

Go-To-Village
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN
1967

(Including the 1973 Amendment
and the evaluation procedure of
the workers of the Panchayat
system.)

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On the auspicious occasion of
the Coronation of **His Majesty King**
Birendra Bir Bikarm Shah Dev

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NATIONAL ANTHEM

CONDUCTOR

Andante.

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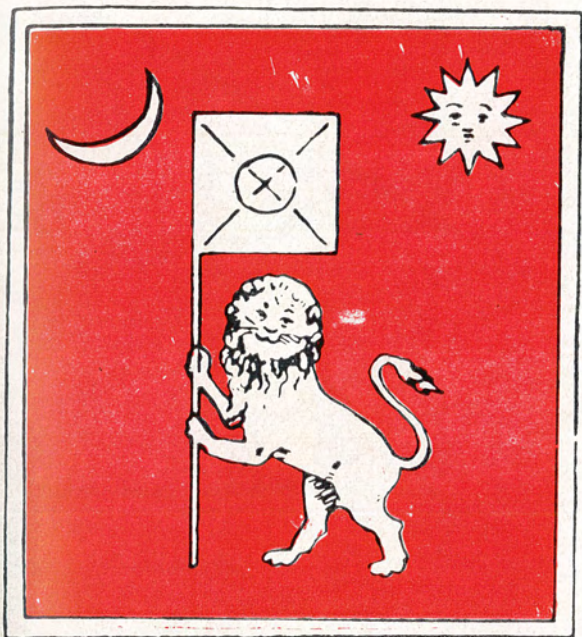
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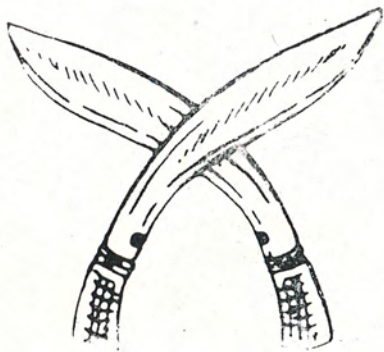


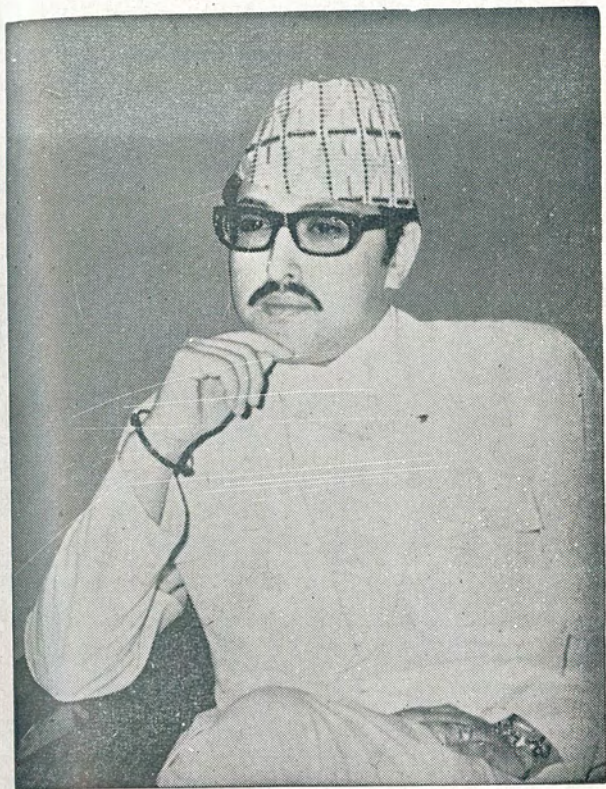
Royal Standard



National flag

**Mother and Motherland superior
by far to Heaven.**





His Majesty King Birendra

MESSAGE FROM
HIS MAJESTY KING BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM
SHAH DEV

THE 'GO-TO-VILLAGE'
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

In the Panchayat System Panchas need to be attracted to constructive programmes designed to promote the well-being of the people. All of us, and particularly the Panchayat workers, have to bear in mind the moral imperative which demands that the workers of the system should try to attain a higher position by winning the confidence of the people through service rendered to them. Politics for development should therefore, be our motto to-day. This could be the first step towards improvement and consolidation of the Panchayat System. There is no doubt about the fact that in a country like Nepal full of villages the Panchayat workers can win the confidence of the people through service done to villages and villagers. The 'Go-to-Village' National Campaign had been launched to transform villages and help evolve an exploitation-free society as envisaged by the Panchayat System.

