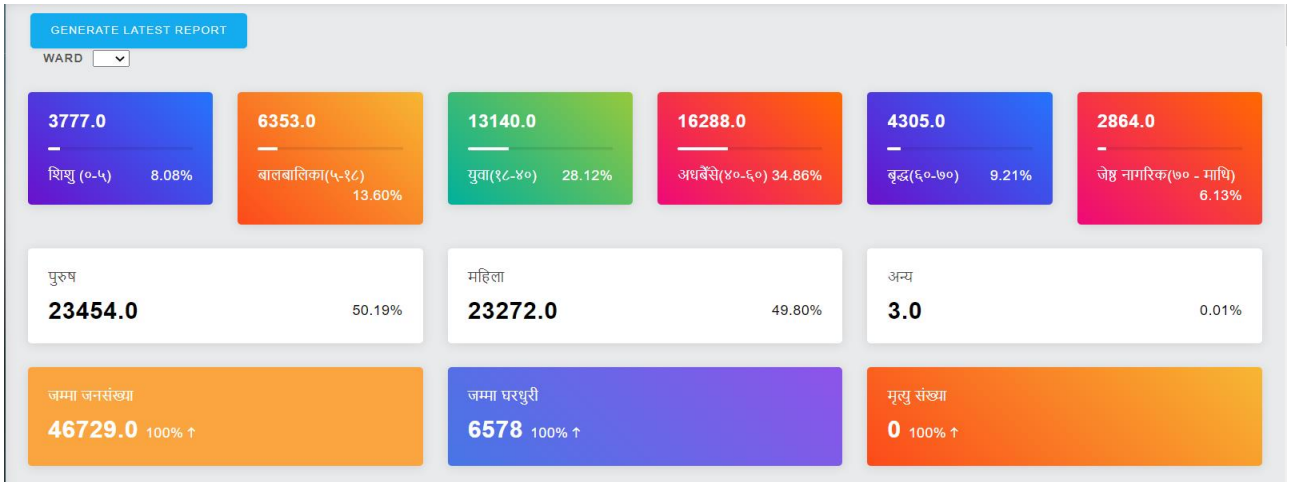
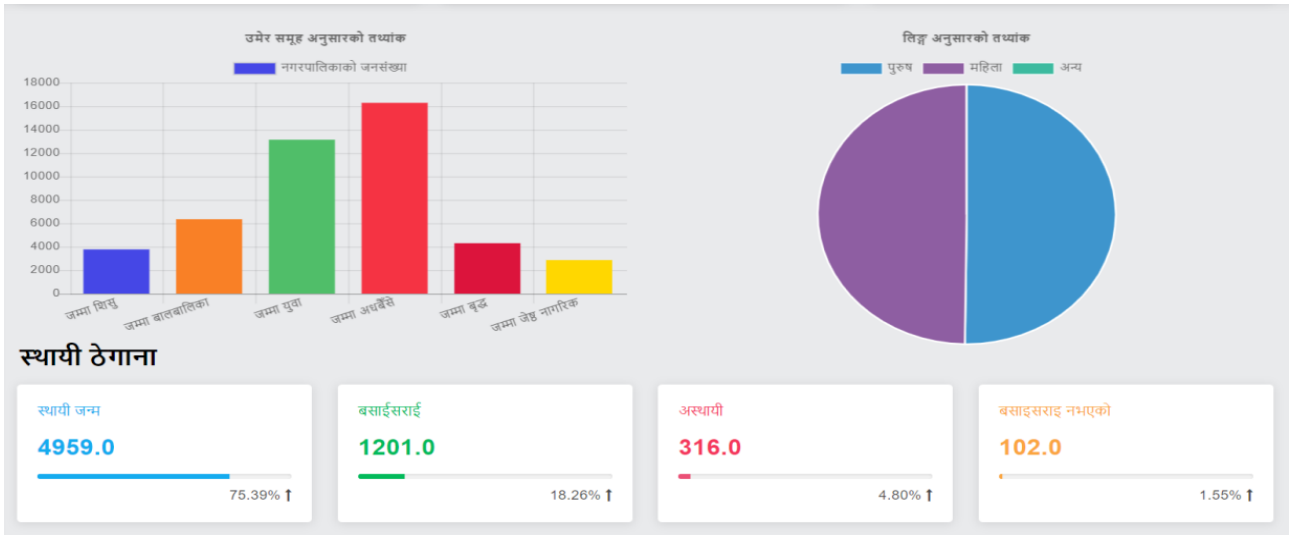


Figure 1: Dashboard Content

3.1.1 Dashboard:

The Dashboard information comprises of information from ward number 10,11, 12 and 13 only. Under the caption dashboard user will be able to view population of Godawari Municipality with reference to demographic factors such as age (infant, toddler, youngster, middle age, old age and senior citizen); Gender (male, female and others); total population; number of household; permanent address (birth place, migration, temporary and no migration document) ; language (Nepali, Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, Magar, Bajika, Urdu, Abadhi, Limbu, Gurung and other); Caste(Chettri, Brahmin, Janjati, Dalit, Madhesi, Muslim and others); Ethnicity (Hindu, Buddhist, Islam, Kirat, Ishai and Others); education (PHD, M Phil, masters, bachelor, higher secondary school, secondary school, lower secondary school, primary school, general education and illiterate); migration to foreign land for education (Australia, U.K, U.S.A and others); foreign employment (Gulf, Europe, Asia and others); usage of cooking fuel (LPG, Kerosene oil, wood and others); Disposal of waste (making fertilizer, individual collection, Municipality collection and other); Vehicle usage (car, motor bike, cycle and others); annual income (below 1,00,000, 1,00,001 to 2,50,000, 2,50,001 to 4,00,000, 4,00,001 to 6,00,000, 6,00,001 to 8,00,000 and above 8,00,000); annual expenses (below 1,00,000, 1,00,001 to 2,50,000, 2,50,001 to 4,00,000, 4,00,001 to 6,00,000, 6,00,001 to 8,00,000 and above 8,00,000); agriculture and livestock (agriculture company, bee keeping, agriculture and livestock); landmark places (temple, park, pond, well, monastery/ temple, school); physically and mentally challenged boys under 18 years old (physical disability, visually impaired, nonverbal, hearing impaired, mentally challenged, visually and hearing impaired, others and none); physically and mentally challenged girls under 18 years old (physical disability, visually impaired, nonverbal, hearing impaired, mentally challenged, visually and hearing impaired, others and none); treatment preference (Lama dhami jhakri, traditional medicine, health post, hospital and others); school dropout (boy, girl, none); children in child development center or primary level(boy, girl, none); action taken for mistake made by children (scolding, beating, not giving food, lock in room, making them understand and others); Violence against women and children(dowry, polygamy, domestic violence, sexual assaults, women and child trafficking and no incident);mortality rate along with the color coordinated overall map of the Godawari Municipality as shown in picture below.

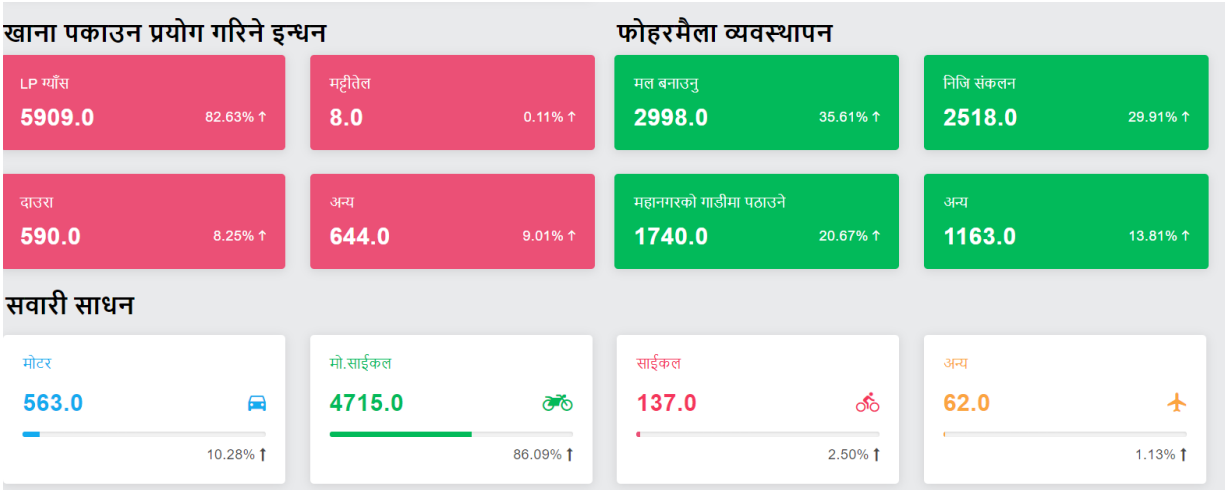

GENERATE LATEST REPORT
WARD
3777.0
शिशु (०-५) 8.08%
6353.0
बालबालिका(५-१८) 13.60%
13140.0
युवा(१८-४०) 28.12%
16288.0
अधबैंसे(४०-६०) 34.86%
4305.0
बृद्ध(६०-७०) 9.21%
2864.0
जेष्ठ नागरिक(७० - माथि) 6.13%
पुरुष
23454.0 50.19%
महिला
23272.0 49.80%
अन्य
3.0 0.01%
जम्मा जनसंख्या
46729.0 100% ↑
जम्मा घरधुरी
6578 100% ↑
मृत्यु संख्या
0 100% ↑


उमेर समूह अनुसारको तथ्यांक
नगरपालिकाको जनसंख्या
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
जम्मा शिशु
जम्मा बालबालिका
जम्मा युवा
जम्मा अधबैंसे
जम्मा बृद्ध
जम्मा जेष्ठ नागरिक
लिङ्ग अनुसारको तथ्यांक
पुरुष
महिला
अन्य
स्थायी ठेगाना
स्थायी जन्म
4959.0
75.39% ↑
बसाईसराई
1201.0
18.26% ↑
अस्थायी
316.0
4.80% ↑
बसाइसराइ नभएको
102.0
1.55% ↑

शिक्षाको अवस्था		
पिएचडि	11.0	0.02%
एमफिल	73.0	0.16%
मास्टर डिग्री(स्नातकोत्तर)	2022.0	4.33%
स्नाताक	5939.0	12.71%
उच्च विद्यालय	7265.0	15.55%
माध्यमिक	7340.0	15.71%
तल्लो माध्यमिक	3579.0	7.66%
प्राथमिक	5268.0	11.27%
सामान्य शिक्षा	8772.0	18.77%
असाक्षर	6451.0	13.81%

वैदेशिक अध्ययन		
अष्ट्रेलिया	221.0	40.70%
यू.के	44.0	8.10%
यू.एस.ए	89.0	16.39%
अन्य	189.0	34.81%

वैदेशिक रोजगारी		
गल्फ	220.0	31.12%
यूरोप	114.0	16.12%
एसिया	121.0	17.11%
अन्य	252.0	35.64%



कृषि तथा पशुपालन

कृषि फर्म	मौरीपालन	कृषिबाली	पशुपन्छि पाल्ने
135 2.05%	45 0.68%	3882 59.01%	1952 29.67%

महत्वपुर्ण स्थलहरुः

मन्दिर	पार्क	पोखरी	इनार/पँधेरी	स्तुपा/मूर्ति	विद्यालय
69	3	14	15	8	50

संघ/संस्था	गुँठी	अन्य
22	0	60

१८ वर्षभन्दा कम उमेरका भिन्न शारिरीक तथा मानसिक क्षमता भएका बालक

शारीरिक अपाङ्गता	दृष्टिविहिन र न्युन दृष्टिविहिन
6.0 0.09% ↑	2.0 0.03% ↑
बोल्न नसक्ने	सुस्त श्रवण
3.0 0.05% ↑	2.0 0.03% ↑
मानसिक अपाङ्गता	श्रवण र दृष्टिविहिन (दुवै)
6.0 0.09% ↑	1.0 0.02% ↑
अन्य	छेन
11.0 0.17% ↑	6553.0 99.53% ↑

१८ वर्षभन्दा कम उमेरका भिन्न शारिरीक तथा मानसिक क्षमता भएका बालिका

शारीरिक अपाङ्गता	दृष्टिविहिन र न्युन दृष्टिविहिन
7.0 0.11% ↑	3.0 0.05% ↑
बोल्न नसक्ने	सुस्त श्रवण
3.0 0.05% ↑	4.0 0.06% ↑
मानसिक अपाङ्गता	श्रवण र दृष्टिविहिन (दुवै)
6.0 0.09% ↑	2.0 0.03% ↑
अन्य	छेन
24.0 0.36% ↑	6537.0 99.26% ↑

उपचार प्राथमिकता

लामा, थामी, झाँक्री	परंपरागत वैद्य	स्वास्थ्य चौकी	अस्पताल (निजी, सरकारी)	अन्य
52.0	41.0	1274.0	4311.0	900.0

बिचैमा विद्यालय जान छोडेका बालबालिकाहरु

बालक	बालिका	छेन
92.0	39.0	6482.0

बाल बिकास केन्द्र वा पुर्व प्रा. वि तहमा जाने बालबालिकाहरु

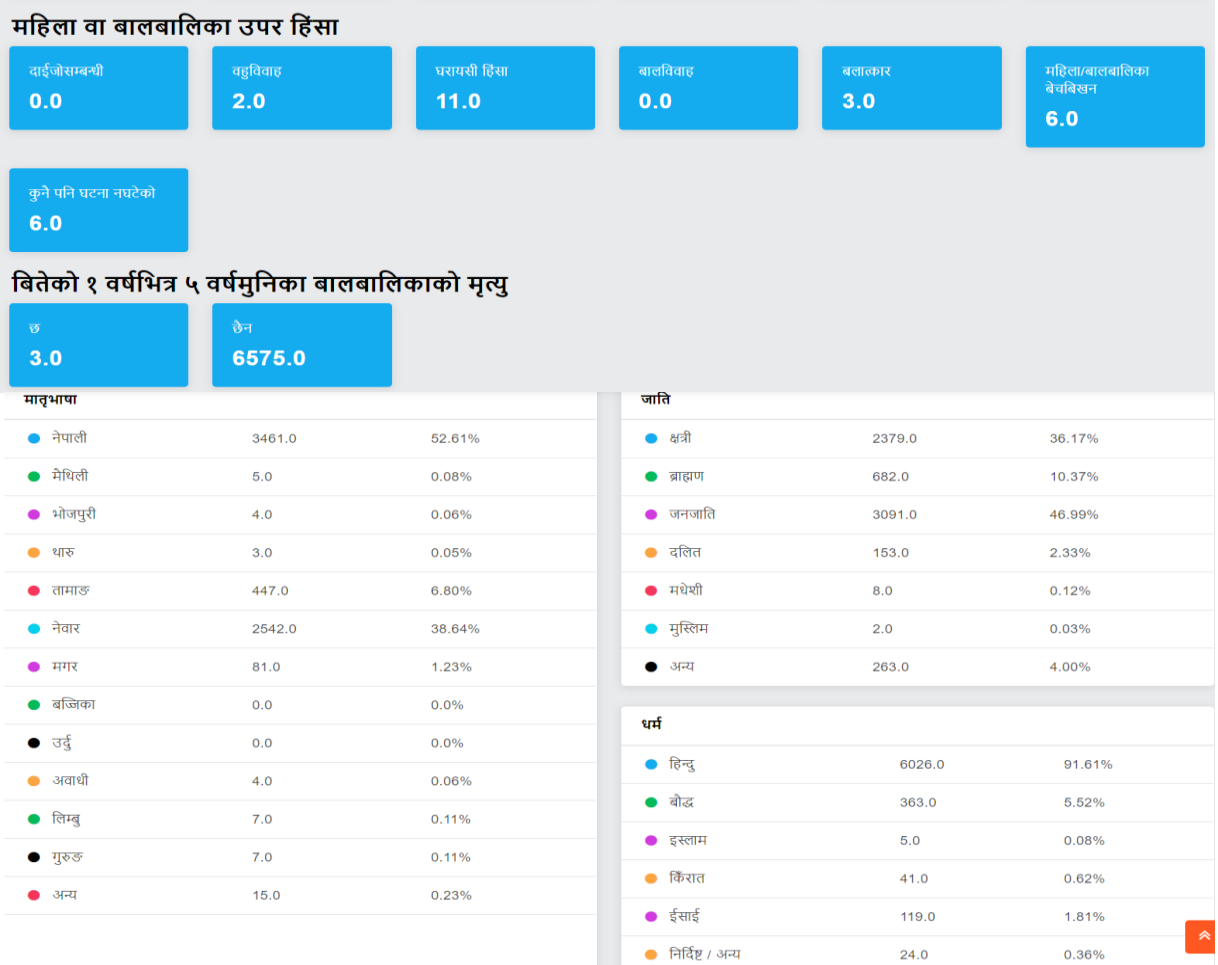
बालक	बालिका	छेन
347.0	342.0	7021.0

बालबालिकाहरुले गल्ती गरेमा

गाली	कुटपीट	खानामा बन्देज	कोठामा थुन्ने	सम्झाउने	अन्य
439.0	23.0	2.0	2.0	5196.0	1390.0

महिला वा बालबालिका उपर हिंसा

दाईजोसम्बन्धी	बहुविवाह	घरायसी हिंसा	बालविवाह	बलात्कार	महिला/बालबालिका बेचबिखन
0.0	2.0	11.0	0.0	3.0	6.0



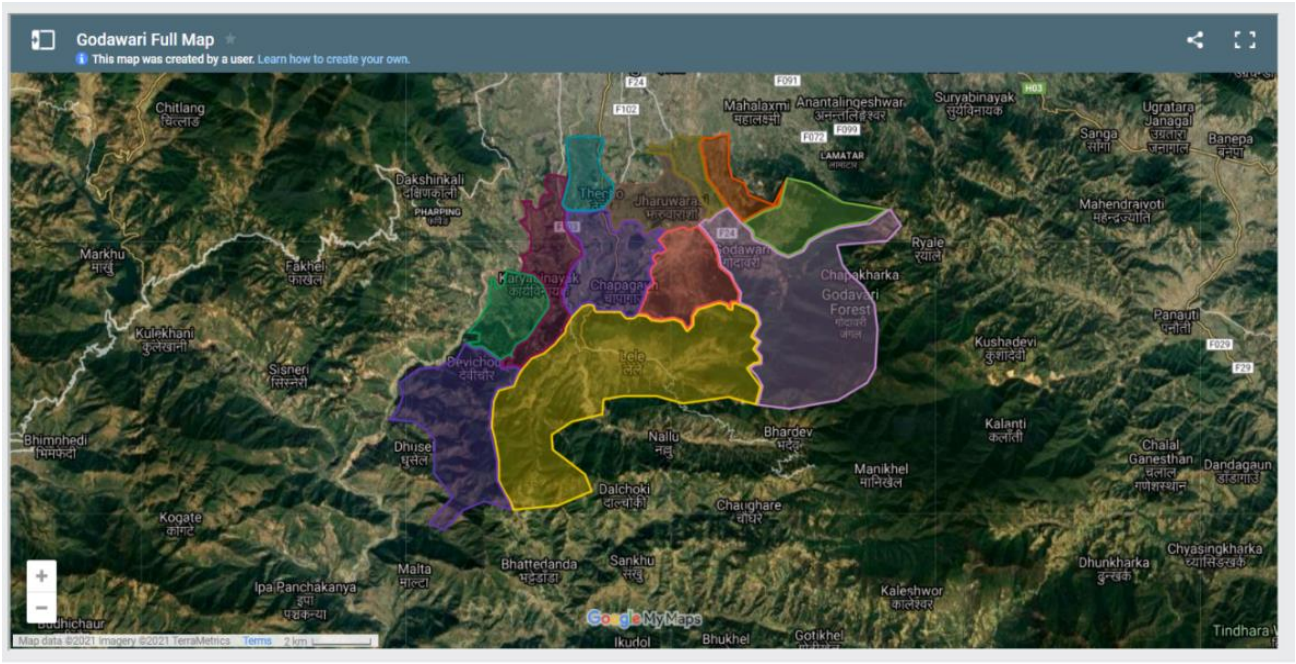


Figure 2: Dashboard

3.1.2 Ward List

Under the caption ward list the user will be able to add location under different ward numbers as shown in the picture below.

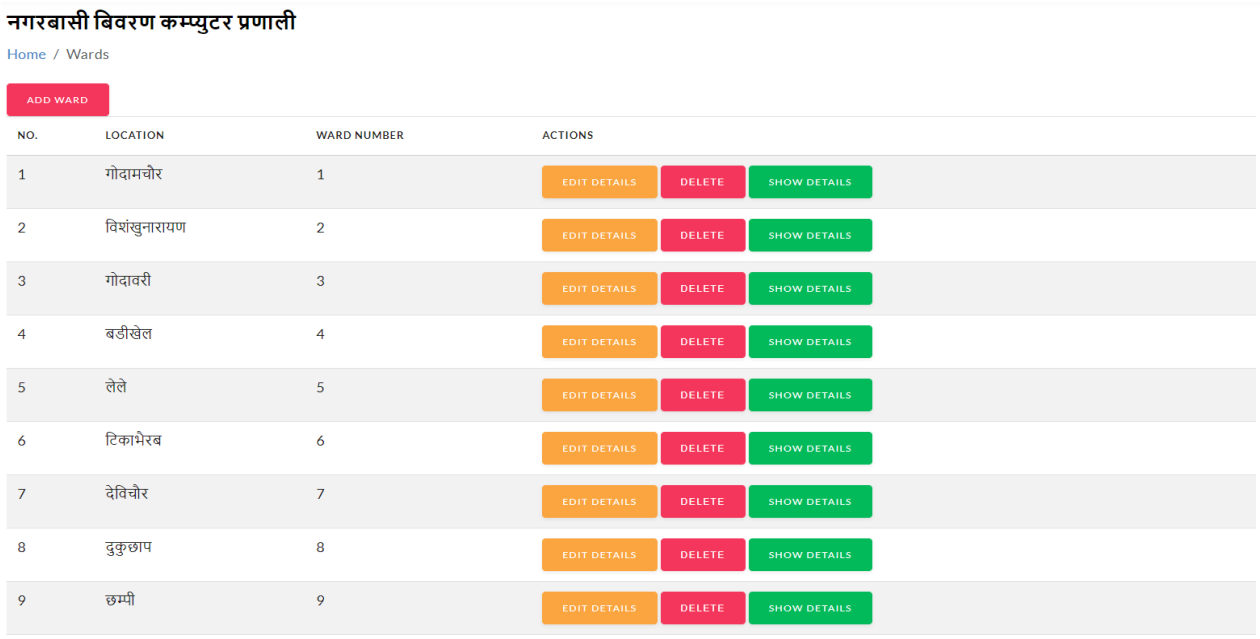


Figure 3: Ward list

Here the authorized person will be able to edit or delete the ward details as per requirement. Similarly, the user will be able to view ward details as shown in picture below.

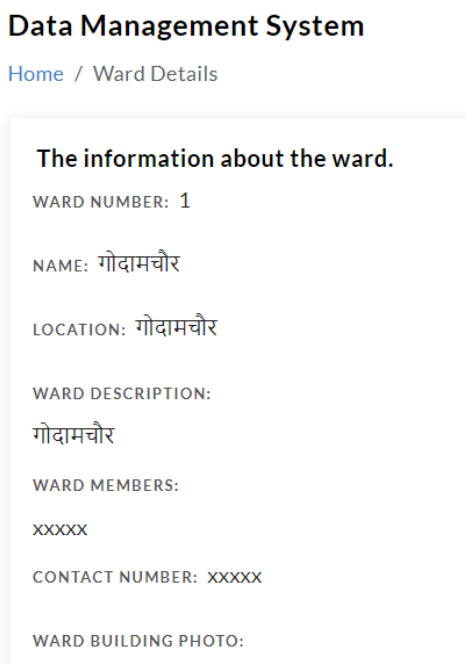
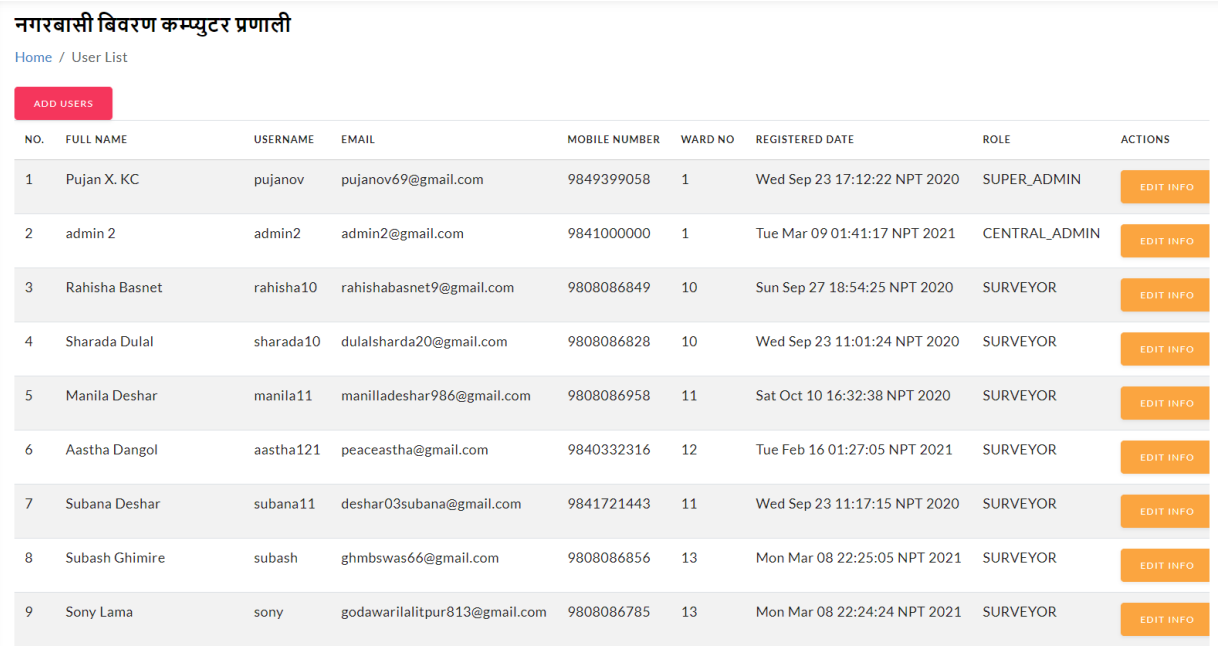


Figure 4: Data Management System

3.1.3 User List

Under the user list caption user will be able to view details of the residents' livings under Godawari Municipality with description such as full name, user name, email, mobile number, ward number, registered date, role and action. The authorized person will be able to edit info, change password or disable user as per the requirement as shown in the picture below.



NO.	FULL NAME	USERNAME	EMAIL	MOBILE NUMBER	WARD NO	REGISTERED DATE	ROLE	ACTIONS
1	Pujan X. KC	pujanov	pujanov69@gmail.com	9849399058	1	Wed Sep 23 17:12:22 NPT 2020	SUPER_ADMIN	EDIT INFO
2	admin 2	admin2	admin2@gmail.com	9841000000	1	Tue Mar 09 01:41:17 NPT 2021	CENTRAL_ADMIN	EDIT INFO
3	Rahisha Basnet	rahisha10	rahishabasnet9@gmail.com	9808086849	10	Sun Sep 27 18:54:25 NPT 2020	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
4	Sharada Dulal	sharada10	dulalsharda20@gmail.com	9808086828	10	Wed Sep 23 11:01:24 NPT 2020	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
5	Manila Deshar	manila11	manilladeshar986@gmail.com	9808086958	11	Sat Oct 10 16:32:38 NPT 2020	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
6	Aastha Dangol	aastha121	peaceastha@gmail.com	9840332316	12	Tue Feb 16 01:27:05 NPT 2021	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
7	Subana Deshar	subana11	deshar03subana@gmail.com	9841721443	11	Wed Sep 23 11:17:15 NPT 2020	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
8	Subash Ghimire	subash	ghmbswas66@gmail.com	9808086856	13	Mon Mar 08 22:25:05 NPT 2021	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO
9	Sony Lama	sony	godawarilalitpur813@gmail.com	9808086785	13	Mon Mar 08 22:24:24 NPT 2021	SURVEYOR	EDIT INFO

Figure 5: User list

3.1.4 Add User

Under this caption the authorized person will be able to add users to this site as per the requirement with data such as full name, user id, password, email address, mobile number, type of account and ward number as shown in the picture below.

Figure 6: Add User

3.1.5 Data

Under this caption the user will be able to view individual household details such as owner of the house, house number, area, phone number, plot, photo and number of members' in house as shown in the picture below. The authorized person will be able to edit, delete or add members under this caption as well.

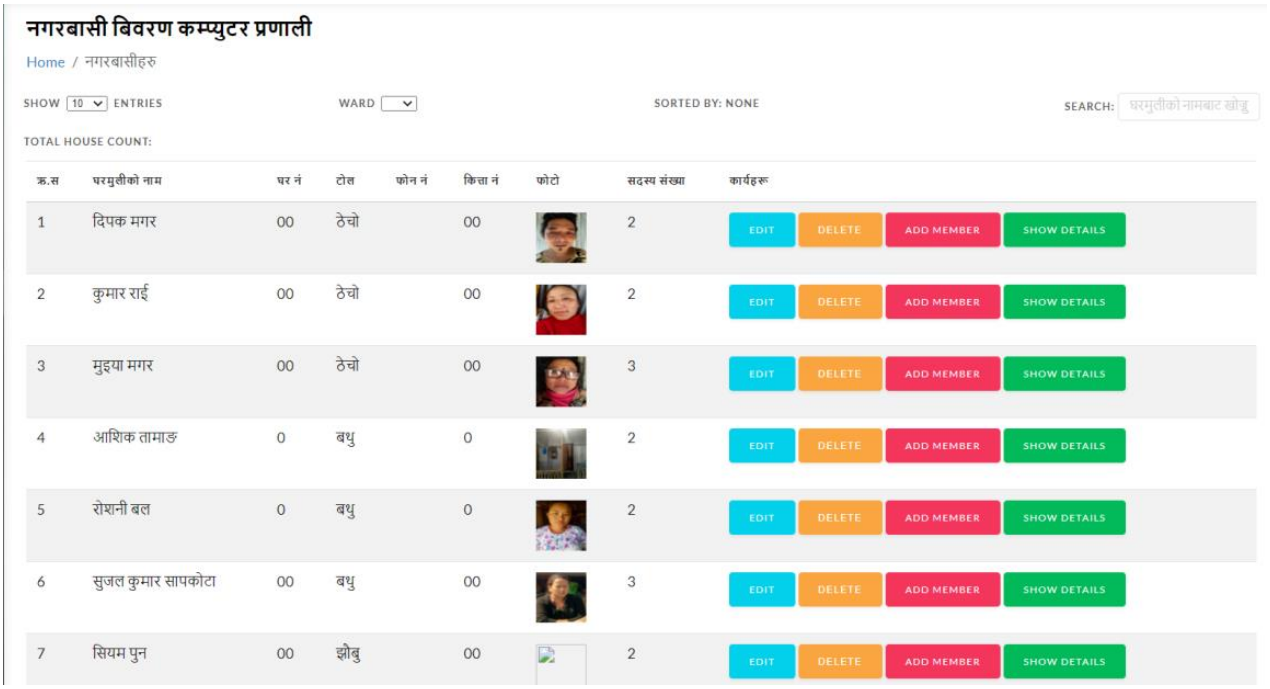
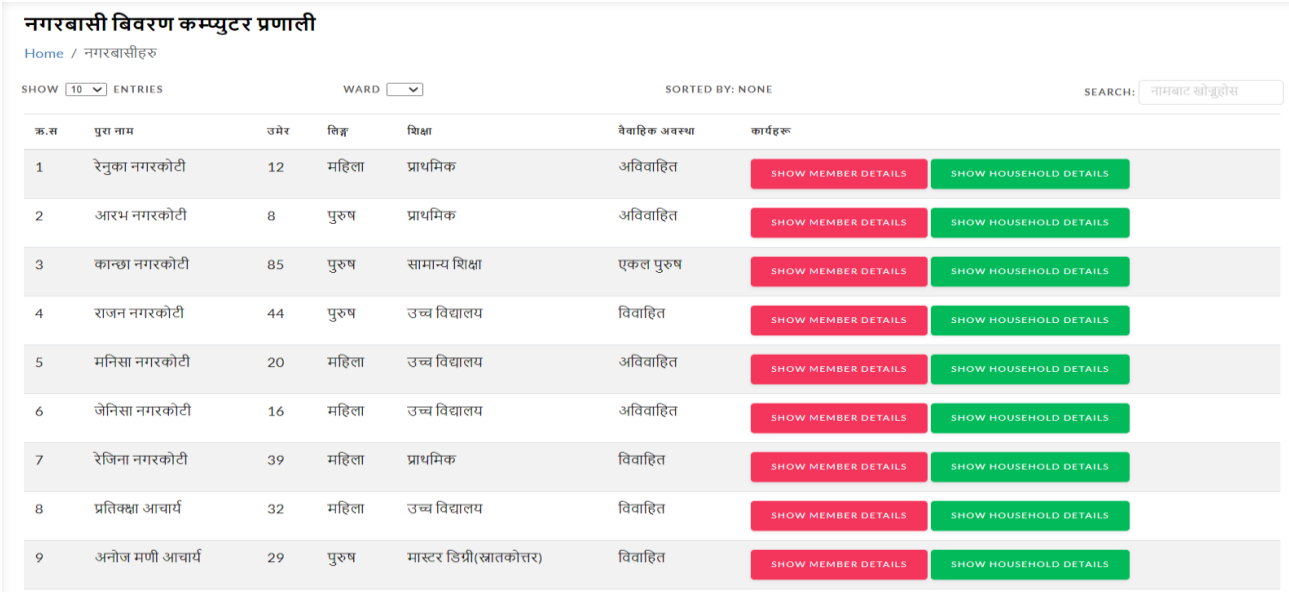


Figure 7: Data

3.1.6 Member Data

Under this caption the user will be able to view details of residents such as name, age, sex, education and marital status along with details of member and household as per picture below.



