

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY OF BOTE COMMUNITY
(A Study of Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani Chitwan District)

A Thesis Submitted to:
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of
Rural Development, Saptagandaki Multiple Campus,
Tribhuwan University in Partial Fulfillment of
Requirements for the Master's Degree of
Arts in Rural Development

Submitted By:
Bandana Kumari Khand
T.U. Regd. No. 10588-90
Exam Roll No. 2400044

April , 2016



सप्तगण्डकी बहुमुखी क्याम्पस

SAPTAGANDAKI MULTIPLE CAMPUS

(Affiliated to T.U. and HSEB, Nepal)

भरतपुर, चितवन, नेपाल
Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal

प.सं./L.No. :
च.नं./Ref.No. :

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

Date: 12-01-2073 B.S

24.04.2016 A.D

This thesis entitled **Livelihood Strategy of Bote Community: A Study of Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani Chitwan District**, has been prepared by Ms. Bandana Kumari Khand under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Krishna Prasad Gyawali

(Thesis Supervisor)

Department of Rural Development



सप्तगण्डकी बहुमुखी क्याम्पस

SAPTAGANDAKI MULTIPLE CAMPUS

(Affiliated to T.U. and HSEB, Nepal)

भरतपुर, चितवन, नेपाल
Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal

प.सं./L.No. :

च.नं./Ref.No. :

APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Livelihood Strategy of Bote Community: A Study of Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani Chitwan District** submitted by Ms. Bandana Kumari Khand in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....

Jagadishwor Baral

(Head of the Department)

.....

(External Examiner)

.....

Krishna Prasad Gyawali

(Thesis Supervisor)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor Mr. Krishna Prasad Gyawali, assistance Lecturer of Rural Development for his valuable suggestion, constant encourage and kind cooperation in the preparation of this thesis Livelihood Strategy of Bote Community and faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Saptagandaki Multiple Campus, Bharatpur and all the faculty member of Rural Development for their continuous guidance, enlightening ideas and valuable suggestions. I would like to extend my special thanks to the library team of Saptagandaki Multiple Campus.

My special thanks to all the respondents of the study area for their kind co- operation, support in data collection and for their information. I am equally thankful to Chairperson of VDC (former), Bote Samaj, key persons , women leaders and social mobilizer of VDC.

I would like to thanks, Mr. Shalikram Sapkota ,Shaurav Photocopy Center who support me in Computer typing, designing to bring this thesis in this form.

Last but not the least, my humble gratitude to my husband Mr. Sanjay Sharma for his love, guidance and encouragement which has been helping to present my best in my personal and professional life. At the same time my thankfulness to my lovely daughters and family members for their understanding and cooperation

ABSTRACTS

This thesis on the ‘Livelihood Strategy of Bote Community’ was conducted in Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani, Chitwan district. The main objective of the study is to know the livelihood condition of Bote community of Patihani. Whereas the specific objectives are to investigate existing socio-economic condition of Bote community, to explore traditional livelihood strategies of Bote People and to analyze the impact of modernization in Bote community in study area.

Bote communities are one of the ethnic groups of Nepal and have identified of their livelihood through fishery since historically. Change is a universal and continuous phenomenon, which is found in all the societies at all time. This study is carried on to answer the following research questions:

- What are the changes in the socio-economic milieu that have contributed to the changes in the livelihood strategies of Bote ?
- What are the drivers of the changes in the livelihood strategies of Botes?
- How sustainable are the economic activities of Botes in providing them livelihood security?

The study is descriptive as well as explanatory in nature. Both qualitative as well as quantitative data were used in the research. Out of 89 Bote households of the area 50 households has been selected by simple random sampling method. This ward was selected purposively because the population of the Bote community is concentrated in this ward.

The livelihood strategy of Bote community in the study area is in transition. The evidences collected from the field showed that rate of socio-economic change in Bote community are high which contributed in the process of livelihood pattern. It is shifted from fishing, boating as a primary source of livelihood to agricultural and agricultural to non-agricultural one.