Ever since its inception an important objective of this campaign has been to instill consciousness into the rural community. That the enlightened people, and particularly Panchas and members of class and professional organizations, should actively participate in such a task is but irrefutable. The introduction of this campaign has brought about attitudinal change to some extent in our undeveloped and tradition-bound rural society. Nevertheless, the need for revitalizing the campaign in an effective manner on the basis of a concrete programme has been greatly felt. At the same time, Panchas themselves have complained that proper evaluation of their performance is lacking. While workers are evaluated through elections by the people, the point has to be impressed upon the people that they should elect as their representatives only those who become popular on the basis of the programme designed to develop their region. Guidance of this kind is possible through a mechanism. The 'Go-to-Village' National Campaign seems to be the appropriate mechanism both for evaluation and guidance, for it was clearly stated in the campaign booklet that the 'Go to Village' Campaign can become the means of evaluation of Panchas provided its programme is vigorously carried out. Therefore

the present 'Go-to-Village' Campaign has been amended for achieving both these objectives. Since the Panchayat workers can reach the highest echelon from the village level on the basis of their popularity, provision has been made for gradually setting up units of the amended campaign at zonal, district, town & village levels to ensure harmonious relations between the people and their representative bodies.

It is my hope that the amended 'Go-to-Village' Campaign is the pillar of the Partyless Panchayat System will bring about reawakening in a sound manner for the good of the countrymen.



His Late Majesty King Mahendra

MESSAGE FROM
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING MAHENDRA BIR
BIKRAM SHAH.

THE GO-TO-VILLAGE
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Now as our partyless democratic Panchayat system has already proved to be an inseparable part of Nepal and the Nepalese society, we are moving towards the goal of gradual decentralization and creating an exploitationless society with the help of this system; and yet we are now only in the initial stage and we have still to do many things. As the majority of our people live in villages, we have to turn towards villages in order to achieve the fundamental aims of the system. The apathy existing in our rural society for hundreds of years has still not ended and the expected consciousness of its own rights and duties has not come about in the rural population. Illiteracy, disease and poverty are still rampant in villages. By such activities as various developmental works carried out by the Village Panchayats under the system and the Land Reform programme launched as an insepa-

rable part of this system, we are certainly making progress in bringing consciousness and motivation in the rural masses, and yet all of us feel that there is a need for moving ahead at still greater speed according to the demand of the times. The problem will be extremely difficult due to the attitude among the educated, capable persons and those who have the capacity for leadership to leave the rural areas. We have to abandon this attitude and concentrate our full attention on and direct our efforts towards villages in order to achieve the aims of the system sooner. To achieve this is as difficult as its necessity is clear, and this is possible only through nationalism, love for the country, honesty, discipline and the habit of labour. In order to accomplish this aim, there is a need for unifying the entire energy of the nation today and for organizing it to launch a national campaign; and everybody, whether he be a minister or a Pancha, a teacher or a student, an intellectual or a social worker, or a government servant, has to contribute to this campaign by one sacrifice or the other. Therefore, I call upon all the Nepalese to participate in this 'Go-to-Village' programme as a national campaign in a disciplined, coordinated and regulated manner. My call is that ministers,

Panchas of various tiers and members of various levels of Class Organizations should take part in this campaign compulsorily and all the desirous and interested Nepalese should be included in it in greater numbers according to their abilities. The fundamental aim of this campaign is to awaken the innumerable village people of the country and to bring about a national rejuvenation by making them actively participate in developmental activities.

I have full hope that my countrymen who are always prepared to fulfil the demands of the age and who are ever ready to enhance the glory of their motherland and all Panchas who have firmly pledged themselves to make the system dynamic will never lag behind in actively participating in this campaign in a disciplined way.

PROGRAMME

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME

1. The feeling of nationality and national unity should be strengthened and extended.
2. The necessity of partyless Panchayat democracy without an alternative should be inculcated and the feeling of partylessness should be developed and strengthened.
3. Non-aligned foreign policy should guide the conduct and behaviour (of the people).
4. A movement should be started to

end corruption, injustice, cruelty, unnecessary delay and indolence.

5. Consciousness and active participation should be brought about in the rural community.
6. The successful implementation of present Land Reform, the new code of laws, social reforms and country-wide projects of reconstruction activities should be strengthened.
7. The cooperative feeling and programme should be publicized and popularized.
8. The importance of afforestation, of protection of forest and preservation of wild life in public life should be made known to the people.
9. The growth of agricultural producti-

on should be stressed.

10. The feeling on a countrywide basis towards encouraging and expanding cottage industry befitting the region should be awakened.

1. The feeling of nationality and national unity should be strengthened and extended.

Our great duty today is to strengthen and enlarge the feeling of nationality and national unity in every Nepalese, the absence of which cannot enable Nepal to exist as a nation. To this end—

(a) The biographies of national heroes like Janak, Sita, Buddha, Amshu Barma, Araniko, Ram Shah, Prithvi Narayan Shah, Valiant Balabhadra, Amar Singh, Bhimsen Thapa, Bhanu Bhakta, Moti Ram, His Late Majesty King Tribhuvan, His Late Majesty King Mahendra, etc. should be explored and published; schools, colleges, hospitals, towns and streets should be named

after them with a view to arousing respect and the feeling of indebtedness in the hearts of the people towards the noble character of ancestors and the glorious history of the country.