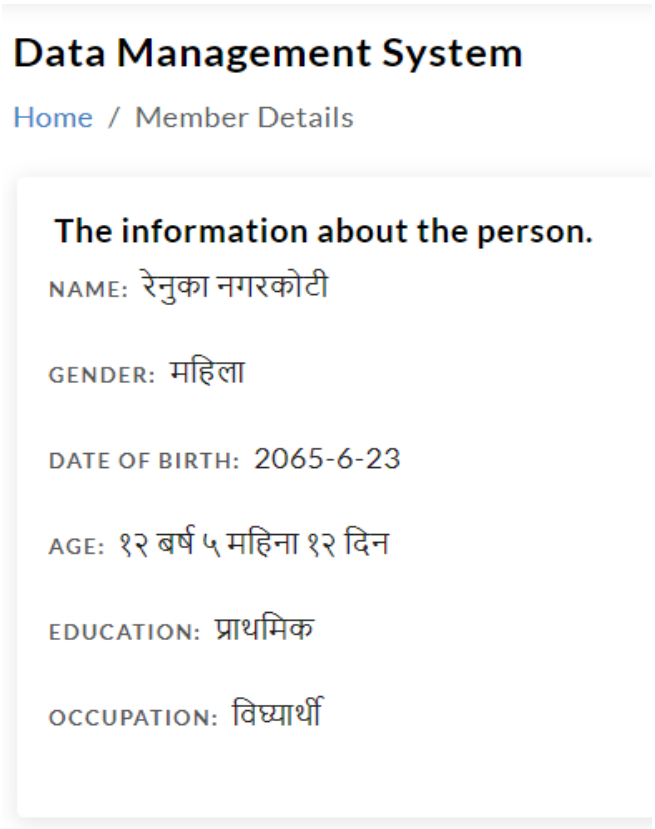


Figure 8: Member data

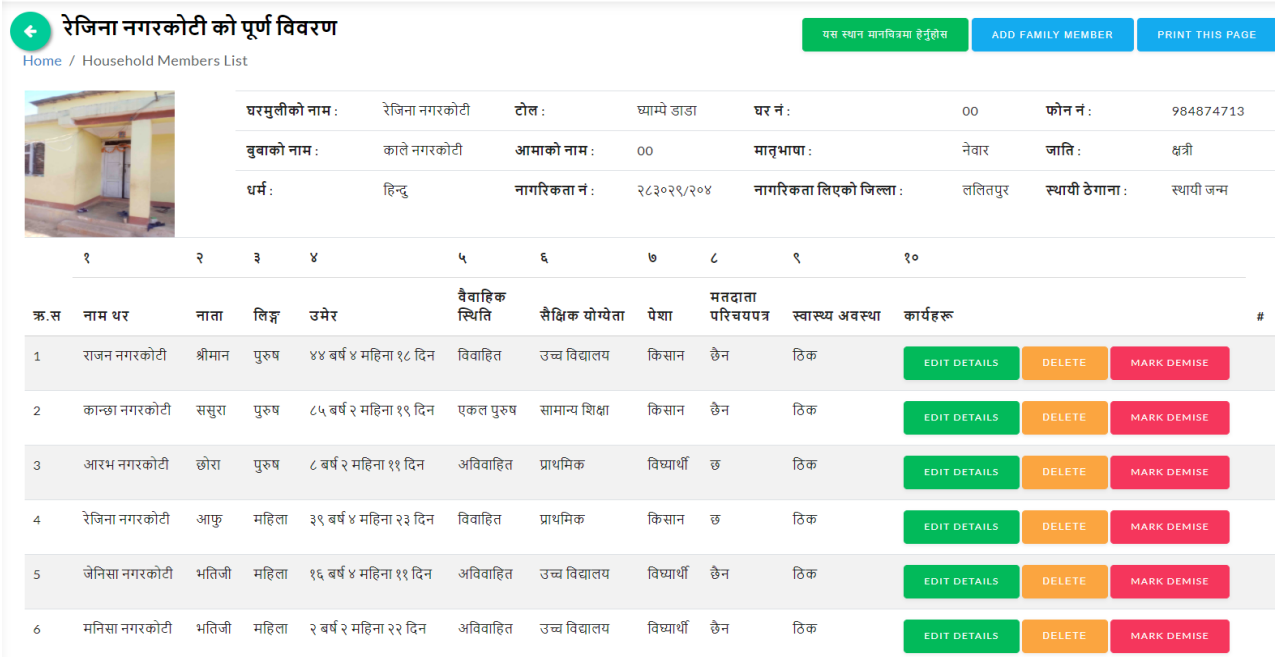


Figure 9: detail add user

3.1.7 Add House

Under this caption authorized person will be able to fill up information about the house with details such as name of house owner, area, ward number, house number, phone number, father's name, mother's name, national language, caste, ethnicity, current address, citizenship number along with other information.

Figure 10: Add house

3.1.8 Add Place

Under this caption authorized person will be able to fill in details about the place such as place name, ward number, place type, place description and photo of the place as seen in the picture below.

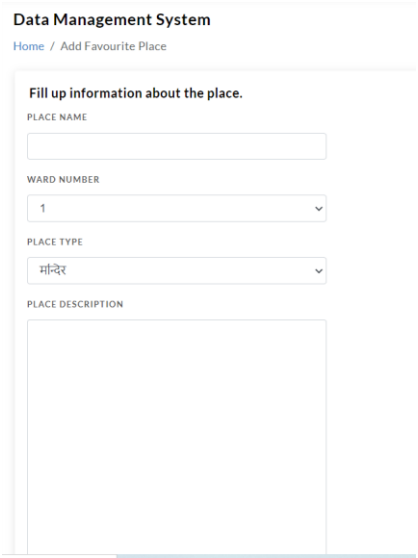
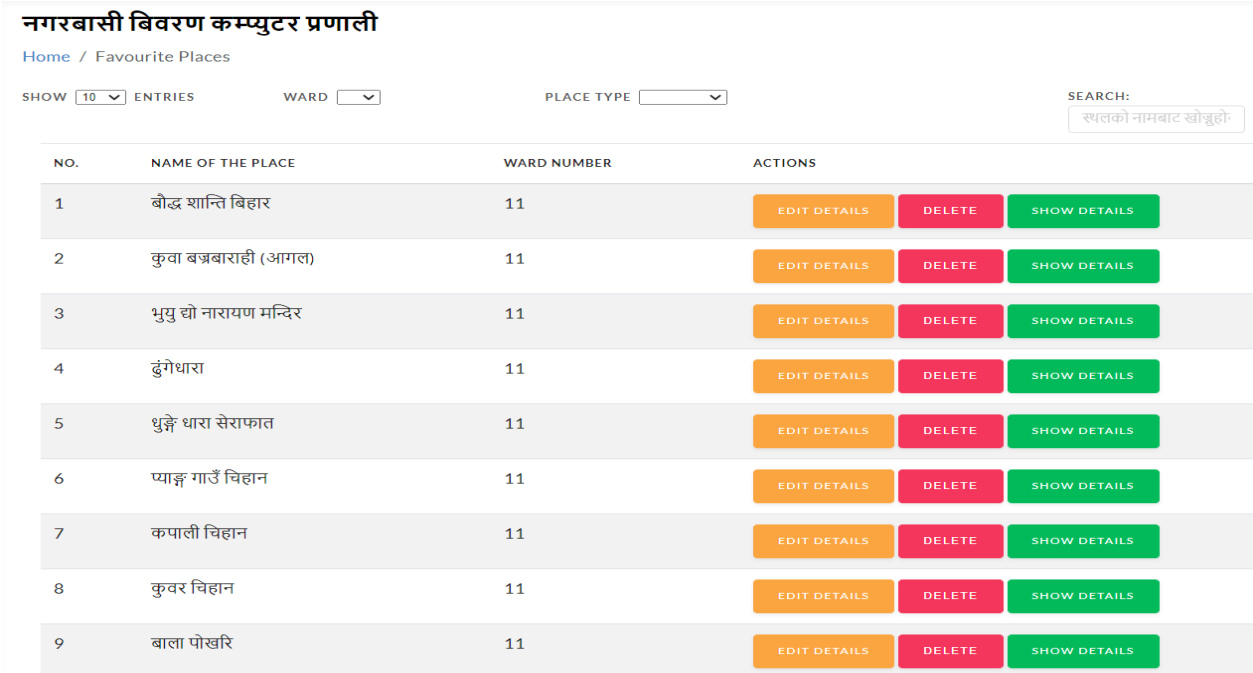


Figure 11: Add Place

3.1.9 Favorite Places

Under this caption user will be able to view details of favorite places such as ponds, temple, monasteries and others. The authorized person will be able to edit, delete or add new places as well as per the picture below.



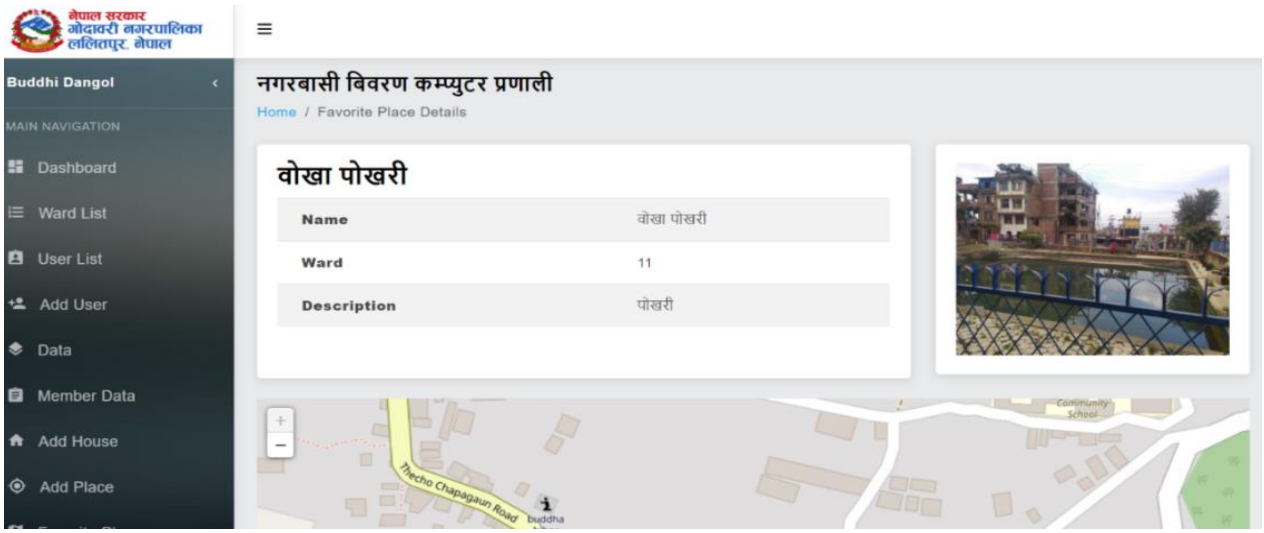
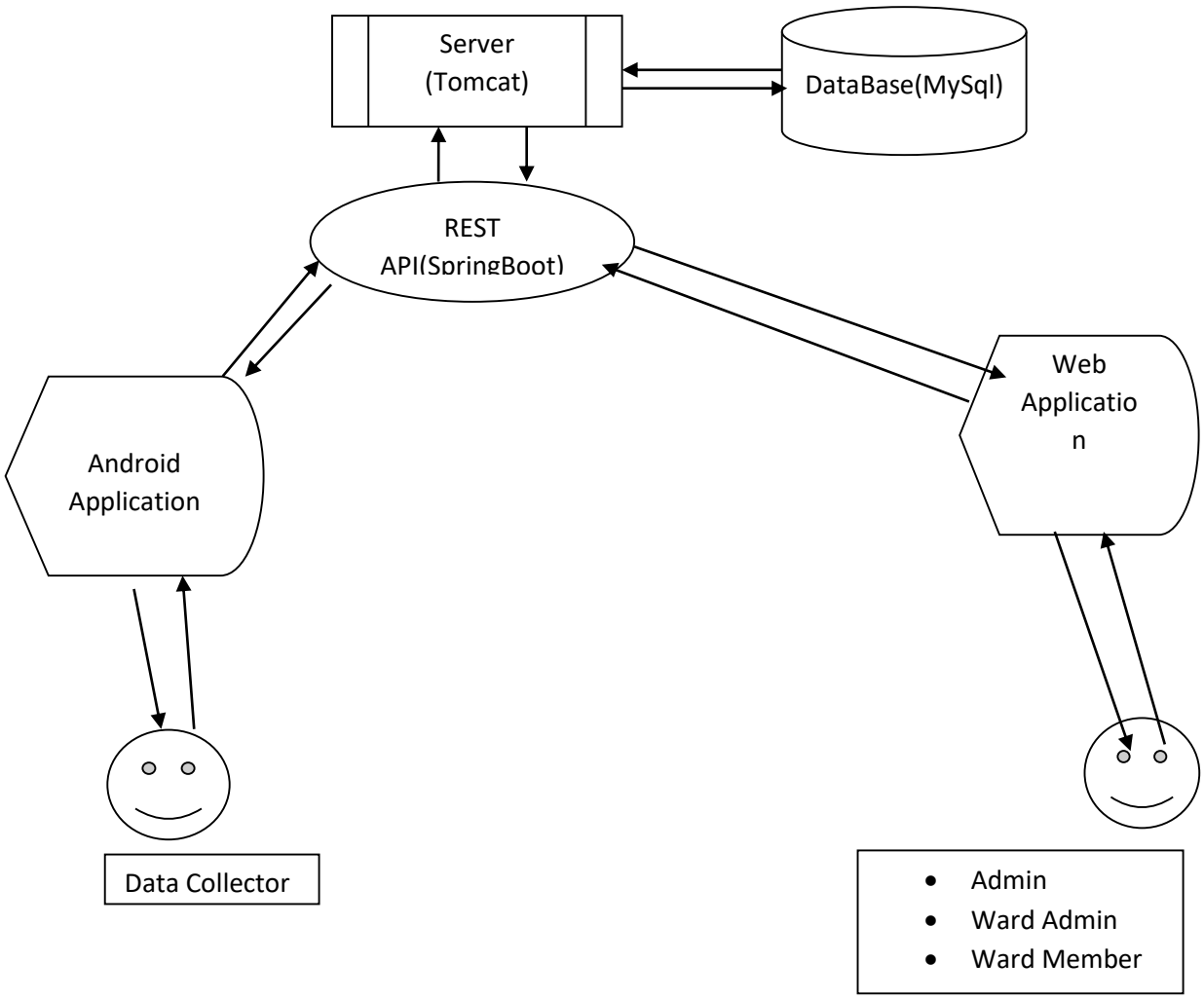


Figure 12: Add Favorite Place

Chapter 4: System Flow Chart



Chapter 5: Population

5.1 Population

The population of Godawari Municipality is 46,729 and has been categorized under various factors such as age, gender, language, ethnicity and caste.

5.1.1 Age

The total population of Godawari Municipality 46729 individuals. As per the survey of 2077 we can find that most of the inhabitants of Godawari Municipality are on their middle age with population of 8408 which is 34.59 % of the total population. Whereas senior citizens are least with population of 1,582 which is 6.51% of the total population as shown in the table below.

Age group	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Infant	3777	8.08%
Children	6353	13.60%
Youngster	13140	28.12%
Middle Age	16288	34.86%
Old age	4305	9.21%
Senior Citizen	2864	6.13%
Total Population	**46729**	**100%**

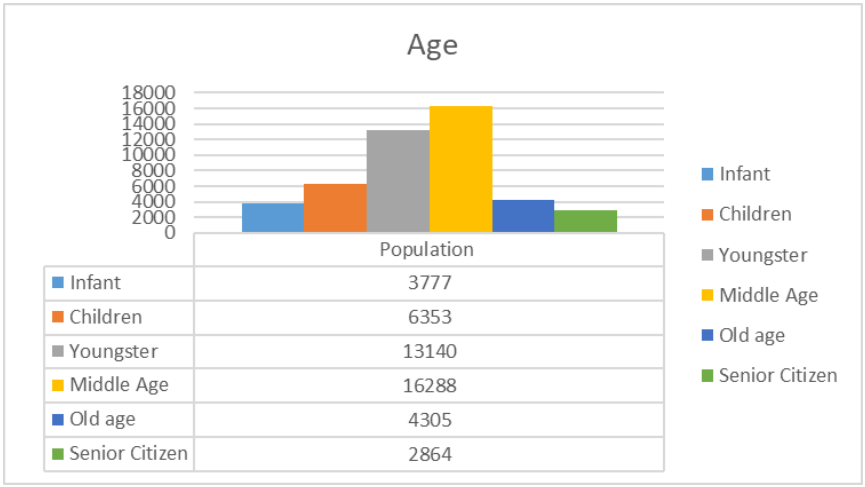


Figure 13: Age

Ward 10: As per the survey we can find that most of the inhabitant of ward number 10 are of middle age whereas least number of habitant are senior citizen as seen in the figure below:

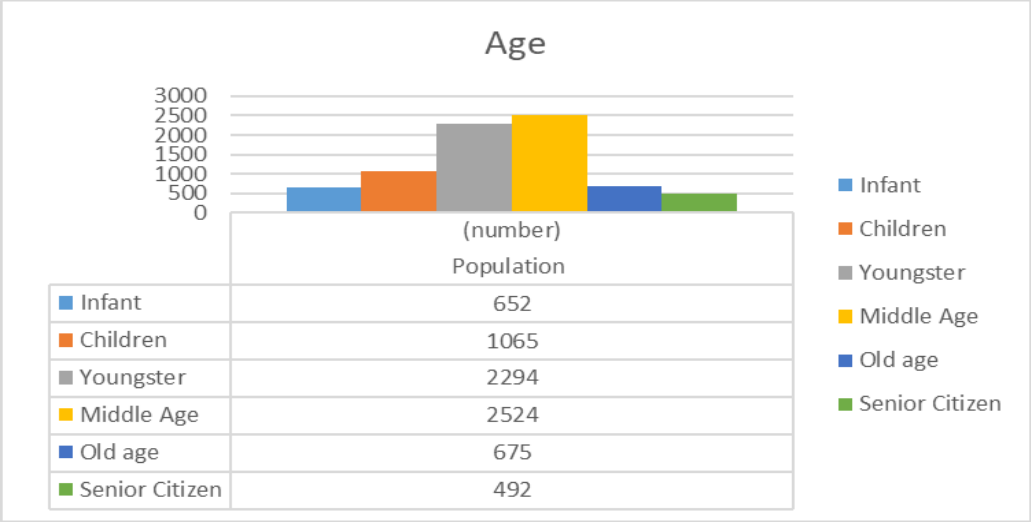


Figure 14: Age Ward no 10

Ward 11: As per the survey we can find that most of the inhabitant of ward number 11 is of middle age where as least number of habitant are senior citizen as seen in the figure below:

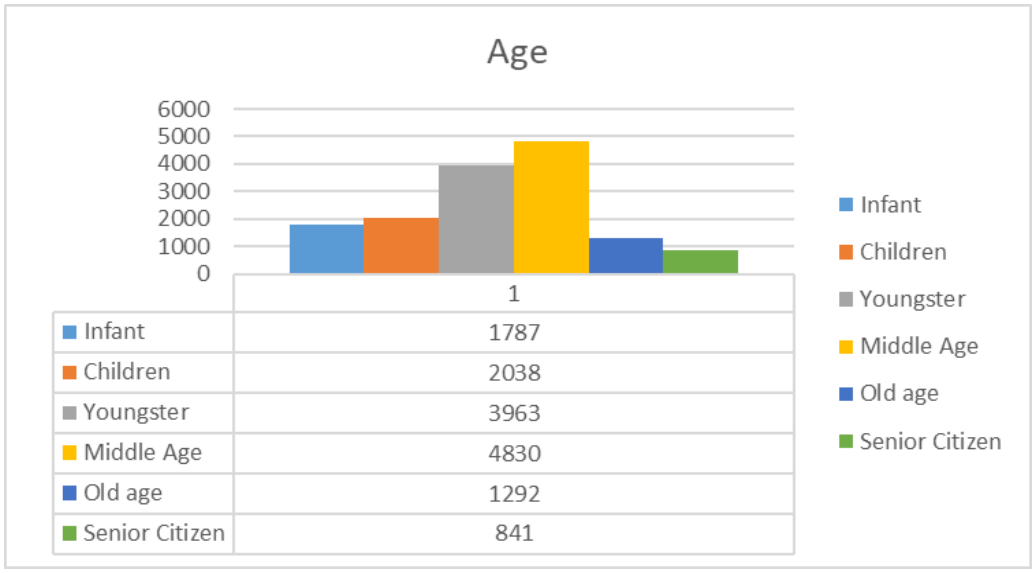


Figure 15: Age Ward no 11

Ward 12: As per the survey we can find that most of the inhabitant of ward number 12 is of middle age where as least number of habitant are infants as seen in the figure below:

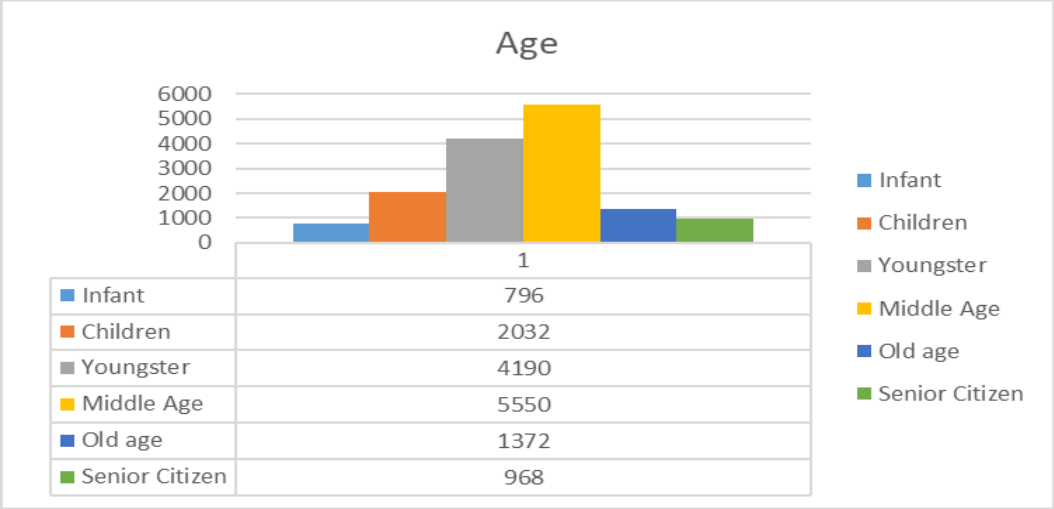


Figure 16: Age Ward no 12

Ward 13: As per the survey we can find that most of the inhabitant of ward number 12 is of middle age where as least number of habitant are infants as seen in the figure below:

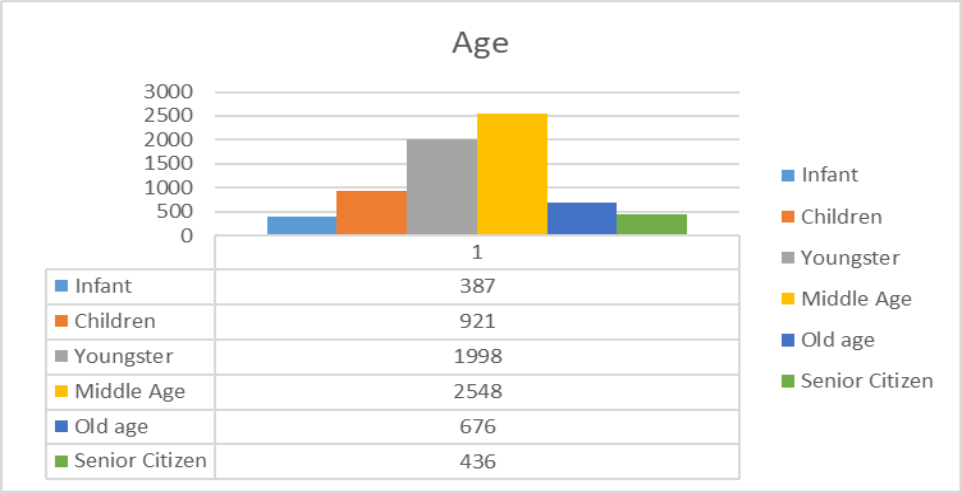


Figure 17: Age Ward no 13

5.1.2 Gender

As per the survey of 2077, among the total population of 46729 individuals we can find that 23272 habitants (49.80%) are female and 23454 (50.19 %) are male and 3 (0.02%) are other as seen the table below.

Gender	Population (number)	Population (percentage)

Male	**23454**	**50.19 %**
Female	**23272**	**49.80 %**
Others	**3**	**0.01 %**
Total	**46729**	**50.19 %**

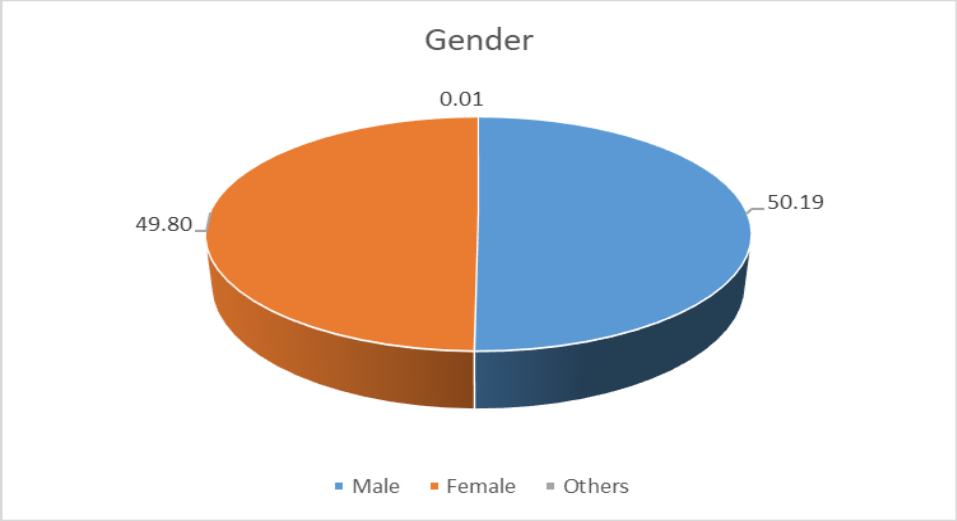


Figure 18: Gender

Ward no 10: As per the survey of 2077 in ward number 10 we can find 49.02 percent of habitant are male and 50.98 percent are female as seen in figure below:

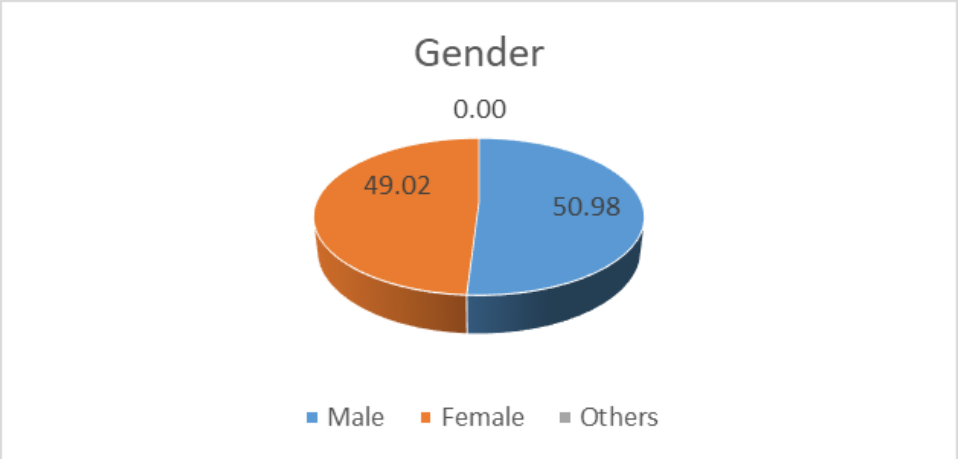


Figure 19: Ward 10 Gender

Ward no 11: As per the survey of 2077 in ward number 11 we can find 50.62 percent of habitant are male, 49.36 percent are female and 0.02 percentage are others as seen in figure below:

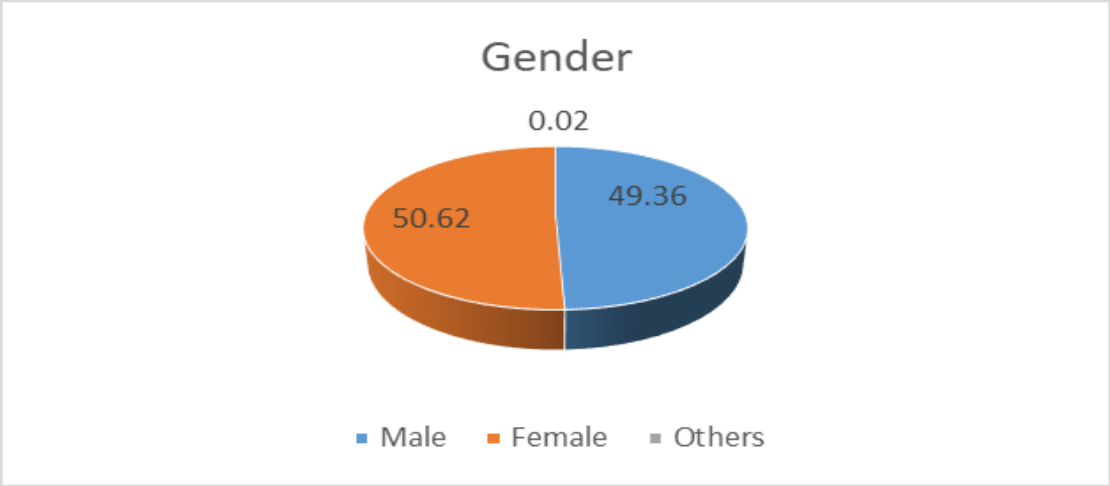


Figure 20: Ward 11 Gender

Ward no 12: As per the survey of 2077 in ward number 12 we can find 50.63 percent of habitant are male and 49.37 percent are female as seen in figure below:

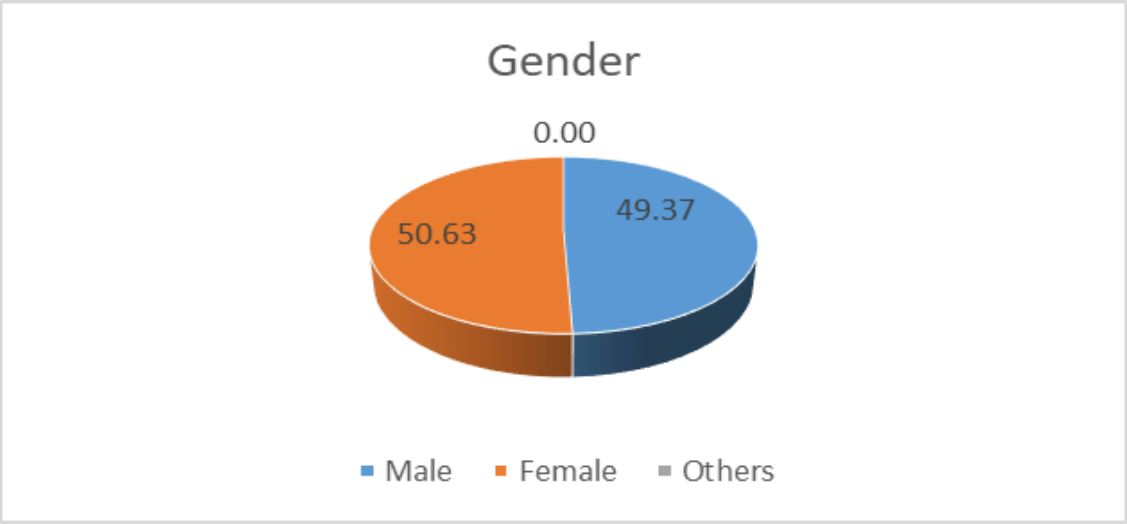


Figure 21: Ward 12 Gender

Ward no 13: As per the survey of 2077 in ward number 13 we can find 48.53 percent of habitant are male and 51.47 percent are female as seen in figure below:

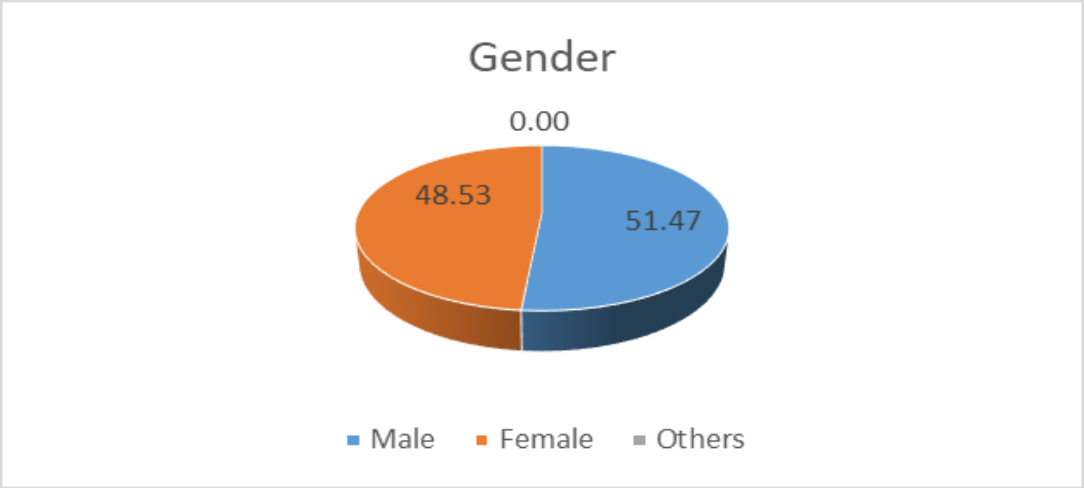


Figure 22: Ward 13 Gender

5.1.3 Language

As per the survey of 2077 we can find that majority of the population can speak Nepali (52.59 %) and Newari (39.27%) while only fewer population can speak other language as seen in the table below.

