

**CHANGE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF EX-KAMAIYAS
AFTER LIBERATION: A CASE STUDY OF
KATTHA REHABILITATION SIVER (CAMP), GETA VDC, KAILALI**

A Thesis

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By

GYANENDRA PRASAD PANDEYA

Roll No. 411/2065

Central Department of Economics
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entailed **Change in Socio-Economic Status of Ex-Kamaiyas after Liberation: A Case Study of Kattha Rehabilitation Sivr (Camp), Geta VDC, Kailali** has been prepared by Gyanendra Prasad Pandeya under my supervision. I hereby recommended this thesis for evaluation by the Thesis Committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS.

Date: 2070/09/16

2013/12/31

.....

Prof. Rudra Prasad Gautam, Ph. D.

Thesis Supervisor

APPROVAL SHEET

We certify that this thesis entitled **Change in Socio- Economic Status of Ex-Kamaiya after Liberation: A Case Study of Kattha Rehabilitation Sivr (Camp) Geta VDC, Kailali** submitted by Gyanendra Prasad Pandeya to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as part of the degree.

Thesis Committee

.....

Associate Prof. Ram Prasad Gyanwaly, Ph. D.

Head

.....

Associate Prof. Kushum Shakya, Ph. D.

External Examiner

.....

Prof. Rudra Prasad Gautam, Ph. D.

Thesis Supervisor

Date: 2070/10/27

2014/2/10

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAN	-	Action Aid Nepal
BASE	-	Backward Society Education
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
GEFONT	-	General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions
HHs	-	Households Size
HMG	-	His Majesty Government
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
INGO	-	International Non-Government Organization
INSEC	-	Informal Sector Service Center
IRIN	-	Integrated Regional Information Network
LWF	-	Lutheran World Federation
MAGHI	-	A Kind of Tharus Festival
MLR	-	Ministry of Land and Resettlement
MOLRM	-	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MSN	-	Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke Nepal
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NLA	-	Nepal Library Association
NPC	-	Nepal Planning Commission
OHCHR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights
RRN	-	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Rs.	-	Rupees
SLC	-	School Living Certificate
UNICEF	-	United National International Children's Emergency Fund Humanitarian Affairs
VDC	-	Village Development Committee.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepali dictionary defines the word '*Kamaiya*' as "a Hard tiller of land, earner, mainly or obedient person, one who earns along with his family in other's land by borrowing in case of kind from the land owner or a peasant equivalent to him." According to Turner (1992, cited in subedi 1999, P. 4), "the *Kamaiyas* are those courageous, bold, laborious and energetic labourers or so called farmers who work with their families in the farms of landlords instead of getting some cash amount or grain."

Kamaiya had positive meaning in Tharu community, but its meaning sifted over the time particularly by the immigrants who did not respect the Tharu culture and tradition. Before the eradication of malaria (before the 1950s), most of the Tharus had land for farming so they used it to keep *Kamaiya* for agriculture work. In most cases, there is a kinship relationship and high degree of social tie from the some ethnic group. But after the eradication of malaria most of the Tharu become landless because of coming in of the Hill migrants with different fraudulent means such as close ties with government officials. It compelled Tharus to work as *Kamaiya* for *Pahariya* who did not respect the meaning and system of *Kamaiya* there by converted it into the most exploitive and parasitic from the popular Tharu saying, " *Kamaiya Chaawa pahad Phori*" means 'a *Kamaiya* son tears down a mountain' and "*Kamlaharidai baisal kahai*" means 'the mother of a *kamlarhi* (daughter) sits and eats, while the daughter perform all domestic chores.' Both of them have positive connotations that with hard working (Dhakal et al. 2000).

The *Kamaiya* system is a working relation where a *Kamaiya* bind himself and his family to cultivate a big landowner's land for a yearly payment. In principle the system is based on a voluntary contract but the *Kamaiya* often becomes deeply dependent upon landowner. Lives in a hut on his land and get indebted to him, which gives the landowner the role as landlord. As the debt is inherited from father to son, some *Kamaiya* families are tied to the same landlord in generations. Is the *Kamaiya* not able to repay his loans at the end of the contract period the landlord can

“Exchange” his *Kamaiya* with another landlord who is willing to repay the *Kamaiya*’s debt. This characterises a sales transaction, which differentiates it from other bonded labor systems within Nepalese agriculture (INSEC 1992:15).

In *Kamaiya* system wage paid in kind, cash & produce of a proportion of land and sharecropping. The rate for sharecropping is found maximum to be 1/3 of the output and minimum ranging 10 to 20 percent. Wage in cash or kind is found very low in comparison to the prevailing local market rate. A *Kamaiya* has to conduct various other activities including domestic work or as ordered by their land master in the same wage whereas in other working system workers generally get extra remuneration for additional work in accordance with the nature of work & social practice; wage paid in cash & kind and sharecropping. The rate for share cropping is normally half of each crop in an average. Wage in cash or kind is generally equivalent to the prevailing local market rate.

Kamaiya, a form of bounded labor, was widespread in mid and far western districts (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur). The system is also believed to be in practices in some of the places of Kapilbastu, Rupendehi and Nawalparasi district, however, the labor system is not known by *Kamaiya*. *Kamaiya* were used to work hard. *Kamaiyas* work from birth to death in the agriculture field or in the houses of their landlords along with their family but hardly work sufficient food clothes and shelter for living.

The terminology ‘*Kamaiya*’ in Tharu language refers to agriculturally bonded labor. *Kamaiya* labor relationship is the long-term relationship between *Kamaiya* and landlord. Between *Kamaiya* and Landlord various kinds of interlinked contracts like labor contract, credit contract (*saunki*) was the major factor leading to the bondage of *Kamaiya*. Debt was the binding element in the *Kamaiya* a relationship. Almost half of the *Kamaiya* households were indebted to their employer with an average debt of Rs. 5000-10000. Without paying the debt *Kamaiya* were not free to change the employer even if a new opportunity is favourable. The new employer can hire the indebted *Kamaiya* only by paying the debt on *Kamaiya*’s behalf.

1.2 The Kamaiya System

The *Kamaiya* system is broadly a long-term labor relation between a *Kamaiya* labourer and a landlord. The landlord hires the *Kamaiya* on an annual basis to perform all types of work at the landlord's farm and in return landlord is paid in-kind. There are two kinds of payment: *Masyaura* or *Bigha*. *Masyaura* is paid as a fixed amount of crops, usually paddy (but also lentils, oil seeds or salt). When paid in *Bigha* the *Kamaiya* receives the production of a plot of land the landowner has allocated to him, usually a share of 1/3 or 1/4 (INSEC 1998:2). In our case both payments were used. *Masyaura* was paid in advance and was described as approximately nine bora of unhusked rice, while *Bigha* was paid after harvest and described as a share of 1/4.

The women are paid a fraction of the payment the husband receives; sometimes they do not give specific salary at all, but just add to the salary of the husband. Often the children are also compelled to work as hard or servants for the landlord and in return childrens usually get two daily meals. But the contract does not necessarily include the labor of a whole household (BASE 1995:3).

The *Kamaiya* can change landlord at a certain time of year. In principle both landlord and *Kamaiya* can terminate their oral or written contract during the important festival, *Maghi*, which is celebrated in the start of the month *Magh* (December-January). Although it thus seems, as the *Kamaiya* relation is open to negotiation and the free movement of the *Kamaiya* labourer; his debt is in reality often tying him to his landlord and leaves the *Kamaiya* with very little influence on where he is staying.

1.3 Kamaiya Liberation Movements

In May 2000, 19 *Kamaiya* file a case against their landlord in Geta VDC in Kailali district in the western part of the Nepal's lowlands. This becomes the starts of *Kamaiya* Movement (*Kamaiya Andolan*), which was fully supported by the NGOs spreads to the neighbouring districts and grows in strength in a to rnado of lawsuits, rallies and sit-ins. The 19 *Kamaiyas* lawsuit are thus transferred from Geta VDC to the district administration in Dhangadhi, the Headquarter of Kailali district, who refuse the Intervene by referring to that it is not within their field of responsibility. The *Kamaiya* and their supporters make a sit-in in front of building and a few days

later it is a scene for a mass rally with thousands of participants. In June lawsuits and rallies are found in other areas of Kailali districts and the four neighbouring districts and in July the capital of Nepal, Kathmandu, is hit by a mass rally. The 17th of July 2000 only two and a half month after the movement started and it pressed government announce that the *Kamaiya* system is illegal and nullifies all debts

On the occasion of International Labor Day (May 1) 2000, a movement for freedom of *Kamaiya* was started. Petition were field in many VDCs. various petitions, demonstrations were made in several parts of the nation. Backward Society Education was the leading central committee. District Committees were formed in each district. Boat for Community Development was leading agency in Dang, Informal Sector Service Center in Banke, Radhakrishna Tharu Jansewa samaj in Bardiya, Creation of Creative Society in Kailali, Nepal National Social Welfare Association and General Federation of Nepal Trade Union were the leading agencies in Kanchanpur. After many efforts of various organizations, government announced the abolishment of the *Kamaiya* system on 17th July 2000 (2, Shrawan 2057 B.S.) *Kamaiyas* were legally declared free by government of Nepal. Thus they are presently known as *Ex-Kamaiyas* or '*Mukta*' *Kamaiya*.

1.3.1 Status of *Kamaiya* before Liberation

It is estimated that the total *Kamaiya* population is approximately 100,000 in the five *Kamaiya* concentrated districts –Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. However, studies conducted by various organizations during different periods have recorded 15,152 (Survey by MOLRM) to 17728 *Kamaiya* families in these districts (Sharma; 1999, p. 20).

Sharma (1999) further analyzed that out of the total *Kamaiya* family 59.2 percent were landless, though 47 percent *Kamiya* were without Debt. Among the indebted *Kamaiya* families, 58 percent were landless, 24 percent have their *Bukura* on barren land (*parti jagga*) whereas the remaining 18 percent have their own land though a very small plot. Almost all-landless *Kamaiya* families had used to live in the '*Bukra*' provided by their landowners with whom *Kamaiya* had worked before the announcement of *Kamaiya* liberation in July 17, 2000. The condition of landless families has found more vulnerable as compared to those with small piece of land.

1.3.2 Status of *Kamaiya* after Liberation

In July 17, 2000, His majesty's Government of Nepal took a historical and bold stride by announcing complete liberation to all *Kamaiyas* from their age-old bondage relation. Thus, the practice of bonded labor system has been declared illegal. All bonded *Kamaiya* labourers become free immediately from their *Saunkis* and previous contracts with their land masters whether written or oral. It also declared the provision of punishment of 3-10 years imprisonment for those who continue the practice of bonded labor. The government also formed a high level *Kamaiya* identification and Monitoring committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister in the centre and in the five concerned districts headed by DDC- Chairman.

After the announcement of liberation, *Kamaiyas* from all over the five districts started to express their warm welcome to the decision and celebrated the moments of the history by organising mass meetings, rallies and demonstrations in the districts concerned. Though being confused in the beginning, Landowners, after a few weeks of the announcement, started to remove their *Kamaiyas* from the *Bukuras* provided earlier. The ultimate result was the unexpected gathering of *Kamaiyas* in the streets of district HQs along with their families. As *Kamaiya* were forced to come under the open roof of the rainy cloudy sky, there was no option for them to sit on picket line in front of the DDC office.