- (b) The commodities manufactured and produced in our own country should be used as far as possible and clothes made in Nepal should be worn.
- (c) Every Nepalese should feel glorified in learning and speaking the Nepali language.
- (d) Badges and symbols of the nation and the national flag should be distributed and put on.
- (e) Our own national culture, art, literature, folk music, folk dances and useful and appreciable customs of our society should be discovered and publicized, and competitions of local dresses and costumes as well as local folksongs should be organized.
- (f) Nepalese documentary films relating to various national festivals and national developmental activities should be shown in every cinema hall and should be taken to and shown in every village.

- (g) The folk culture, dances and festivals of different parts of the country should be publicized in documentary films.
- (h) Literature such as articles and poems on religious and moral themes strengthening national unity should be publicized.
- (i) The feeling that we are all the offspring of the same motherland with a glorious history should be cultivated by abandoning the feeling and idea of communalism and regionalism, and to this end, cultural exchanges and exchanges of Panchas and members of Class Organizations from one region to another should be organized.
- (j) Our labour, energy and wealth should be utilized in the development and progress of our own nation and nobody should hoard money in a foreign country as far as possible.

2. The necessity of partyless Panchayat democracy without an alternative should be inculcated and the feeling of partylessness should be developed and strengthened.

There is a need for developing and strengthening the feeling of partylessness by inculcating the necessity of partyless Panchayat democracy without an alternative. Party feeling tears the national energy to fragments and party interest makes us forget the national interest. We have initiated the partyless system on the basis of a long experience of ten years, and this system has the sanction behind it of our history, soil and tradition. No party feeling should be allowed in any field. No partiality should be tolerated in any tier of Panchayat and any section of the administration. To this end—

- (a) Partylessness should guide one's behaviour and conduct.
- (b) One should understand partylessness and make others understand its spirit through meetings and seminars.
- (c) The feeling of partiality, groupism and party should be rooted out.
- (d) The importance of collective spirit in Panchayats

and Class Organizations and other fields should be established and faith in collective leadership should be promoted.

3. Non-aligned foreign policy should guide the conduct and behaviour (of the people.)

Non-alignment, co-existence and adherence to world peace are the main and basic tenets of Nepalese foreign policy. Nepal wants friendship and good will with all and, particularly, the permanent desire of Nepal is to live in friendship, understanding and a peaceful atmosphere with her immediate neighbours. We do not enter into any military or political bloc. It is contrary to the aims and activities of Panchayat to join any bloc. Our history as well as our geographical situation does not approve of this. To this end—

- (a) While talking to foreigners, faith and confidence should be shown towards the country, the crown, the system, our arts and civilization.
- (b) Interest should be evinced in the policy adopted by Nepal on different world problems.

- (c) Every Nepalese, keeping in mind the interest of the nation, should behave politely and boldly with fellow countrymen and foreigners.
- (d) While talking fellow countrymen and foreigners about the Panchayat system, reference should be made to the great social and economic achievements under the Panchayat system.
- (e) In discussions goodwill towards all nations should be shown, as our policy is to live in peace and friendship with all.

4, A movement should be started to end corruption, injustice, cruelty, unnecessary delay and indolence.

The demand of the age is to end corruption, injustice, cruelty, unnecessary delay and indolence. To have economic benefit by unfair means, to cause damage to government and public property, to harass and trouble the people by fraudulent methods, to make unnecessary delay and indulge in indolence and inertia on the part of persons with privileges and power,

to indulge in black-marketing and smuggling, to misuse the funds of development and construction works and to offer and accept bribe are the characteristics of corruption.

A nation wide campaign has to be launched to eradicate corruption, injustice, cruelty and unnecessary delay and sloth. Popular feeling should be aroused through Panchayats against persons involved in corruption, injustice, cruelty and such other activities without provoking any criticism of or opposition to the fundamental tenets of the Panchayat system. Inclination to corruption should be discouraged by launching a campaign to create public opinion through Panchayats against people engaged in corruption, injustice and cruelty. If necessary, the unjust and cruel person should be ostracized from society. But in doing so, the attitude of reform, not the feeling of hatred, should be held. It is likely that many problems may crop up while launching a campaign of this sort. We should be quite alert not to allow such problems to arise.

5. Consciousness and active participation should be brought about in the rural community.

The following activities should be performed to make panchayats and Class organizations more conscious and active by understanding well the demand of the times and also the fact that the field of action for the welfare of the country is extended to villages which constitute the core of activities of the Panchayat system.

- (a) Panchas, particularly of higher tiers, should take active part in the process of local development and construction works as well as reform activities by contributing their labour or as volunteers.
- (b) All Panchas and members of Class Organizations should work with the spirit of social service by practising simple living and keeping their behaviour clean and should launch a campaign of social ostracism by applying popular consciousness as a moral force against those who act contrary to all this.
- (c) Moral force, organizational power and new awakening should be created in Panchayats to end

pessimism, discouragement, evil motive, ill-feeling, injustice, cruelty and corruption.

- (d) Substantial, practical and effective village-development plans, projects and campaigns in order to solve rural problems and to attract the young, energetic and educated elements trying to run away from villages should be launched and activated.
- (e) Projects should be made for awarding more prizes and certificates of appreciation for social service, contribution of labour, dedication and activity at village level.
- (f) Training and educational programmes should be organized with a view to making Panchayats more conscious, active and industrious in the task of national awakening and national uplift.
- (g) The teachers and students of high schools and colleges should help activate the village Panchayats by going to villages and helping the campaign through participation in at least one social service programme or by contribution of labour or by some other means.