Language	**Population (number)**	**Population (percentage)**
Nepali	3461	52.63%
Maithili	5	0.08%
Bhojpuri	4	0.06%
Tharu	3	0.05%
Tamang	447	6.80%
Newari	2542	38.66%
Magar	81	1.23%
Bajika	0	0.00%
Urdu	0	0.00%
Awadi	4	0.06%
Limbu	7	0.11%
Gurung	7	0.11%
Others	15	0.23%
Total	**6576**	**100%**

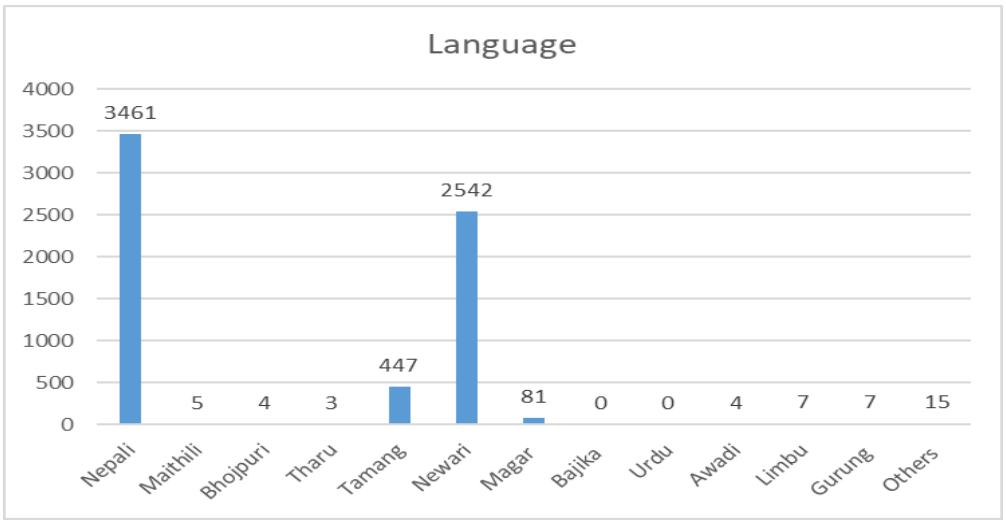


Figure 23: Language

Ward 10: As per the survey of 2077 we can find that majority of individual speak Nepali (966) and tamang (241) language as seen in the figure below:

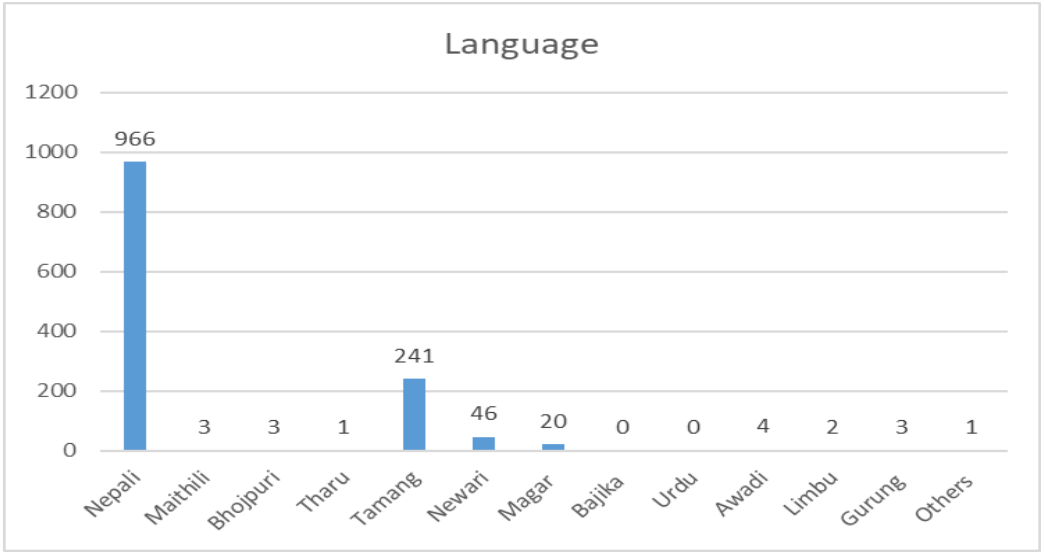


Figure 24: Language Ward 10

Ward 11: As per the survey of 2077 we can find that majority of individual speak Newari language (1290) and Nepali language (619) as seen in the figure below:

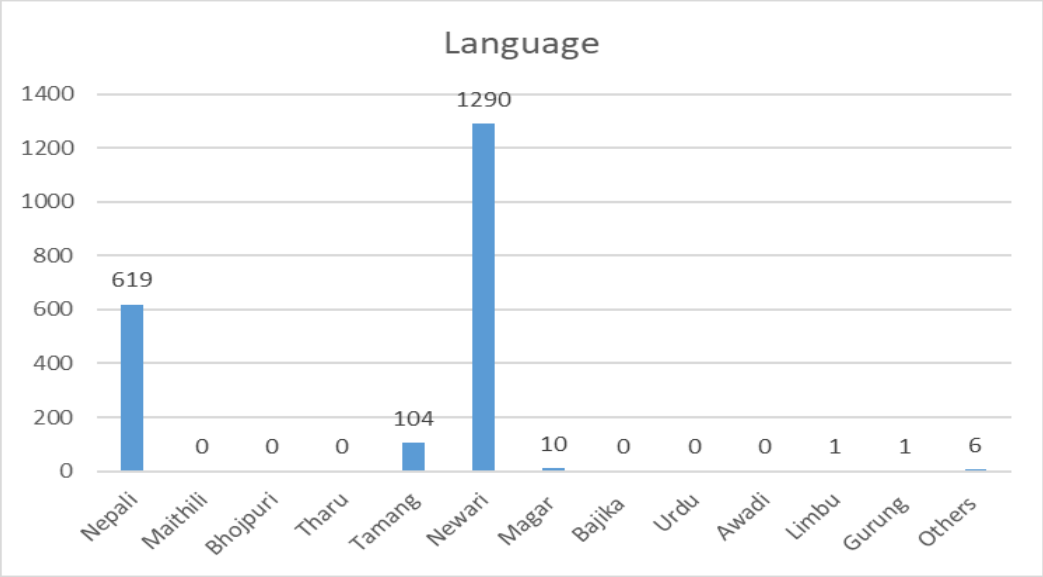


Figure 25: Language Ward 11

Ward 12: As per the survey of 2077 we can find that majority of individual speak Newari language (1168) and Nepali language (909) as seen in the figure below:

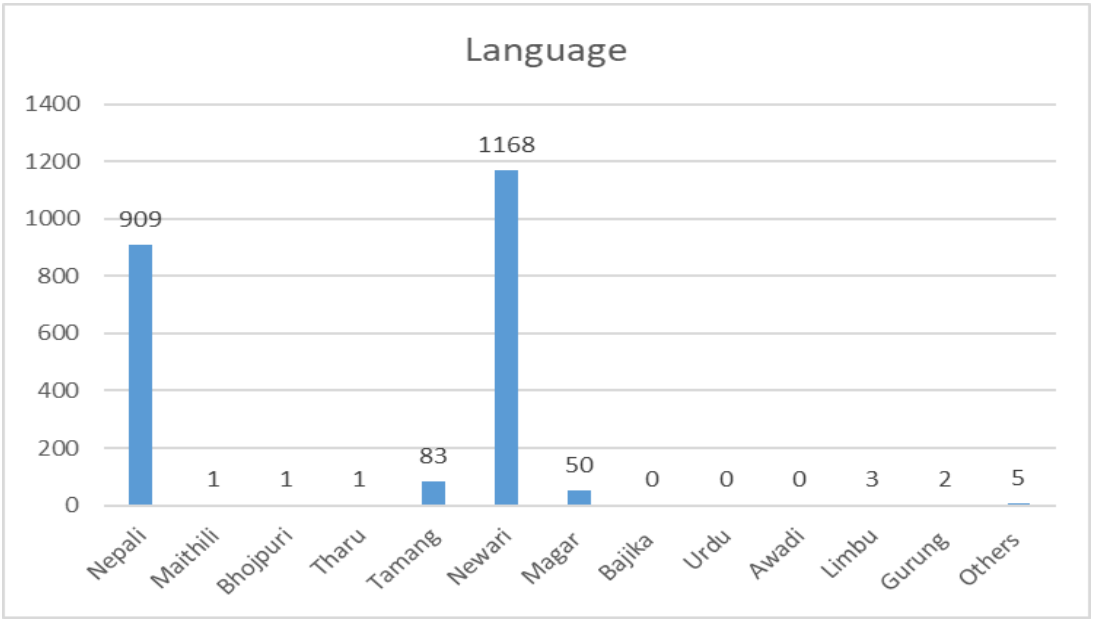


Figure 26: Language Ward 12

Ward 13: As per the survey of 2077 we can find that majority of individual speak Nepali language (967) as seen in the figure below:

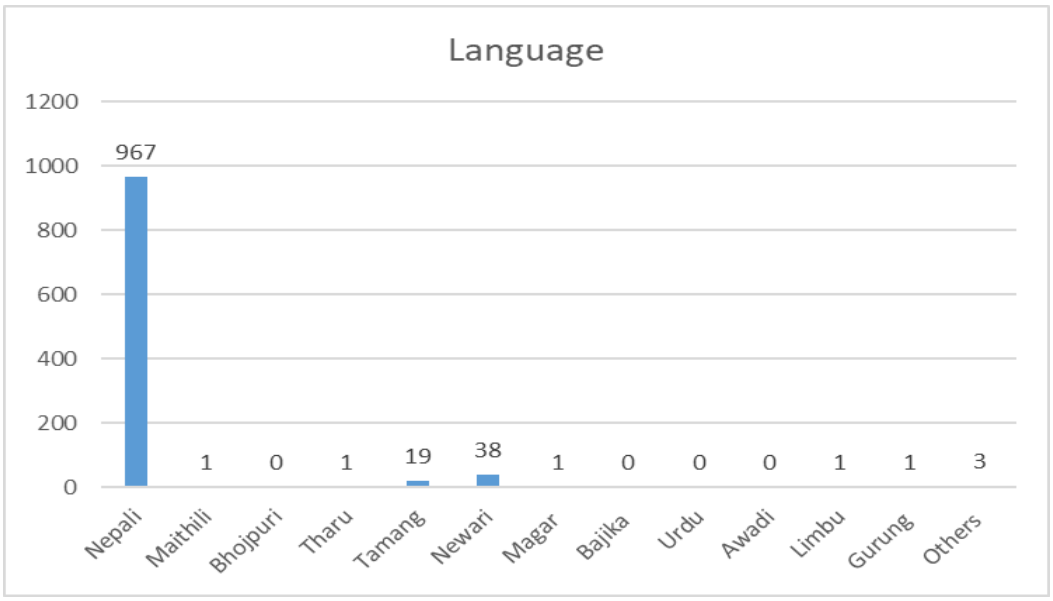


Figure 27: Language Ward 13

5.1.4 Religious Place

As per the survey 2077 we can view that majority of the population are Hindu (91.61%) followed by Buddhist (5.52%) as seen in the table below.

Religious place	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Hindu	6026	91.61%
Buddhist	363	5.52%
Islam	5	0.08%
Kirat	41	0.62%
Christian	119	1.81%
Others	24	0.36%

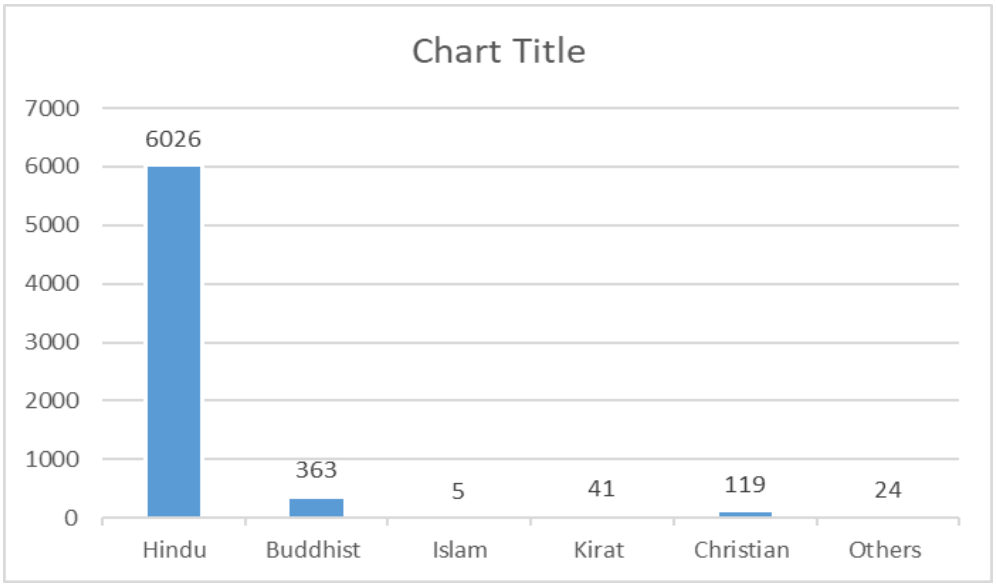


Figure 28: Ward 10 Religious Place

Ward 10: As per the survey 2077 we can find that majority of the individuals are Hindu (1237) followed by Buddhist (34) as seen in the figure below:

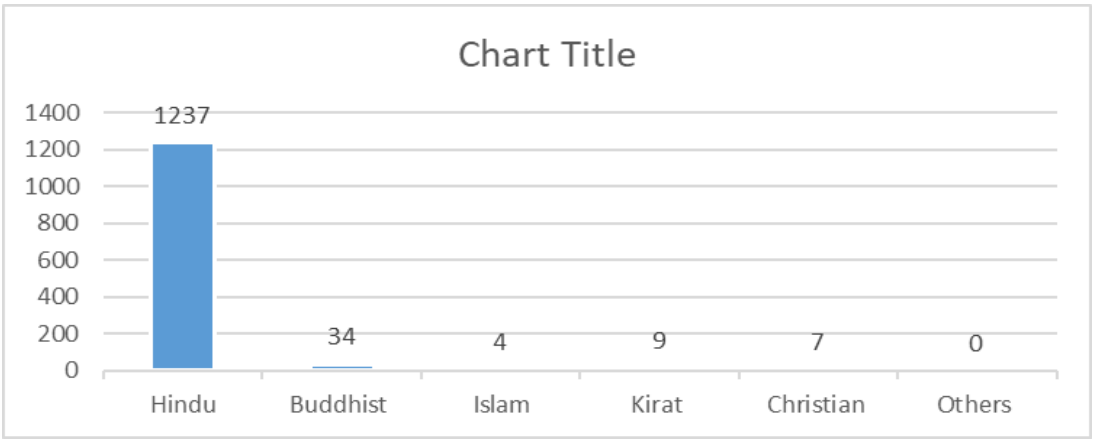


Figure 29: Ward 10 Religious Place

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 we can find that majority of the population are Hindu (1692) followed by Buddhist (271) as seen in the figure below:

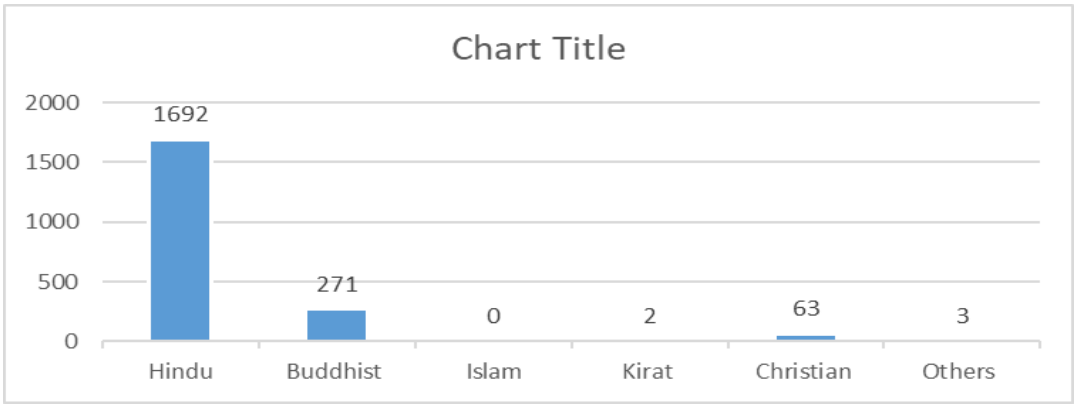


Figure 30: Ward 11 Religious Place

Ward 12: As per the survey 2077 we can find that majority of the population are Hindu (2116) followed by Buddhism (38) as seen in the figure below.

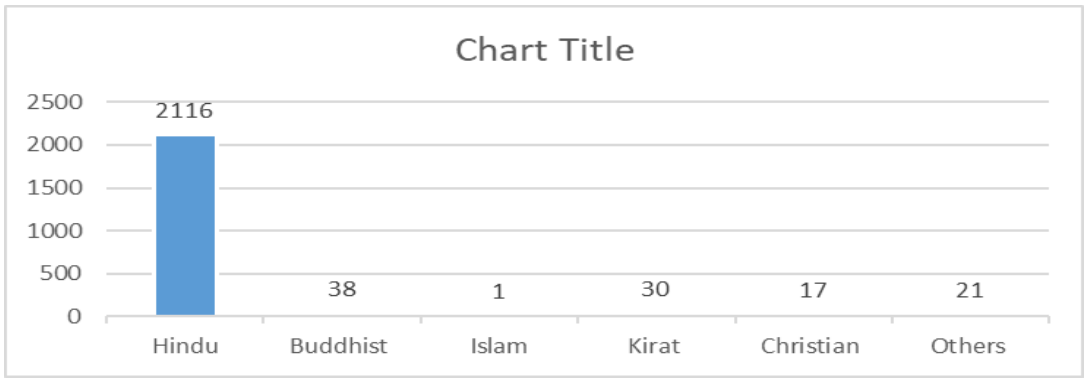


Figure 31: Ward 12 Religious Place

Ward 13: As per the survey 2077 we can find that majority of the population are Hindu (981) followed by Christian (32) as seen in the figure below.

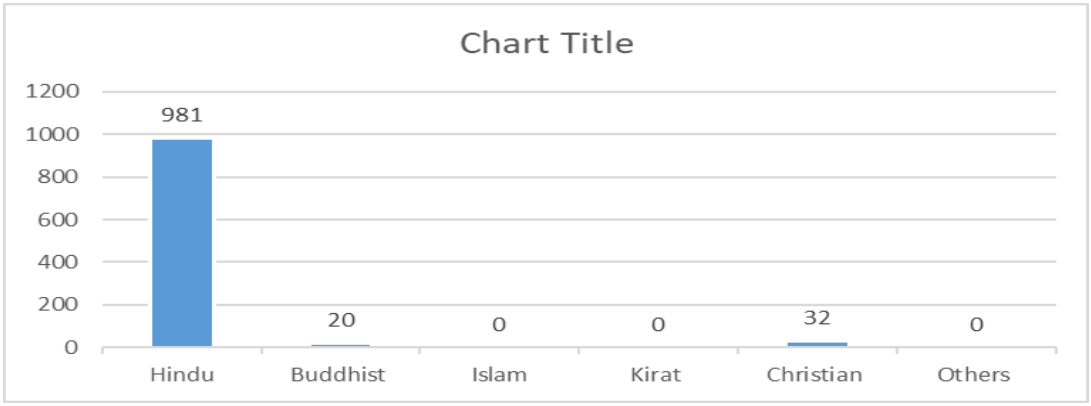


Figure 32: Ward 13 Religious Place

5.1.5 Ethnicity

As per the survey 2077 we can view that majority of the population are Janajati (46.99%) and Chettri (36.17%) followed by Brahmin (10.37%) as seen in the table below.

Ethnicity	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Chettri	2379	36.17%
Brahmin	682	10.37%
Janajati	3091	46.99%
Dalit	153	2.33%
Madhesi	8	0.12%
Muslim	2	0.03%
Others	263	4.00%

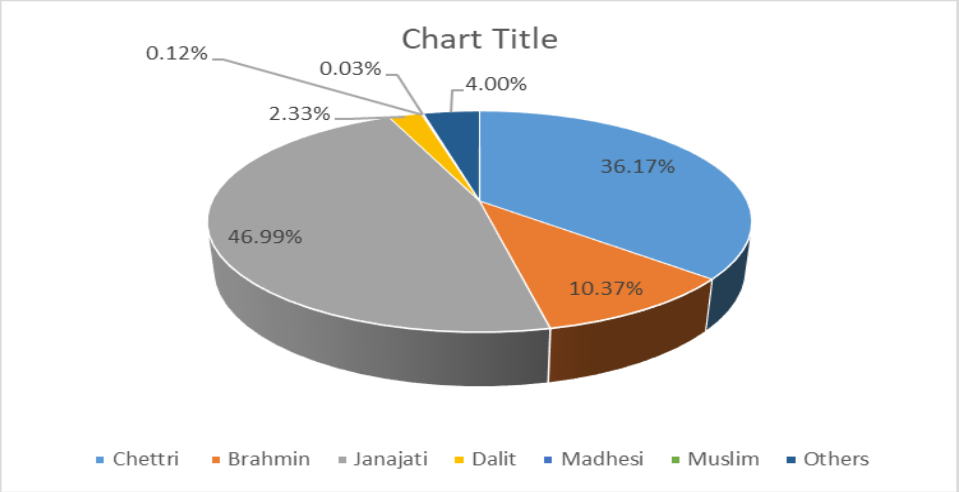


Figure33: Ehtnicity

Ward 10: As per the survey 2077 we can view that majority of the population are madhesi followed by dalit as seen in the table below.

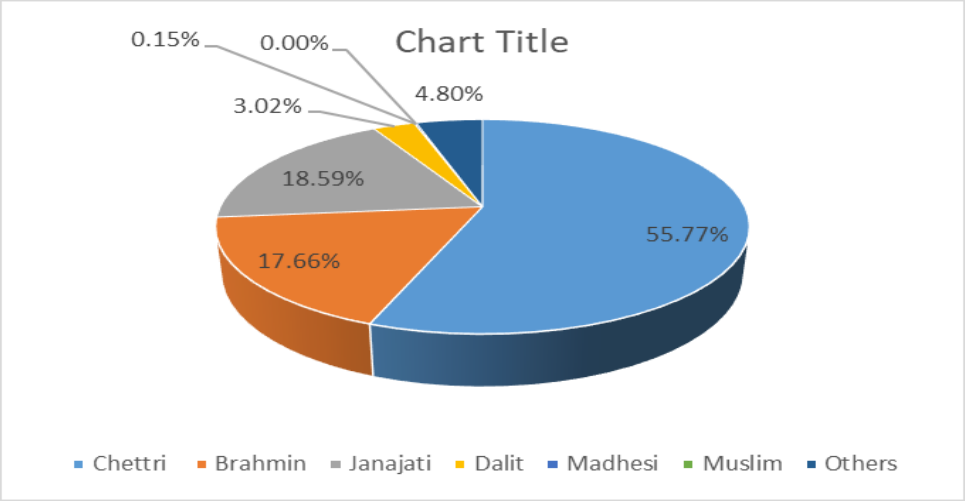


Figure 34: ward 10 Ehtnicity

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 most of the inhabitant in ward number 11 are janajati followed by madhesi as seen in the figure below:

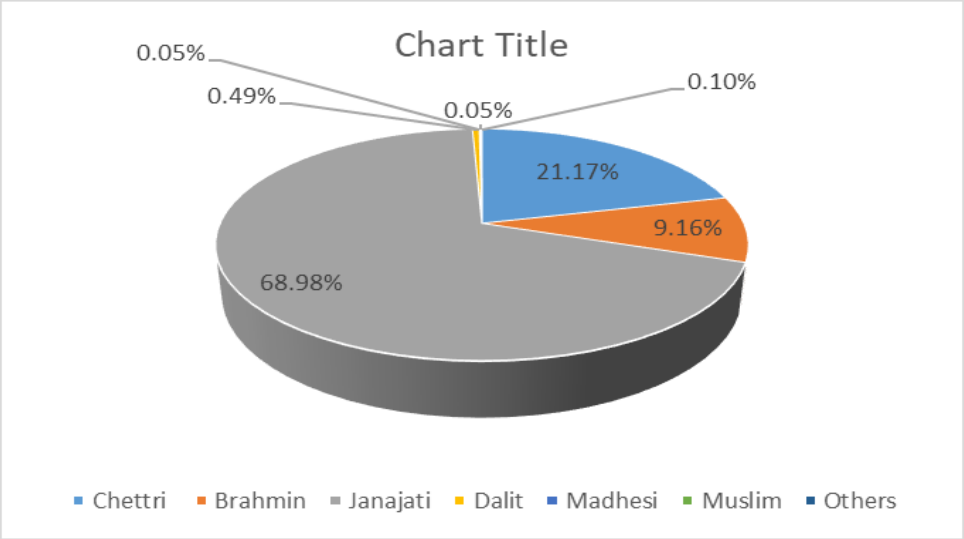


Figure 35: ward 11 Ehtnicity

Ward 12: As per the survey 2077 most of the inhabitant in ward number 11 are Janajati followed by Madhesi as seen in the figure below:

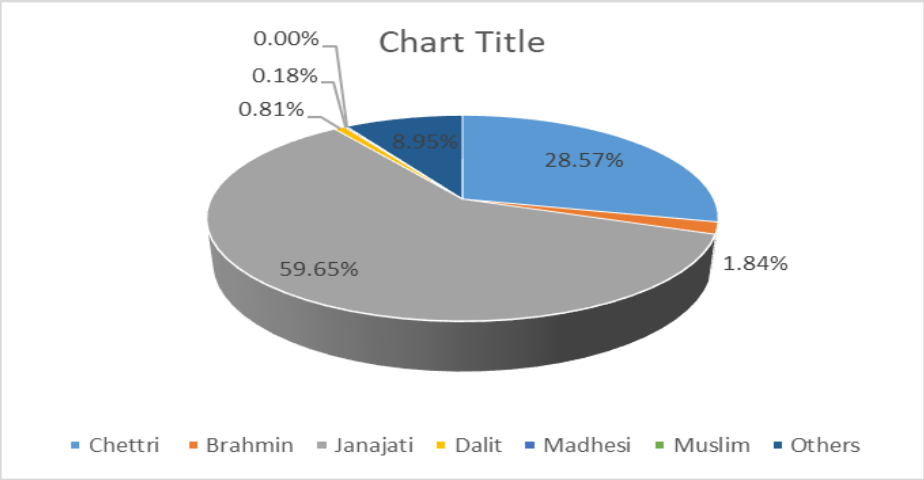


Figure 36: Ward 12 Ehtnicity

Ward 13: As per the survey 2077 most of the inhabitant in ward number 11 are madhesi followed by Brahmin as seen in the figure below:

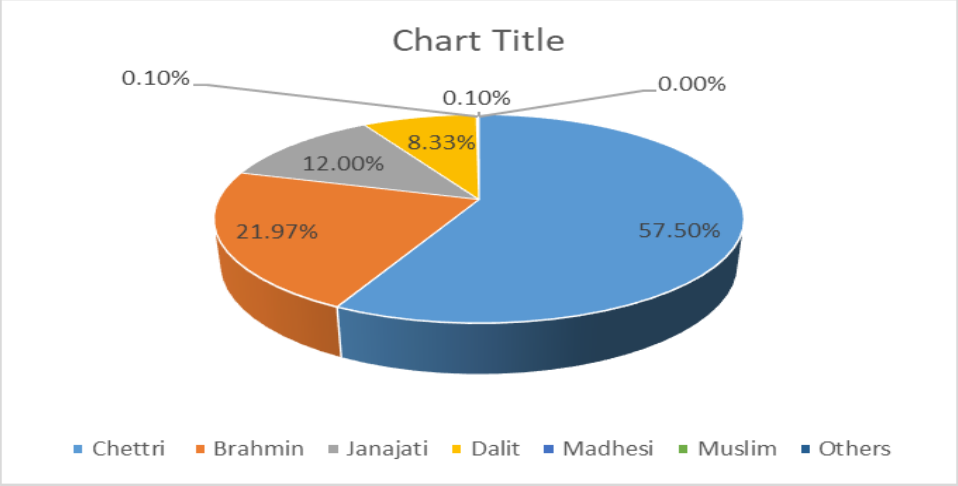


Figure 37: ward 13 Ehtnicity

Chapter 6: Social

6.1 Social Factor

The population of Godawari Municipality has been classified under social factors such health, education and foreign education.

6.1.1 Health

As per the survey of 2077, heath was divided into two group health of boys under 18 years and health of girls under 18 years as seen below:

6.1.1.1 Health of Boy under 18 years

As per the survey of 2077, among the total population 6553 boy under 18 years old in godawari Municipality doesn't have any health problem whereas only few children suffers from physical or mental health issues as shown in figure below.