Research in this community i.e Patihani shows that historically people had their livelihood from fishing but it is almost declining and they adopted agriculture based activities. Some of old generation people still continuing fishery however most of the households (people of

middle age and young generation) are involving mainly in agriculture/farming and others livelihood occupations which are seasonal labour works, some skilled occupations; carpentry, cycle maintenances. The area is also having opportunities of tourism thus some of young generation are working at hotels, restaurant nearby the villages.

livelihood modernization introducing also opportunities and involvement of people in multiple occupation such as, agriculture and skill works, vegetable farming and livestock, farming, some businesses of the study areas which shows good livelihood diversifications. Besides, foreign employment have recently emerged livelihood strategies of the young people. There are As analysis of five assets of sustainable livelihoods; social capital, human capital, natural capital, physical capital and financial capital which found towards satisfactory of the Bote community however there is also need of capacity building programme for socio- economic empowerment Their indigenous knowledge and skills (fishing, fish net knitting weaving, etc) are need be preserved and promoted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	
Recommendation letter	i
Approval letter	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstracts	iv
Table of Content	vi
List of Table	ix
Abbreviation	x

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Limitations of the study	5
1.6 Organization of the Study	5

CHAPTER-II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review	6
2.1.1 Livelihoods	6
2.1.2 The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach	6
2.1.3 Sustainable Livelihood Framework	7
2.1.4 Livelihoods and livelihood Strategies: A Conceptualization	11
2.1.5 Promotion of Livelihoods	13
2.2 Empirical Review	14

CHAPTER-III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Research design	19
3.2	Selection of the study area	19
3.3	Nature and Source of Data	19
3.4	Universe Sample Size and Sampling procedure	19
3.5	Data Collection Procedure	20
3.5.1	Collection of Primary Data	20
3.5.2	Collection of Secondary Data	20
3.6	Techniques and Tools of Data Collection	20
3.6.1	Household Survey	20
3.6.2	Key Informants Interview	20
3.6.3	Observation	21
3.8	Data Analysis and Interpretation	21

CHAPTER-IV
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

4. 1	Introduction to the Study Area	22
4.2	Social Profile of the Respondents	25
4.2.1	Settlement Pattern	25
4.2.2	Housing Pattern	25
4.2.3	Structure of Family	26
4.2.4	Age Composition	27
4.2.5	Language and Religions	28
4.2.6	Educational Status of the Respondents	29
4.2.7	Health and Sanitation status of the Respondents	30
4.2.8	Feast and Festivals	31
4.2.9	Food and Drinking Habits	32
4.2.10	Life Cycle Rites	32
4.2.11	Political Participation of Bote	34
4.2.12	Voting Behaviour of Bote People	35

4.2.13	Government Service	36
4.3	Traditional Livelihood Strategy of Bote People	37
4.3.1	Traditional Ways of Earning Livelihood	37
4.3.2	Fishing	37
4.3.3	Farm Activities	38
4.3.3.1	Crop Farming	38
4.3.3.2	Animal Rearing	40
4.4	Development and Change in Household Assets and Livelihood Strategy	41
4.4.1	Human Capital	42
4.4.2	Physical Capital	44
4.4.3	Natural Capital	45
4.4.4	Social Capital	48
4.4.5	Financial Capital	50
4.5	Livelihood Strategy	51
4.6	Current Livelihood Strategy of Bote People	52
4.6.1	Commercialization of Farm	52
4.6.2	Off Farm Wage labor	53
4.6.3	Modification in Traditional Occupation	54
4.6.4	Livelihood Diversification	55
4.7	Livelihood Challenges	56
4.8	Livelihood Outcomes	56

CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1	Conclusion	58
5.2	Recommendations	59
	Appendix A: Interview schedule for Household Survey	
	Appendix B: Check List for the KIS (Key Informants)	
	Appendix C: Success story	
	Appendix A: Photographs	