- (h) Individuals, intellectuals and social workers engaged in other occupations in towns should participate in the campaign and social service programmes by going to villages according to their convenience.
 - (i) Teachers teaching in villages should help in the campaign and participate in the village Panchayat programmes.
6. The successful implementation of present Land Reform, the new code of laws, social reforms and country-wide projects of reconstruction activities should be strengthened.

Economic infrastructure of the country should be firmly laid to make any political system viable. No economic prosperity is possible in the country without industrial development. We have begun to enter the industrial field through Land Reform as our country's only economic activity is agriculture. The successful implementation of the Land Reform

programme alone can strengthen our economic position thereby making possible industrial development. We have tried to establish an exploitationless society by means of Land Reform. In this situation we have to concentrate all our energy to make this programme a success. In the same way, we have to convey to the people the importance of the new code of laws, other projects of social reform and big plans drawn up for the reconstruction of the country. The following activities should be performed to this end—

- (a) The concerned authority should be informed after the surplus land concealed beyond prescribed ceiling has been found out.
- (b) We should help the actual tiller get certificates.
- (c) The tenancy right of those who have been evicted should be restored and the tendency to eviction should be stopped.
- (d) Attention should be paid to the proper utilization of 'Saving' and its importance shown.
- (e) The necessity and aims of Land Reform should be widely publicized and propagated.

- (f) The people should be familiarized with the national importance of the East-West Highway.
- (g) Social consciousness against polygamy and child marriage should be aroused and individuals prone to such marriages should be ostracized.
- (h) The fact that gambling is harmful to society and the country should be made known to all and a social movement against it should be launched.
- (i) Nobody should spend ostentatiously and unnecessarily on marriage, Bratabandha (sacred thread ceremony), celebrations, religious rites and festivals and no body should imitate others beyond one's means.
- (j) The social pomp by inviting others to recreation and sumptuous parties and a desire to have ornaments and fashionable dresses should be abandoned and an atmosphere of understanding that the glory of the country and one's own dignity rest on a simple, clean and healthy life should be created.

7. The cooperative feeling and prog-

ramme should be publicized and popularised.

The proper, necessary and just economic system is cooperative undertaking or "Sajha" for Panchayat democracy which has embraced class coordination and partylessness. The "Sajha" or the cooperative economic system, the basic ideal of which is the welfare of all, happiness of all, prosperity of all and the integrated development of all, is an integral part of the Panchayat system which aims at creating a society free from exploitation and class struggle. The "Sajha" or cooperative system and the Panchayat system are complementary and helpful to each other. The following activities should be performed to this end—

- (a) Faith and confidence in co-operative enterprise should be instilled in the Nepalese people by making them fully understand the theory of "Sajha" or the co-operative economic system and its exclusive need and usefulness for Nepal.
- (b) The propriety of the need for Panchayat democracy as a system without an alternative and the commonly endorsed importance of the 'Sajha' econo-

my in this system should be made known to all by carrying out theoretical and scientific research to promote the mutual unity of Panchayat democracy and the "Sajha" or the cooperative economic system, mutual help between them, their mutual interdependability and their mutual complementarity.

- (c) Co-operative societies should be set up in villages or at higher levels and efforts should be made for the progress of existing societies.
- (d) Programmes, seminars, speeches, demonstrations and movements with the object of making the co-operative economic system popular should be organized. The compulsory saving and other current co-operative programmes should be made known to all.
- (e) All should join co-operative societies and work as active members in the cooperative movement.
- (f) All should invest money in co-operative enterprise and encourage others also to do the same

by making them understand the importance of buying shares in co-operative enterprise.

- (g) All Panchas and members of Class Organizations should be specially active in the co-operative movement and set an example for others.
- (h) The 'Sajha' or co-operative movement should be given the status of nationwide popular movement; and correct, logical and suitable answers should be given to those who act and talk against it.

8. The importance of afforestation, of protection of forest and preservation of wild life in public life should be made known to the people.

- (a) The national importance of forests and vegetation should be made known to all.
- (b) A campaign should be started to bring about a feeling and consciousness in the people that to protect and safeguard forests and vegetation is a sacred national task.

- (c) The outlook should be instilled in the people that to destroy forests and vegetation is an act against countrymen and the nation; and a movement should be launched collectively and extensively to socially ostracize those who destroy forests and vegetation.
- (d) Afforestation campaign should be raised to the level of a people's campaign, and those who plant trees individually or collectively should be honoured and respected.
- (e) Seeds and saplings should be distributed. Afforestation, protection and preservation of forests and vegetation should serve as a main measuring rod to test how active Panchayat and Class Organizations are. Afforestation festivals should be celebrated in every village Panchayat.
- (f) All Panchas and members of Class Organizations should show a special liking for afforestation, protection and preservation of forests and vegetation.
- (g) A healthy competition should be created among Panchayats by awakening the feeling in the com-

mon people that afforestation and the act of protecting forests and preserving wild life are a sacred national obligation; and a sense of preparedness and activeness should be infused among the people by lowering the prestige in the eyes of the people of those who are engaged in stealing and destroying forests and vegetation and by opposing, condemning and boycotting them socially.