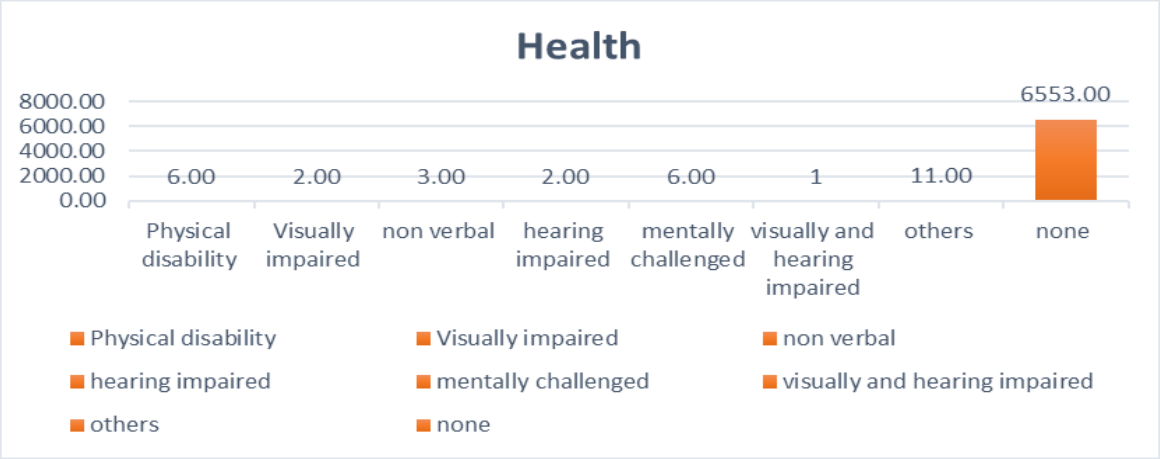


Figure 38: Health of boy under 18 years

Ward 10: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 1282 boys under 18 don't have any health issues in ward number 10 where as some have health issues as seen in figure below:

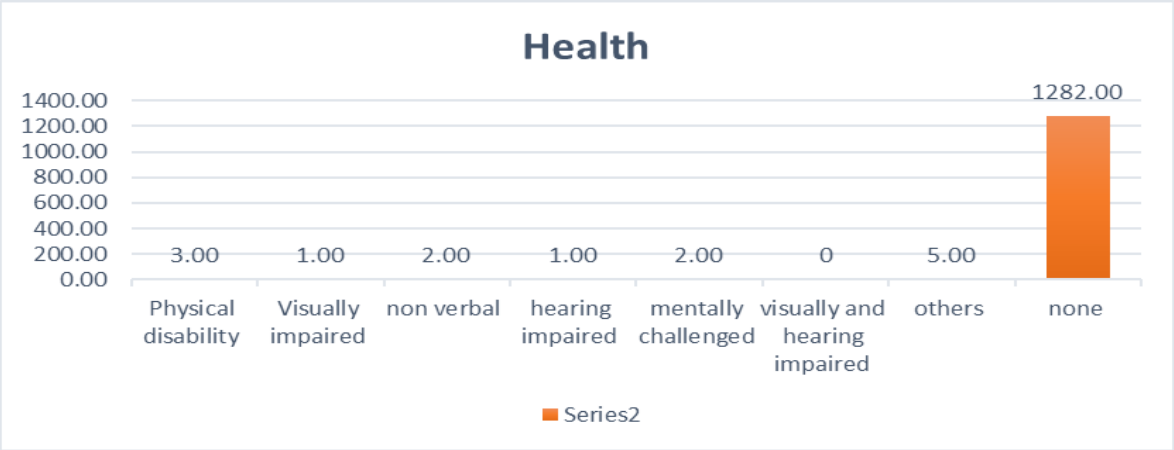


Figure 39: Ward 10 Health of boy under 18 years

Ward 11: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 2021 boys under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 11 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

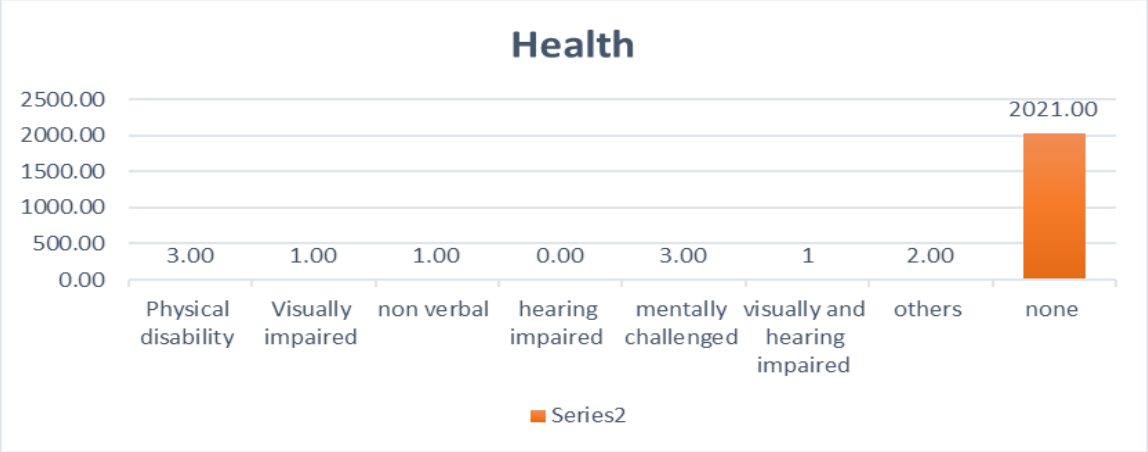


Figure 40: Ward 11 Health of boy under 18 years

Ward 12: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 2217 boys under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 12 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

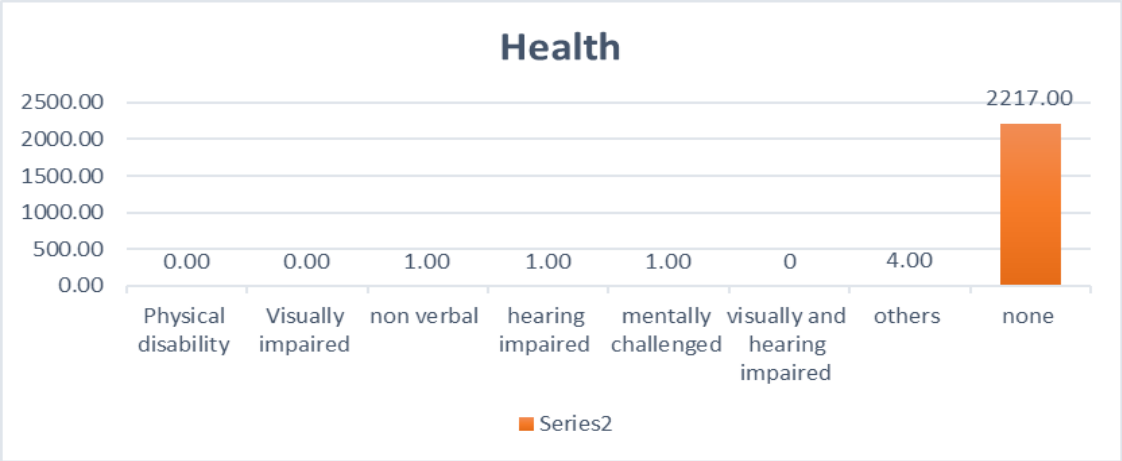


Figure 41: ward 12 Health of boy under 18 years

Ward 13: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 1033 boys under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 13 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

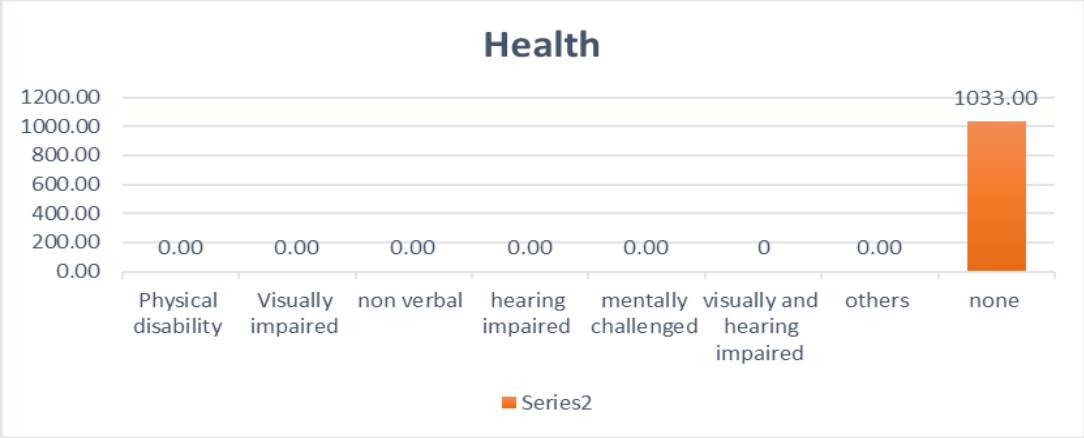


Figure 42: Ward 13 Health of boy under 18 years

6.1.1.2 Health of Girl under 18 years

As per the survey of 2077, among the total population, total of 6553 girls under 18 years old in Godawari Municipality doesn't have any health problem whereas only few children suffers from physical or mental health issues as shown in figure below.

Figure 43: Health of girl under 18 years

Ward 10: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 1282 girls under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 10 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

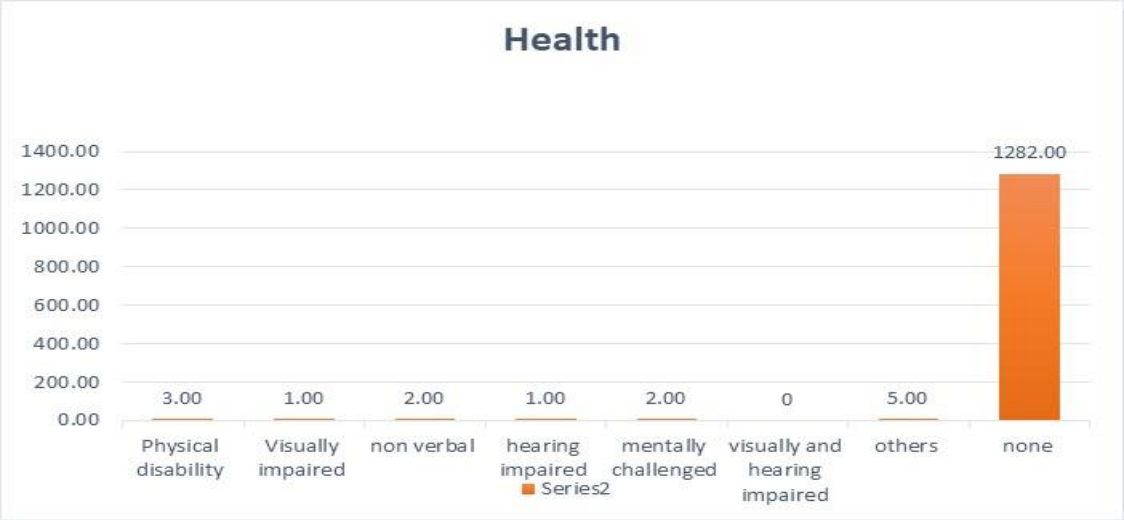


Figure 44: Ward 10 Health of girl under 18 years

Ward 11: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 2015 girls under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 11 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

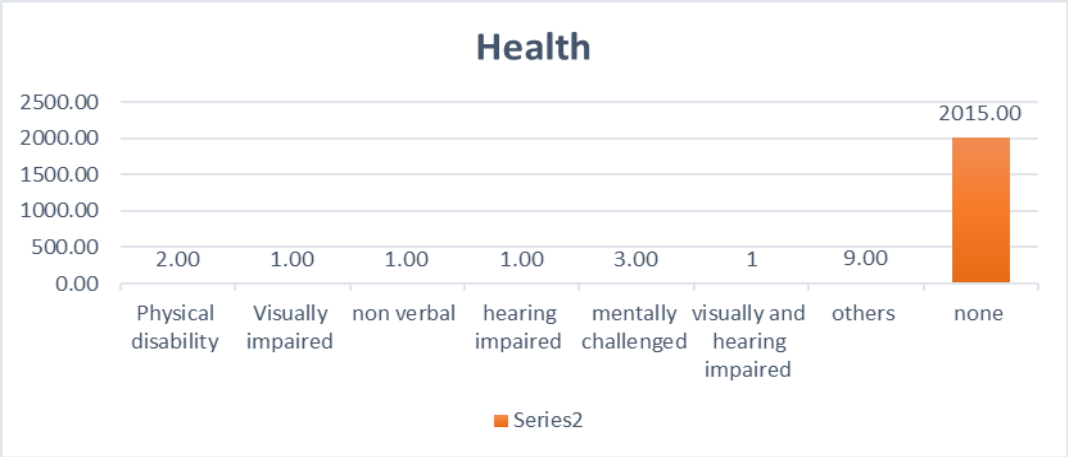


Figure 45: ward 11 Health of girl under 18 years

Ward 12: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 2210girls under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 12 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

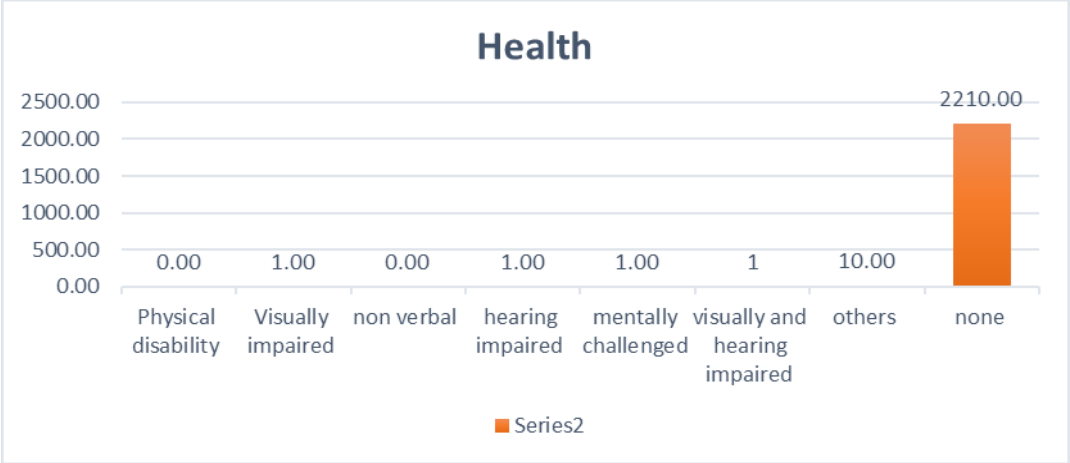


Figure 46: ward 12 Health of girl under 18 years

Ward 13: As per the survey of 2077, we can see that 1029 girls under 18 doesn't have any health issues in ward number 13 where as some are physically and mentally disable as seen in figure below:

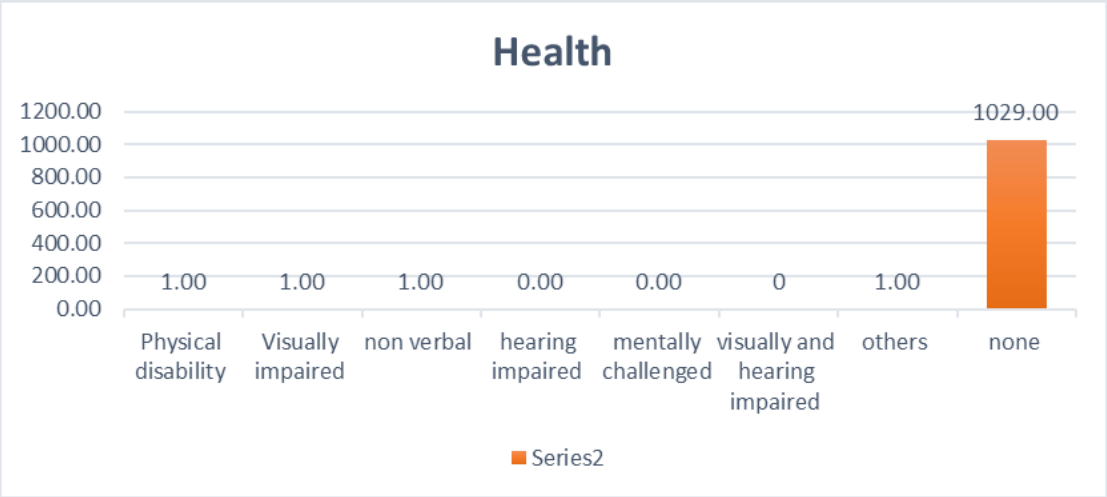


Figure 47: Ward 13 Health of girl under 18 years

6.1.2 Education

As per the survey of 2077 we can find that 8772 (18.78%) of the total population have studied till general education, 7340 (15.71%) have studied till secondary level, 7265 (15.55%) have studied till higher secondary level and 6451 (13.81%) are illiterate. Whereas 11 (0.02%) people have done PHD and 73 (0.16%) have done M Phil as seen in the table below.

Education	**Population (number)**	**Population (percentage)**
PHD	11	0.02%
M Phil	73	0.16%
Master	2022	4.33%
Bachelor	5939	12.71%
Higher Secondary School	7265	15.55%
Secondary School	7340	15.71%
Lower Secondary School	3579	7.66%
Primary School	5268	11.28%
General Education	8772	18.78%
Illiterate	6451	13.81%
Total	**46720**	**100%**

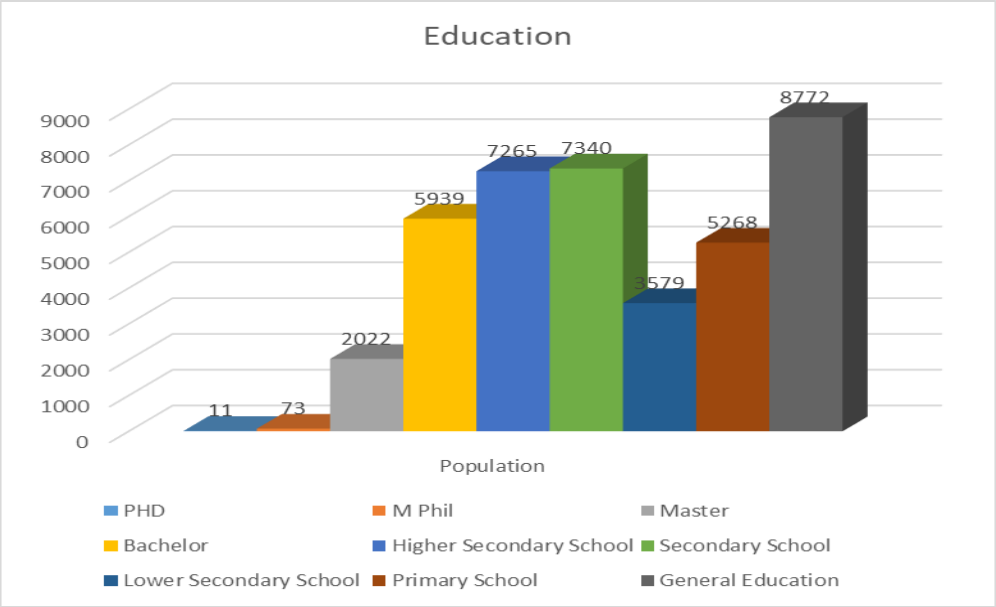


Figure 48: Education

Ward 10: As per the survey 2077 we can see that 1824 have done general education whereas 1 have done PHD and 38 have done M Phil in ward 10 as per the figure below:

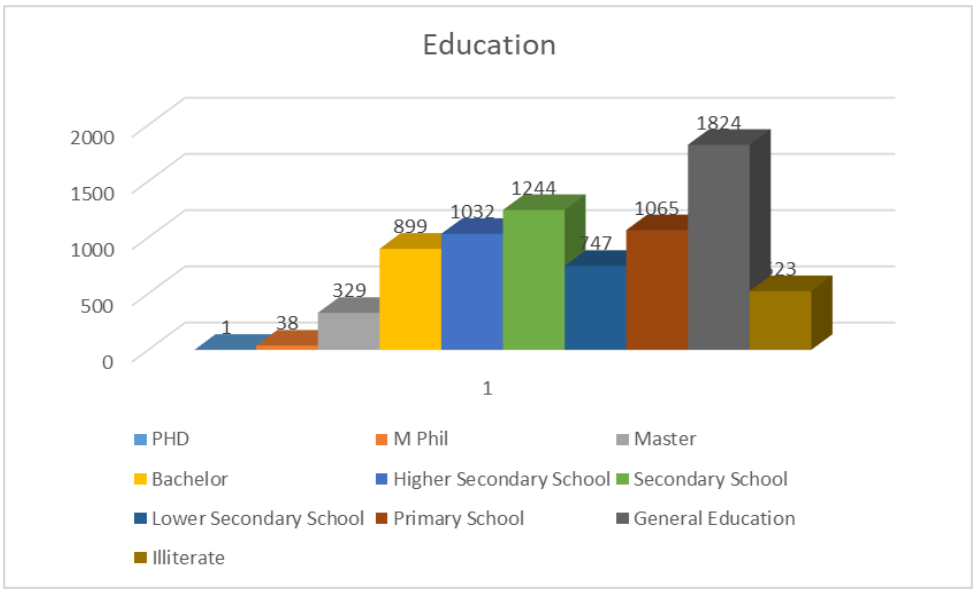


Figure 14: ward 10 Education

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 we can see that 2809 are illiterate whereas 2304 have done higher secondary school and 1240 have gone to lower secondary school in ward 11 as per the figure below:

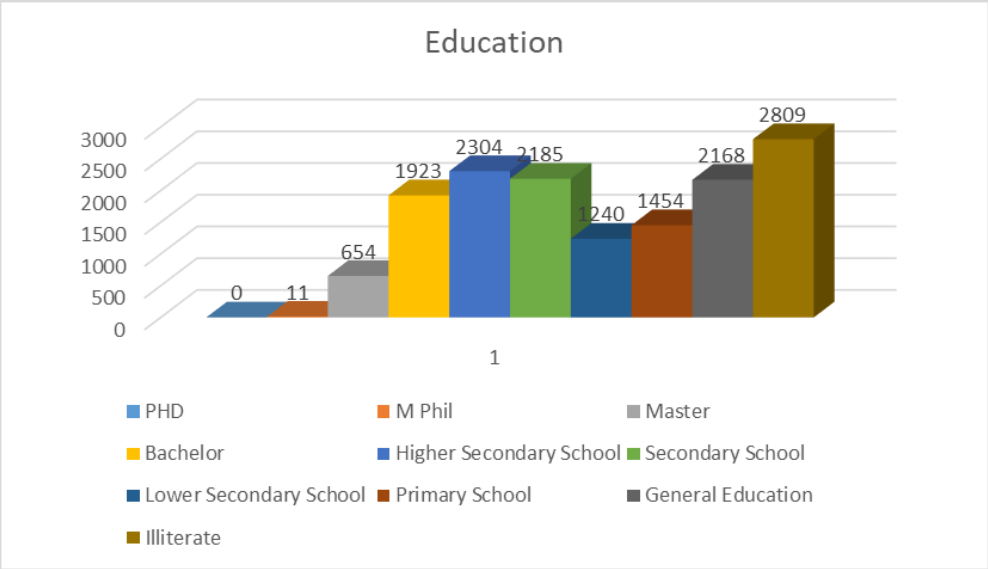


Figure 50: ward 11 Education

Ward 12: We can find that most of the individuals are literate in ward number 12 whereas still 2417 have not gone to school at all as seen in the figure below:

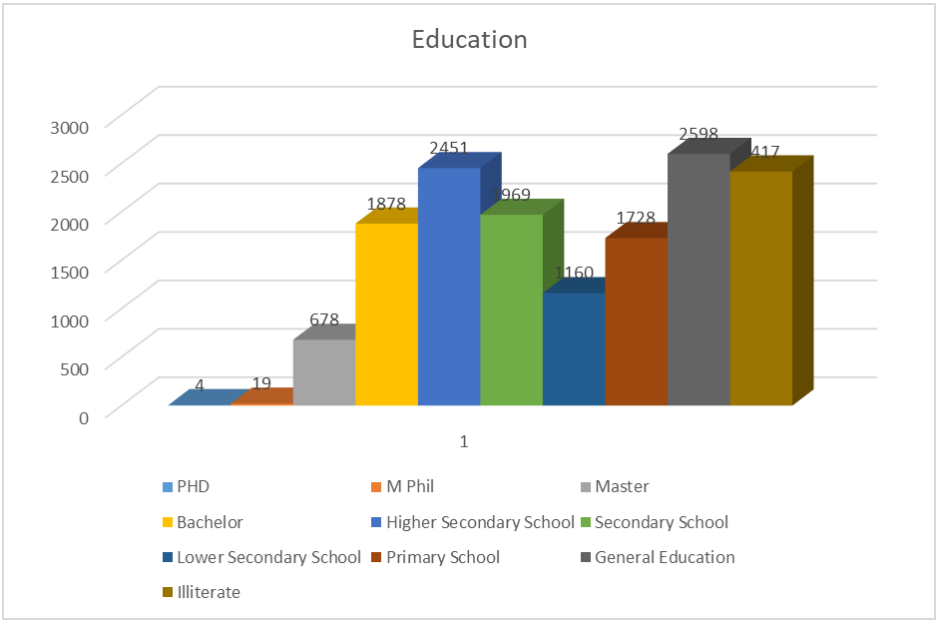


Figure 51: ward 12 Education

Ward 13: We can find that most of the individuals are literate in ward number 13 whereas still some have not gone to school at all as seen in the figure below:

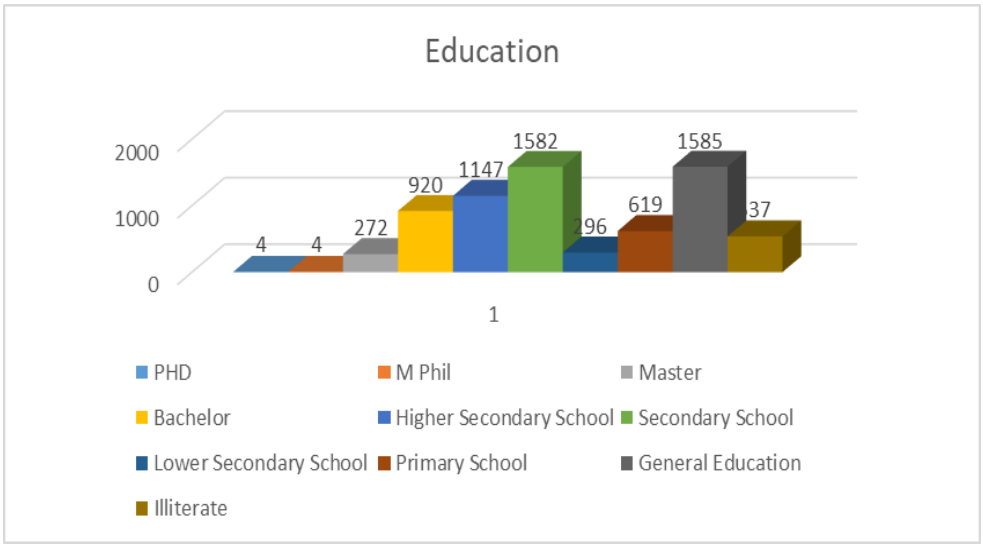


Figure 52: ward 13 Education

6.1.3 Foreign Education

As per the survey of 2077 221 (40.70%) have done their education from Australia, 44 (8.10%) from U.K, 89 (16.39%) from USA and 189 (34.81%) from other countries as shown in the table below.

Country	Population (number)	Population (Percentage)
Australia	221	40.70%
U.K	44	8.10%
USA	89	16.39%
Others	189	34.81%

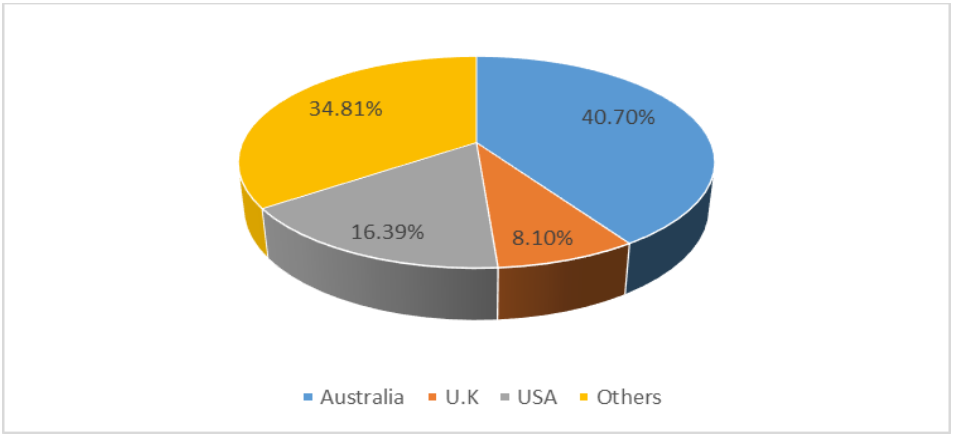


Figure 53: Foreign Education

Ward 10: As per the survey 2077 we can find that most of the individual studied in Australia in ward number 10 as seen in figure below:

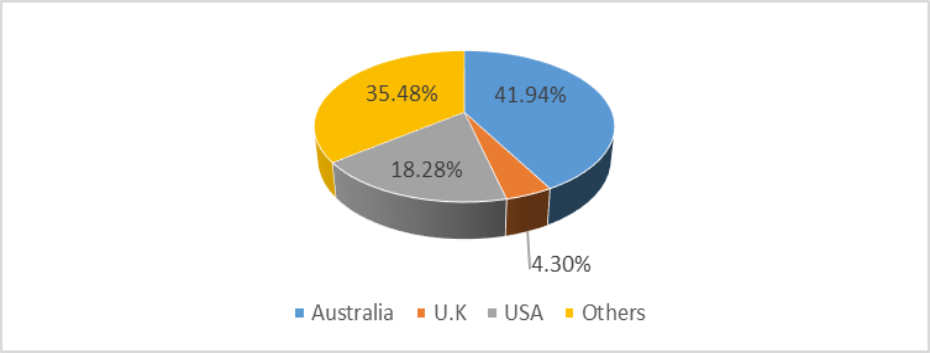


Figure 54: ward 10 Foreign Education

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 we can find that most of the individual from ward number 11 has studied in other countries followed by Australia as seen in the figure below:

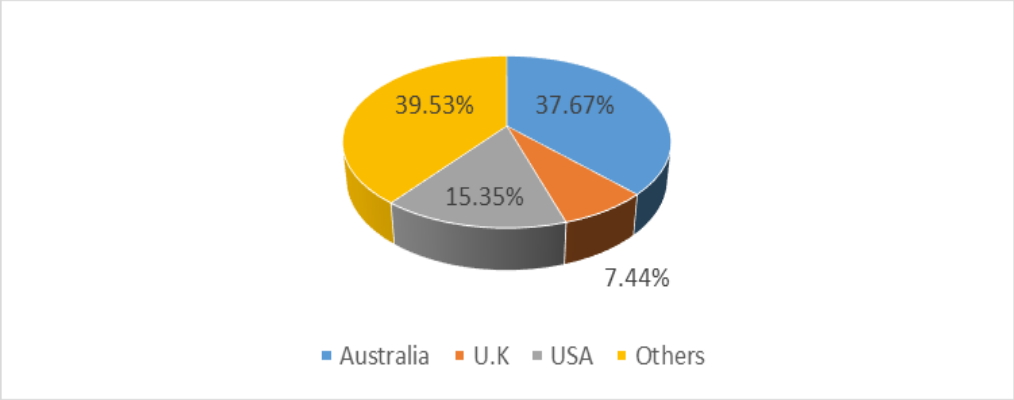


Figure 5515: ward 11 Foreign Education

Ward 12: As per the survey 2077 we can find that most of the individual from ward number 12 studies in Australia followed by other countries as seen in the figure below:

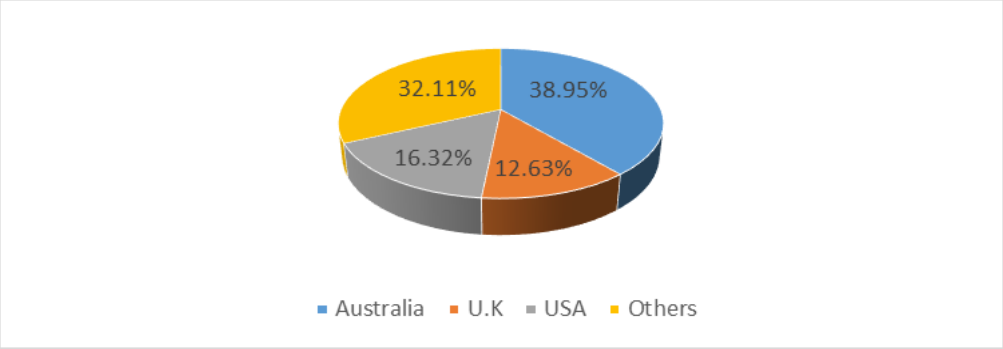


Figure 56: ward 12 Foreign Education

Ward 13: Most of the individual from ward number 13 studied in Australia followed by other countries as seen in the figure below:

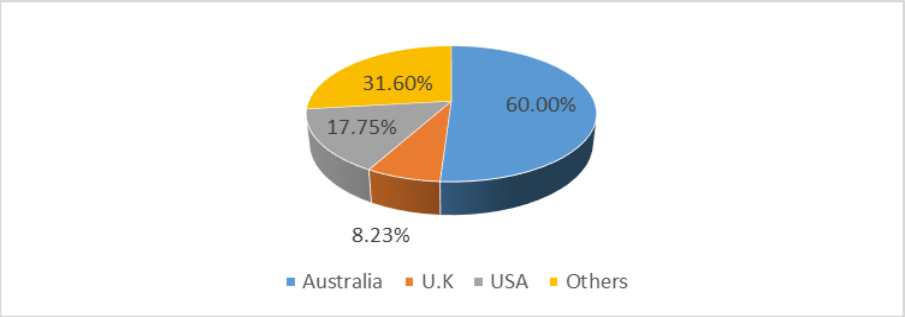


Figure 57: ward 13 Foreign Education

6.1.4 Preference to Health Care

As per the survey the 65.54 % of population goes to hospital for treatment whereas 0.79% still goes to lama/ dhami/ Jhakri for treatment as seen in the figure below:

Preference to Health Care	Population (number)	Population (number)
Lama/Dhami/Jhakri	52	0.79%
Homeopathy	41	0.62%
Heath Post	1274	19.37%
Hospital	4311	65.54%
Other	900S	13.68%

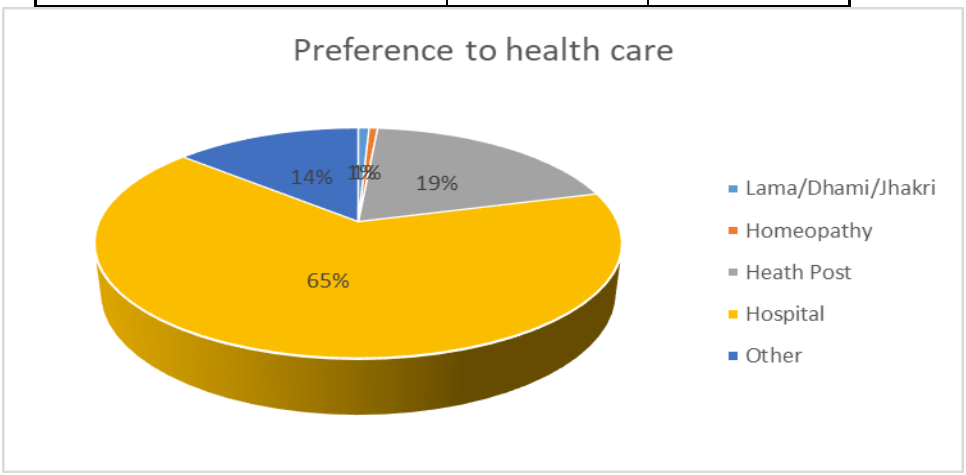


Figure 58: Preference of health care

Ward 10: As per the survey we can find that 38% goes to hospital for treatment where as there are still some people who goes to lama/ dhami/ jhakri for treatment in ward number 10.