A number of *Kamaiya* in all districts still can be found remaining with landlords in the previous terms and conditions whereas some are working in a new agreement especially under sharecropping in the changed context. The new pattern of share cropping has started again to exploit women and children of the free *Kamaiya* families. The landowners have given their land on sharecropping to their former *Kamaiyas* but in a condition to use the adult female members or children for their household work. This indicates towards a changing form of exploitation of *Kamaiya* families after the declaration of liberation.

As an outcome of the continuous pressure by the *Kamaiyas*, Trade unions and NGOs, HMG ultimately decided to provide five *Katthas* of land to the liberated but landless and homeless *Kamaiyas*. However, the government has not implemented the decision effectively. Recently, the government declared that altogether 9,378 landless

Kamaiyas have been provided land for their settlement. Unfortunately in practice, it is found that most of the *Kamaiyas* who received Land Owner's Certificate are not getting land. Most of them are still compelled to live in the so called camps in extreme hardship and under an intolerable situation

1.4 Rehabilitation Process and Its Status

The actual number of freed *Kamaiya* is always debatable. It is often said that the declaration of freedom of *Kamaiya* was done without proper rehabilitation planning. Before freedom of *Kamaiya*, two studies were carried out by the government in two different political regimes. First one was carried out in 1985 during the panchayat period (party less autocratic system rules by the king). It indicates that there is no existence of bondage *Kamaiya* system and recommended that they have to improve themselves to improve their socio- economic conditions (MOLSW, 1985). The second one was in 1995 after the restoration of multiparty democracy system in 1991. This study confirms that the *Kamaiya* system is exploitive and some *Kamaiyas* were bonded to landlords from three generations due to the debt called '*Saunki*' (MOL, 1995). The latter one study was carried out by Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC) in 1992, "*Bonded labour under the Kamaiya system*". The GON announced the rehabilitation package programme for the newly freed- bonded labourers. Land redistribution, house construction support and skill development are the major components of the rehabilitation programme. State land is to be a prime source of redistribution. The rehabilitation programme of government is supported by various governmental and NGOs. In spite of these efforts, the New media and research report showed that the socio- economic status of freed- *Kamaiya* is still poor though it is better than under the *Kamaiya* system of recent study carried out by Joshi (2006) in Dhangadhi municipality of Kailali and Bhatta (2010) in Magaragadhi, Dhadhawar and Kalika VDCs of Bardiya reflected that the condition of freed *Kamaiya* is poor. They have large family size, poor education, poor housing and deplorable living condition and food self- insufficiency. Similarly, Kvalbein (2007) concluded that an exclusive large numbers of freed *Kamaiyas* are engaged cropping that improving the condition than the *Kamaiya* system. But the income is still volatile. Additionally, the rehabilitation process is too lengthy. The government has decided to complete the

rehabilitation by 15 June 2009 (end of Asar 2065 BS), but still, there are 25 percent freed *Kamaiyas* waiting for piece of land from a decade.

It becomes a big headache for the government to settle this problem after their freedom. The information of *Kamaiya* was updated in 2000 and 2002. In each succeeding enumeration, there was increased number of freed *Kamaiyas*. The first enumeration in 1995 recognized 15,152 households as *Kamaiyas*. The number in the second enumeration in 2000 reached to 18,400, and in the third time in 2002, it reached to 32,509 (Dang, 1,426; Banke, 2,316; Bardiya, 14,499; Kailali, 9,762, and Kanchanpur, 5,506) highest number in Bardiya followed by Kailali and lowest households in Dang. Among them 63.5 percent households were rehabilitated till date providing 2804.33 hectare land in different five districts where 15 percent *Kamaiya* households were excluded from the process as they have their own land equal to or above fixed by the government. Still 21 percent households (concentrated in Bardiya and Kailali) are waiting for rehabilitation (MOLRM, 2009; RKJS, 2010).

The condition of households was so poor and vulnerable that 85 percent did not have land and 52 percent were homeless as well. To address the problem, the government arranged organizational setup started a rehabilitation programme. The single most important component of the rehabilitation programme is the land distribution and the house construction support. Other components are skill, employment and enterprising. As a first step in 2000, the government categorized freed *Kamaiya* into four categories (A, B, C and D) and provided Red, Blue, Yellow and White colored identity card respectively. The categorization is based on the land and house ownership. Class A and B (Red and Blue card holder respectively) have no registered land, hence *Kamaiya* are considered for the rehabilitation programme. The categorization and provision of identity card is made to make the rehabilitation process easy, and to avoid the land redistribution benefiting the land owning class of freed *Kamaiya*. All together, 27,570 households were considered for land redistribution. . By the end of June 2010, 75 percent households (20,651) received land ranging from 0.40 to 5 kattha per HH based on the location and market value of the distributed land. The land redistribution was officially completed in three districts (Dang, Banke and Kanchanpur) out of five districts. However there is still a voice from the left out freed *Kamaiyas* enumeration.

Those freed *Kamaiya* who had own registered land (C and D category) was resettled in their respective places. But the landless freed *Kamaiya* from the whole district are resettled in a certain place farming village /settlement. So, in this study, I tried to cover all the four categories of freed *Kamaiya* to draw their actual socio- economic situation. In the following sub- section the detail socio- economic parameters are dealt with separately.

1.5 Immediate Impacts

In the instant response many governmental and non-governmental organizational started to the declaration of liberation of *Kamaiya* landowner freed their *Kamaiya* and asked to leave their assets. NGO/INGOs also started them to remove forcefully from *Ex- Kamaiyas* Bukuras provided earlier for them. As NGO/INGOs forced to come under the open room of the rainy and cloudy sky, there was no option for them than to sit on strike line in front of DDC, VDC offices or under the tree in public land making a small shelter. The *Ex-Kamaiyas* willingly waited for their planned resettlement for 5 months after their announcement of liberation. However the effort the government bought them only frustration with gave bight to the second phase *Ex-Kamaiya* movement this phase concentrate on securing land for the newly emancipated so that they could make a living of the soil. Thus, *Ex-Kamaiya* stated to take hold of public land since last 17 Jan 2001 after the failed to get any othewr land for habitation. The encroachment of public land was mostly concentrated in the riverbank or in the border of forest. Thus as adjustment stragegy, landless, homeless poor *Ex-Kamaiya* started to encroach upon the forestland as well as pastures. Such encroachment of foresland in many cases causes the conflict between *Ex-Kamaiyas* nearest people.

1.6 Reason behind not Solve the *Kamaiya* Issues

Ex-Kamaiya, whereas, both liberation period *Kamaiya* have no fixed sources of income a *Kamaiya* have no fixed occupation. The main sources of income of *Ex-Kamaiya* are agriculture, service, labor and small business. Low level of income, insufficient landholding size, lack of good skill except agriculture and other opportunities in earning are the main causes of poor economic condition. Lack of trade union, instable nature of job, lack of technical education and seasonal unemployment are the causes of low level of income. Mainly consumption is

categorized in food-item and non-food item. Food item include rice, wheat, pulses, maize, milk and milk products, oil, salt and sugar, snake and fast food, meat and eggs, vegetables and fruits where as non-food item include education and entertainment, personal care, fuel/energy, housing operating, transportation and communication, medicine, Intoxication (smoking/drinking).

There is an excessive incidence of wage child labour among *Kamaiya* families. Poverty and ensuing inter-linkage of contracts (labor, land, credit and child labor) are probably the primal causal factors for *Kamaiya* children to be at work. Low pay, excessive hours of work and lack of opportunity for alternative income force the *Kamaiya* households to surrender their children for work, even if all *Kamaiya* are receiving in return in the food offered at the masters house. Child labor under the *Kamaiya* system differs from other forms of child labor in Nepal as it is generally linked to the labor relationship of the child's parents. There is no large scale of child bonded labor in a specific area or among a specific segment of the population has been carried out. Unlike other studies, Which focus narrowly on bonded labor, this study will attempt to view bonded child labor in the wider context of child labor and debt-bondage among one of the largest ethnic group of Nepal. The working condition of all *Kamaiya* children interviewed will thus be discussed first, and special attention will in turn be given to the issue of those in bonded labour in particular.

1.7 Statement of the Problem

The issue of *Kamaiyas* can be considered as one of the gigantic phenomena to rehabilitate in the mid and far-western district of Nepal such as Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur as well as even in practice of some pocket areas of Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Rupandhi, and Nawalparasi where Tharu *Kamaiya's* population is high. It is a burning issue in mid and far – west region of Nepal.

Especially in magh month (approximately 14th January) between the land owner and an agriculture labour i. e. *Kamaiya* labours are exchanged for payment in cash or kind. At that time, both parties may agree or refuse to enter the contract. *Kamaiya* and landlord both had the choice to make the agreement (INSEC, 2001). The *Kamaiya* did not have his freedom of choice rather he complied to work socially, economically and other obligations commanded by the owners, due to in human behavior, *Kamaiya*

could not bear such system and struggled against it. As a result, they become *Kamaiya* from feudal landlord group but wondering as refugees settling down in temporary camps.

As the government declared the *Kamaiya's* as Ex- *Kamaiya*, it is legally good but in practice, it was not taken care of welfare and sustainable solution. *Kamaiya* are still settling down in the camp as birds. Some of them came to dwell as *Kamaiya* again with frustrated faces. However, the government gave the land for setting down but that is unless land and they had neither, home nor way of fulfilling needs. Even the government shifted down them far from their own society resided on the camp. As a result, the existing social relation was deserted cut off the chance of employment. Now the Ex- *Kamaiya's* are setting down at those places increased the scarcity of resources, means and opportunity. The Ex-*Kamaiya* people have not land for agriculture and cultivation. There seemed some social changes in Ex- *Kamaiya* community then in the past. However, the economic, education and health status of the community has not improved. Thus, the present study has attempted to investigate and describe some socio- economic component of Ex-*Kamaiya's* mainly the study will attempt to explore Ex-*Kamaiya's* education, religions, festivals marriage system and relationship with other caste under the social component likewise, it will also attempt to explore their occupation, sources of income, land holding size, housing types and annual income expenditure pattern.

1.8 Objectives

The general objective of this study is to find out the effectiveness of Ex-kamaiyas in participation of in socio- economic activities at Kattha Sivr (camp) Geta VDC- 4 of Kailali District. The specific objectives have been identified as follows:

1. To analyze the status of *Ex-Kamaiyas* in Nepal.
2. To compare the nature of employment of *Ex-Kamaiyas*.
3. To suggest measures for more effective implementation of the *Ex-Kamaiyas* program to empower them.

1.9 Significant of the Study

Kamaiya system was very much the result of structural issue of land distribution and wage wage system in rural areas. Resolving the issue clearly lies in the do man of the

state. The *Ex- Kamaiyas* are socio-economically more disadvantaged than other in society. *Kamaiya* are backward group. Everybody needs to know about the condition of backward people of the country. The efforts of NGOs seem to have been able to create awareness and readiness among *Kamaiya* to dismantle the system. The state should come forward to create conducive environment to address the *Ex-Kamaiya* issue.