- (h) There are priceless wild animals in Nepal. It is but natural that wild animals go on diminishing in number as jungles thin away. It should be made known to every Nepalese that wild life is our great national property, and to deplete forests and to kill wild animals indiscriminately is a heinous crime.

9. The growth of agricultural production should be stressed.

Our production has not increased vis-a-vis the daily growing population and its increasing demands. The bulk of the whole hilly areas of the country, once always self-sufficient and self-supporting in foodstuffs, is now showing total insufficiency. This has posed a problem for the

country. Increased productivity is the demand of the times. There is, therefore, a compulsive necessity to launch a countryside campaign for more production. The following measures should be taken to this end—

- (a) The skills, methods and means of more production should be made known and available to the common people.
- (b) A campaign should be started to have multiple crops instead of single crop. Winter farming should be made compulsory in regions where it is possible.
- (c) The necessity of increasing production should be publicized in a simple way so that the common people may understand.
- (d) Those who increase their production should be honoured, and an atmosphere of more production should be generated. Peasants should be encouraged through arrangements of prizes, competitions, demonstrations, etc. Competitions even among Panchayats for growing and producing more should be organized.

- (e) Production should be increased by formulating such projects as the planting of fruit trees, the establishment of cottage industries and animal farming suited to specific regions.

10. The feeling on a countrywide basis towards encouraging and expanding cottage industry befitting the region should be awakened.

- (a) The importance and usefulness of cottage industry should be made known to all.
- (b) Everyone should use products of cottage industry and encourage others to use them.
- (c) The suitability and necessity of cottage industry in the condition or situation as it prevails in Nepal should be brought to light in a way that all would understand.
- (d) Arrangements should be made for revitalizing and re-activating the crafts of the country and for encouraging crafts like small-scale industries and bee-keeping which are traditional.

- (e) The importance of labour should be publicized extensively in a manner that all would understand.
- (f) Panchayats should actively participate in the task of organizing exhibitions, demonstrations and publicity in order to make the common people understand the importance and need of cottage industry for nationality, development and self-sufficiency of the country and to launch a people's campaign for making cottage industry extensive and popular.

THOSE WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE
COMPULSORILY IN THE 'GO TO VILLAGE'
PROGRAMME ARE:

1. Members of the Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister,
2. Chief Justice, Judges and officials of the Judicial Service,
3. Chairman, Vice-chairman and members of the Rashtriya Panchayat (the National Parliament),
4. Chairman and members of the Standing Committee of the Raj Sabha,
5. Office-bearers and members of all levels of Class and Professional Organizations,
6. Office-bearers and workers of constitutional bodies,

7. Nominated members of all the levels of the 'Go to-Village' National Campaign,
8. Panchas from the zonal to the village level,
9. Officials of different services of His Majesty's Government including the Chief Secretary,
10. Office-bearers, teachers and service-holders of Tribhuvan University and all the Institutes under it,
11. Office-bearers and service-holders of all the corporations and committees under the control of His Majesty's Government.

While participating thus in the 'Go-to-Village' programme, Panchas of different regions, office-bearers of constitutional bodies, service-holders and teachers should work according to the programmes fixed by the Central Committee for a stipulated period of time. The workers of different levels of Panchayats and Class and Professional Organizations should participate in the fixed programmes of village and try to activate the people for the same. Government servants and teachers on the basis of the direction of the Central

Committee should carry out the stipulated programme for the period set by Zonal Campaign Committees.

Members and office-bearers of different echelons of panchayat, Class and Professional Organizations should make the 'Go-to-Village' programme a success by actively participating in it, and this will be one of the important criteria for their evaluation and helpful to others in promotion and prestige.

The following things should be borne in mind while participating in the 'Go to Village' programme, Participants:

1. should not use any government facilities,
2. should stay in a simple way like local inhabitants,
3. should be more an example than a preacher for local inhabitants,
4. should not make others arrange garlanding, welcome speeches and feasts,
5. should not allow journalists and unconcerned persons to follow, and

6. should not accept invitation from defamed persons, persons of doubtful character and persons disliked by the common people.

**THE GO-TO-VILLAGE
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CENTRAL
COMMITTEE**

(A) Composition:—

- (i) Chairman—Any member from among the nominees of His Majesty, according to the alphabetical order, for six months.
- (ii) Prime Minister- Ex-officio member.
- (iii) Chairman of the National Panchayat-
Ex-officio-member.
- (iv) Home and Panchayat Minister—Ex-officio member.
- (v) Presidents of the central committees of Class and Professional Organizations — Ex-officio Members.

(vi) Eight members nominated by His Majesty from among the persons considered suitable in the Panchayat system.

(vii) Member-secretary - Nominee of His Majesty.

Note:—Nominated members shall hold office normally for four years and can be renominated.