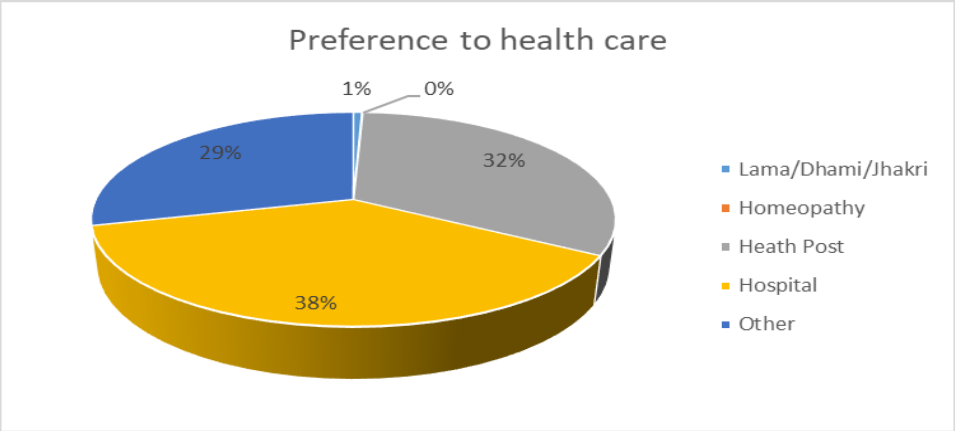


Figure 59: ward 10 Preference of health care

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 we can find that most of the individual in ward number 11 prefers treatment in hospital followed by other treatment as seen in the figure below:

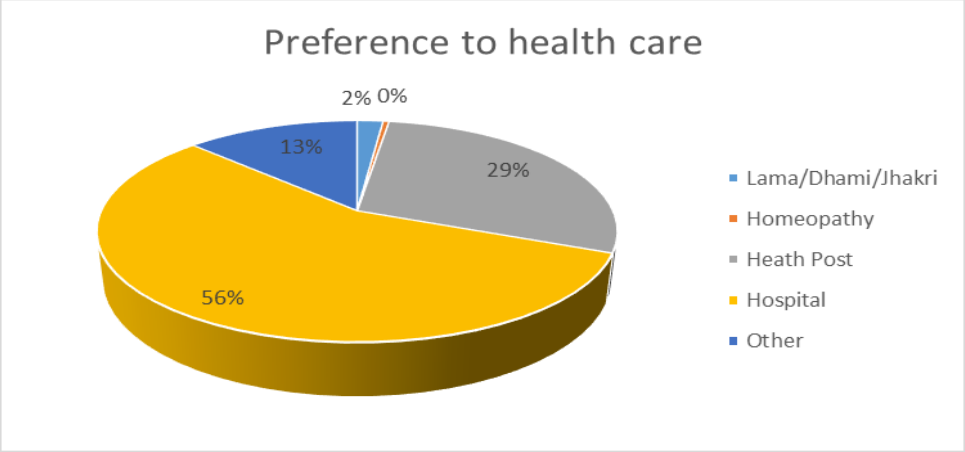


Figure 60: ward 11 Preference of health care

Ward 12: As per the survey 2077 we can find that most of the individual of ward number 12 prefer hospital treatment followed by health post treatment as seen in the figure below:

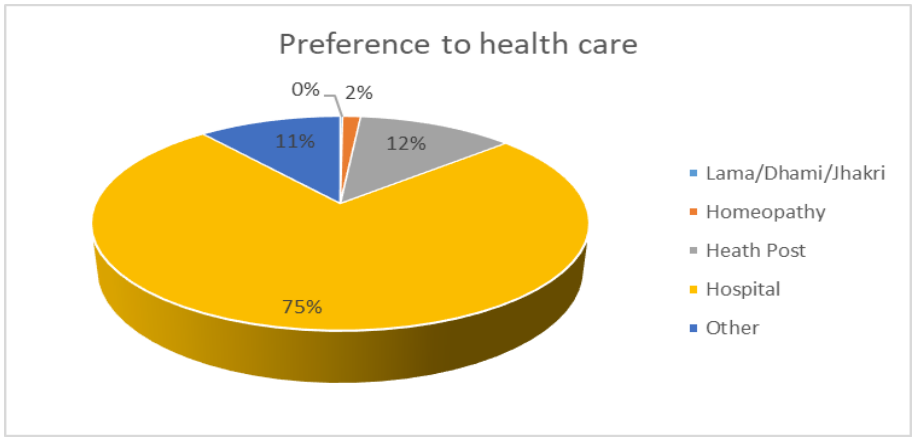


Figure 61: Ward 12 Preference of health care

Ward 13: As per the survey 2077 most of the individual prefer hospital treatment in ward number 13 as seen in the figure below:

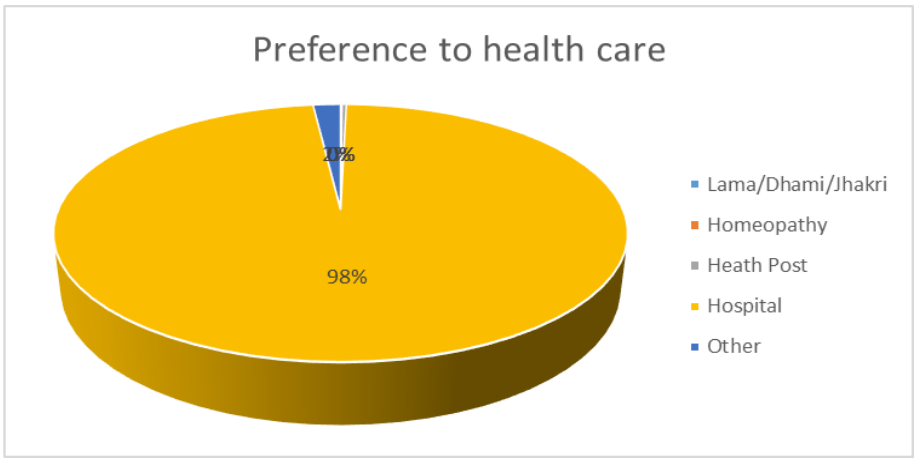


Figure 62: Ward 13 Preference of health care

6.1.5 Dropout of school under age 3-5 years

As per the survey 98.02 % of student from age 3-5 years has not drop out of school whereas 0.59% of boys and 1.39% of girl have drop out of school as per the table below

Dropout of School	School Dropout (number)	School Dropout rate
Boy	92	1.39%
Girl	39	0.59%
none	6482	98.02%

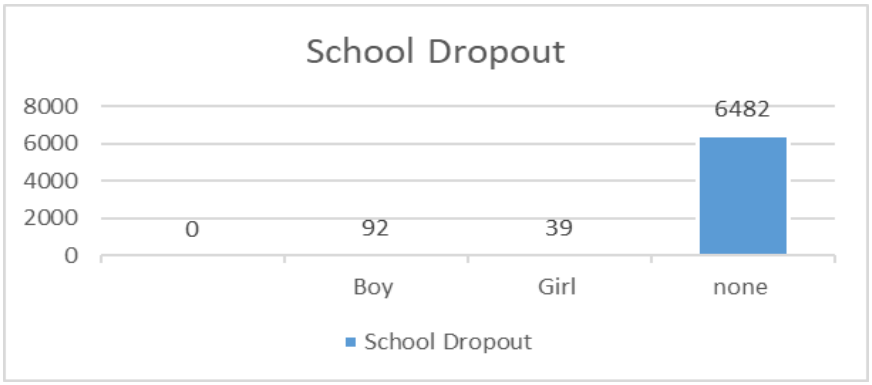


Figure 63: Dropout of school

Ward 10: As per the survey 2077 we can see that 1262 students have not drop out of school in ward number 10 as seen in the figure below:

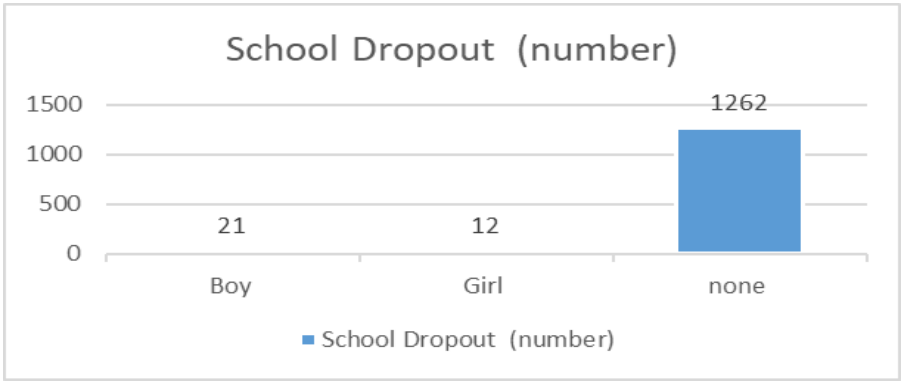


Figure 64: Ward 10 School Drop out

Ward 11: As per the survey 2077 we can see that 1989 students have not drop out of school in ward number 11 as seen in the figure below:

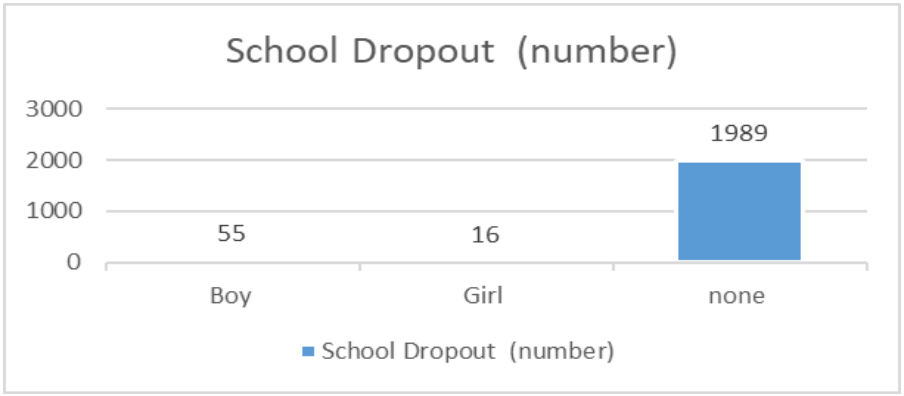


Figure 65: Ward 11 School Drop out

Ward 12: As per the survey we can find that 2208 students have not drop out of school as seen in the figure below:

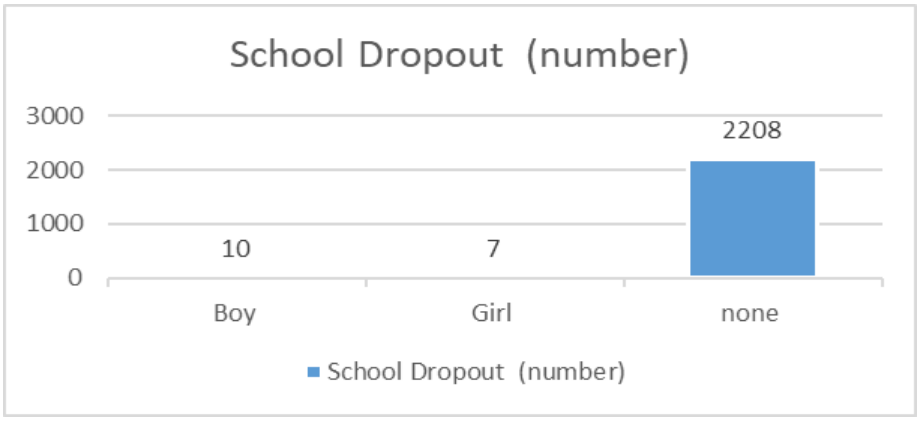


Figure 66: Ward 12 School Drop out

Ward 13: As per the survey 2077 in ward number 13 most of the student 1023 didn't drop out of school as per figures below:

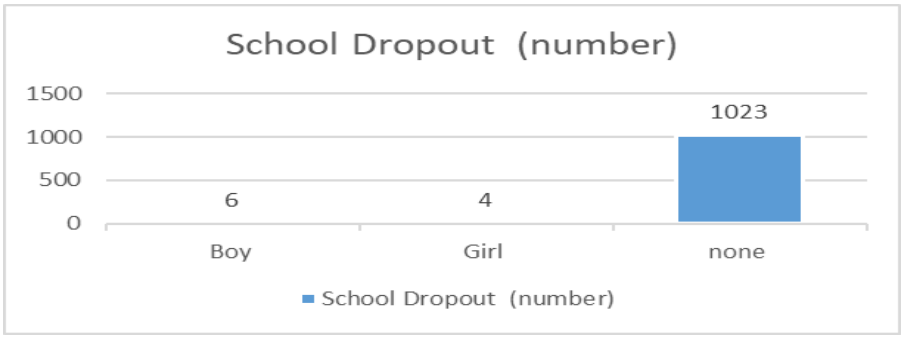


Figure 67: Ward 13 School Drop out

6.1.5 Treatment to children after mistake

As per the survey 73.68% of the parents made the children understand that they should not do such behavior whereas 6.23% still gets scolding for their bad behavior as shown in the table below.

Treatment to student	Population (number)	Population (Percentage)
Scolding	439	6.23%
Beating	23	0.33%
restriction in food	2	0.03%
Lock in room	2	0.03%

Make them understand	5196	73.68%
Others	1390	19.71%

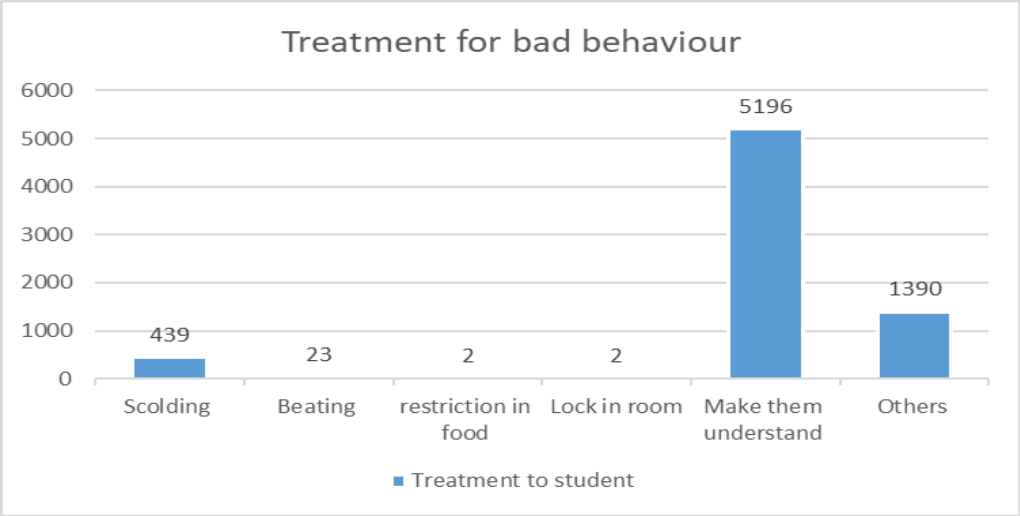


Figure 6816: Treatment for bad behavior

Ward 10: As per the survey in ward number 10 most of the parents made their children understand that they should not repeat bad behaviors whereas only some of them took strict restriction against them as seen in the figure below:

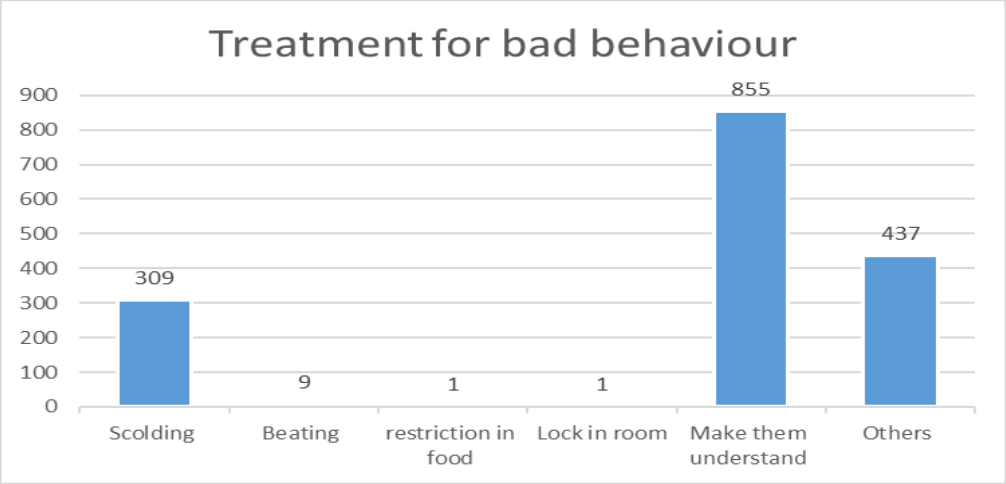


Figure 6917: Ward 10 Treatment for bad behavior

Ward 11: As per the survey in ward number 11 most of the parents made their children understand that they should not repeat bad behaviors whereas only some of them took strict restriction against them as seen in the figure below:

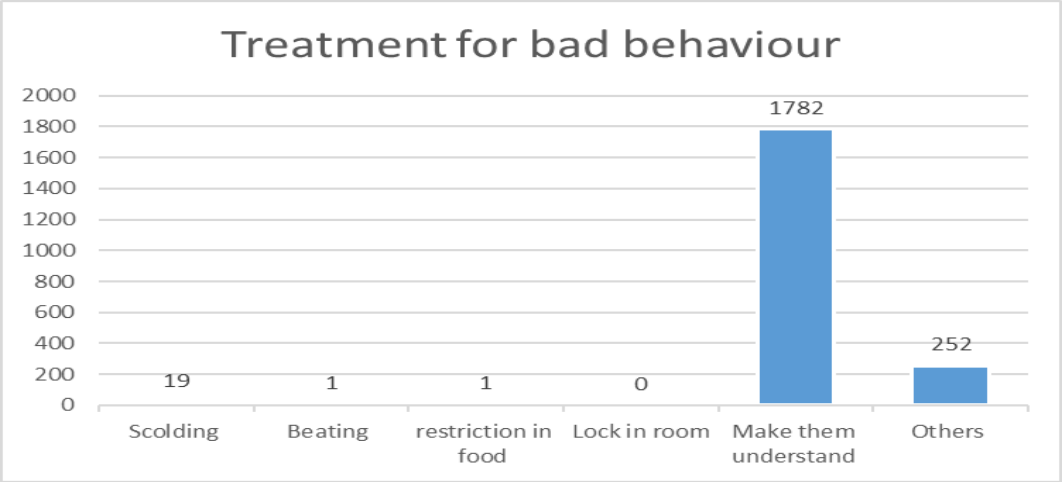


Figure 7018: Ward 11 Treatment for bad behavior

Ward 12: As per the survey in ward number 12 most of the parents made their children understand that they should not repeat bad behaviors whereas only some of them took stick restriction against them as seen in the figure below

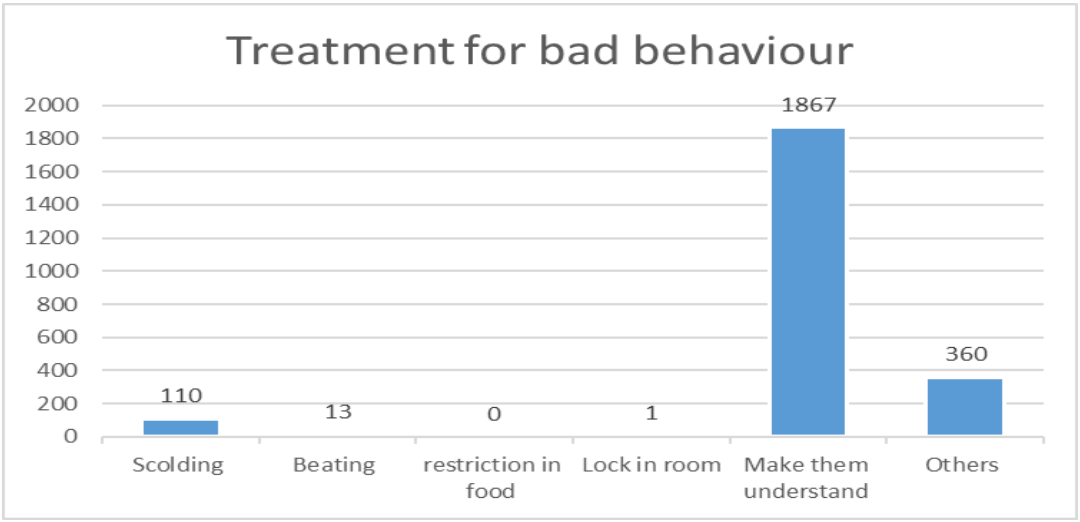


Figure 7119: Ward 12 Treatment for bad behavior

Ward 13: As per the survey in ward number 13 most of the parents made their children understand that they should not repeat bad behaviors whereas only some of them took strict restriction against them as seen in the figure below

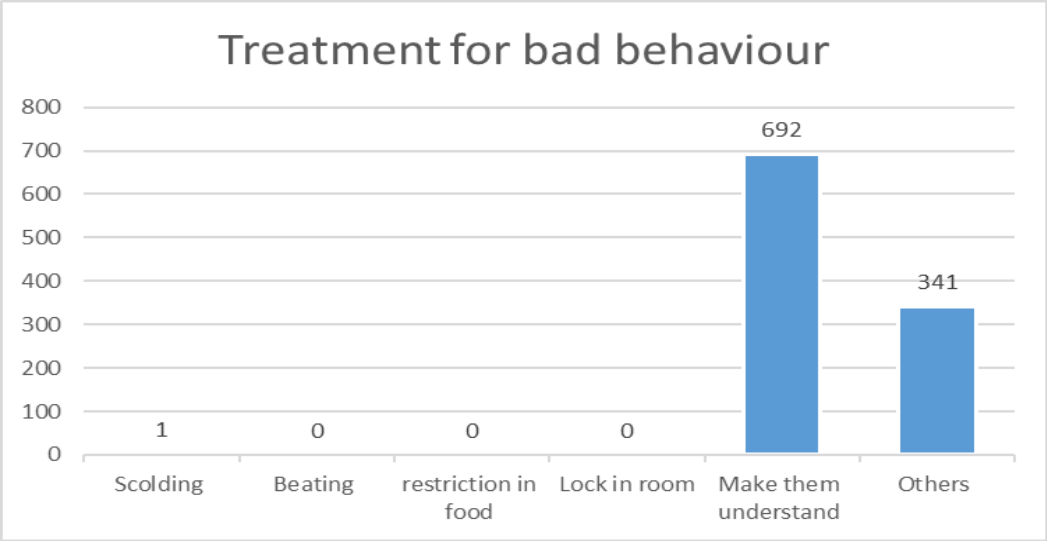


Figure 7220: Ward 13 Treatment for bad behavior

6.1.5 Violence against women and children

As per the survey 39.29% of children had to face child marriage whereas 21.43% of them has faced human trafficking and 21.43% has not faced any violence as shown in the table below.

Violence against women and children	Population (number)	Population (Percentage)
Dowry	0	0.00%
Domestic Violence	2	7.14%
Child Marriage	11	39.29%
Polygamy	0	0.00%
Rape	3	10.71%
Human trafficking	6	21.43%
No Violence	6	21.43%

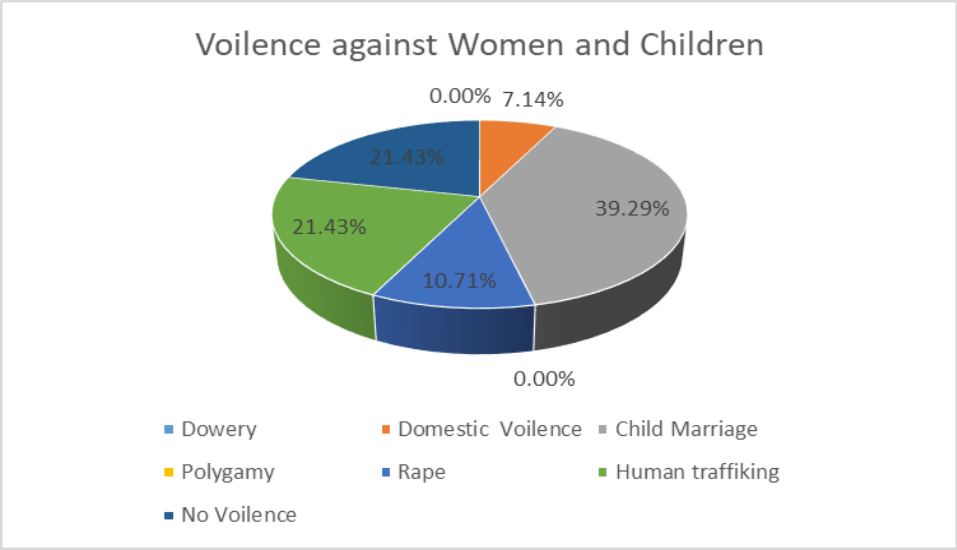


Figure 73: Violence against women and children

Ward 10: Most of the women and children have faced child marriage, rape, dowry and human trafficking in ward number 10 as seen in the figure below:

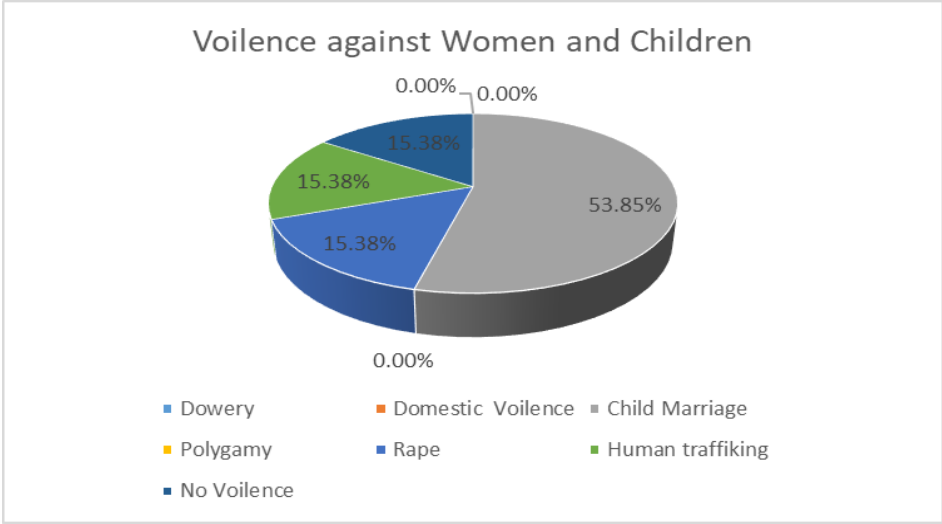


Figure 74: Ward 10 Violence against women and children

Ward 11: As per the survey we can find that most of the women and children in ward number 11 have faced child marriage, human trafficking and rape as seen in the figure below:

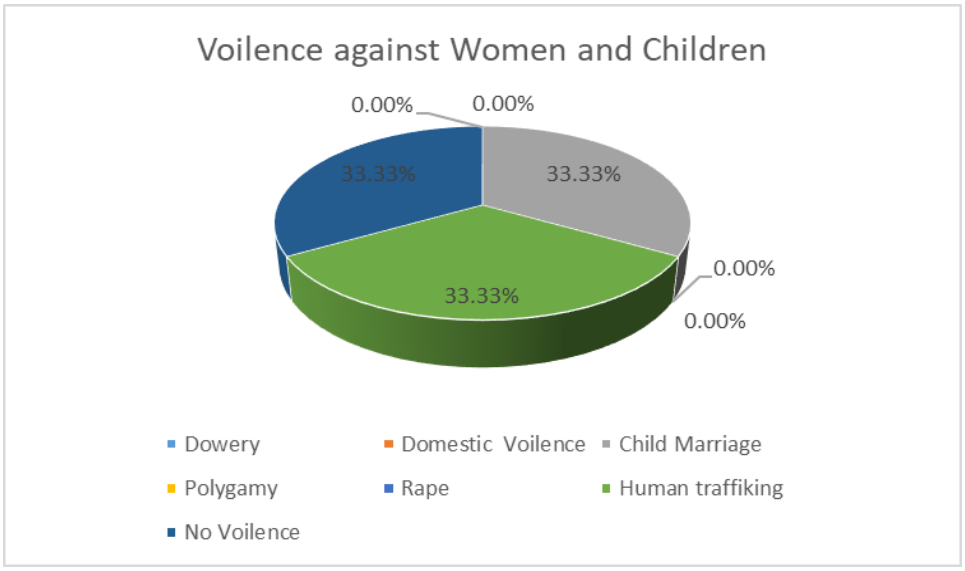


Figure 75: Ward 11 Violence against women and children

Ward 12: As per the survey most of the women and children have been facing domestic violence, human trafficking, rape and child marriage in ward number 12 as seen in the figure below:

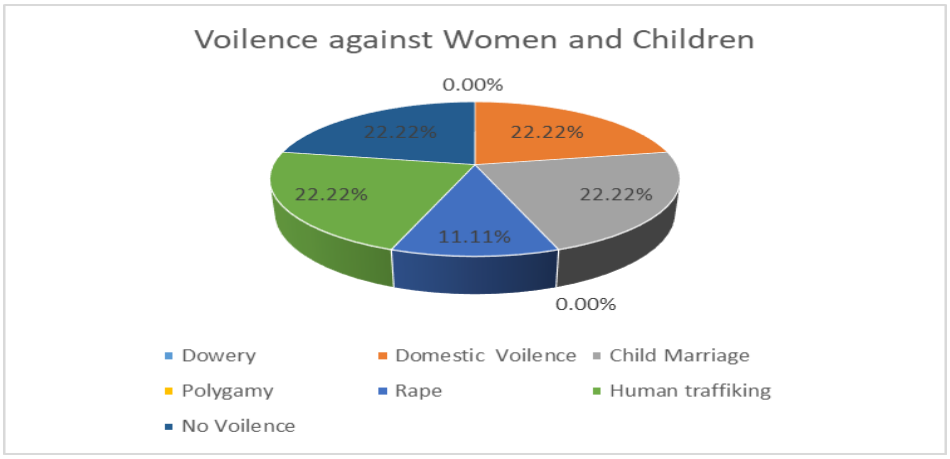


Figure 76: Ward 12 Violence against women and children

Ward 13: As per the survey most of the women and children have been not been facing any violence in ward number 13.

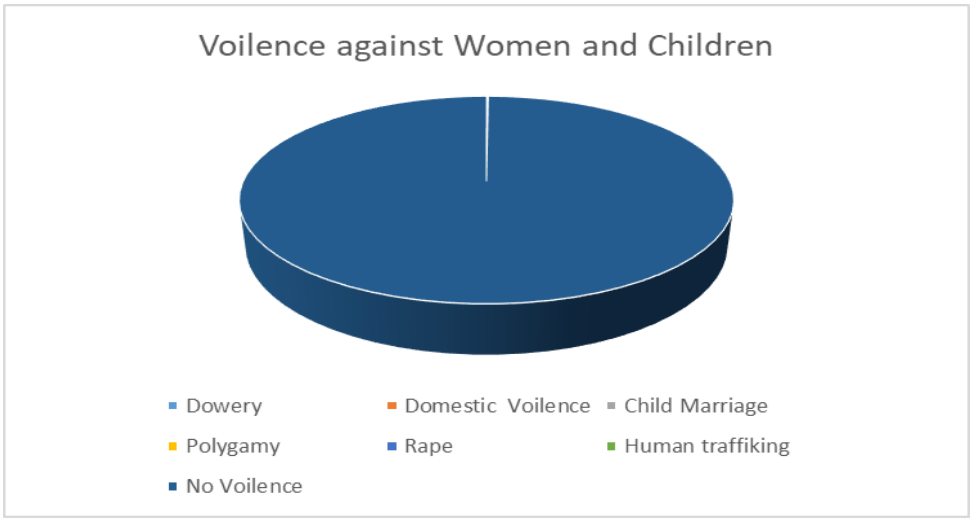


Figure 77: Ward 13 Violence against women and children

6.1.6 Children in Child Development Center or Primary Level:

As per the survey 2077 we can find that 162 (7.72%) of boy have gone to child development or primary level 158 (7.53%) girl have gone to child development or primary level but 1778 (84.75%) have not gone to child development or primary level.

Children in Child Development or primary level	Population (number)	Population (number)
Boy	162	7.72%
Girl	158	7.53%
None	1778	84.75%

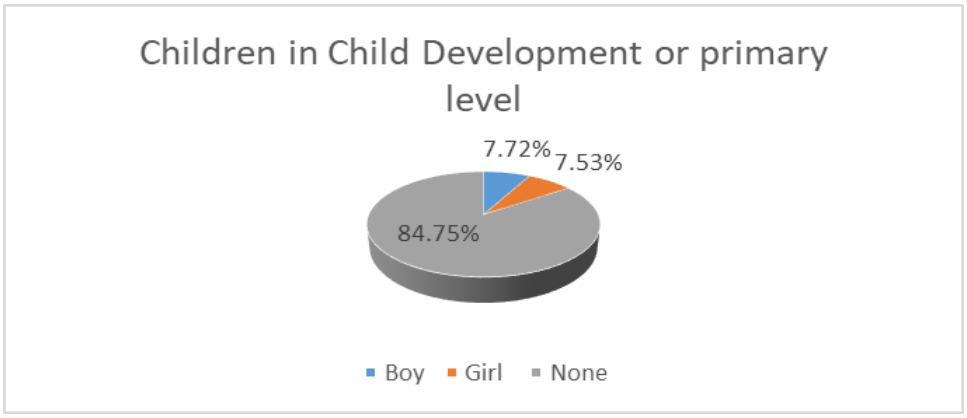


Figure 78: children in child development or primary level

Ward 10: As per the survey 6% boy and 7% girl have gone to child development or primary level but 87% have not gone to such places.

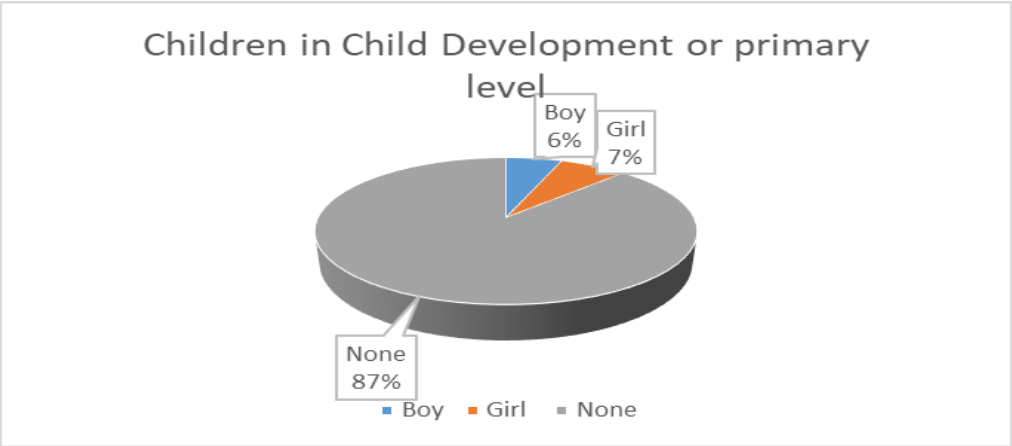


Figure 79: Ward 10 children in child development or primary level

Ward 11: As per the survey 8% boy and 7% girl have gone to child development or primary level but 85% have not gone to such places.