Kamaiya were freed and debts were written off by the declaration of government on 17 July 2000. Government had promised to rehabilitate all the freed *Kamaiyas* by mid January 2001. But rehabilitation is still an issue of counton importance. During resettlement process the list of avoidable errors is long. Right from identifying *Ex-Kamaiya* to classification to issuing identity card, errors were made. The present pattern of solving *Kamaiya* problem in piecemeal basis without addressing the structural problem is unlikely to yield any tangible result. Although *Kamaiyas* were declared free but in practice enough care was not taken regarding their welfare issues. *Kamaiya* are forced to settle in several camps (Shiver) where they are living a difficult life.

Geta VDC in Kattha *Ex-Kamaiyas* sivar 310 Households. The study of this sivar will be important in finding out their income level, consumption structure, and situation of education, resettlement pattern as well as their social status. In the policy implication, the *Ex-Kamaiya* should be provided land for the permanent settlement as well as they will be established with skillfully and employed programmers

The discouraged poor and illiterate *Kamaiyas* can be easily misled and create various social and economic problems, Thus, there is need of solving the *Ex-Kamaiya* issue and for this their current status is necessary to be studied.

1.10 Limitation of the Study

This study was carried out in the Kattha Sivar (camp) of Geta VDC– 4, Kailali district. This study does not and cannot portray views and ideas of all the *Ex-Kamaiyas* of the country. This is a micro level study so the views, ideas, findings and realities of this area might be different from other areas in Nepal. The *Ex-Kamaiya* were busy on agriculture, due to the peak time for cultivation, *Ex-Kamaiyas* were able to meet us early in morning. The male *Ex-Kamaiya* were on the contrary working from early

morning to late evening and were only possible to meet late in the evening. At that time, they were tired and sometimes relaxed with drinking. We found the *Ex-Kamaiyas* laborer was not afraid to say their opinion. Due to the budget and time constraints and other difficulties, this study does not carry overall economic pictures. This study covers only some economy variables such as income, expenditure, occupation, education, housing pattern, etc.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The issue of *Ex- Kamaiya* has been quite critical and achieving the dimension in the present day. Despite this fact, there are a few theoretical and empirical studies on these issues. Thus, this chapter discusses different ideas, opinions carried out by different scholars in the sector of the process of changing Socio- economic condition.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Cheria, Anita and Edwin (2005) explain that *Kamaiya* was the part of the terminology used within the joint family system and honorable one at the time. The eldest male was called '*Ghardhuriya*' and other were called '*Kamaiya*' means hard worker. Usually male had to work under the guidance of *Ghardhuriya*. *Kamaiya* system of slavery was the extension of Tharu culture practice. '*Liberation is not enough*' is a publication of Action Aid Nepal (2005). It contains short history of the still ongoing process of how the *Kamaiya* system of Nepal got extended the liberation movement and the challenges of relief, rehabilitation and social reconstruction, livelihood and sustainability. There has been gap between the policy and implementation. There has been vacuumed between legal freedom and practical freedom. There have been a lot of unavoidable mistakes in identifying of *Kamaiya* to the processing and supporting them. *Kamaiya* campaign leaders were not able to plan beyond the initial stage of freedom. Income generating program was scattered and strategically not well planned.

Eugen and Genovese (1976) viewed that cruel, unjust, exploitative, offensive slavery bounded two people together in bitter antagonism while creating an organic relationship so complex and ambivalent that neither could express the simplest human feeling without references to the other. Slavery rested on the principle of property is man of one man's appropriation of another's persons as well as of the fruits of his labors. By definition and in essences, it was a system of class rule in which some people lived of the labour of other.

Slavery and bonded labor were also prevalent in the western society. A slave is an individual who is the property of other persons either legally or by customary laws.

Slavery and bondage system were much in debate in America since its independence where about one fifth of black men and women of Africa decent were slaves. Abraham Lincoln was the first person to raise Voice against the system of slavery and considered it a blot on the face of democracy. Abraham Loncoln abolished slavery in America.

2.2 Empirical Framework

Sharma, (1999) states the Ex-*Kamaiys'* family working pattern. According to Sharma about 4.7 million children from six to fourteen years were involved as labourer either paid or unpaid basis. It has been tentatively estimated that 33,000 children work under debt-bondage to pay off parental debts yet, there are gaps in our knowledge of the incidence and nature of child bonded labour in Nepal. Aspects of '*bonded labour*' and debt-bondage in the *Kamaiya* system in Nepal cut across many forms of child labour, and specific categorization is often complicated. This study will document the extent to which situations of child labour and debt-bondage among the *Kamaiya* households in the far and mid western districts of Nepal can be considered as child bonded labour and as a worst forms of child labour. To date, no large-scale assessment of child bonded labour in a specific area or among a specific segment of the population has been carried out. Unlike other studies, which focus narrowly on bonded labour, this study will attempt to view bonded child labour in the wider context of child labour and debt-bondage among one of the largest ethnic groups of Nepal. The working conditions of all *Kamaiya* children interviewed will thus be discussed first, and special attention will in turn be given to the issue of those in bonded labour in particular.

According to the OCHAR (2007) Nepal government signed an agreement which sets out a timetable for the allocation of land and other support measures to *Kamaiyas* after protests in the Far and Mid-Western Regions and in Kathmandu. Although legislation was passed in 2002 which banned the use of bonded labourers and freed them from debt, compensation and rehabilitation measures have never been fully implemented. Some steps have been taken to begin implementing the agreement. As of November, according to reports, 700 out of 6,200 *Kamaiya* families in the Kailali district (Far Western Region) had been allocated land and other support and local

leaders expressed concerns about the slow pace of implementation, which must be completed, in accordance with the agreement, by April 2008.

Chaudhary (2008) has mentioned that *Kamaiya* got freedom only in principle but not their actual real life situation. They are not able to stand on their own and has not become self reliant. They have to depend upon other even for bread and butter. Their Socio-economic condition is not having enough food for themselves and not has access to clean drinking water. Since, *Kamaiya* have no land; their main source of income is daily wage. Their low economic condition has affected all parts of their life such as education, health status and social status and so on.

Shahi (2009) has mentioned that economic condition of *Kamaiyas* is very poor. *Kamaiya* have not been rehabilitated systematically and effectively. The programmers that have been conducted to reduce the poverty of *Ex-Kamaiyas* are not systematically planned. Poverty, illiteracy and ignorance were behind the causes of bondage, exploitation and victimization of Tharu *Kamaiya*. The average income of respondent was Rs. 148 per day ranging Rs. 35 to Rs. 300. The monthly average income of the household is Rs. 5884. The average on non-food item is Rs. 3317 per month and expenditure on non-food item is Rs. 4300. Tharu freed people were more health conscious. During the study it was found these people are happy from the government decision to abolish *Kamaiya* system.

INSEC (1998) defined *Kamaiya*, a form of bounded labour was wide spread in several part of terai like Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailai and kanchanpur. *Kamaiya* were and are used to work hard. *Kamaiya* work from birth to death in the field or in the houses of their landlords along with their family but hardly they have sufficient food, clothes and shelter for living. *Swnki* (debt) is the main cause to bind them on this system those who were born on a slave family were automatically enslaved for debt or fine. Under the system, male *Kamaiya* entered in labour contract with the landlords. Payments to *Kamaiya* families would be either a fixed amount of paddy or some lentils or in the *share* (Tikur) of the total production of the main crops. A hard working person were sold and bought between land lords during *maghi*. The large landlords kept their *Kamaiya* to work on the land in the same way they kept oxen. It is generally held that all the social, political and economic all powers were attached to the landlord. Poverty, illiteracy, poor health condition, unemployment , landless,

homelessness, lack of awareness, ignorance, lack of means of subsistence and social facts like caste system are the main factors for promoting *Kamaiya*.

Rathgaiya, (2009) has also mentioned that *Kamaiyas'* condition is very poor. They do not have sufficient food and clothes and passing much tough time during winter season. The socio-economic condition of *Kamaiya* is miserable. *Kamaiya* face various types of problem in their life and to overcome those problems *Kamaiya* should depend upon others. *Kamaiya* have high illiteracy rate due to their poor economic condition and ignorance about education. *Kamaiya* are also facing social as well as various health related problems due to poor economic condition. So, additional policy option should be formulated and implemented for the economic upliftment of *Kamaiya*.

Shrestha (2006) stress that *Kamaiyas'* were the typical wage labour, one can enter or withdraw from the labour market at will, but in the case of bonded labour, a worker cannot control his or her labour power. After the *Kamaiyas* were liberated in 2000, the Nepalese government promised to provide them with land to build houses. Without enough money for construction, many *Kamaiyas* are without housing live in dilapidated conditions.

According to Scoop (2006) with a view to ending dual control over land, the government of Nepal will carry out the task of separating the tenants' and the owners' share of land as a special program in a time-bound manner, and will increase the access of landless people to land through legal and institutional arrangements, and will provide the families of landless Free- *Kamaiyas* (freed bonded-labourers) with a long-term loan at concessionary rate for the purchase of land.

According to MS Nepal (2006) four years ago the Nepalese government Freed - *Kamaiyas* from their deep bondage. But even four years after this historical event, the problem of rehabilitation and distribution of land has not yet been solved. Frustration and bitterness among the *Kamaiyas* has given birth to, who played a key role in the *Kamaiya* movement, says: "This time we are serious and will fight until every single *Kamaiya* gets a plot of land to live."

OCHAR (2006) in the month of July saw the freed bonded labourers, or *Kamaiyas*, protest in Kathmandu and the Terai districts, demanding rehabilitation and livelihood

support. The *Kamaiyas* in the mid- and Far Western Districts padlocked the District Land Reform Office in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. The *Kamaiya* system was abolished in five mid- and Far Western districts in July 2000 but the former bonded labourers continue to struggle in the absence of livelihood support. According to a national survey carried out in 1995, there were more than 25,000 *Kamaiyas* in the country.

IRIN (2007) states that in the hardship continues to be a reality for thousands of children of former bonded labourers who are among the poorest and most neglected Nepalese citizens, according to Freed *Kamaiya* Society (FKS), a network of '*Kamaiya*' (bonded labour) families and human rights activists. The practice of '*Kamaiya*', which existed mainly in five districts in southwestern Nepal and affected some 35,000-100,000 people, was outlawed by the government in July 2000, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Eight years after their liberation, the '*Kamaiyas*' continue to suffer from illiteracy and landlessness, and survive on less than US\$1 a day, according to freed *Kamaiya* system (FKS). It is the children who suffer most, with around 25,000 working in hotels, restaurants and households in the main cities and towns to support their families, according to Backward Society Education (BASE), a local non-governmental organization (NGO) helping to rehabilitate and support the former '*Kamaiyas*'. "*State responsibility towards these children remains negligible and this is one root cause of their deprivation,*" said rights activist Khadga Raj Joshi from INSEC. He said the Nepalese government had failed to provide free land to all liberated bonded labourers as promised. According to local human rights activists, only 16,000 out of 36,000 freed '*Kamaiya*' families have received land plots, while the rest live like nomads in makeshift huts wherever they find an empty space, in unsanitary conditions. Government officials, however, said they were tackling the problem and would provide land to most of the '*Kamaiyas*' by the end of the year. A group of parliamentarians recently visited '*Kamaiya*' families in western Nepal to assure them of the government's assistance and commitment. "We are watching the government closely and if it fails to deliver on its promises, we will launch a mass movement in the capital in a few months.