(B) Rights and Duties:—

The central committee

(1) After studying, considering and discussing matters relating to local problems and aspirations channelled to it, through Zonal Campaign Committees, from District, Village and Town Campaign Committees, shall submit a report to His Majesty. His Majesty shall give necessary directives to the Executive to incorporate needs, considered legitimate by His Majesty, in development programmes and implement them.

(2) On the basis of directives given by His Majesty to it after drawing up programmes relating to manpower mobilization within the broader framework of development programmes in accordance with different levels of Panchayat as well as Class and Professional

Organizations, shall issue guidelines along with responsibility and accountability to these Panchayats as well as Class and Professional organizations.

(3) Shall provide solid guidelines to activate Panchayats from the zonal to the village level as well as different bodies of Class and Professional Organizations in keeping with the fundamentals of the system.

(4) Shall eliminate loopholes discovered while analysing the causes of Panchayats as well as different bodies of Class and Professional Organizations being inactive.

(5) Shall recommend to His Majesty to encourage outstanding and active workers on the basis of evaluation by placing them in responsible positions of a high order.

(6) Nominated members shall have to devote themselves as whole-time workers and carry on organizational and verification work regarding evaluation including study and inspection of the allotted region on a regular basis.

(7) The Central Committee shall submit a report to the commission in accordance with Article 38 (2) of the Constitution of Nepal in the case of chairmen of the central committees of Class and Professional Organizations and members of the National Panchayat, acting in defiance of the basic principles, rules and programmes of the system.

(8) The Central Committee shall take disciplinary action against Panchas of the zonal level as well as office-bearers and members of the central committees of Class and Professional Organizations of the zonal level and other workers of the zonal level,

- (a) by subjecting them to self-criticism,
- (b) by preventing them from seeking election to any level for a definite period.

(9) (a) His Majesty shall frame rules regarding the code of conduct for nominated members of the Central Committee and Zonal Campaign Committees. The Central Committee shall formulate rules for nominated members of other levels.

(b) The Central Committee can formulate internal rules for all levels of the campaign and they shall be applicable when approved by His Majesty.

(c) Procedure of work:—

- (1) The Central Committee shall meet at least four times a year.
- (2) The Central Committee shall hold its conference once in a year.
- (3) Members of the National Panchayat, members and office-bearers of the central committees of Class and Professional Organizations, member-secretaries of Zonal Campaign Committees, Zonal Assembly presidents and chairmen and member secretaries of Town Campaign Committees shall take part in the conference. Representatives of interest groups considered appropriate by the Committee can be invited.
- (4) Workers shall discuss programmes in the conference and submit suggestions and proposals.

Zonal Campaign Committee

(A) Composition:—

- (i) Chairman — Any member from among the nominees of His Majesty, according to the alphabetical order, for six months.
- (ii) President of the Zonal Assembly — Ex-officio member.
- (iii) Presidents of Zonal Class and Professional Organizations — Ex-officio members.
- (iv) Four members nominated by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Central Committee from among the workers considered suitable in the Panchayat system, and from socially, economically and politically depressed communities and from among the intelligentsia of the zone.
- (v) Zonal Commissioner — Ex-officio member.
- (vi) Member-secretary—Nominee of His Majesty on the recommendation of the Central Committee

Note:—Nominated member shall hold office normally for four years and can be re-nominated.

(B) Rights and duties:—

The Zonal Committee

(1) Shall carry out and get carried out with responsibility and accountability, programmes relating to man-power mobilization as passed on by the Central Committee.

(2) Shall report, along with suggestions, to the Central Committee, after studying, considering and discussing matters relating to local problems and aspirations channelled to it from District Campaign Committees, Town and Village Campaign Committees.

(3) Shall mobilise man-power through campaign committees as well as Panchayats and Class and Professional Organizations after the Zonal Development co-ordination Committee has discussed development plans and fixed priorities for the entire zone.

(4) Shall send reports to the Central Committee

alongwith suggestions regarding the proposals obtained from the district conference for evaluation of the members of the National Panchayat elected from the zone or nominated or elected from Class and Professional Organizations and the graduates' constituency, members and office-bearers of the central committees of Class and Professional Organizations on the basis of their performance in their own zone.

(5) Shall evaluate district, town and village-level workers and send a report to the Central Committee.

(6) Nominated members shall have to devote themselves as whole-time workers and shall have to carry on organizational and verification work regarding evaluation including study and inspection in their allotted zone.

(7) The Zonal Committee shall take disciplinary action against district and village-level workers acting in defiance of fixed principles, rules and programmes,

(a) by subjecting them to self-criticism,

(b) by preventing them from seeking election to any level for a definite period.

(C) Procedure of work—

- (1) The committee shall meet at least 4 times a year.
- (2) The zonal conference shall take place once in a year.
- (3) The committee shall present to the conference information regarding achievements on the basis of programmes and guidelines handed down by the Central Committee. Workers shall discuss them and submit their suggestions.
- (4) Members of the National Panchayat from the concerned zone, office bearers and members of District campaign Committees shall take part in the conference. Representatives of interest groups considered appropriate by the committee can be invited.