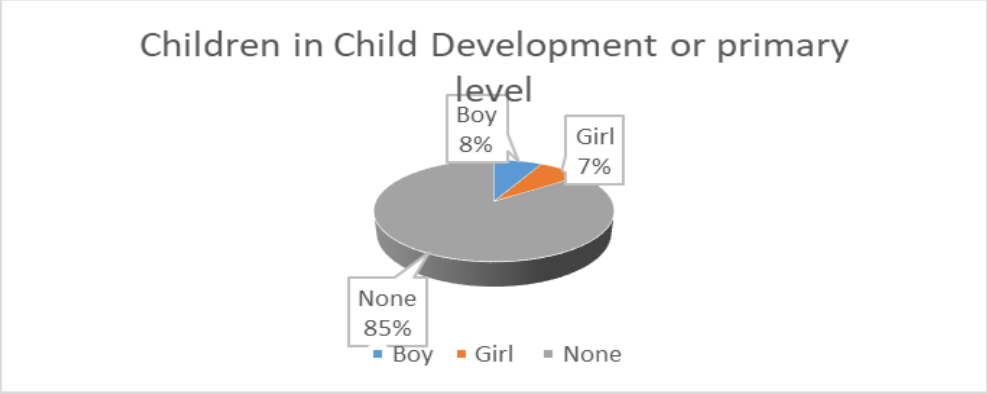


Figure 80: Ward 11 children in child development or primary level

Ward 12: As per the survey 3% boy and 2% girl have gone to child development or primary level but 95% have not gone to such places.

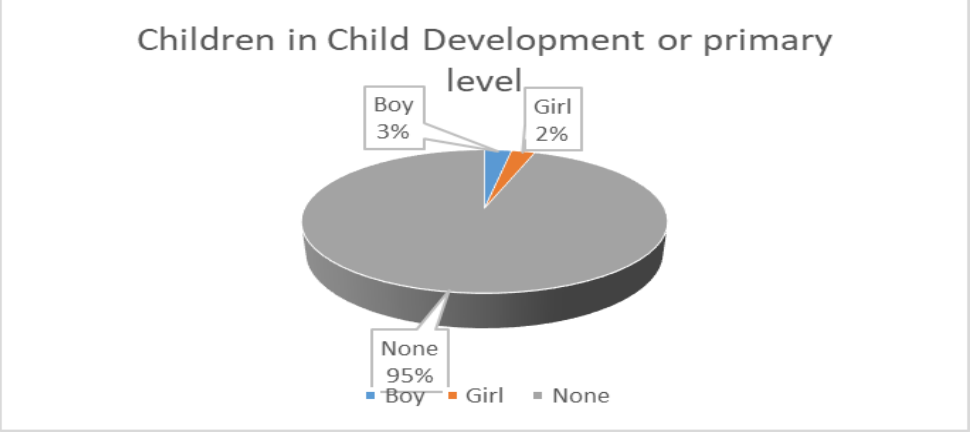


Figure 81: Ward 12 children in child development or primary level

Ward 13: As per the survey 2% boy and 1% girl have gone to child development or primary level but 97% have not gone to such places.

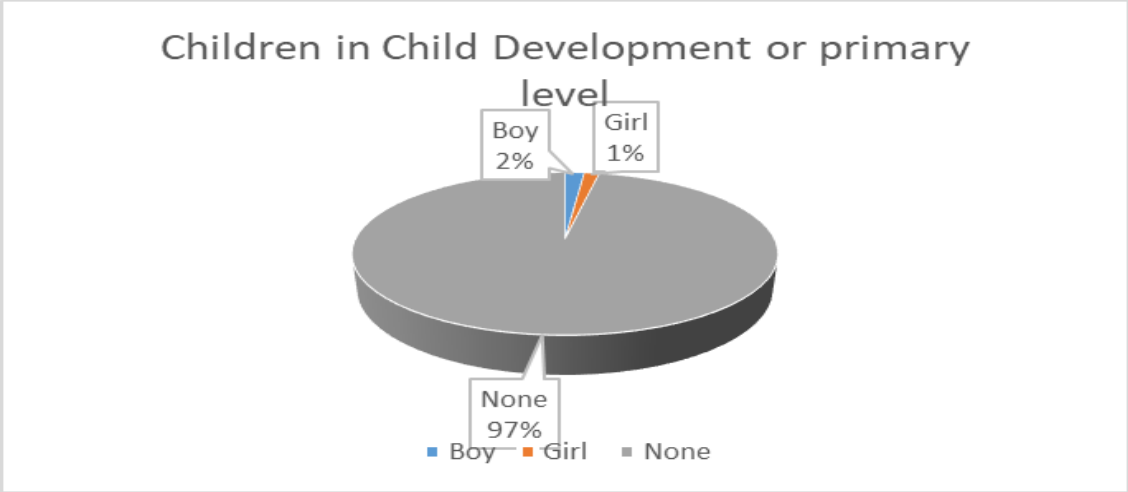


Figure 82: Ward 13 children in child development or primary level

6.1.7 mortality rate

As per the survey 2077 the mortality rate of Godawari Municipality has 0.05% mortality rate where as 99.95% are still alive.

Mortality Rate	Population (Number)	Population (Percentage)
Yes	3	0.05%
No	6575	99.95%

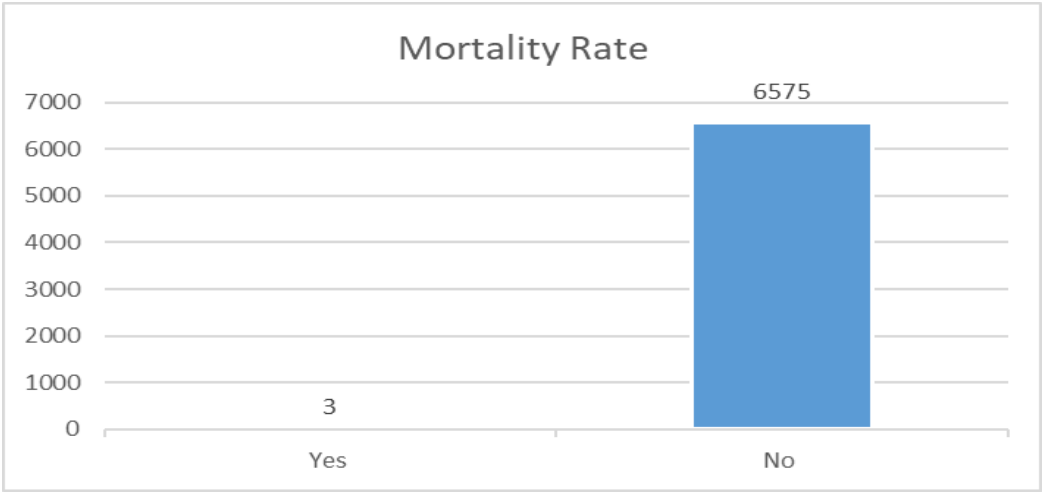


Figure 83: Mortality Rate

Ward 10: As per the survey 1289 infant does not have mortality rate.

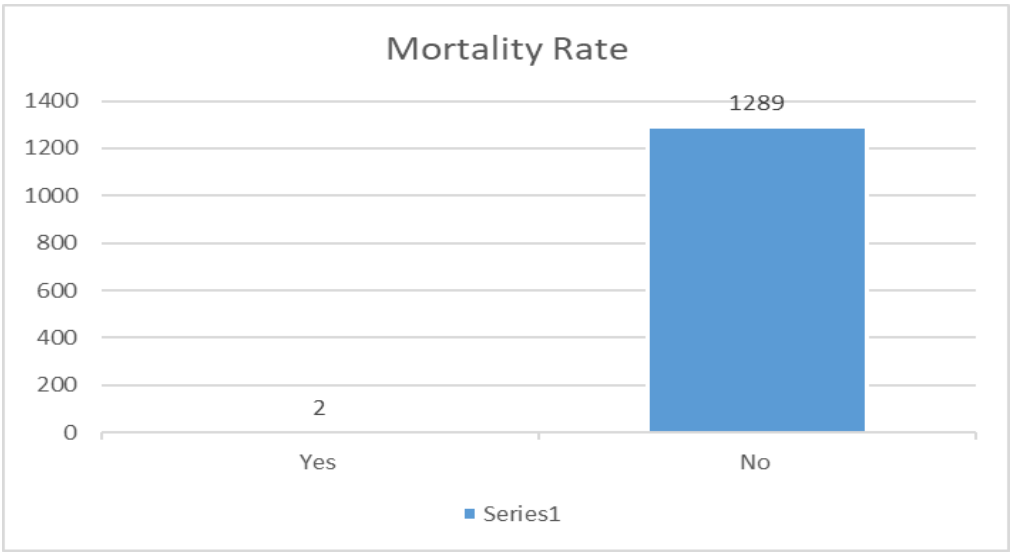


Figure 84: Ward 10 Mortality Rate

Ward 11: As per the survey 2030 infant does not have mortality rate.

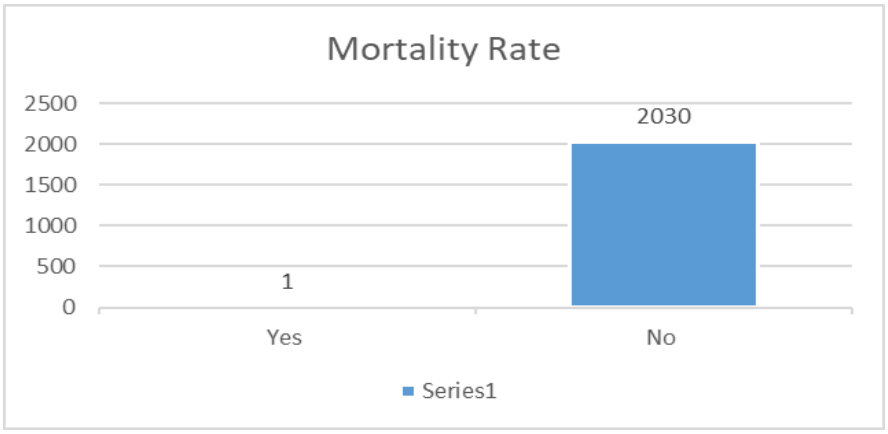


Figure 85: Ward 11 Mortality Rate

Ward 12: As per the survey 2223 infant does not have mortality rate

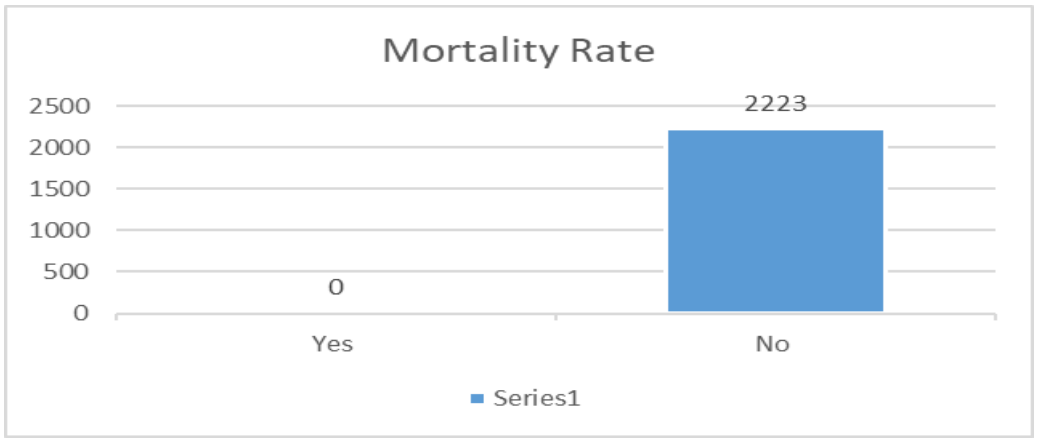


Figure 86: Ward 12 Mortality Rate

Ward 13: As per the survey 1033infant does not have mortality rate

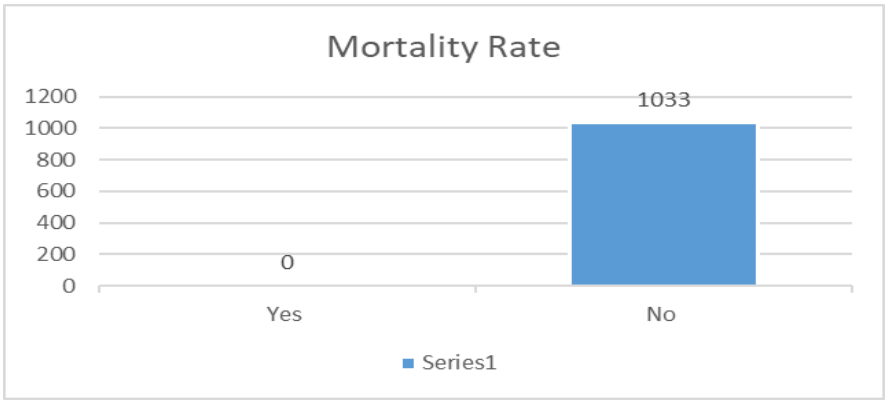


Figure 87: Ward 13 Mortality Rate

Chapter 7: Economic

7.1 Economic

The population of Godawari Municipality has been classified under economic factors such Foreign Employment, annual income, annual expenses, agriculture and livestock.

7.1.1 Foreign Employment

As per the survey 220 (34.16%) are employed in Gulf, 114 (17.70%) in Europe, 121 (18.79%) in Asia and 189 (29.35%) in other countries as shown in the table below.

Country	**Population (number)**	**Population (Percentage)**
Gulf	220	34.16%
Europe	114	17.70%
Asia	121	18.79%
Others	189	29.35%
Total	**644**	100.00%

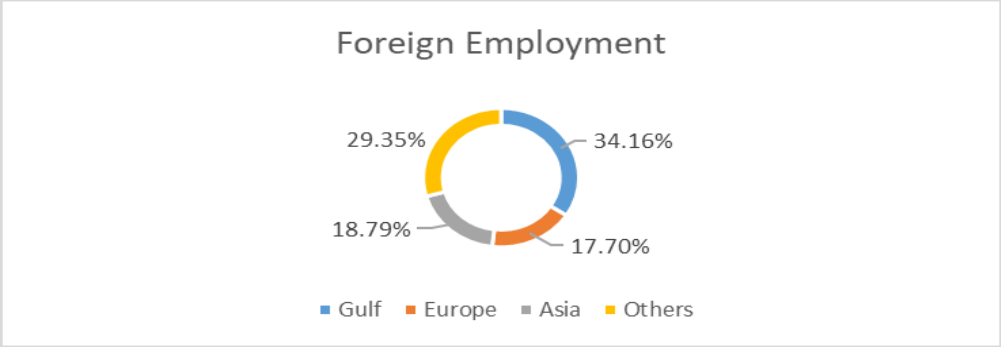


Figure 88: Foreign Employment

Ward 10: As per the survey most of the people in ward number 10 are employed in gulf followed by other countries as seen in the figure below:

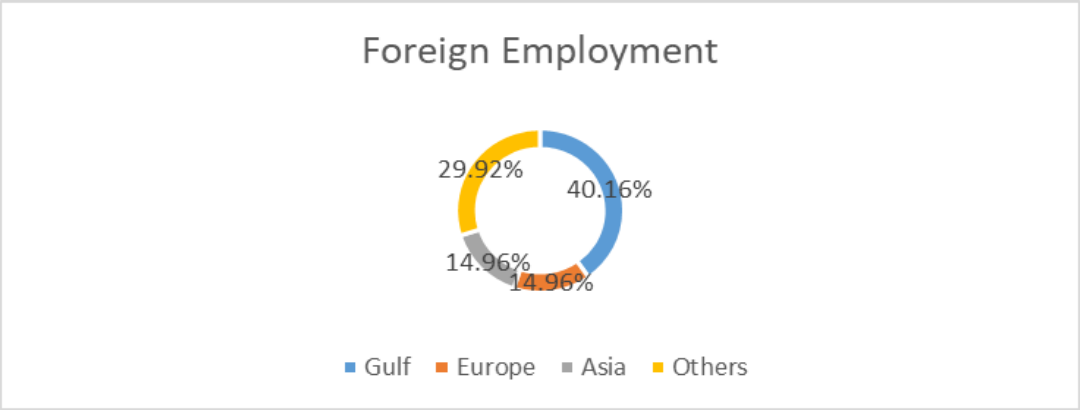


Figure 89: Ward 10 Foreign Employment

Ward 11: As per the survey of most of the people in ward 11 are employed in other countries followed by gulf country as seen in the figure below:

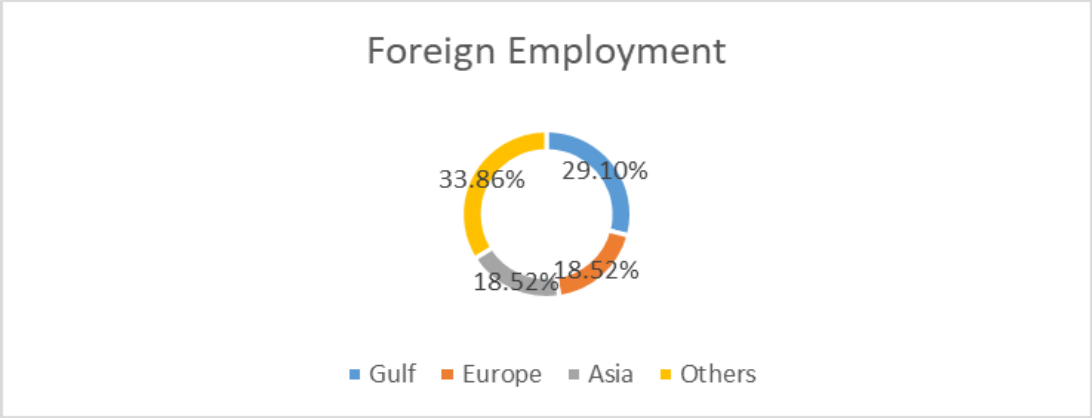


Figure 90: Ward 11 Foreign Employment

Ward 12: As per the survey most of the people in ward 12 are employed in other countries followed by gulf as seen in the figure below:

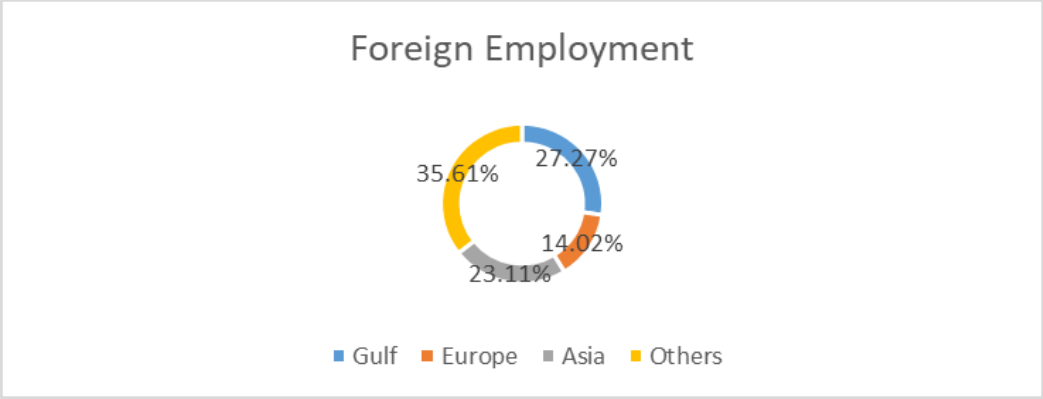


Figure 91: Ward 12 Foreign Employment

Ward 13: As per the survey most of the people in ward 13 are employed in gulf countries followed by gulf country as seen in the figure below:

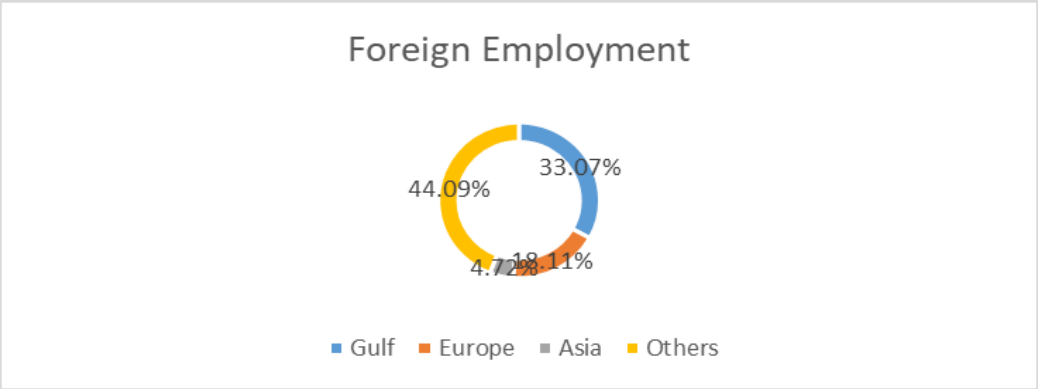


Figure 92: Ward 13 Foreign Employment

7.1.2 Annual Income

As per the survey the 2026 (30.80%) people earn between 1, 00,001 to 2,50,000 and 1746 (26.54%) earn between less than 1,00,000 whereas only 359 (5.46%) earn more than 8, 00,001 annually as shown in table below.

Annual Income	**Population (number)**	**Population (percentage)**
Less than 1, 00,000	1746	26.54%
1, 00,001 to 2, 50,000	2026	30.80%
2, 50,001 to 4, 00,000	1030	15.66%
4, 00,001 to 6, 00,000	983	14.94%
6, 00,001 to 8, 00,000	434	6.60%
8, 00,001 and above	359	5.46%

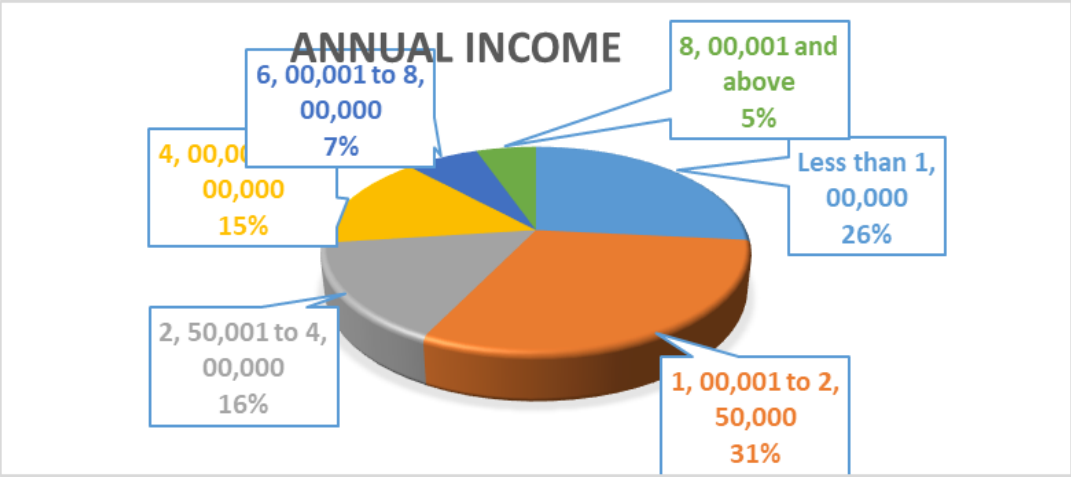


Figure 93: Annual Income

Ward 10: Most of the people in ward 10 earn less than 1,00,000 followed by 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 as seen in the figure below:

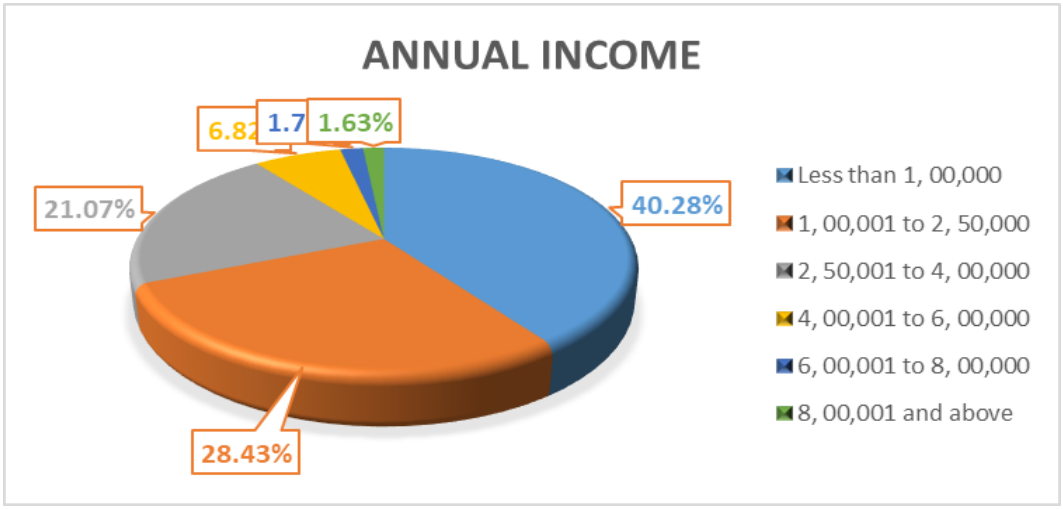


Figure 94: ward 10 Annual Income

Ward 11: Most of the people in ward 11 earn less than 1,00,000 followed by 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 as seen in the figure below:

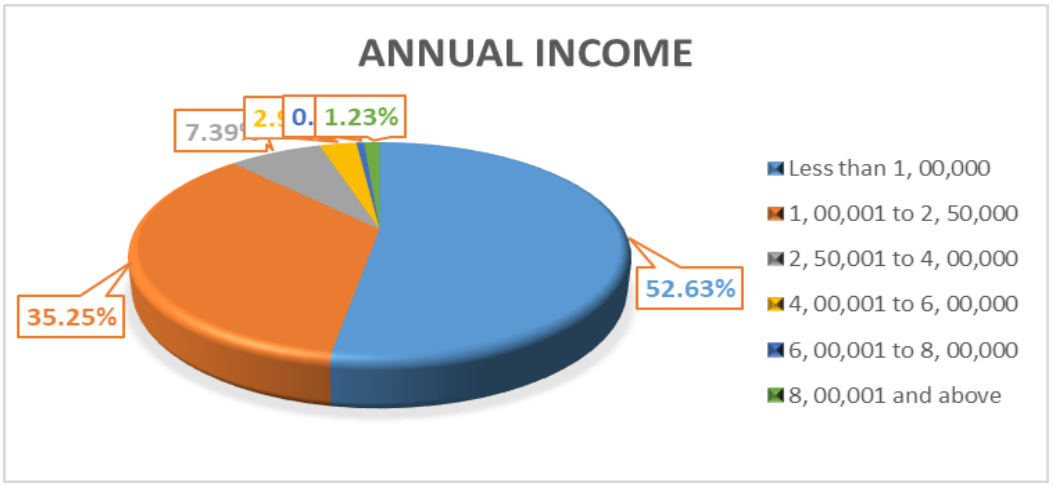


Figure 95: ward 11 Annual Income

Ward 12: Most of the people in ward 2 earn between 1,00,000 to 6,00,000 as seen in the figure below:

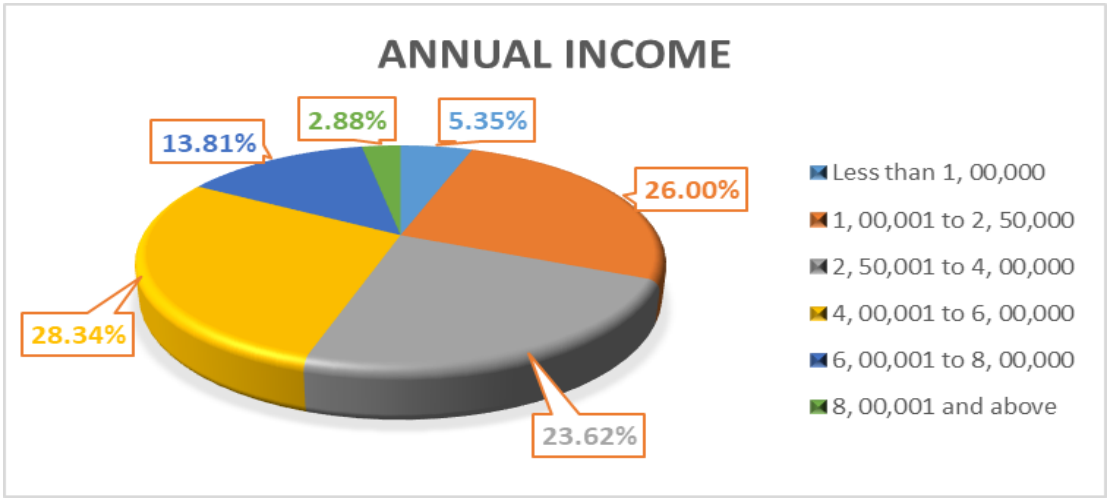


Figure 96: ward 12 Annual Income

Ward 13: Most of the people in ward 13 earn from less than 1,00,000 to 6,00,000 as seen in the figure below:

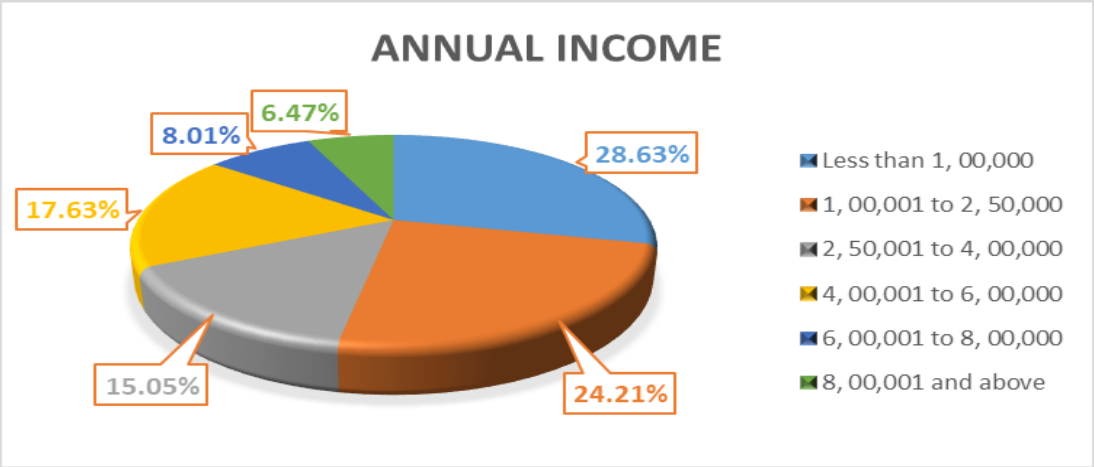


Figure 97: ward 13 Annual Income

7.1.3 Annual Expenses

As per the survey 2261(34.37%) of people have annual expenses less than 1, 00,000 and 2191 (33.31%) annual expenses between 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 whereas only 306 (4.65%) have expenses above than 8,00,001 as shown in the table below.