Guneratne, (2002) states that the *Kamaiyas* system originated among the Dangaura Tharu as a measure to ensure regular supply of labour for farming. One plausible explanation relates it to the lack of male labour in the family. The pre 1951 period when, a working male of a family died hiring a male worker from another family compensated. The hired man would barter his labour with the landlord in lieu of food, housing and agreed payment in cash or kind for his own family. The *Kamaiyas* system developed from the customary practice of obtaining a "helping hand for a family business as well as public work. In Tharu community, there are traditional norms that every household have to serve free labor (2-3 days in a year) to the village *headman* (Badghad/mahtawa) and *Desbandhya Gurawa* (Village priest). Additionally, The Tharu do not wait for the government support for development work in their village mostly infrastructure like road, irrigation etc, so in the village, There was Begari (unpaid labour) and Jharali (one member from each household for community works). With seeing this pahari, particularly Bahun, Chhetri landlords used it as an exploitative form for their own work. Guneratne exactly noted that even after 1991, the tenants had to provide curfew labour (begari) in Dang valley for the landlords the duration of curfew labour in a year is a minimum of 36 days. In western Dang, the curfew included agricultural work of every kind house construction, work on village road and bridge at the behest of the landlord, and even work as porters to carry a palanquin when a member of the landlord's family wished to travel to a neighboring village or bazaar. Refusal to perform curfew labor exposed Tharu tenants to violence by the police, harassment and non-cooperation by government officers, and some cases loss of access to land.

As of the information from MOLRM (2009) government of Nepal has provided 26 types of skill development training to the *Kamaiyas*, but the application of training was found to be less. In 2008/09, the government assessment showed that 44.22 percent trainees were engaged in their own enterprise and received jobs in the market. Employment contract centre was established in each district to link skilled *Kamaiyas* to the employers. In 2009, 1,462 peoples succeeded receiving job through this centers.

Mikkola and Thakali, (2008) has implemented second phase project '*Free Kamaiya rehabilitation project*' from 2003-2007 in 12 VDCs of Kailali covering 140 groups. *Kamaiyas* were organized in to 140 groups constituting, 2,142 HHs (32 percent Ex-

Kamaiyas of kailali i.e. 9,100 households). The major components of income generation program were semi-commercial vegetable farming, small livestock farming (goat, pig and fishery etc.) and off-farm based skill developments.

AAN (2007) also continually implement ex-kamaiyas rehabilitation program *Kamaiyas* are supported to organize agro-based cooperative for income generations. By the end of 2007, there were 8 agro-cooperative benefiting 646 former *Kamaiya* households. Likewise, accessibility to community forest by *Kamaiyas* increased. Thus, 13,952 former *Kamaiya* households have access to community forestry.

Lowe, Peter (2002) presented the story of the *Kamaiya* about their slavery and freedom in the form of documentary book. It provides the chronicles of the turbulent history of the ongoing *Kamaiyas* movement in Nepal through the words of *Kamaiyas*. Social workers as well as landless and narrative sequence of documentary photograph. It concludes that even after about two years of legal freedom from bondage for thousand of *Kamaiya* and real freedom still remain distant and elusive effort or their rehabilitation by providing them alternative jobs in only insufficient but also increasingly frustration to majority of the freed *Kamaiyas*.

Poudel, (2000) has studied man's three basic needs to live, to learn and to know why the quotes are fitted to the freed *Kamaiyas* because till 2001, freed *Kamaiyas* did not have basic requirements both they had shelters nor schooling the children and they were not aware that why they are bonded how they are bonded.

Upreti, (2000) studied the Socio-economic characteristics and *Kamaiya* system in relation to socio-economic condition of their tharu using interview, observation case study. He found that the Socio-economic condition of *Kamaiya* is very poor and the *Kamaiya* system is very bad.

Subedi, (1999) studied the socio-economic condition of *Kamaiyas* of the study area with reference to their education health and a kind of home, which is made by them kisan for *Kamaiyas*. There is only one room without water and toilet facilities, poverty, wealth, income, and occupation. From field survey, The *Kamaiya* families were very poor. The families of the *Kamaiyas* were very unaware of the Socio-economic situation of the country only some of the families kept small livestock like

hen, pigs, birds, goat, and sheep. *Kamaiyas* children from the age 7-8 years starts to work as cowherds, shepherds etc.

INSEC (2001) explain that Tharus are honest, but other people played tricky role to control the land from the ownership of Tharu *Kamaiyas* sold land in as very minimum cost. Then, Tharu again remained as farm labour *Kamaiya*.

Regmi, (1998) studied the bonded term for bondsman is '*Badha*' with literacy mean a person taken up on mortgage. He must work for his creditor during his bondage in lies of payment of interest.

Upadhaya, (1997) studied the Halia word came from "*Halo*"(Plough) its etymological meaning is land tiller but in reality, it is an agriculture labor that work in other's land. In different region, Hali or Haruwa knows it. In the district of far-western, *Kamaiya* word dominates instead of Haleya, in the community of tharu *Kamaiya* understood the debt bonded labour or '*Badha*' labour.

CBS (2001) draw attention to all that more than eighty percent of total people are involved in agriculture in the country. The economic status of *Kamaiya* is very miserable. So, their life has not been improving as expected Almost 31 percent of total population is still below the poverty line due to low productivity, lack of irrigation facilities and fragmentation of land is small size and sloping terraces.

MOL (1994) studied the Socio-economic condition of *Kamaiya* in Nepal taking the sample of 732 *Kamaiyas*, 177 landlords and 180 social workers of Bardiya, kailali and kanchanpur districts. The study was designed to identify the fundamental problems of labours and to suggest the solution. It analyzed the nature, causes, impact of *Kamaiya* system and *Kamaiyas* interest toward alternative employment. The study also documented the loan, housing and child labour condition in different districts under *Kamaiya* system.

Koirala, (2001) documented the Socio-economic profile of the squatters living in Banshighat, Kathmandu, analyzed the housing and living environment and delta about resettlement and rehabilitation of the squatters in the own land their perception toward it in the other hand including in fracture and facilities. In his survey of *Kamaiya* children in pratappur VDC of kailali district reported that among 225 children (96

boys and 129 girls) 25 children have been working as child labour within the VDC and 59 children have been working in different cities. *Kamaiya* child labours wage is found to be ranging from 150-160 kg. Of paddy per annum according to their work with a pair of meal per day a pair of cloths per annum on an average the daily working period even after decree was banded, more than 60 percent of *Kamaiya* children are even in the chain of bandage labour.

Sharma, (2001) reviewing the ongoing activities as well as activities in pipeline, analyzed the current situation of *Kamaiyas*. *Kamaiya* to decree and their continued movement for 10 katthas land, NGOs/INGOs response emphasizing on their rehabilitation and relief programs of ILO. The liberation rather converted them to the status of refugees and the viability of the danger of recurrence of *Kamaiya* system if adequate land would not be allotted immediate requirement to implement minimum wage provision and construction of trade union of *Kamaiyas*. To launch various skill development and income generation activities to be directed toward *Kamaiya* to rescue them from various circle of poverty.

Bhusal and whyte, (2001) documented the situation of the freed *Kamaiya* based on a field visit conducted in September 2001. The report revealed that manly freed *Kamaiyas* have received *lalpurja* (landowner certificate) without being showing real land plots. Even the plots i.e. 5 kattha or less than that which is provide d to *Kamaiyas* is far from meeting the basic food requirement of a family rehabilitation program seems to lack of long-term vision.

Bhattari, (2001) compared that *Tharu* households who were working as *Haruwa* in the saljhundi VDC of Rupandehi district and revealed that the Haruwa system is a form of bonded labor system and is very similar to the *Kamaiya* system. These systems are the symbol of feudal mode of production and exploitation of socio and class relation.

Dahal (1998) reconstructed the history of migration and examine the mode of adaption and its subsequent problems of squatters in barney area of jhapa district using political, historical as well as ecological approach. Whenever the lenders peoples do not got place for permanent settlement adoption of the natural and social environment they continue to squat.

Bhurtel (2000) studied the changing livelihood of the Kumals of Pokhara valley. Changes in the livelihood strategies have been closely related to the changing natural, socio-cultural, economic environment with the day of time. People change their way of living style and strategies in order to come with the environment. But Kumal has changed their traditional occupations.

Chhetri (1992) carried out the study on the slavery in Nepal by historical perspective. He analyzed historically the nature of slaves, their origin, cause and condition of slave in Nepal and in the world. The abolition of slavery by Chandra shamsher and rehabilitation of these emancipated slaves. The work was well planned and organized. But the emancipated slaves were not granted that much land was fixed i.e. four repines in hill and one bigha in terai.

Bhatta (1996) indentified and analyzed the process and causes of landlessness and estimate their magnitude of the Tharu community of patihani VDC of chitwan district by socio-economic perspective. He analyzed how the Tharu people become bonded labour and landless in chitwan. He found that land administration system of the state (tax collection) and resettlement program without considering Socio-economic condition of aboriginal Tharu resulted to landlessness.

HMG/N (1995) reported the *Kamaiya* is in fact a worker but different from general workers in various wages. By tradition, *Kamaiya* is the worker mostly bonded. The term *Kamaiya* is derived from the *Kamaiya* of Tharu, literature, which means hard working man.

GEFONT (2001) conducted a study to evaluate on impact of a decade long intervention made by various organizations the governmental agencies, trade union, NGOs and INGOs and other civil society organization. The study found that more than 40 percent families were benefited from relief program, about 15 percent *Kamaiyas* were benefited through education and skill development training programs and 50 percent children were benefited from education support programs. It also found that 90 percent respondents were hopeful for improving their living standards in future and most of them were happy while enjoying a change in to citizen from semi-slaves status. *Kamaiya* is person who cultivates the land of others. The word *Kamaiya* also reflects the economic, social and political exploitation of the poor Tharu families.

Conclusion

In this study, the previous researchers have dealt with Socio-economic condition of *Kamaiya* and their causes and consequents of being *Kamaiyas* but they have not dealt induce the condition of the *Kamaiyas* after the declaration of the freedom. Therefore, these studies have tried to cover all aspects *Kamaiyas* in researcher's thesis paper. Thus, many studies were found before freedom of *kamaiyas* on the socio-economic condition, their background and problem. These all conditions were bad due to the *Kamaiya* system. So, there is very limited study dealing after the emancipation of the *kamaiyas*. As various studies point to various figures, the total number of *Kamaiyas* has often remained a debatable issue. The *Kamaiyas* in debt (Saunki) with all family members working for the landlord are grouped as 'a' class *Kamaiyas*. They are the most exploited ones. The *Kamaiya* who are in the debt but live in their own homes built on unregistered land with some family members working as *Kamaiya* and others as share-croppers have been considered 'b' class *Kamaiyas*. Those who are indebted but live in their own homes built on their own registered land of 1 katta or more are considered 'c' class. The present research is conducted on the Socio-economic status including education, income, health and resettlement after the *Kamaiya* system was abolished.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Every study needs a systematic methodology to show the better result of the research. So, this chapter is to focus on different research method. Research methodology is the way to solve the research problems systematically.

3.1 Research Design

This study follows both descriptive and exploratory research designs. Descriptive research design has been used to gather qualitative information about the research area and exploratory research design has been used to collect information about the *Ex-Kamaiya* system as whole and specifically about the socio-economic, political, health and sanitation, education conditions, status of women of *Ex-Kamaiya*, their housing condition, food habit and the causes of their landlessness.