District Campaign Committee

(A) Composition:—

- (i) Chairman — Nominee of the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee.
- (ii) Chairman of the District Panchayat — Ex-

officio member

- (iii) Presidents of Class and Professional Organizations of the District — Ex-officio members.
- (iv) Four members nominated by the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee from among the intelligentsia of the district, socially economically and politically depressed communities, senior workers and technicians.
- (v) Member-secretary — Nominee of the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee.

Note:— Nominated members shall hold office normally for a period of four years and can be re-nominated.

(B) Rights and Duties:—

The District Committee

(1) Shall launch a district-wide campaign to make development programmes a success in accordance with the directives relating to man-power mobilization.

(2) Shall activate and make conscious the District Panchayat and Class as well as Professional Organizations of the district to discharge their responsibilities in accordance with the programme.

(3) Shall send reports to the Zonal Campaign Committee about political workers for evaluation as well as suggestions relating to district development as recommended by the district conference.

(4) The chairman and the member-secretary shall devote themselves as full-time workers. The District Committee shall have to carry on organizational activities, assessment, inspection and study concerning development activities in the district.

(C) Procedure of work:—

(1) The District Campaign Committee shall meet at least four times a year.

(2) The district conference shall take place once in a year.

(3) Members of the National Panchayat from the concerned district, members of the District Panchayat, office-bearers and members of Class and Professional

Organizations of the district, and office-bearers and members of Village Campaign Committees within the district shall take part in the district conference. Representatives of interest groups considered appropriate by the Committee can be invited.

(4) Workers shall discuss district-level plans and submit suggestions.

Village Campaign Committee

(A) Composition:—

(1) Chairman — Nominee of the Zonal Campaign Committee on the recommendation of the District Campaign Committee.

(2) Elected Chief of the Village Panchayat — Ex-officio member.

(3) Presidents of the Primary Committees of Class and Professional Organizations — Ex-officio members.

(4) Four members nominated by the Zonal Campaign Committee on the recommendation of the District Campaign Committee from among the intelli-

gentsia of the village, social workers and socially, economically and politically depressed communities.

Note:—(A) Nominated members shall hold office normally for a period of four years and can be re-nominated.

(B) The District Area Worker specially trained under the management of the Central Committee shall act as Member-secretary of Village Campaign Committee as well as channel of communication between the District Campaign Committee and Village Campaign Committees on the basis of area and number of Village Panchayats.

(B) Rights and Duties:—

The Village Campaign Committee

(1) Shall launch a village-wide campaign in accordance with the directives relating to manpower mobilization programme.

(2) Shall attend to the grievances and aspirations

of villagers through direct contact with the people.

(3) Shall activate and make conscious the Village Panchayat to discharge its responsibilities as mentioned in the programme.

(4) Shall prompt the Village Panchayat to call in regularly the Village assembly meeting.

(5) Shall make conscious the common people through meetings, seminars and symposia etc. so that they may elect able and active workers to the Village Panchayat and to the Primary Committees of Class and Professional Organizations.

(6) Shall campaign in favour of 'good' workers by exposing undesirable elements if they try to mislead or wrongly influence the voters by tempting them with money, by intimidation or show of strength and power or deceit.

(7) Shall have to send to the District Campaign Committee reports concerning workers for evaluation by the Zonal Committee, suggestions passed by the village conference and other activities in the village every two months.

(C) Procedure of work:—

(1) The Village Campaign Committee shall meet at least four times a year.

(2) The Village Conference shall take place once in a year.

(3) Office-bearers and members of the Village Panchayat, office-bearers and members of the Primary Committees of Class and Professional Organizations, and teachers of the Primary School shall take part in the village conference.

(4) Workers shall discuss in the conference village level programmes and submit suggestions.

Town Campaign Committee

(A) Composition:—

(1) Chairman — Nominee of the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee.

(2) Elected Chief of the Town Panchayat —

Ex-officio member.

(3) Five Presidents of the Primary Committees of Class and Professional Organizations approved by the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee so as to represent each Class and Professional Organization Ex-officio members.

(4) Members nominated by the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee, not exceeding seven, from among doctors, journalists, writers, engineers, lawyers, teachers, industrialists, etc.

(5) Member-secretary — Nominee of the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Zonal Campaign Committee.

Note:— Nominated members shall hold office normally for a period of four years and can be re-nominated.

(B) Rights and Duties:—

The Town Committee

(1) Shall launch a town-wide campaign in accor-

dance with the directives relating to man-power mobilization programme.

(2) Shall activate and make conscious the Town Panchayat to discharge its responsibilities as mentioned in the programme.

(3) Shall bring about re-awakening in the common people in political, social, economic and educational fields through Ward Committees by formulating programmes relating to man-power mobilization as directed by the Central Committee.

(4) Shall send reports to the Zonal Campaign Committee for evaluation of town level workers.

(C) Procedure of work:—

(1) The Town Campaign Committee shall meet at least four times a year.

(2) The whole-time Member-secretary shall have to send to the Central Committee reports along with his comments and suggestions every two months concerning all activities in the Town Panchayat area.