Annual Expenses	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Less than 1, 00,000	2261	34.37%
1, 00,001 to 2, 50,000	2191	33.31%
2, 50,001 to 4, 00,000	1174	17.85%
4, 00,001 to 6, 00,000	491	7.46%
6, 00,001 to 8, 00,000	155	2.36%
8, 00,001 and above	306	4.65%

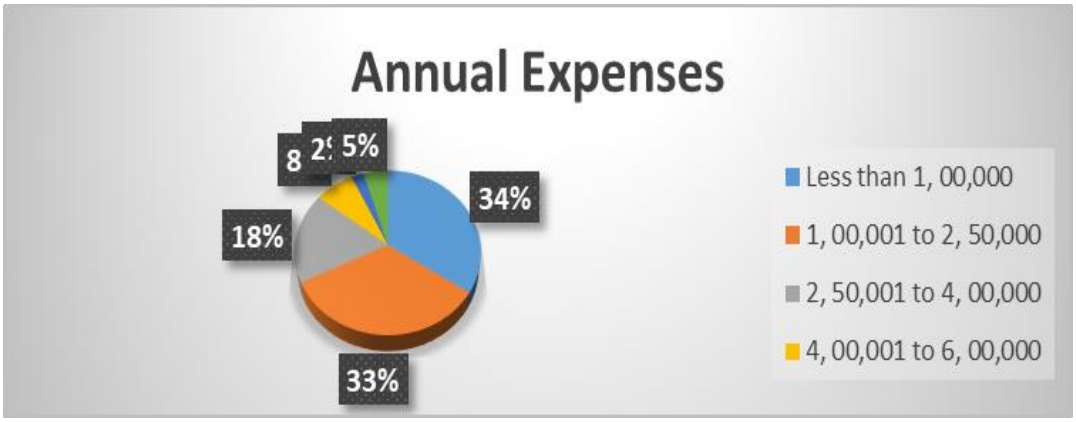


Figure 98: Annual Expenses

Ward 10: As per the survey most of the people from ward 10 has expense less than 1,00,000 followed by 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 as seen in the figure below:

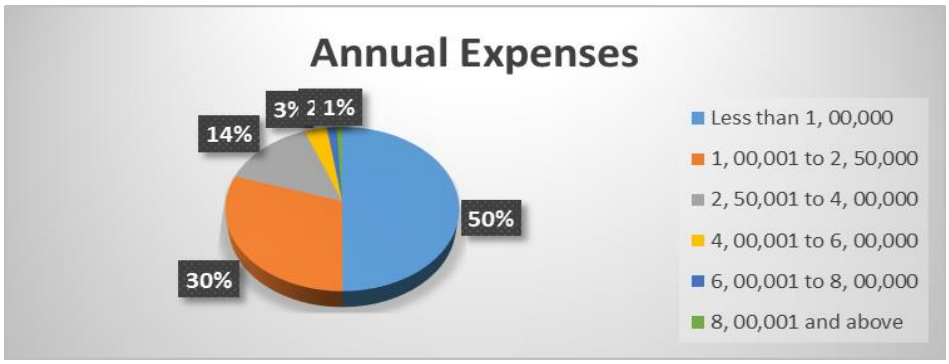


Figure 89: ward 10 Annual Expenses

Ward 11: As per the survey most of the people from ward 11 has expense less than 1,00,000 followed by 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 as seen in the figure below:

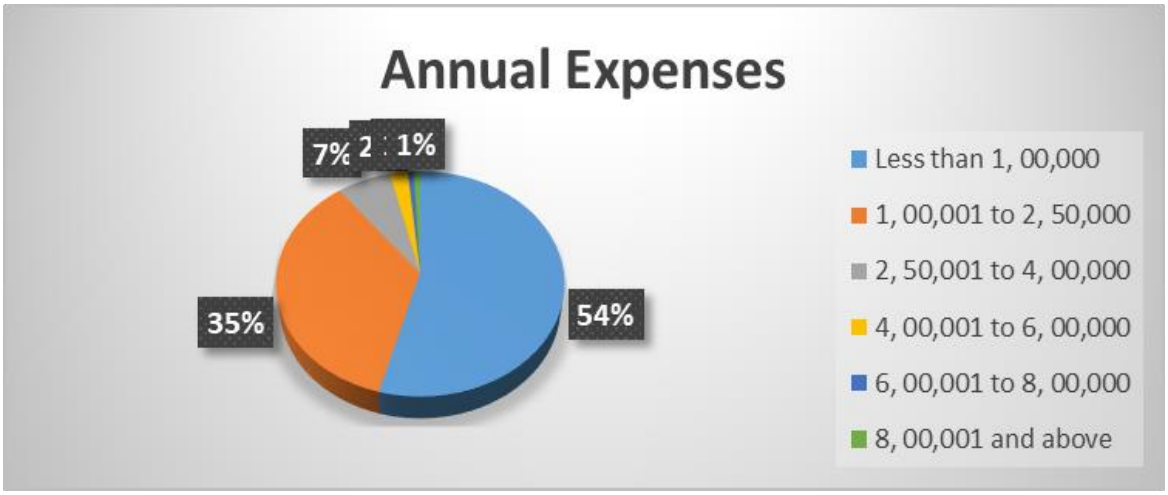


Figure 100: ward 11 Annual Expenses

Ward 12: As per the survey most of the people from ward 12 has between 1,00,001 to 2,50,000 followed by expenses between 2,50,001 to 4,00,000 as seen in the figure below:

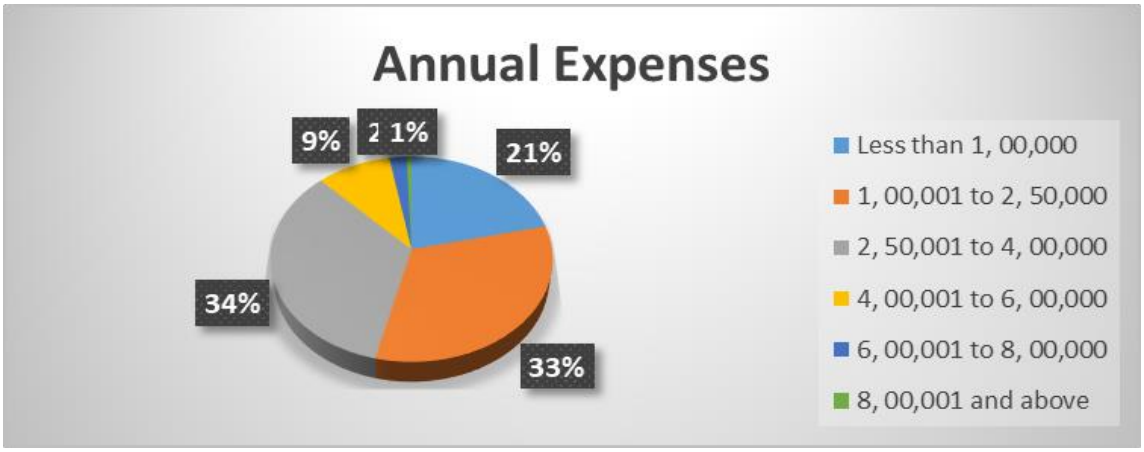


Figure 101: ward 12 Annual Expenses

Ward 13: As per the survey most of the people from ward 10 has expense between 1,00,001 to 2.50.000 followed by expenses above 8,00,001 as seen in the figure below:

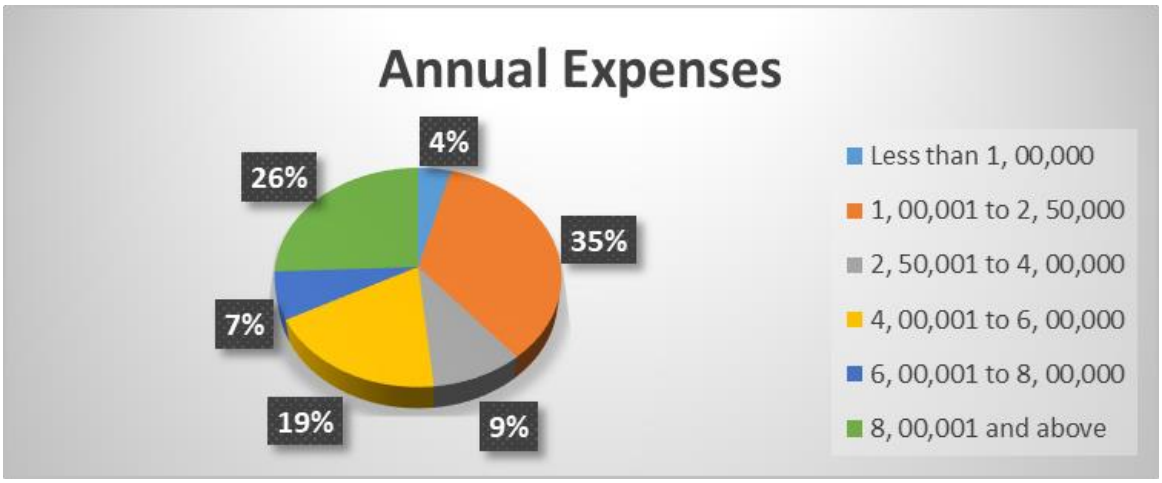


Figure102: ward 13 Annual Expenses

7.1.4 Agriculture and livestock

As per the survey 3882 (64.55%) of people have agricultural land, 1952 (32.46%) do livestock, 135 (2.24%) have agricultural farm and 45 (0.75%) are doing bee keeping as shown in table below.

Agriculture/ livestock	**Population (number)**	**Population (percentage)**
Agriculture farm	135	2.24%
Bee keeping	45	0.75%
Agricultural land	3882	64.55%
Livestock	1952	32.46%

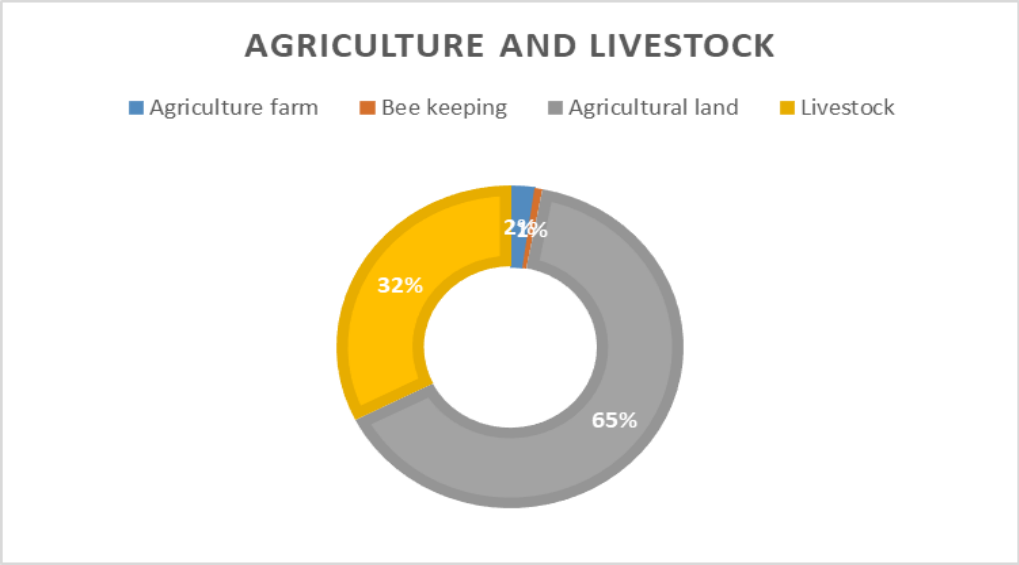


Figure 103: Agriculture and Livestock

Ward 10: As per the survey most of the household in ward 10 have been engaged in bee keeping followed by livestock as seen in the figure below:

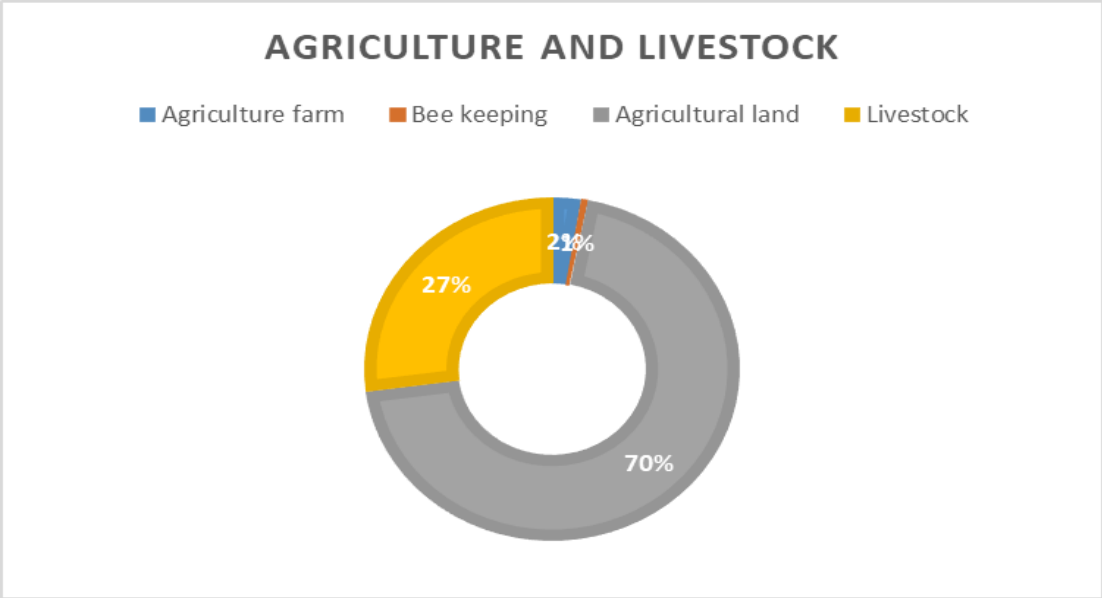


Figure 104: Ward 10 Agriculture and Livestock

Ward 11: As per the survey most of the household in ward 11 have been engaged in bee keeping followed by livestock as seen in the figure below:

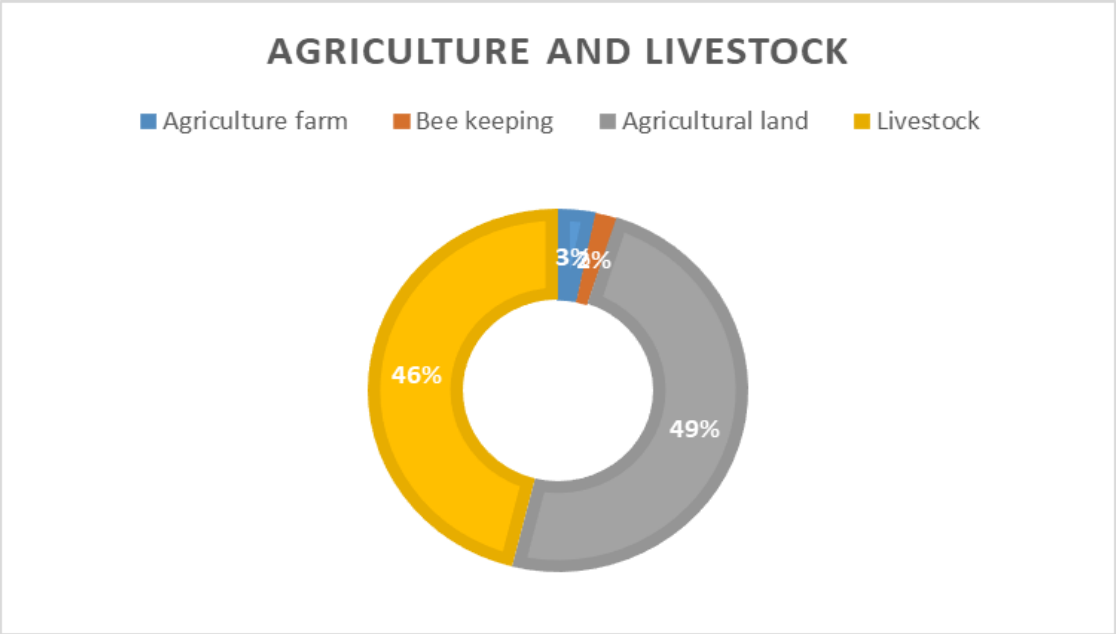


Figure 105: Ward 11 Agriculture and Livestock

Ward 12: As per the survey most of the household in ward 12 have been engaged in bee keeping followed by livestock as seen in the figure below:

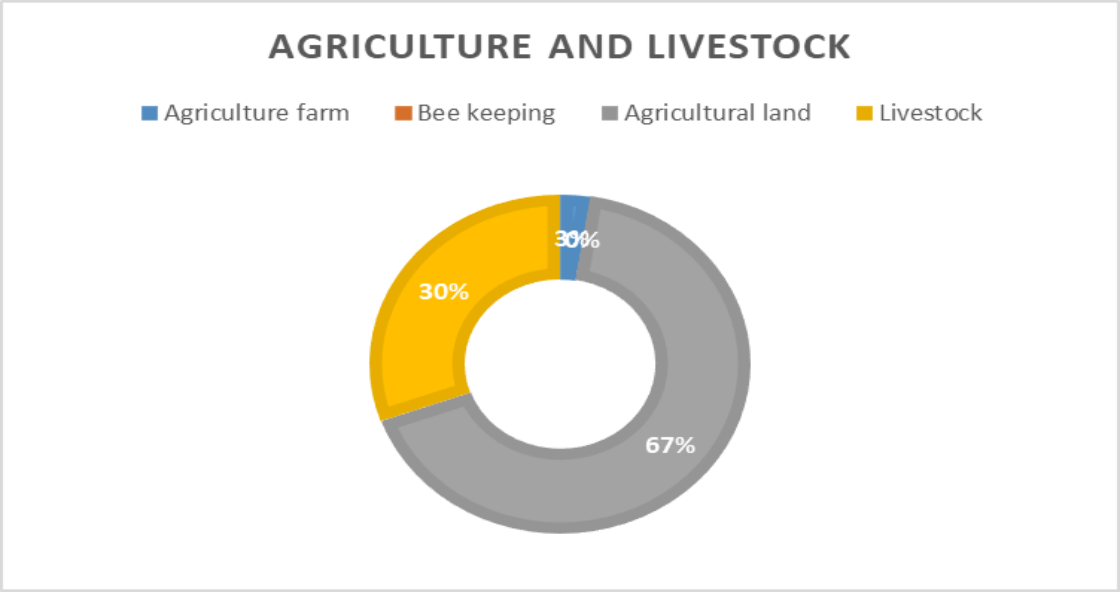


Figure 106: Ward 12 Agriculture and Livestock

Ward 13: As per the survey most of the household in ward 13 have been engaged in bee keeping followed by livestock as seen in the figure below:

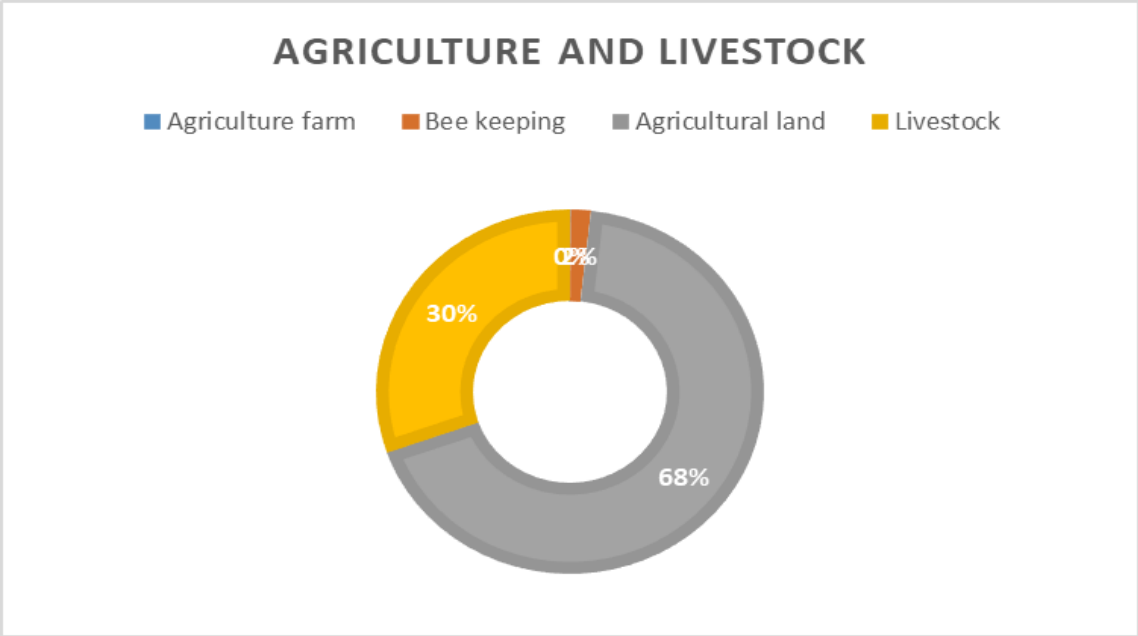


Figure 107: Ward 13 Agriculture and Livestock

Chapter 8: Physical infrastructure

8.1 Physical infrastructure

The Population of Godawari Municipality has been classified under physical infrastructure as water supply, disposable waste, house roof, earthquake proof, telecommunication, famous landmark, waste management, transportation and usage of cooking fuel.

8.1.1 Transportation (Vehicles)

As per the survey 4715 (86.09%) use Motor cycle as the means of transportation, 563 (10.28%) use car, 137 (2.50%) use cycle and 62 (1.13%) use other means of transportation.

Transportation usage	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Car	563	10.28%
Motor Cycle	4715	86.09%
Cycle	137	2.50%
Other	62	1.13%

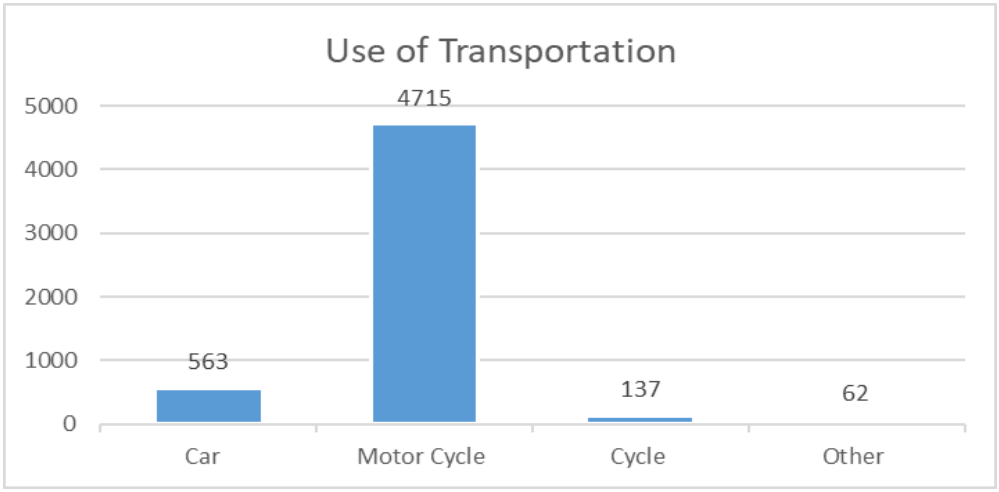


Figure 108: Transportation

Ward 10: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 10 use motorcycle as a means of transportation followed by car as seen in the figure below:

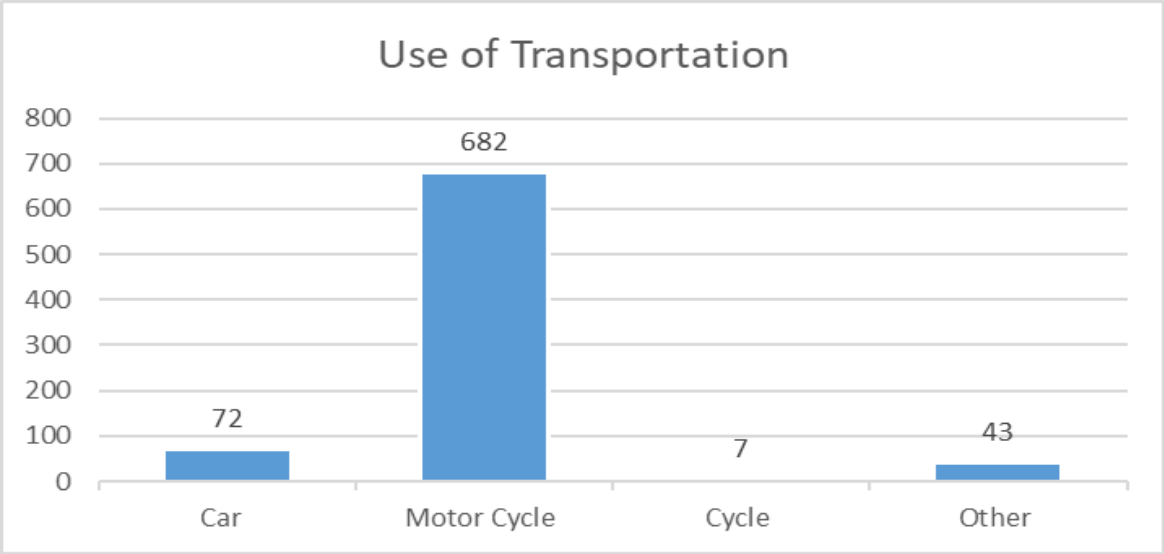


Figure 109: ward 10 Transportation

Ward 11: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 11 use motorcycle as a means of transportation followed by car as seen in the figure below:

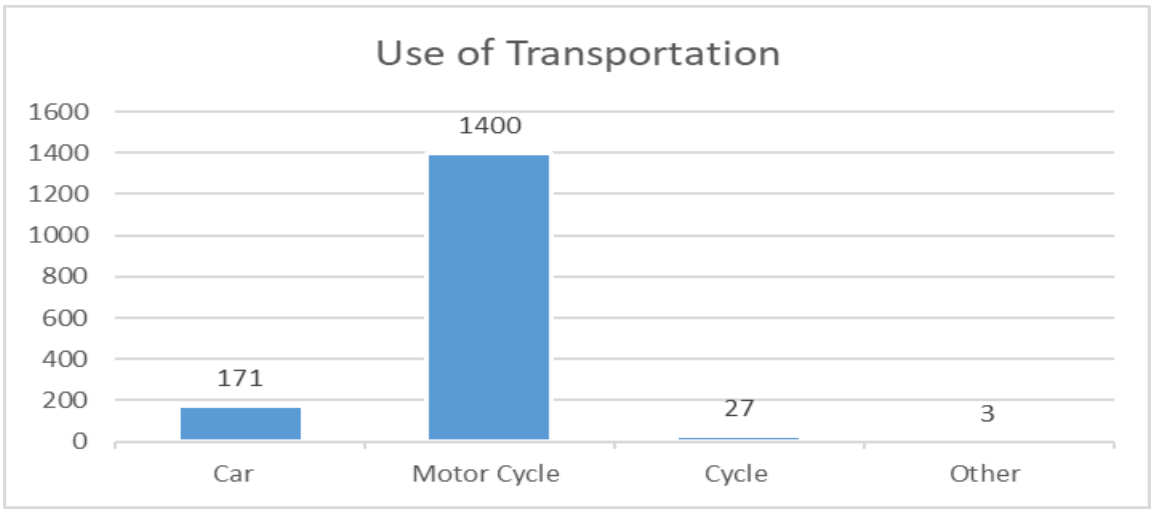


Figure 110: ward 11 Transportation

Ward 12: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 12 use motorcycle as a means of transportation followed by car as seen in the figure below:

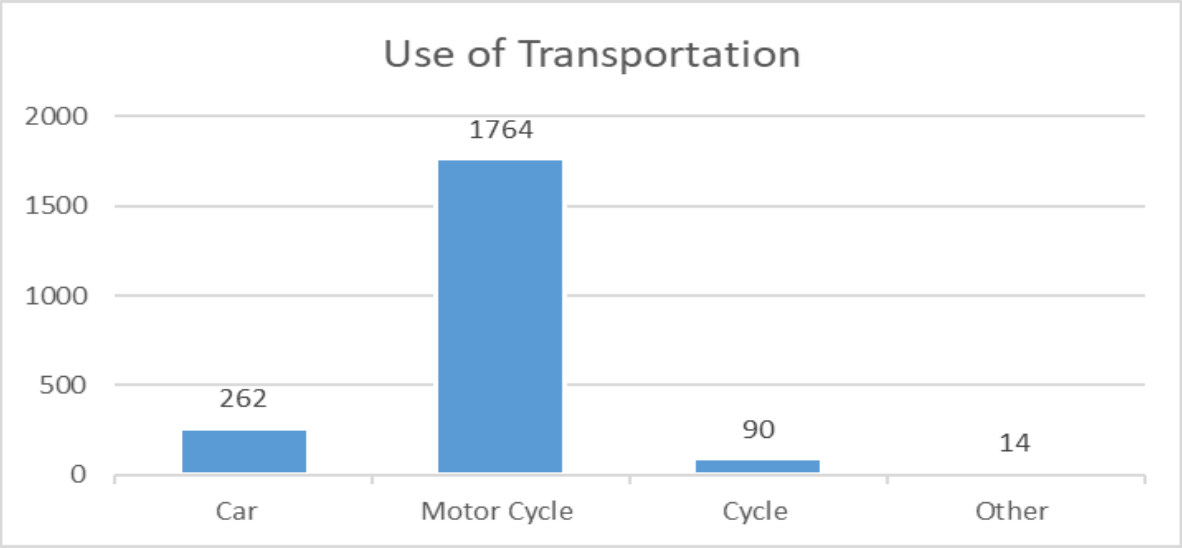


Figure 111: ward 12 Transportation

Ward 13: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 13 use motorcycle as a means of transportation followed by car as seen in the figure below:

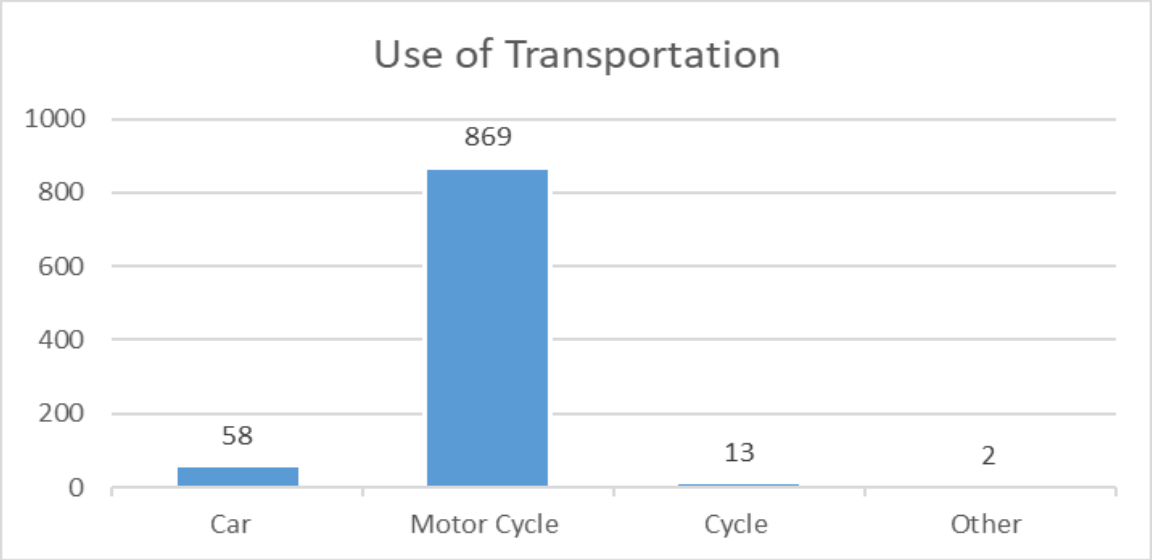


Figure 112: ward 10 Transportation

8.1.2 Usage of Cooking Fuel

As per the survey 5909 (82.63%) of the household use LP gas, 590 (8.25%) use wood, 8 (0.11%) use wood and 644 (9.01%) use other fuel for cooking as shown in the table below.

Cooking Fuel	**Population (Number)**	**Population (Percentage)**
LPG	5909	82.63%

Wood	8	0.11%
Kerosene	590	8.25%
Other	644	9.01%

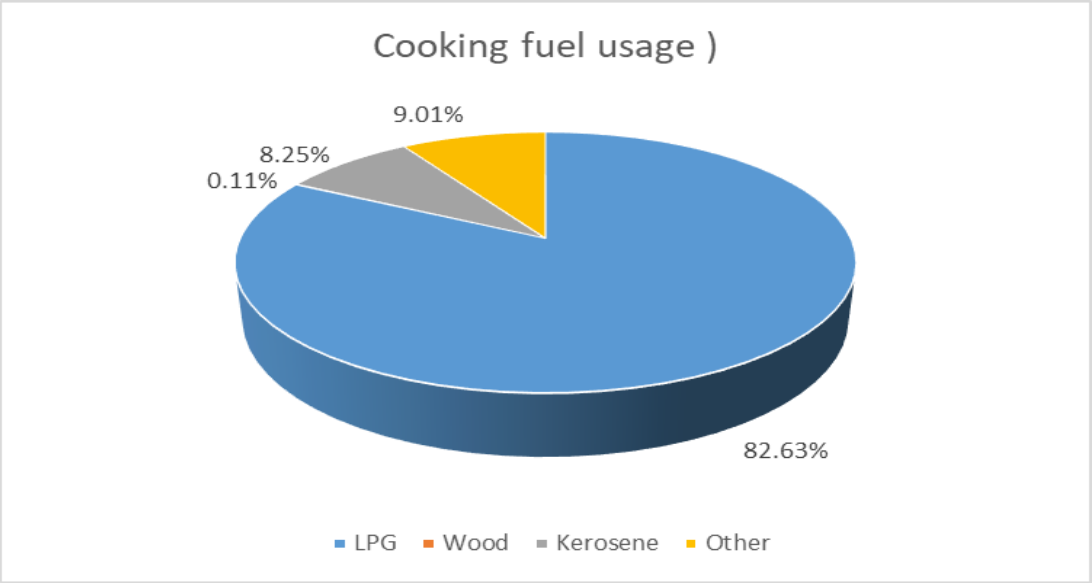


Figure 113: Usage of cooking fuel

Ward 10: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 10 uses LPG gas followed by kerosene as seen in the figure below:

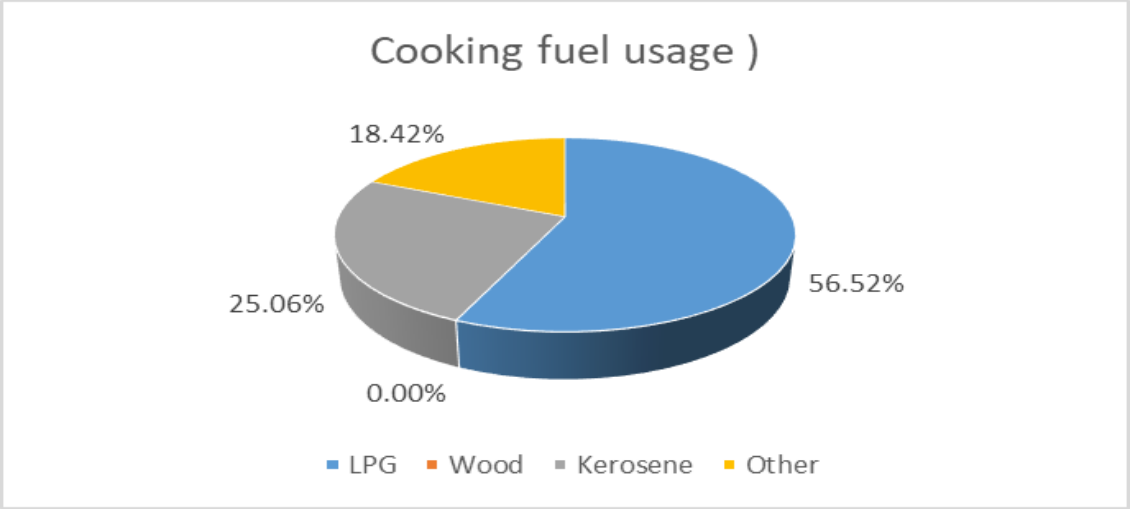


Figure 114: ward 10 Usage of cooking fuel

Ward 11: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 11 use LPG gas followed by other source of fuel as seen in the figure below