3.2 Sources of Data

This study is supported by both primary as well as secondary data. Although the research is intended to be more field based with data collected from the fields, secondary source data also are used. Since no single method is sufficient, the researcher has used the various methods to data collection. Both Primary and secondary data have been taken into consideration. Primary data were collected through various tools like interview, questionnaire and observation etc. The secondary sources of data collection were used equally. As a primary source of data, the researcher selected 100 *Ex-Kamaiya*s families out of 310. The secondary data of the study were different literatures. Journals and previous published and unpublished research paper, articles, newspapers, books and internet sites related to *Ex-Kamaiya*.

3.3 Rational of the Selection of Study Area

Any study and work has not been done on socio-economic status, cultural life, religion and the role and status of *Ex-Kamaiya*s of Kailali District. *Ex-Kamaiya*s are settled in different places of Kailali District in different permanent and temporary Sivar (camp). Geta VDC- 4 Kattha Sivar (camp) is selected for the present study. This

is permanent camp. In this study area, according to the district profile the population of *Ex-Kamaiya* in Geta VDC (Kattha) of this district is 452 and the total number of HHs are 100. The main reasons behinds for selecting the site are as follows:

- Any study has not been conducted about *Ex-Kamaiya* of this settlement.
- It is easy to go in this camp on the financial and geographical view.

Kailali district lies in the far-westren part of Nepal. Its head quarter is Dhangadhi. The distance from Kathmandu to dhangadhi is approximately 800 km. The district is covered 3235 sq km located with $25^{\circ}22^{\circ}$ - $29^{\circ}5^{\circ}$ north and longitude, $80^{\circ}30^{\circ}$ - $83^{\circ}23^{\circ}$ east and average temperature, 6.5° - 41° centigrade. The main religion practiced in kailali is Hindi and remaining is Buddha and Islam etc.

The social aspects of this VDC are available such as road, drinking water, health post and public service etc. The primary occupation of people of this VDC is agriculture and secondary professions are business and public service. After agrarian people, the numbers of people who go for foreign employment are no less small then the people who are in job like business and public service. Different cast of people like: Brahmin, Cheetri, Dalit, Chaudhary and Rana have been dwelling in this district. According to the National population census 2011, the total population of this District is 775709 and the total number of 142480 HHs. Out of this total population, 378417 are male and 397292 are female. The district has 42 VDCs and 2 municipalities,

According to the National Population Cencus, the total population of this area (Geta VDCs) is 19329 and the total numbers of HHs are 3720 out of the total population. In other words, out of total population, 9494 are male and 9835 are female respectively. The main castes living in this area were Tharu, Brahman and thakuri. The main occupaiton of the residents of this area is agriculture followed by animal husbandry.

3.4 Population and Sample

The *Ex-Kamaiyas* camp and a free *Kamaiya* household were regarded as the universe or population of the study. The total household size was 310 including both camp and settlement. From this universe, a random sampling procedure was adopted for selecting the *Ex-Kamaiya* for the study. The sample households selected for

questionnaires survey constituted 100 HHs out of the total households in the respective *Ex-Kamaiya* settlement.

3.5 Methods of Information Collection

In order to meet the stated objective of the study, the following tools and data collection were used.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

A well-structured survey questionnaire was prepared and administered to collect quantitative HHs data including family size, education, health and sanitation, economic, social, political conditions etc. from the selected households. An attempt was also made in the questionnaire to obtain information about their awareness about their forum, awareness towards their exploitation by various people, and about governments and non-government organizations programs designed to uplift the *Ex-Kamaiya* socio-economic status. The questionnaire sheet used both opened and closed types of questions.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation is one of the very important research tools, which helps to collect the real information from the field. While conducting the Socio-economic survey of this study. The Observation was concerned over the selected HHs behavior and daily activities while collecting the required data. This tool particularly focused on food habit, housing and settlement patterns, health and sanitation status, and service facilities provided in this area were also be observed. Their health and economic condition etc were also observed. In short, the whole study area, as well as *Ex-Kamaiya* day to day lives, was observed during the fieldwork.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus group meetings were conducted with *Ex-Kamaiya* of the area selected. Some relevant topic like how they become *Kamaiya*, “how they are feeling after being freed from bonded labor”, “What are the benefits and disadvantages of being *Kamaiya/Ex-Kamaiya*”, “why they work for a long time for a single master”, “what they themselves think of *Kamaiya* system” etc, were discussed in the focus group meeting.

To achieve the desired objectives of the study two focused groups, one from freed *Kamaiya* and other from camp were developed.

3.6 Tools and Analysis

After the completion of the field survey, the information was gathered in one place. When data were gathered, first edited and then coded with the help of a coding table. After coding, the data were classified and put under required headings and sub-headings, and tabulated. The information obtained from secondary sources as well as field observation, FGD and formal and informal interview were similarly processed and tabulated. So this study presents the data analyzed quantitative and qualitatively. Tabulated data further were analyzed by using other statistical tools like average, percentage and so on.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSES AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

In this chapter, an attempt was made to present and analyze the data concerned with the *Ex-Kamaiya* at Kattha Sivr (camp) of Geta VDC– 4, Kailali. This chapter consists of different sections such as demographic feature, educational status, family size, occupational distribution, size of landholding, health and sanitations, distribution of income, consumption structure.

4.1 Demographic Feature

Demographic features refer to the distribution of population by age, sex, religion, caste, occupation etc. Demographic features of population of any place helps to maintain the various tasks for the development of that particular area. In table 4.1, the distribution of population by age and sex of *Kamaiyas* community at Kattha Sivr (camp) has been presented (before liberation and after liberation period).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Population by Age and Sex of *Kamaiyas*

Age Group	Before Liberation				After Liberation			
	Number			Percent	Number			Percent
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
0-14	75	47	122	30.88	67	78	145	32.08
15-59	116	94	210	53.17	138	110	248	54.87
60 and above	35	28	63	15.95	31	28	59	13.05
Total	226	169	395	100.00	236	216	452	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Share of children and productive age population has increased slightly in the total population after their liberation. Contrary in to share of this ageing population has dropped sharply which is reserve to the national tendencies. This is manly reporting error before liberation.

The increasing number of people after the liberation shows that still *Ex-Kamaiyas* do not have awareness about the importance of small family. The decreasing number of 60 and above age group represents that they are lacking the nutrition and proper health care in their old age. It is found that there is the misunderstanding between *Kamaiyas* community and privileged group in the society who lead them not to be benefited by their rights

4.2 Educational Status

Education is one of the major indicators of development of any nation. Literacy is the critical choice of uplifting life style. It develops perception power and increases the potentiality of a person. Education leads us from darkness to brightness. It will not only help in individual development but also provides knowledge and skill to develop the community and nation as well.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Educational Status of *Kamaiyas*
(Aged 6 Years and Above)**

Educational Status	Before Liberation				After Liberation			
	Number			Percent	Number			Percent
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Illiteracy	105	119	224	61.21	75	87	162	38.66
Literacy	95	47	142	38.79	150	107	257	61.34
Informal Education	45	28	73	19.94	50	61	111	26.49
Primary	31	13	44	9.56	63	30	93	22.19
Secondary	14	4	18	7.37	26	11	37	8.84
SLC	5	2	7	1.92	8	4	12	2.86
Higher Education	0	0	0	0.00	3	1	4	0.96
Total	200	166	366	100.00	225	194	419	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.2 shows the educational status of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation periods at Kattha Sivr. From the data, it clear that the educational status of *kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation

period of the *Kamaiyas* family member were literate where this figure reached 62 percent in 2012 by increasing about 24 percent in the last 12 years.

After analyzing the data it can be seen, such a positive result on educational status of *Kamaiyas* after liberation period is due to government policy of free education system in informal-education, pre-primary, primary, or up to secondary level. Similarly the credit also goes to different NGO's, INGO's, which provide different scholarship programs for the well being of students and other most important factor is need of time, i.e. for those whose pass S.L.C. can know everything about surrounding and can feel a growth of positive sense of education and hence becomes able to higher study.

4.3 Distribution Family Size

Family size distribution is also a demographic representation of population on of any particular place. Family size distribution of a place helps to know the size of the family living in a certain place. The distribution of family size also depicts how much densely the area is populated. The table given below the distribution of the family size of *Kamaiyas* living at Kattha sivr.

Table 4.3: Family Size Distribution of *Kamaiyas*

Family size	No. of HHs	Percent	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
			Total no. of Population	Percent	Total no. of population	Percent
1-4	55	55.00	170	43.04	245	54.20
5 and above	45	45.00	225	56.96	207	45.80
Total	100	100.00	395	100.00	452	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.3 shows the nuclear family size has been increased remarkably after liberation only before liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* 1-4 family size where this figure reached 54 percent by increasing about 11 percent in the last years.

Various factors are responsible for the increasement of nuclear family size and in the joint family size. Awareness among the people has changed their life style. People involving indifferent jobs try to make their family life happy; therefore, they are

making their family size small so that they could manage their family expenditure easily.

4.4 Occupational Status of *Kamaiyas*

Occupation is one of the major factors for judgmental of economic status of the people. Occupation generates the economic status of people of any nation. There are various occupational sectors existed.

**Table 4.4: Occupational Distribution of Population size of *Kamaiyas*
(Aged 10 years and above)**

Occupation	Before Liberation				After Liberation			
	Number			Percent	Number			Percent
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture	153	144	297	79.62	105	74	199	43.54
Services	0	0	0	0.00	7	2	9	2.07
Wage	31	34	65	17.43	137	81	218	50.24
Small business	11	0	11	2.95	6	2	8	4.15
Total	195	178	373	100.00	255	179	434	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.4 depicts the occupational structures of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation period at Kattha Sivr. From the data, it clear that the occupational status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased by extremely after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* most of the family member were involved in wage labour where this figure reached 50.24 percent by increasing about 33 percent and another side decreasing about 36 percent *Kamaiyas* family member involved in agriculture respectively.

While analyzing the data table it is found that *Kamaiya* have no good job opportunities in any occupational sectors except doing wage labor work. Still, *Kamaiya* are involving on farming and wage labor work in a great number. They are rarely provided skill enhancing training so that they do not have good sources of

income. Only the large number of *Ex-Kamaiyas* depending on agriculture and wage labor work doesn't mention their lives sustainability. Therefore *Kamaiya* should be provided skill enhancing training which will help them to generate their income.

4.5 Period worked as *Kamaiyas*

Kamaiya is very tough job in a human life. They are the equal citizens of any nations as others are. They are dominated everywhere at present and in the past as well. Different government policies are made to liberate. The *Kamaiyas* but they are not in practice. It is the need of the present time to declare the liberation of *Kamaiya* guarantying their rights of fooding, clothing, housing etc.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Working Period being as *Kamaiya*

Years	No. of HHs	Percent
1-3	8	8.00
4-6	18	18.00
7-9	42	42.00
10-15	20	20.00
15 and above	12	12.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012

Table 4.5 shows the total *Ex-Kamaiyas* rehabilitated in Kattta Sivr have served as *Kamaiya* for one year to more than 15 years. Some of them have served only one master throughout their service period where other has served more than one master or landlord. More than two fifties (42%) have worked 7 to 9 years. Only 8 percent have served 1-3 years as *Kamaiya* labour respectively.