(A) The Ward Campaign Committee shall be formed in the Town Panchayat determined by the

Central Committee of the Go to Village National Campaign. The composition shall be as follows:—

(1) Chairman — Nominee of the Town Campaign Committee.

(2) Ward member of the Town Panchayat — Ex-officio member.

(3) Member-secretary — Nominee of the Town Campaign Committee.

Note:— Nominated members shall hold office normally for a period of four years and can be re-nominated.

(B) Rights and Duties of the Ward Campaign Committee:—

The Ward Committee

(1) Shall attend to the grievances and aspirations of the people in the ward through direct public contact.

(2) Shall make conscious the common people through meetings, seminars, symposia and posters so that they may elect able and active workers to the Primary Committees of Class and Professional organizations of the ward.

(3) Shall campaign in favour of 'good' workers by exposing undesirable elements if they try to mislead or wrongly influence the voters by tempting them with money or by intimidation or by show of strength and power or deceit.

(4) The whole time Member-secretary shall have to send to the Central Committee and the Town Campaign Committee monthly reports along with his comments and suggestions.

(C) Procedure of Work:—

(1) The Ward Committee shall meet at least four times a year.

1. THE NECESSITY OF EVALUATION—

Panchayat Democracy is a natural phenomenon or reality in the kingdom of Nepal, for collective problems are solved institutionally by a majority decision in accordance with Nepalese tradition, and this system alone is an effective medium for ventilating or articulating the the aspirations of the people.

It has been the objective of the system to create a democratic, just, dynamic and exploitationless society by bringing about harmony in the interest of different classes and profession in keeping with popular aspirations and in the wider national perspective.

Workers committed to the system should play an active role in order to make the programmes based on the objectives of the system a success. Evaluation of the worker is made on the basis of his performance in his field and his ability to activate and motivate the people towards development. Therefore, it

becomes necessary to streamline the evaluation mechanism by institutionalizing it. With the institutionalization of the evaluation mechanism a solid base for a system of reward and punishment will be established so that the worker actively involved in the implementation of well-directed programmes in the public interest will be rewarded and the worker not active in this way will be punished.

2. The desired objective of the Evaluation Mechanism:—

Only workers active, with creative talents, and loyal to the country, the king, the system and the people may be placed in highly responsible positions through proper evaluation.

3. Qualities the Panchayat Workers should possess—

In order that they may carry out programmes in accordance with the constitution, laws, rules and regulations, codes of conduct, basic principles of the programme incorporated in the Go-to-Village National Campaign booklet, the Panchayat workers should possess and cultivate abilities and qualities such as capacity to understand and make understand the fundamentals of the system by remaining loyal to it;

ability to be acquainted with the real conditions of one's village, town, district, and zone and at the same time with national and international activities; ability to bear responsibility to one's electoral body or institution; ability to remain active in activating the people along with capacity for accepting moral responsibility and while doing so admitting mistakes, if any, and not repeating them; and ability to become popular by discharging their responsibilities. Along these lines the Panchayat workers are normally categorised in three ways — outstanding, active and ordinary.

(A) **Outstanding Worker**— In the basis of qualities mentioned above, a worker able to find out solutions at once, through intelligent analysis, to any problem by winning public confidence while carrying out well-directed programmes launched, according to time and situation, to achieve the objective of the system may be categorised as outstanding.

(B) **Active Worker**—On the basis of qualities mentioned above, a worker able to enjoy public confidence, if unable to find out solutions at once by analysing a problem, while remaining tenacious in carrying out well-directed programmes launched, according to

time and situation, to achieve the objective of the system may be categorised as active.

(C) **Ordinary Worker** — On the basis of qualities mentioned above, a worker ever striving to enjoy public confidence while carrying out well-directed programmes launched according to time and situation, to achieve the objectives of the system may be categorised as ordinary.

Outstanding, active and ordinary workers can be further categorised at each level on the basis of other abilities and performance.

4. Sources of Evaluation and criteria for the Panchayat Workers:—

It is but natural that categorisation of workers representing different levels from the village to the National Panchayat and Class as well as Professional Organizations, elected representatives from the graduates' constituency and nominated members takes place, while evaluating them by applying the following criteria to their performance in their allotted areas. Such categorisation is possible on the basis of reports available from different sources about their performance. Different sources and criteria are as follows:—

(a) **Sources of Evaluation:—**

- (1) The National Panchayat Secretariat,
- (2) Zonal Campaign Committees,
- (3) Central Committees of Class and Professional Organizations,
- (4) District-level Class and Professional Organizations,
- (5) The District Panchayat,
- (6) District Campaign Committees,
- (7) Village/Town Campaign Committees,
- (8) Sources of the Central and Zonal Campaign Committees.

(b) **Criteria for Evaluation:—**

- (1) Loyalty to the country, the king and the system,
- (2) Ability to make the common people understand the fundamentals of the system,
- (3) Contribution to national development activities and competence,
- (4) Moral conduct,
- (5) Participation or non-participation in the Go-to-Village programme,
- (6) Popularity.

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