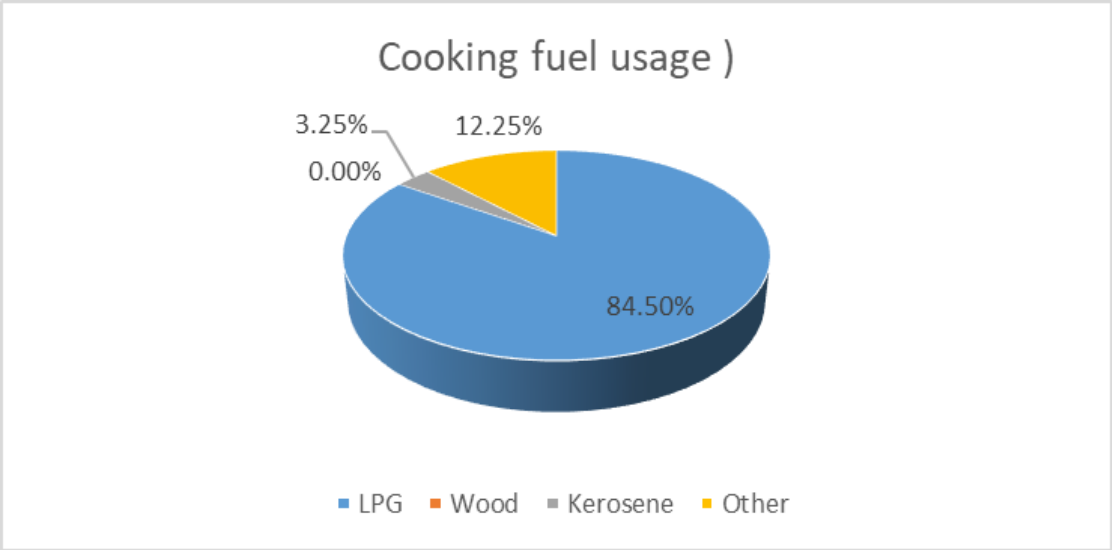


Figure 115: ward 11 Usage of cooking fuel

Ward 12: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 12 use LPG gas followed by kerosene as seen in the figure below

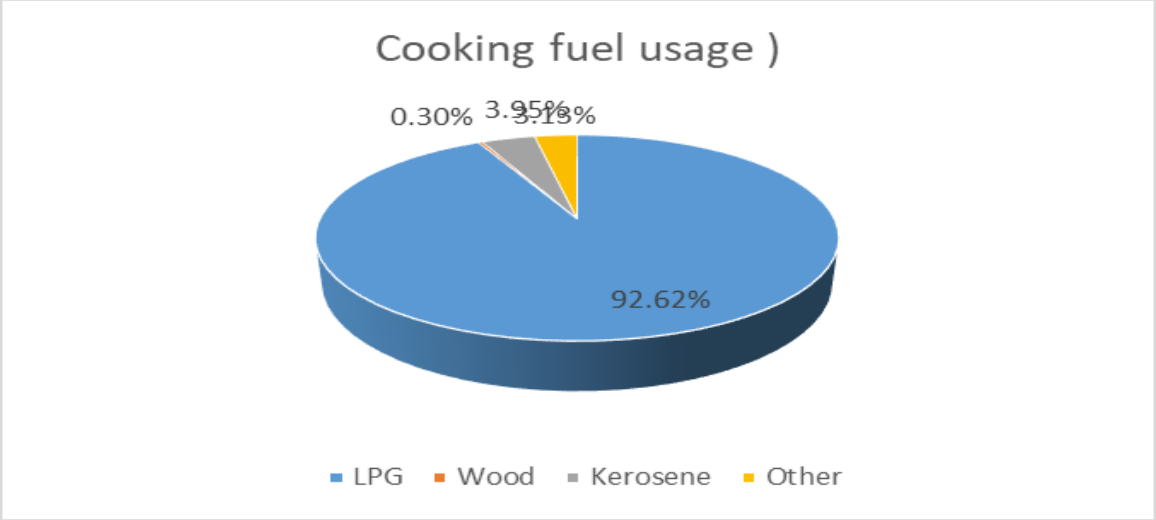


Figure 116: ward 12 Usage of cooking fuel

Ward 13: As per the survey majority of the people in ward 13 use LPG gas followed by kerosene as seen in the figure below

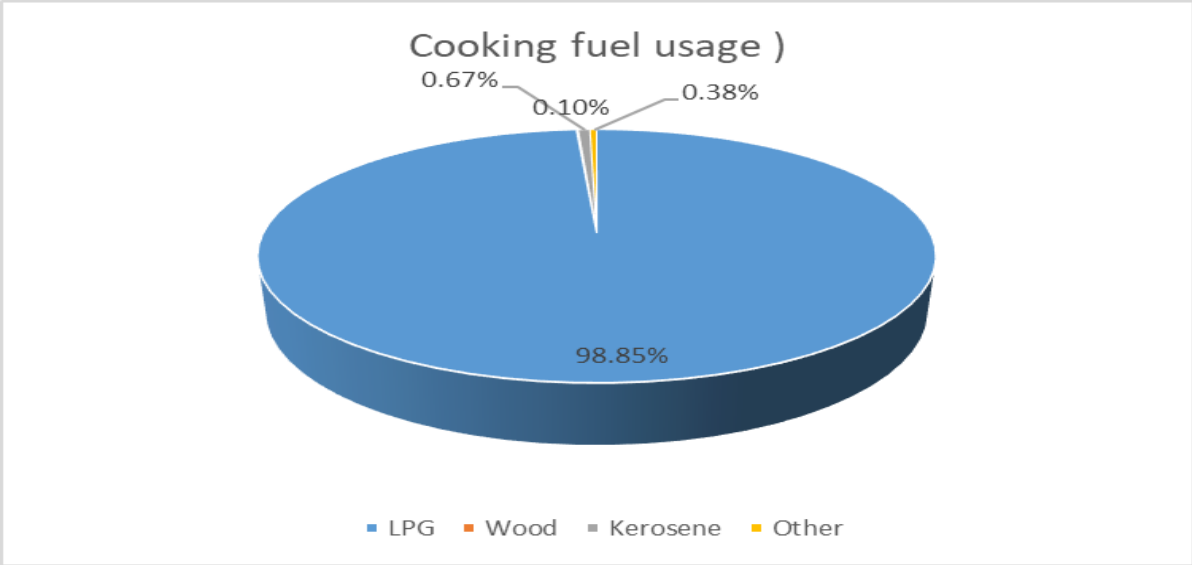


Figure 117: ward 13 Usage of cooking fuel

8.1.3 Waste Management

As per the survey 2998 (35.61%) make fertilizer from the disposable waste, 2518 (29.91%) use individual collection, 1740 (20.67%), use Municipality collection and 1163 (13.81%) use other source for disposing waste.

Waste disposal	Population (number)	Population (percentage)
Making Fertilizer	2998	35.61%
Individual collection	2518	29.91%
Municipality collection	1740	20.67%
Other	1163	13.81%

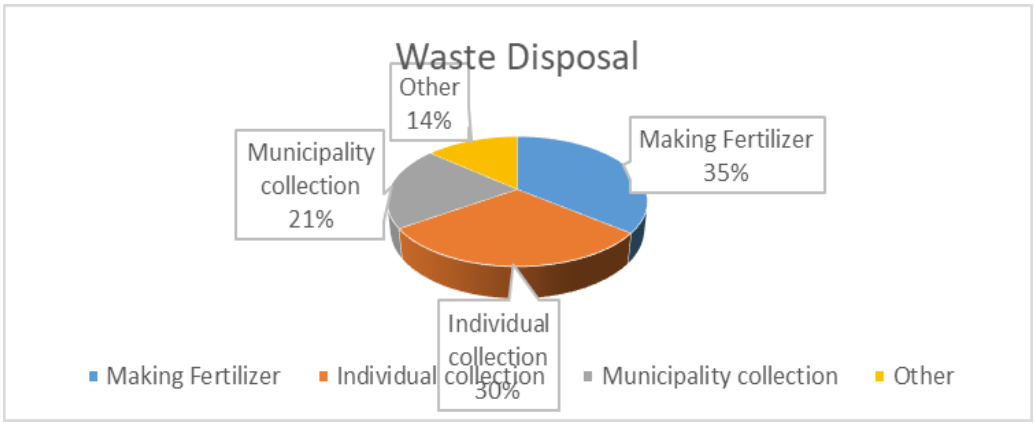


Figure 118: Waste Management

Ward 10: As per the survey majority of the household in ward 10 make fertilizers followed by other source of waste management.

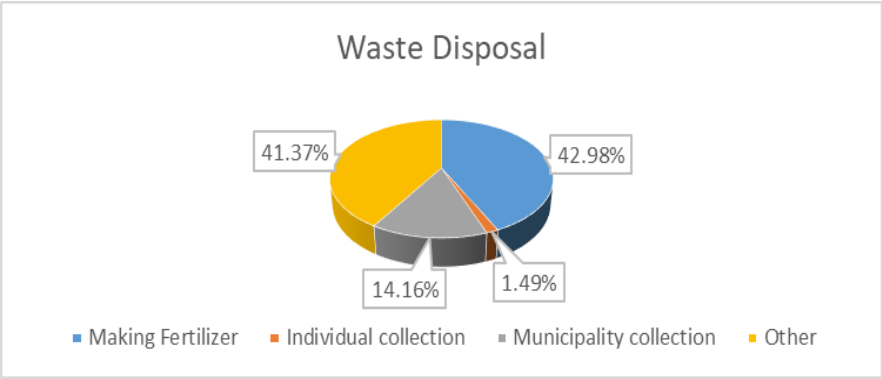


Figure 119: ward 10 Waste Management

Ward 11: As per the survey majority of the household in ward 11 use individual waste collection followed by Municipality collection as per the figure below.

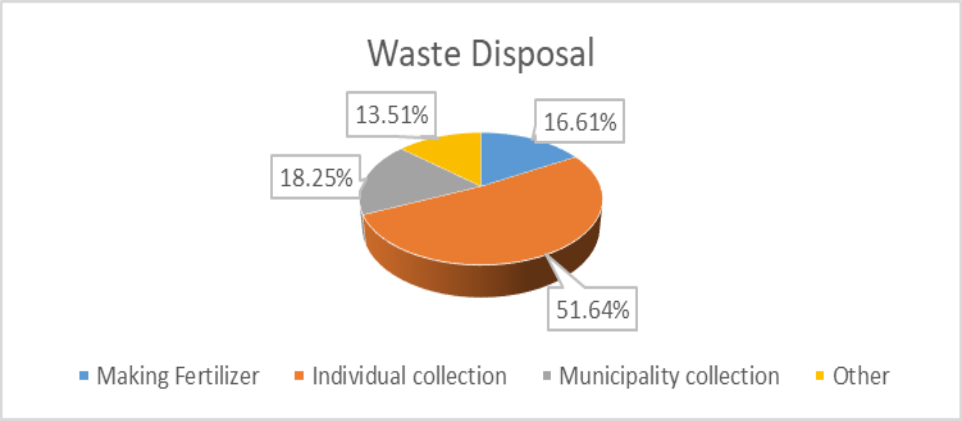


Figure 120: ward 11 Waste Management

Ward 12: As per the survey majority of the household in ward 12 use individual waste collection followed by making fertilizer as per the figure below

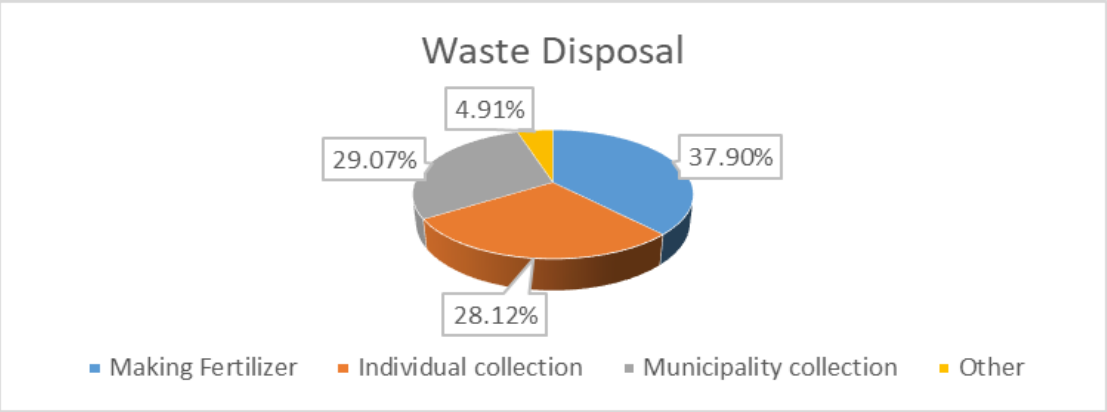


Figure 121: ward 12 Waste Management

Ward 13: As per the survey majority of the household in ward 13 use Municipality collection followed by individual collection as per the figure below

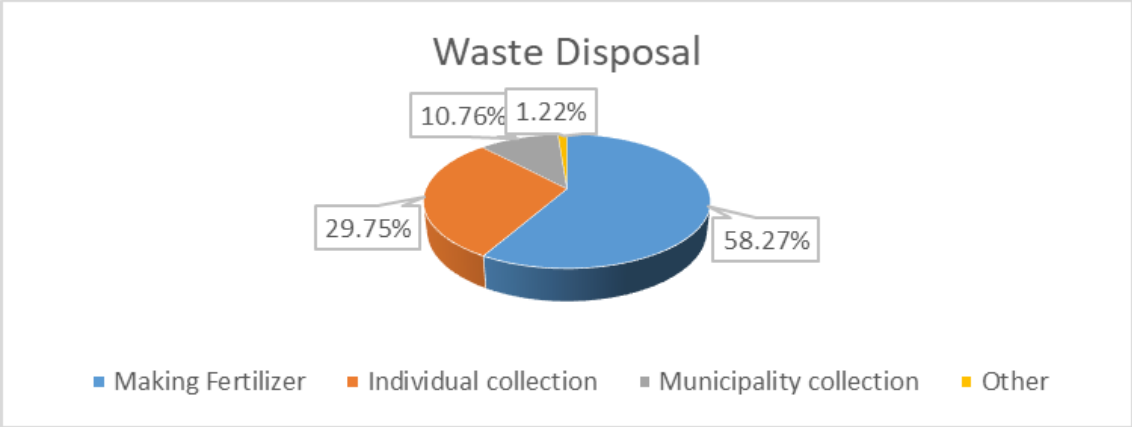


Figure 122: ward 13 Waste Management

8.1.4 Famous Landmark

As per the survey we were able to identify 69 temples, 3 parks, 14 ponds, 15 well, 8 monasteries/ statues and 50 schools, 22 institutions and 60 other landmarks as per the table below.

Landmark	Number
Temple	69
Park	3
Pond	14
Well	15
Monastery/ Statue	8
School	50

institution	22
Guthi	0
other	60

Ward 10: As per the survey we can find that there are 10 temples as landmark followed by school, institution, and monastery and well as seen in the table below:

Landmark	Number
Temple	10
Park	0
Pond	0
Well	1
Monastery/ Statue	1
School	11
institution	7
Guthi	0
other	24

Ward 11: As per the survey majority of landmark in ward 21 are temple followed by well and pond as seen in the table below:

Landmark	Number
Temple	21
Park	1
Pond	11
Well	12
Monastery/ Statue	7
School	4

institution	0
Guthi	0
other	7

Ward 12: As per the survey majority of the landmark in ward 12 is temple followed by school, institution, pond and park as seen in the table below:

Landmark	**Number**
Temple	12
Park	1
Pond	3
Well	0
Monastery/ Statue	0
School	8
institution	6
Guthi	0
other	1

Ward 13: As per the survey majority of landmark in ward 9 is temple followed by institution, school, well and park as seen in the table below:

Landmark	**Number**
Temple	9
Park	1
Pond	0
Well	2
Monastery/ Statue	0
School	2
institution	3
Guthi	0
other	1

8.1.5 Permanent Address

As per the survey 4959 inhabitant have been born in Godawari Municipality whereas 102 inhabitants does not have any migration document.

Permanent Address	Population (number)	Population (number)
Birth Place	4959	75.39%
Migration	1201	18.26%
Temporary Address	316	4.80%
No Migration Document	102	1.55%

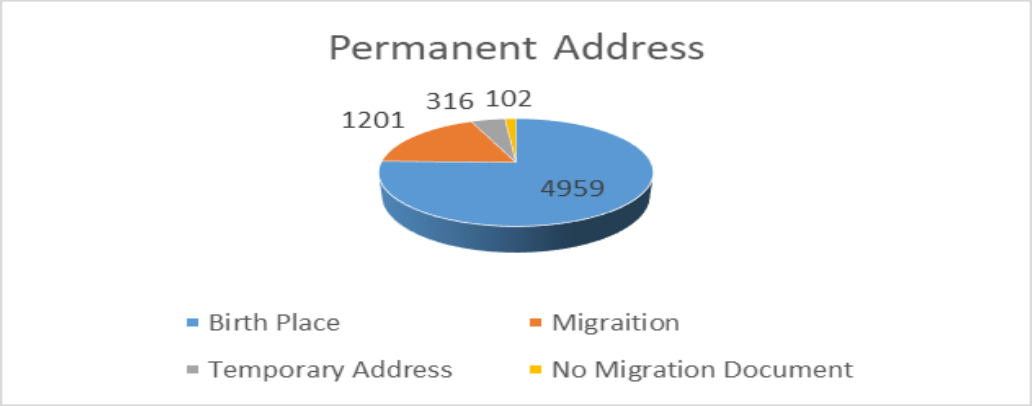


Figure 123: Permanent Address

Ward 10: As per the survey 941 inhabitant were born in ward number 10 whereas 5 inhabitant does not have any migration document.

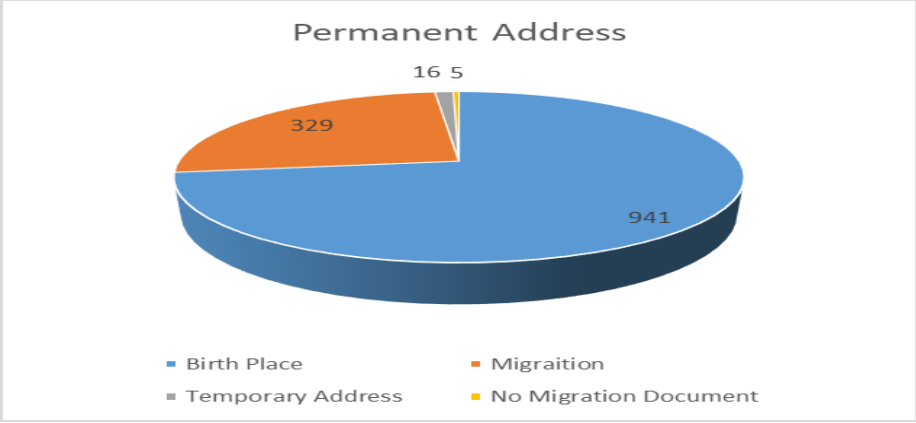


Figure 124: Ward 10 Permanent Address

Ward 11: As per the survey 1501 inhabitant were born in ward number 11 whereas 50 inhabitants does not have any migration document.

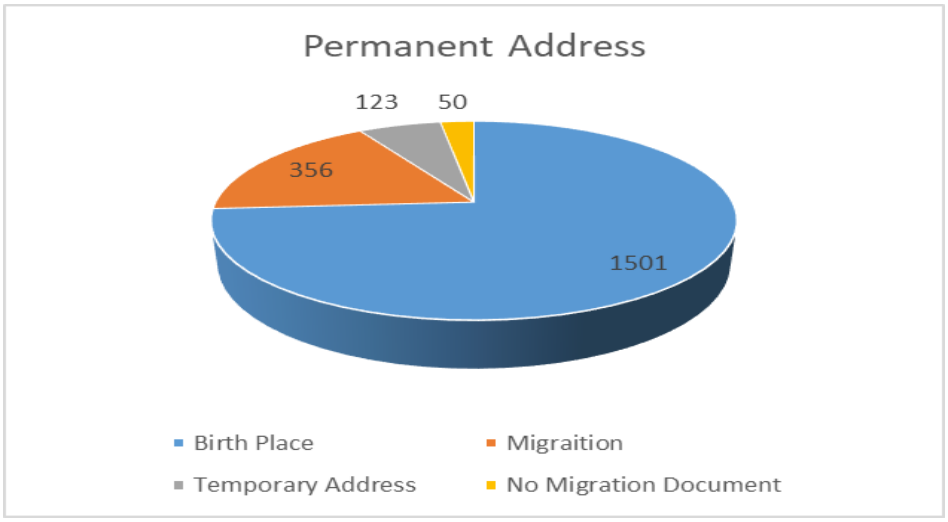


Figure 125: ward 11 Permanent Address

Ward 12: As per the survey 1675 inhabitant were born in ward number 12 whereas 47 inhabitants does not have any migration document.

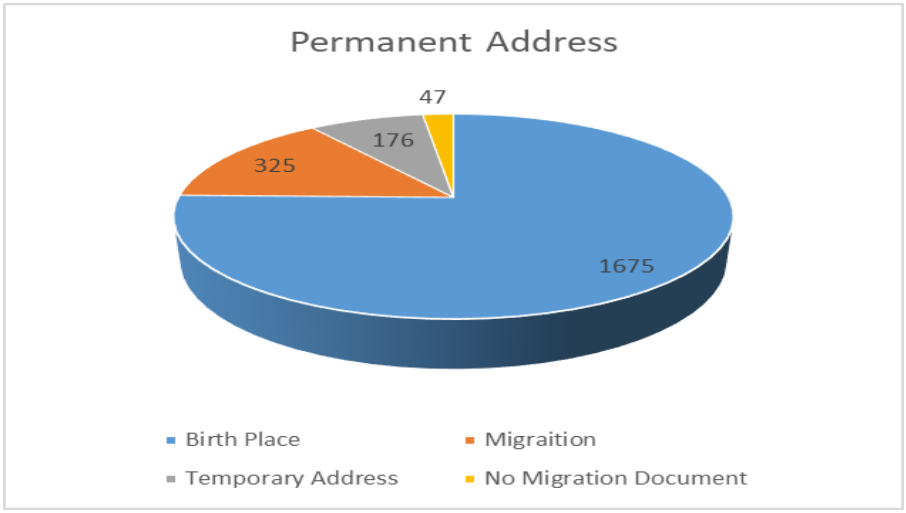


Figure 126: ward 12 Permanent Address

Ward 13: As per the survey 842 inhabitants were born in ward number 13 whereas 191 inhabitants have migrated to this place.

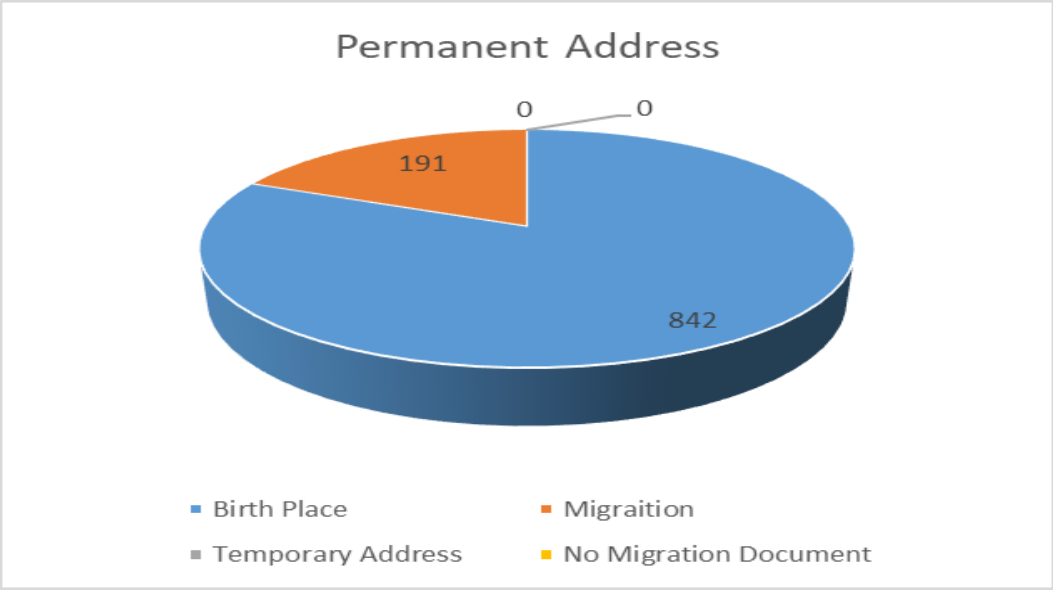


Figure 127: ward 13 Permanent Address

Terms of Reference (ToR)

For

GPS based Digital Profile

Godawari Municipality

Ward 10, 11, 12 & 13

Bajrabarahi, Lalitpur, Nepal

Term of Reference

GPS based Digital Profile of Godawari Municipality

1. Background

Information System is one of the basic components of development. It provides information of possibilities, opportunity as well as problem of specific area. So, it is very much important for making future development plan. Local Government Operation Act 2074, stated that each local level should identify the resources, analyses the opportunity and problems of the municipality and set up the future vision of the municipality. Reliable information about Demography, Land use, Physical infrastructure, Social, Environmental and Economic condition of the municipality helps to prepare different types of plan and policy. For prioritization of project database is the one of the major requires documents.

This digital database includes Municipality present land use, Demography, Physical infrastructure, Social and Economic condition, available natural and human resources etc. Information is the key for making long term plan of municipality.

In the context stated above, Government of Nepal, Godawari Municipality has initiated for the preparation of Digital Profile. So, Godawari Municipality, Office of Municipal Executive invites proposals from the experienced eligible national consultants/firms who are qualified as per TOR for the preparation of Digital Profile.

2. Study Area

Godawari municipality is located in state no. 3. It was declared as a municipality in 2073 B.S. The former Godawari Municipality, Chhampi and Dukuchhap of Karyabinayak Municipality and Devichour VDC are merged into form Godawari Municipality. The area of this municipality 96.11 sq.km. The municipality is surrounded by Kavre and Konjyosom Rural Municipality in east, Metropolitan Municipality of Kathmandu and Lalitpur Metropolitan Municipality and Mahalaxmi municipality in north and Bagmati Rural Municipality in south. It is situated at457 meter from sea level to 2831m.

According to the household survey 2074, the total population of the Godawari municipality is 73,045 out of which 36,268 (49.7%) are male population and 36,777 (50.3%) are female

population. The sex ratio of municipality is 1.01 and average family size in municipality is 146.3 persons per sq.km. Godawari Municipality increased population growth rate of 1.07%.

The total household present in Godawari municipality is 15353. Out of them the highest number of household is present in Ward no. 12 having 1,796 household and the lowest number of households is present in Ward no. 12 having 1,796 household and the lowest number of households is present in Ward no. 8 with total of 573 household. Ward 12 is the most facilitated as per household distribution.

3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this assignment is to digitalize the detailed-economic data of every single household as well as institution within this municipality so as to facilitate the municipality in decision making, planning and policy development and service delivery. At the end of the assignment, municipality expects the consultant/s to deliver fully developed information to be used by the municipality office and ward offices with data of households, institutions integrated with the GPS location.

Godawari Municipality intends to keep digital records of all households and institutions so as to make the communication with the residents easier and deliver better services in the future to its residents. On the basis of the output, municipality intends to develop a system later to increase the revenue by accurately tracing the tax brackets residents and households fall under and bring all citizens under the tax bracket system.

4. Scope of the work

Conduct socio-economic census of individual households and institutions:

- Use mobile based questionnaire and GPS to collect data from every household and institutions including the photograph and GPS.
- The data to be collected (minimum) will be outlined in the Request for Proposal.
- The questionnaire and the working procedure should be as per the Rural /Urban Profile preparation Procedure, 2075.

- Document and will be further discussed with the appointed consultant.

Design and Development of user friendly application to integrate information system

- A fully matured and bug free web-based system to be handed over to the Municipality Office with complete source code and database.
- If the users want to search locations, institutions or unique house number than it shows the short route along with the direction from the same system.
- User friendly interface with high security and speed must be delivered.
- Development of mobile (android) as well web-based application for data retrieval and observation. It should be designed in such a way that data can be updated.
- Hosting and Maintenance for the first year must be included in the quotation.
- The system must be able to handle 3 levels of User Accounts/user groups for simultaneous use and with different privileges and hierarchy.

A. Administrative/ IT department of Municipality

The Municipality Information System will be used by Administrative/It Department of Municipality with full privileges and features. It will have complete rights to view, edit and update the Municipal information database.

B. Ward executives

The Municipality Information System will also be used by Ward offices with limited privileges and features. It will have rights to view and update individual ward information. It will have right to update/edit limited and dedicated municipal database.

C. Peoples

Individual people can read all the reports and queries generated by the application and incase of his own information one can entirely view details, but only have a liberty to comment on his own information.

Capacitate and institutionalize the municipality office:

- Conduct presentation and orientation with all the stakeholders of the municipality and ward offices making them familiar with the system and its utilization.
- Conduct several training sessions as per the requirement so as to capacitate the personnel assigned by the municipality to make them well versed with the system developed.

Facilitate the municipality with extensive reporting of households and institutions information:

- The system has to produce instant reports of households, residents, land masses, topography, ward segregation, demographics, landmarks and all other digitalized data.
- Dynamic info-graphical reporting as per the requirement of the Municipality to be made easily accessible in the system.

A fully scalable information system that can be used for each household to register and update Information on their own at later stage:

- The Municipality Information System must be scalable so that in future all residents can login to the system to view their details and update or request for update accordingly.
- The system must be able to take 20000 or more user account.

5. Study methodology

The study method constitutes the following phases.

- Preliminary overall preparation and planning for field mobilization and questionnaire finalization.
- Organization of Municipal level orientation meeting and field level meeting.
- Preparation of Compatible mobile application for household/ Institutional data collection and training for enumerator as well as municipal coordinators.
- Collection of Primary data using Tab/GPS in each household within the municipality.
- Design and Development of application for different hierarchy of users.
- Presentation and collection of feedback from the concerned agencies.

6. Roles & Responsibilities

Role of the Consultant

- Consultant shall be responsible to supply technical personnel and complete consulting work as stipulated in ToR. And work under the team leader. Consultant's personnel shall directly participate in fieldwork and plan preparation, under the supervision and instructions of the team leader. The field work among other things includes data gathering, ward and municipal level meetings as per requirement.
- Consultant shall be responsible for making available of logistics including computers, printer, scanner photocopier, and vehicle as stipulated in ToR for use in the field.
- Consultant shall be responsible for undertaking necessary training programs to municipal as well as departmental technical personnel on data collection, management and other relevant computer skills that are required in connection to profile preparation.
- Keep appropriately the records and minutes of the meetings/ workshops.
- Gather data and carry out necessary analysis and inform the outcome of such analysis to the team leader and to the planning team during plan preparation.
- Undertake the task of preparing digital profile in complete as described in this TOR, under the supervision of the team leader.
- The consultant shall accomplish the work in close contact and guidance with the Office of Municipal Executive.
- Consultant shall be responsible for Annual Maintenance (AMC) for the first year.

Role of the Municipality

- Municipality shall depute its senior official preferably from the Technical section to coordinate internally and externally in the entire process till the completion of preparation profile. Municipality shall also depute the full time technical officer/personnel to be associated with study team
- Municipality shall help the team to provide and gather data. It may also raise specific issues and provide suggestion separately to the team.
- Municipality should have its own server to handle its data after completion of hosting

period of the consultant

- Municipality shall make the payment of contract amount to the consultant.

7. Expected outputs

The consultant shall prepare a complete profile comprising of relevant data and information

- Demographic like population chart, migration trend, growth trend etc.
- Socio economic like health and educational, gender, income, and occupation.
- Physical and Social Infrastructures like road, electricity, telecommunication, water supply drainage and sewerage etc.
- Existing Land use pattern/classification Agriculture, Forest, road, residential areas, urban areas, commercial, institutional, open spaces. Playground, rivers, lake, pond, religious centers/areas.
- Environmental status like sanitation, solid waste, pollutions.
- Analysis of collected data should be presented in charts, diagram and graphs as per requirements.
- Development of user friendly application for different hierarchy of users.
- An up to-date profile shall be prepared comprising of base-line information of the existing physical, social, environment financial and organizational state of the municipality. Apart from the key statistics, such base- line information shall also include textual descriptions, and key problems prevailing in the wards and the municipality.

8. Composition of Study Team

Proposed personnel for the Preparation of the Digital Profile of Godawari Municipality.

SN	Description	Quantity	Person Month	Remarks
	Key Expert			
1	Team Leader	1	3	Master degree in Computer Application/ Sociology 3 years of work experiences in related field.
2	Web-Application Developer	2	2	Bachelor degree in Information Technology with minimum 3 years of work experiences in related field.
3	Sociologist	1	1.5	Bachelor degree in sociology/ Anthropology with minimum 3 years of work experience in related field.
4	Quality Assurance Engineer	1	3	Bachelor degree in Technology with minimum 3 years of work experiences in related field.
5	Android App. Developer	1	2	Bachelor degree in any field with minimum 3 years of work experiences in related field.
6	Field Coordinator	1	2	Bachelor in Sociology/Economist/Civil Engineering with minimum 3 years of work experience in related field

	Supporting Staff			
7	Computer Operator	1	2	Intermediate/10+2 in any subject with minimum 2 years of work experience in related field.
8	Field Enumerators	4	1.5	Intermediate/10+2 in any subject with experience in related field.

9. Work Schedule

S.N	Activities	Weeks											
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1	Preliminary overall preparation and planning (questionnaire and central level meetings)												
2	Preparation of mobile application and training enumerator as well as municipal coordinators												
3	Data Collection from Household and relevant institutions												
4	Data Processing and analysis												
5	Development of Mobile Application/Software												

10. Report submission Format and Schedule

Consultant shall submit the report in following format and time schedule.

S.N.	Report	Time period	Content	Format & Number of copies of report
1	Inception Report	Within 2 weeks of Agreement Date	• Thoroughly understanding of ToR • Crystallize the Detail Methodology • Study Team Interacts with expert and concerned stake holders. • Sample Questionnaire and Check list.	3 hard copies
4	Final Report	At the end of last week	• Final Digital Profile incorporating the comments on draft report. • Software Application	5 hard copies & soft copy

11. Payment Schedule

Consulting fee shall be released based on the deliverable. Installment of payment shall be as follows.

S.No	No. of installments	Time Period (from the date of the agreement)	Payment in % of agreement amount
1	Inception Report	2 weeks	60
4	Final Report	Last Week	40