In a nutshell, after observing the above data table it is clear that *Ex-Kamaiyas* had many problems so they are deprived of equal rights of the nation. This is because they did and still do have the debt problem, uncertainty of job opportunities, illiteracy existing on them causes to work them as *Kamaiyas*. To eliminate the problem of *Kamaiyas* government policies should be reformed in order to raise their life style.

4.6 Reasons for Leaving the Work

No person wants to be a *Kamaiya*. It is someone's compulsion which leads him to be a *Kamaiya*. Various reasons are hidden of being *Kamaiya*. Working as *kamaiya* is a very difficult job. As a person who is exploited is deprived of many rights as one exercises the rights being citizens of nations. Different factors play the role of not being a *Kamaiya* and working like that.

Table 4.6: Reasons for Free from *Kamaiya*

Descriptin	No. of HHs	Percent
Liberation by government	62	62.00
Rejection by landlord	8	8.00
Relief from the debt	22	22.00
Not being able to work	8	8.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.6 represents the reasons for why do *Kamaiya* leave their work and want to involve in other occupation in the study area at Kattha Sivr. After many decades *kamaiyas* are set free when the government declared "*Kamaiya liberation*" 2057 B.S. In the increasing position of the same year 62 percent *Kamaiya* families were set free from their landlords, payment for their debt (22%) and after that many *Kamaiya* families left their work for the other various reasons.

After examining the above table it is understood that *Kamaiyas* were marginalized in the society not having their equal right of job opportunities as they were forced to do the job what they did not want to do due to the reasons behind it. It is the very good aspect of the government the *Kamaiyas* are liberated at least.

4.7 Land Distribution

The nature of income is highly affected by the size of land holding. In the present situation land is the most important asset and a source of income and employment sector of every household. It is the country Nepal where *Kamaiya* live. It was declared

by the government that *Kamaiya* will be provided 5 kattha (0.15 hectare) lands per family but not happened so when the declaration was made 2057 B.S.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Landholding Size of *Kamaiya*

Land Holding Size	No. of Household	Percent
0.018 hectare	35	35.00
0.024 hectare	45	45.00
0.03 hectare	30	30.00
Total	100	100.00

(Note: 20 dhur=1 Kaththa/ 0.03 hectare, 20 Kaththa=1 bigha)

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.7 highlights the land distribution by the government to *Kamiyas* in the area Kattha Sivr. From the data, it is cleared that most of the *Kamaiya* families (45%) have got 0.024 hectare land according per family, Likewise 35 percent and 30 percent *Ex- Kamaiyas* are provided 0.018 hectare and 0.03 hectare per family. The distribution of land differs according to those who live in the main road side; a bit inner side and backside of the main road they have got land per family respectively.

After analyzing the above table, *Kamaiya* are spending their lives in a difficult situation. The land distribution system by the government is not proper. The given land to tha *Ex-Kamaiyas* is not sufficient for their livelihood. Therefore, it is necessary to change the policy of the government on the behalf of *Kamaiyas*.

4.8 Working Destination

Employment is quite essential for livelihood. People go for many places in search of good employment opportunities. Some people work in their own place where they live and some go for other places, in cities areas and foreign countries to get employed, people considered as *Kamaiyas* have also different working destinations.

Table 4.8: Destination of Work

Description	Before Liberation no. of HHs	Percent	After Liberation no. of HHs	Percent
Another Place of Nepal	23	23.00	43	43.00
India	8	8.00	15	15.00
Third Country	4	4.00	2	2.00
Employer within the same area	65	65.00	40	40.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.8 presents the distribution of working destinations of *Kamaiyas* of Kattha Sivr in both (before and after) Liberation period, from the data, it clear that the working destination status of *Kamaiya* has been slightly increasing by extremely after liberation only before the liberation priod on the *Kamaiya* households were another place of Nepal working destination where this figure reached 20 percent by increasing and about the decreasing position were employer within the same area reached by 25 percent in the last year respectively.

Concludingly, it is found that most of the *Kamaiya* people go for other places in search for their employment. Less number of *Kamaiyas* goes foreign countries but most of them go to India because of free boarder. Only the involvement of 25 percent on the employment within the same place indicates no good job opportunities are found where they live.

4.9 Types of Houses Lived

Habitation is basic need of an individual. People live in different type of houses as for their access permits. The types of houses *Kamaiyas* live are kachhi (design with bamboo and grass), ardhakacchi (design with wood and jasta) and others. The table given below represents the types of houses and the number of households of *Kamaiyas*.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Living Houses Types as *Kamaiya*

Description	No. of HHs	Percent
Kacchi	85	85.00
Ardhakachhi	15	15.00
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.9 shows types of living houses as *Kamaiyas*. Mainly, the houses are categorized into two groups that is, kacchi and ardhakacchi, where the *Kamaiyas* of Kattha Sivr live. From the table 85 percent are living in kacchi houses where as, 15 percent are living in ardhakacchi.

After analyzing the data it can be seen most of the *Kamaiya* people do not have their proper residence, it is because they do not have good income resources, that's why, they are unable to build paccki houses for their residence.

4.10 The Organization and Factors to Construct *Kamaiyas* Houses

After the freedom of *Kamaiyas*, many governmental and non-governmental organizations aid to construct the homes to settle down them properly. These organizations are shown below in the table.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Houses Built with the Support of Different Institutions

Description	No. of HHs	Total Percent
Community help	18	18.00
Governmental help	23	23.00
Institutional Organizational help	59	59.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.10 presents that institutional organizations have assisted houses built supported of increasing position of others various institutions where this figure

reached 59 percent of houses for increasing about positive aspect and liberated from their master by government but they can't retain proper settlement from this sector. It had to play vital role for their sustainable lives but it, to some extent, has denied because it helped to build only 23 percent of houses in the last years.

In this way, we can analyze that although *Kamaiyas* are. On the contrary institutional organizations have played more important role since they have established. So, institutional organizations have done more sacrifices for the proper rehabilitation of *Kamaiyas*.

4.11 Sources of Drinking Water

Kamaiyas lives standard was poorer before they got liberated. They were more dependent in natural resources for drinking water. When they are liberated, slowly and gradually, they come to enhance their lives-style. They were conscious of their daily life to be healthy. This is clear from table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Sources of Drinking Water

Description	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Hand Pump	35	35.00	65	65.00
River	55	55.00	7	7.00
Tube Well	10	10.00	28	28.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.11 demonstrate that the drinking water status of *Kamaiya* in both (before and after) liberation period at Kattha Sivr (camp). From the data, it clear that the sources of drinking water of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiya* family member uses by hand pump and tube well where this figure reached 65 percent and 28 percent by increasing about 30 percent and 18 percent while decreasing position where 48 percent of *Kamaiya* family uses by rivers sources of drinking water in the last year respectively.

While analyzing the circumstance of drinking water, *Kamaiyas* are becoming aware about the clean drinking water. Before liberation, most of the *Kamaiyas'* sources of drinking water was river. But after emancipation, they are supported about the basic knowledge of use of water. Many governmental and non-governmental organizations had made them aware about safe water. Many more supports of hand pumps and tube wells are provided to *Kamaiyas*. Therefore, they are now free from communal disease and other hygienic problems.

4.12 Types of Toilet

When *Kamaiya* were serving the landlords, they were like savage. Most of the family members were illiterate and uneducated. So, they had very little concept about toilets. To go to toilet was regarded as abnormal habit and behavior. But after liberation, by constricting toilets and using toilet.

Table 4.12: Toilets Facilities

Description	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Kacchi	25	25.00	45	45.00
Ardha Kacchi	10	10.00	23	23.00
Paccki	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	65	65.00	32	32.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.12 shows that transition in *Kamaiyas* life before and after their independent. While comparing the records, the facilities of toilet status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiyas* family member were uses toilet where this figure reached 45 percent and 23 percent by increasing about 20 percent and 13 percent in the last year on the other hand decreasing position where 33 percent were to go to jungles, rivers, streams and their landlord farm in the last year.

It is explicit that before the freedom and independent of *Kamaiyas* they were not aware about using toilets. To used to prefer open toilets and didn't use to wash their hands. As a result, they became victim of many transmitted diseases. But when they

become emancipated, they are turning out their daily habit of using toilets because many organizations are awaring them about basic knowledge of health. Therefore, they come to understand the importance of these toilets and the number of houses is increased to utilize the toilets.

4.13 Center for Health Treatment

When *Kamaiyas* were under the landlord, their health status was very weak and poor since there were less number of modern health centers. They were dependent upon the traditional and conservative services of Gurawas., as the *Kamaiyas* uneducated. As a result many of them used to suffer from many common diseases and finally asked to die. But after their emancipation they are modernized. This is the progress of their lives.

Table 4.13: Health Services as Available

Description	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Health Post	25	25.00	56	56.00
Gurawa	52	52.00	10	10.00
Private Health Clinic	3	3.00	7	7.00
Hospital	12	12.00	14	14.00
Medicine Clinic	8	8.00	13	13.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.13 represents that, the available health services in both (before and after) liberation period. From the data, the services of health treatment of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiya* family members were treatment in modernize sectors where health post and others services where this figure reached 56 percent by increasing about 31 percent and decreasing position were traditional treatment services where 10 percent by decreasing about 42 percent in the last year.

Thus, their liberation has liberated them from poor circumstance to progressive condition.

When they were bondage labor, they were from every aspect poor and fragile. Their economic strata were not strong. They were not aware of about the services of modern health centers. Consequently many of them used to die untimely. But when they got emancipated, from every aspect, are becoming strong and conscious. They are using hospitals for their better health conditions. Many organizations are introducing them about the health services. As a result, this table portrays their enhancing lives status.

4.14 Status of Living Standard

Before *Kamaiya* liberation, were so much marginalized both by government and upper class people. They access was deprived and denied into mainstream of ruling ideology. So, from many reservations they had been cut off. Consequently their lives-strata were getting worse and poor. But there appeared some glimpse of improvement and support when they got independent.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Living Standard of *Kamaiyas*

Description	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
Nearest Market	20	20.00	44	44.00
Facilities	25	25.00	21	21.00
Social Security	32	32.00	5	5.00
Job Availability	23	23.00	30	30.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.14 shows that, the living standard status of *Kamaiya* in both (before and after) liberation period at kattha Sivr. From the data, it clear that, the living standard of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of *Kamaiyas* family member were nearest market where this figure reached 35 percent by increasing about 24 percent and decreasing positions where facilities and social security where reached (21- 5%) by decreasing about (3- 27%) in the last year

It is predicts that *Kamaiya* were most hegemonies and suppressed groups of people before their liberation. These groups of people were passing their lives under poverty and negligence of government. As result, they were far from market, and job

opportunity. But many organizations, both national and international have been interested with their lives status. So this is the positive and progressive things for the *Kamaiyas*. But to some extent, they are not able to introduce with other services because of bias attitude of rich people after the liberation. So, their lives have been obstructed. As a whole, they are heading toward progressive destinations.

It is clear that, *Kamaiyas* were exploited and dominated both rich farmer and government. So, they were unable to know about the vitality of education. A few houses of *Kamaiyas* were sending their children to school. As a result, educating rate was increasing slowly. Now, there is change. Many governmental and non-governmental organizations were assisting them operating schools, providing dress, books etc. So, educational development rate is rapidly growing. Many young boys and girls are involved many organizations to earn money and their life- standard is being enhanced.

4.15 Composition and Level of Income

4.15.1 Sources of Income

Kamaiyas have no fixed source of income as they have no fixed occupation. In both periods, i.e. before and after liberation period, the main sources of income are agriculture, wage labor, Services and Small business, the detail sources of income are presented in percent wise in the table 4.17. Thus, *Kamaiya* have no fixed level of income because seasonal nature and highly volatile nature of jobs.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Source of Income (fig. per 1000)

Source of Income	Before Liberation				After Liberation			
	Total Annual Income	Percent	Total No. of Population	Percent	Total Annual Income	Percent	Total No. of Population	Percent
Agriculture	1270	72.56	297	79.62	1051	21.74	199	43.54
Services	0	0.00	0	0.00	520	10.76	9	2.07
Dally Labor	385	21.99	65	17.43	2599	53.76	218	50.24
Small Business	95.3	5.45	11	2.95	664	13.74	8	4.15
Total	1750.3	100.00	373	100.00	4834	100.00	434	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.15 presents the sources of income of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation period. Here in the data, It is clear that, the sources of income status of *Kamaiya* has been increased by extremely after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* most of the family member were involved in wage labour where this figure reached 50.24 percent by increasing about 33 percent and another side decreasing about 43.54 percent by decreasing 36 percent of *Kamaiyas* family member involved in agriculture in last year respectively.

While analyzing, the sources of income status of *Kamaiyas* from before to after liberation period due to most of people involved in labor but income is not satisfactory because that lack of labor union, lack of skill, awareness, advocacy and lack of technical education.

4.15.2 Household Size and Level of Annual Income

The level of income depends on the size of households or numbers of earners. In general, the household size and the level of income are positively related however, all the members are not economically active and, yet share the household income. If all family members are skilled and employed, they will have high level of income and if family members are unskilled and unemployed, there will be high dependency ratio as well as low income. Table 4.16 shows the relationship between before and after liberation period of annual income and family size.

Table 4.16: Distribution of HHs and Level of Annual Income

(fig. per in 1000)

HHs Size	No. of HHs	Average HHs Size	Before Liberation			After Liberation			
			Total Population	Total HHs Income	Average Annual HHs Income	Average HHs Size	Total Population	Total HHs Income	Average Annual HHs Income
1-4	55	2.55	140	669.05	12.17	4.82	265	2818.5	51.25
5 and above	45	5.12	230	1081.25	24.03	3.76	169	2015.5	44.79
Total	100	7.67	395	1750.3	36.2	8.58	452	4834	96.04

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012

Table 4.16 shows the level of annual income of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation period. This table emphasis the study on the basis of level of annual income status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* family member were 1- 4 family size where this figure average annual income reached Rs. 51.25 by increasing about Rs. 39.08 and decreasing about 5 and above family size average annual income reached Rs. 44.79 by decreasing Rs. 20.76 in the last year respectively.

To analyze the aforementioned data, the family size average HHs and average annual HHs income was depicts the inequality in the average HHs income according to HHs and discriminated may be opportunities and other sectors. There was a change of income between nuclear and joint family because they did not achieve opportunity to progress from the concerned institutions and organizations.

4.15.3 Size Distribution of Household Income

Since the objectives of this study are to be analyzed in the distribution of household income, there exists some degree of inequalities in income. But to know the extent inequality it would be relevant to study the size of the distribution of income of households. It simply deals with the household and total annual income they receive. The following table 4.19 depicts the size of the distribution of household income.

Table 4.17: Size Distribution of Household Income (fig. per 1000)

Income Receive Group	Before Liberation				After Liberation			
	No. of HHs	Percent	Total Income	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent	Total Income	Percent
0-20000	87	87.00	1191.1	70.05	1	1.00	16	0.34
20001-40000	6	6.00	132.1	7.55	44	44.00	1805	37.34
40001-60000	3	3.00	123.6	7.06	40	40.00	1933	39.99
60001-80000	3	3.00	188.2	10.76	8	8.00	416	8.60
80001-100000	1	1.00	115.3	4.58	4	4.00	345	7.14
100001 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.00	319	6.59
Total	100	100.00	1750.3	100.00	100	100.00	4834	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.17 shows the size of distribution of family size income of *Kamaiyas*, Mainly, before and after the liberation period, here, in the data, it is clear that, the size of HHs income group of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* hamily member were 40001- 60000 income received group where this figure reached 40 percent by the increasing about 33 percent in the last years.

To analyze the given data, to emancipated about the before to after liberation period slightly to improve the biasness associated with the *Kamaiyas* is due to following reasons: lack of technology and training, involved in temporary job but they are doing for seasonal job, poor condition of economic status, geographical situation, traditional thinking .

4.16 Consumption Expenditure

Consumption expenditure projects the economic condition of people i.e., the measurement of a person's well being of meeting current basic needs. The consumption behavior helps to know the saving potentiality of the people. Consumption represents the total quantity of goods and services bought and consumed by the consumer during the period. It depends on disposable income. Expenditure or consumption pattern is influenced by various factors such as income

status tool, family size, geographical region, education, and culture and traditional and so on. Consumption shows the total amount spent on goods and services bought and consumed by the household during a certain period.

In the study area, the consumption structure of *Kamaiyas* before and after liberation period is presented in the following table the annual income is spent on various items. Therefore, the consumption of goods is mainly categorized into food items and non-food items. Generally expenditure is categorized under the food items and non-food items. In food items it includes rice, wheat, maize, pulses, milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits, meat and eggs, fast food, oil, salt and sugar. Similarly, within the non-food items, we can include education and entertainment, housing operating, personal care, transportation and communication, fuel/energy, medicine, intoxication (drinking/smoking). A large portion of the household income is spent on food items in Nepalese context.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Annual Expenditure of Household (fig. per 1000)

	Before Liberation		After Liberation	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Food Items				
Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Maize	385.2	22.27	1056.0	22.65
Milk and Milk Products	28.2	1.68	53.0	1.10
Oil, Salt and Sugar	106.5	6.71	339.0	7.09
Snakes and Fast Food	77.2	4.69	221.0	4.73
Meat and Eggs	110.2	6.56	315.2	6.69
Vegetable and Fruits	108.4	6.68	353.3	7.38
Total	815.7	48.59	2375.5	49.64
Non-Food Items				
Education and Entertainment	142.3	8.57	424.5	8.67
Fuel/Energy	26.3	1.55	75.3	1.57
Housing Operating	92.9	5.53	203.2	4.04
Transportation and Communication	104.0	6.23	314.4	6.30
Medicine	89.6	5.27	255.3	5.33
Clothing	78.3	4.84	239.6	5.00
Intoxication	218.6	13.02	625.7	13.07
Festivals	110.8	6.40	310.2	6.38
Total	862.8	51.41	2410.2	50.36
Grand Total	1678.5	100.00	4785.7	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.18 represents the distribution of annual expenditure of family size of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation period. Here, in the data, it is clear that, the annual expenditure status of food and non-food items of the expenditure of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* family member were food item where this figure reached 49.62 percent in 2012 by slightly increasing about 1 percent Whereas, at their food items, mainly they spent their money (22.65%) for rice, wheat, maize etc. and non-food items, mainly they spent their money (13.07%) for Intoxication side Respectively in the last years.

To analyze the given data, such as, deviation in consumption pattern of HHs of *Kamaiya* is due to following reasons: Before liberation period they were helped by landlord in food- items but they have spent much more amount in non-food items at intoxication side they were finished money and health because of lack of awareness, education, training from various organizations they spent their money buying such unnecessary things.

4.16.1 Consumption expenditure by Household Size

Family size is an important factor to determine the level of consumption expenditure. Automatically, the level of expenditure is positively related to the size of family. For this purpose, family size is categorized into five groups, which are shown in table 4.10 and shows the pattern of household, annual consumption, expenditure by family size in the study area.

Table 4.19: Level of Expenditure of Household Size (fig. per 1000)

HHs Size	Before Liberation				After Liberation		
	No. of HHs	Total Annual Expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure	Percent of Expenditure	Total Annual Expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure	Percent of Expenditure
1-4	55	658.35	11.97	39.22	2693.6	48.98	56.28
5 and above	45	1020.25	22.68	60.78	2092.1	46.49	43.72
Total	100	1678.5	34.65	100.00	4785.7	95.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey at Kattha Sivr of Geta VDC- 4 Kailali, 2012.

Table 4.19 shows the consumption expenditure by family size of *Kamaiyas* in both (before and after) liberation periods. Here, In the data, It is clear that, the consumption expenditure status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of *Kamaiyas* family member were 1-4 size where this figure reached 56.28 percent by increasing about 17 percent and another side decreasing about 5 and above family size where 43.72 percent by decreasing 17 percent in the last years respectively

To analyze the given data, Such a HHs deviation in the two size of family in both period, due to following reasons: whereas, at the before period most of the population is involved in large family size but after liberation period increasing by population then they have engaged in nuclear family size. Where, Consumption structures have been changed in their expenditure amount of size.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study is an attempt to provide an account of Socio- economic condition of Tharu *Ex-Kamaiyas* of Kattha sivr (camp) of Geta- 4, Kailali district. Tharus are an ethnic group, indigenous to the Terai region of Nepal. Kamaiya are the most exploited, under privileged and backward ethnic group of Nepal. Under the landlord's age old *Kamaiya* system these agricultural laborer (Tharus) have been entrapped for long time. Poverty, mass illiteracy and landlessness have to the main cause of rise of *Kamaiya* system.

Agonist this inhuman and unjust *Kamaiya* system, various petition, protest and demonstrations were made. Several human activities, I/NGOs, civil society were behind the movement. After many efforts of movement, the *Kamaiya* system was abolished on 17th July 2000 by the government. Debt was written off and government promised to rehabilitate all the freed *Kamaiya* by mid January 2001. But rehabilitation is still an issue of continuing importance.

The present study is based mainly on the primary sources of data 100 households was selected Shiver (Camp) located at Kattha. Questionnaire, observation, personal interview and group discussion were the main methods of data collection. Some data were also collected from secondary sources such as published and unpublished theses, books, journals reports etc. The total population of the samploe household was 452. Among them 52 percent were male and 48 percent were female. The average family size was found to be 55 and all freed *Kamaiya* families were found living in nuclear family. The economically active populations (15yr-59yr) constitute about 55 percent population.

About the educational status of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiya* family member were literate where, 62 percent by about 24 percent in the last 12 years.

The occupational status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased by remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* most of the family member were involved in wage labour where, 50.24 percent by increasing about 33 percent and another side decreasing about 36 percent *Kamaiyas* family member involved in agriculture in the last 12 year.

The distribution of land differs according to those who live in the main roadside, a bit left inner side. Whereas, 45 HHs have 0.024 hectares of lands, 35 and 30 HHs has 0.018 hectares and 0.03 hectares of land per-Household size respectively.

The total *Kamaiyas* rehabilitated in Kattta Sivr have served as *Kamaiya* for one year to more than 15 years. Some of them have served only one master throughout their service period where other has served more than one master or landlord. More than two fifties (42%) have worked 7 to 9 years. Only 8 percent have served 1-3 years as *Kamaiya* labour respectively.

After many decades *Kamaiyas* are set free when the government declared "*Kamaiya liberation*" 2057 B.S. In the increasing position of the same year 62 percent *Kamaiya* families were set free from their landlords, payment for their debt (22%) and after that many *Kamaiya* families left their work for the other various reasons.

The distribution of working destinations of *Kamaiya*, has been liberation period increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of the *Kamaiyas* family members working destination where as another cities of Nepal is from 20 percent, India is from 14 percent, at that same way decreasing position where as Third country is from 2 percent and employers with in the same area is from 25 percent of in the last year.

Houses built by organization and others factors as *Kamaiyas*. Whereas, community help is from 18 percent, governmental help is from 23 percent, Institutional organizational help is from 59 percent of houses.

The sources of drinking water of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiya* family member uses by hand pump and tube well where this figure reached 65 percent and 28 percent by

increasing about 30 percent and 18 percent while decreasing position where 48 percent of *Kamaiya* family uses by rivers sources.

Toilet status of *Kamaiyas* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiyas* family member were uses toilet where this figure reached 45 percent and 23 percent by increasing about 20 percent and 13 percent in the last year on the other hand decreasing position where 33 percent were to go to jungles, rivers, streams and their landlord farm.

The services of health treatment of *Kamaiya* has been increased extremely after liberation only before the liberation period on the *Kamaiya* family members were treatment in modernize sectors where health post and others services where this figure reached 56 percent by increasing about 31 percent and decreasing position were traditional treatment services where 42 percent respectively.

The living standard of *Kamaiya* has been increased remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of *Kamaiyas* family member were nearest market where this figure reached 35 percent by increasing about 24 percent and other positive aspect in the last year respectively.

The annual average income structure of *Kamaiya* has been increasing extremely after liberation only before the liberation period of *Kamaiyas* 1-4 family member size where average annual income of Rs. 31586.36 and 5 and above family size has been earned of Rs. 29921.12 by increasing about the positive aspect in the last year.

The total consumption expenditure made for *Kamaiya*, has been increasing remarkably after liberation only before the liberation period of *Kamaiya* family member were consume food item where this figure reached 49.64 percent by increasing about slightly 1 percent and decreasing position were non-food item also reached same position of there in the last year.

Among food items, all the income group have shown higher share of consumption expenditure on rice, wheat, pulses and maize i.e. 23 percent and another side non-food items, have shown higher share of consumption expenditure on intoxication i.e. 13 percent respectively.

During the study, it was found that these people are happy from the government decision to abolish poor economic condition of *Ex-Kamaiya*. Various programs were found to be formulated and implemented by government and other agencies to uplift these *Ex-Kamaiyas* life but these supporting agencies were found to be failure in making people aware of their programs. Amount all families are not satisfied from the act of supporting group for uplifting their livelihood. But they are optimistic. *Ex-Kamaiyas* were found mainly suggesting for implementing the programs and for its effective monitoring. Mainly these people were demanding for more land and vocational trainings.

5.2 Conclusion

Tharus are one the poorest groups among the indigenous people of Nepal. *Kamaiya* system of slavery was extermination of Tharu culture practice. Bonded labor system is inhuman and inherently oppressive. The *Kamaiya* system was abolished on 17th July 2000 and then government has promised to rehabilitate all the freed *Kamaiya* by mid January 2001. However, the situation is still not optimal and there are miles to go. The road to ensuring life with dignity of *Ex-Kamaiya* is a long one.

Rehabilitation was not systematic or effective from identifying *Ex-Kamaiya*. There have been disputes between Sukumbasi and *Kamaiyas*. The supporting groups have extreme focus on red cardholder. The identification of new *Ex-Kamaiyas* and unsatisfied other cardholder free *Kamaiya* can worsen the problem more. Similarly, mainly of the trained tharues are unable to get work. There has been no program to reduce extreme poverty of *Ex-Kamaiyas*.

Income generating programs were scattered not systematically planned. Still the livelihood of free *Kamaiyas* is on improving trend. This is due to their personal effort. The rising awareness level has been tremendously encouraging. Most of the *Ex-Kamaiyas*, even females, were found to be participative. Now they are free to choose their occupation. They are able to raise voice to get their rights and are highly optimistic about their future.

5.3 Recommendations

Poverty, illiteracy and ignorance were behind the causes of bondage, exploitation and victimization of Tharu *Kamaiya*. Now they are freed. Now their issue is related to rehabilitation, economy condition sustainability. Based on the study following recommendation are made for the upliftment of Tharu *Ex-Kamaiyas*.

- ❖ Training and skill enhancement programmes should be provided in a systematic planned and long-term basis. This would create better job opportunity for off farm labor. The skill development and income generation training should be provided on the basis of demand of market and capacity of *Ex-Kamaiya*.
- ❖ The government of Nepal must be conducted some income generating activities to analysis the condition and situation of the *Ex-Kamaiyas* in order to improve their living standard.
- ❖ Local Sahakari Sanstha and moneylenders were found charging high interest rates on money lending. Credit facility with normal interest rate should be made possible especially for trained and businessperson.
- ❖ Most of the *Ex-Kamaiyas* were found to be working as construction worker. They should be encouraged to be unionized so that they could be safe being exploited.
- ❖ The student enrollment at beginner's level is good. This should be further encouraged. Various awareness rising campaigns are required to control drop out of students at post primary level. Economic support and scholarship should be made possible. Book and copies should be provided free of cost by supporting agencies.
- ❖ Extreme focus on red card holders in resettlement process increases frustration to other card holders as their situation is similar. Thus, all cardholders should be treated equally.
- ❖ Regulation of the NGOs/INGOs is necessary to control duplication ad scatterings of programs. A coordination committee at the municipality level

should be formed. This committee should assist and direct the various programs to increase the effectiveness and to get desired result. This committee should also operate as a regulating body. This would increase accountability of NGOs/INGOs.

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APPENDIX –I

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Form no..... VDC..... Ward no.....

Toal.....

Name of the head of house.....

1. Family Description:

(A) Before Liberation:

S.N.	Name	Relation to household head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Current occupation	Education

(B) After Liberation:

S.N.	Name	Relation to household head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Current occupation	Education

2. Form which village have you come here ?

District..... Village..... VDC..... Ward no.....

3. Which did you become kamaiya Age of that time.

Year.....

4. How long/How many years did you work as a kamaiya/kamlahari?

- (1) 0-3 years () (2) 4-6 years () (3) 7-9 years () (4) 10-15 years ()
(5) More than 15 years ().

5. Is any family member working as a kamaiya/kamlahari now?
 (1) Yes () (2) No ().
 (1) If yes, Why?

6. Why do you leave working kamaiya?
 (1) Liberation by government () (2) Rejection by landlord () (3) Relief from the Debt () (4) Not being able to work () (5) others ().
7. What are the income sources of your family?
(A) Before Liberation:
 (1) Agriculture () (2) Job () (3) Hotel () (4) Business () (5) Daily wage ()
 (6) Others ().
(B) After Liberation:
 (1) Agriculture () (2) Job () (3) Hotel () (4) Business () (5) Daily wage ()
 (6) Others ().
8. Can you manage your family expenditure properly with your income?
 (1) Yes () (2) No ().
 If No, How can you manage it?
 (2) Debt () (3) Loan () (4) others ().
9. How much land has the government?
 (1) Kattha..... (2) Dhur.....
10. In any one of your family gone to work anywhere?
 (1) Yes () (2) No ().
 (1) If yes, Where?
(A) Before Liberation:
 (1) Employers with in the same area () (2) Another cities of Nepal () (3) India
 (4) Third country () (5) others ().
(B) After Liberation:
 (1) Employers with in the same area () (2) Another cities of Nepal ()
 (3) India (4) Third country () (5) others ().

11. Do you send your children school?

(1) Yes () (2) No ().

(1) If Yes, Which Type of school?

(A) Before Liberation:

3) Governmental () 4) Private () 5) Organizational () 6) Others ().

(B) After Liberation:

3) Governmental () 4) Private () 5) Organizational () 6) Others ().

12. Do you have land registered certificate?

(1) Yes () (2) No ().

Socio-economic Descriptions:

13. Animal rearing

Before Liberation				After Liberation			
Types	Number	objective	Income	Types	Number	objective	Income
Cow							
Buffalo							
Goat/Sheep							
Pig							
Poultry							
Other							

14. Annual income Description

Before Liberation		After Liberation	
Sources of income	Quantity (Rs. '000')	Sources of income	Quantity (Rs. '000')
Agriculture			
Wage (Agriculture)			
Wage (Non- Agriculture)			
Business			
Hotel			
Job			
Others			

15. Annual consumption description

1. Consumption on food item

Before Liberation		After Liberation	
Food Item	Quantity (Rs. '000')	Food Item	Quantity (Rs. '000')
Rice, Wheat & Maize			
Milk & Milk product			
Vegetable & Fruits			
Meat & Eggs			
Snacks & fast food			
oil & Salt			
Sugar			
Others			

2. Non- Food Items

Non- Food items	Quantity (Rs.'000')	Non- Food items	Quantity (Rs.'000')
Education & Entertainment			
Housing operating			
Personal care			
Transportation& Communication			
Fuel/LP Gas			
Medicine			
Tobacco/Smoking			
Alcohol/Drinking			
Others			

16. How do you feel about this area?

(A) Before Liberation:

- (1) Nearest market() (2) Facilitates () (3) Social security ()
 (4) Job Availability () (5) others ()

(B) After Liberation:

- (1) Nearest market() (2) Facilitates () (3) Social security ()
 (4) Job Availability () (5) others ()

17. What type and how supports have you got from the NGO/INGO?

- (1) Yes () (2) No ()

(1) If yes, what have you got from which organization?

(1).....

(2).....

(3).....

18. Have you got any training from NGO/INGO?

(1) Yes () (2) No ()

(1) If yes,

Types	Types of training	Advantage

Health and sanitation Description:

19. Do you have houses facility?

(1) Yes () (2) No ().

(1) If Yes, Which types ?

(1) Ardha Kachhe () (2) Kachhe () (3) Others ().

Whose help built your houses?

(1) Community help () (2) Governmental help () (3) Institutional
organizational help () (4) Others ().

1. Do you have toilet facility?

(1) Yes () (2) No ().

(1) If Yes, Which type?

(A) Before Liberation:

(1) Ardha Kachhe () (2) Kachhe () (3) Others ().

(B) After Liberation:

(1) Ardha Kachhe () (2) Kachhe () (3) Others ().

2. What is the source of drinking water?

(A) Before Liberation:

(1) Hand pump () (2) River () (3) Tube well () (4) others ().

(B) After Liberation:

(1) Hand pump () (2) River () (3) Tube well () (4) others ().

3. Where do you go at first if someone becomes ill in your family?

(A) Before Liberation:

(1) Health post () (2) Guruwa () (3) Private health clinic ()

(4) Hospital () (5) Medicine clinic () (6) others ().

(B) After Liberation:

(1) Health post () (2) Guruwa () (3) Private health clinic ()

(4) Hospital () (5) Medicine clinic () (6) others ().

21. Please, mention your three prominent problems for livelihood according to Priority ranking.

(1)

(2)

THANK YOU!