LIST OF TABLE

Table No: 4.1	Ethnic Composition of the Study Area	25
Table No: 4.2	Types of Bote Households	26
Table No: 4.3	Family Type of the Households	27
Table No: 4.4	Population Distribution of Bote on the Basis of Age and Sex	27
Table No: 4.5	An example of Bote Language	28
Table No: 4.6	Education Status by Sex of Bote in the Study Area	30
Table No: 4.7	Treatment Pattern in Illness of Bote Community	31
Table No: 4.8	Distribution of Respondents Who Known about Politics by their Education	35
Table No: 4.9	Distribution of Respondents by their Involvement in Political Party	35
Table No: 4.10	Food Production by Household in Muri	39
Table No: 4.11	Livestock Population by Household	41
Table No: 4.12	Person Involving in Wage labor	43
Table No: 4.14	Landholding by Household (Kattha)	46
Table No: 4.15	Use of Forest Resources by Household	47
Table No: 4.16	Household Size and Structure	49
Table No: 4.17	Household Involving in Selling Seasonal Vegetables	53
Table No: 4.18	Factors Behind Shifts Away from Farming	54
Table No: 4.19	Multiple Occupational Involvements by Household	55

• ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
DDC	:	District Development Committee Development
DFID	:	Department for International Development
HHs	:	Households
ICMOD	:	International Center for Integrated Mountain
IDS	:	International Development Studies
INGO	:	International Non Governmental Organization
NCCR	:	:National Center of Competence in Research
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
No.	:	Number
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NPC	:	National Planning commission
PAF	:	Poverty Alleviation Fund
Regd.	:	Registration
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Agency
SL	:	Sustainable Livelihood
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Science
SRL	:	Sustainable Rural Livelihood
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
VDC	:	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the 21st century livelihoods will be needed by perhaps two or three times the present human population. A livelihood comprises people, their capabilities and their means of living, including food, income and assets. Tangible assets are resources and stores, and intangible assets are claims and access. A livelihood is environmentally sustainable when it maintains or enhances the local and global assets on which livelihoods depend, and has net beneficial effects on other livelihoods. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term (Joshi R, 2016).

The Sustainable Livelihoods approach is a holistic and flexible framework for understanding, measuring, and analyzing poverty and poverty alleviation. Unlike many traditional models which measure poverty by a single factor like low income, a Sustainable Livelihoods approach takes into account a variety of economic, social, political, and ecological factors that impact a person's ability to sustain a livelihood. The Sustainable Livelihoods approach puts poor people themselves at the center of any analysis. It takes into account the complexities of poverty: what level of skills or knowledge an individual has, whether or not they have access to education, sources of credit, networks of social support, and how vulnerable they are to economic stressors like natural disasters or fluctuations in food prices. Using a Sustainable Livelihoods approach involves recognizing not just what assets a poor person lacks—financial, human, social, physical, and natural assets—but also what assets they do have, and builds interventions based on both their capacities and needs (Koirala, R, Giri, K & Pokhrel, B, 2008).

The Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) is a participatory exercise to understand and improve household livelihoods. The LIP concept considers livelihoods to comprise of five assets namely: social, human, physical, natural and financial. One by one, each household assesses the present

status as desired future status of each asset type. Their ability to cope with and resist natural hazards is also looked into. A local resource person assists the household in the process. The LIP is drawn up at the household level. Generally, the LIP results in the implementation of some form of income generating activity (IGA). While planning the intervention, particular attention is given to addressing family members and especially women's and girl's needs and interests. While talking about social, political, economic, cultural and other changes in Nepal, they are said to have taken their speed with fall of Rana regime in 1950. the opening up the Terai, the building of schools, construction of different roads, especially the Mahendra Highway, increase in population, establishment of market centers, easy flow of migratory population, eradication of malaria, reestablishment programme launched by Govt. and development of particularity politics all these factors contributed to the major changes. Consequently, as they came in contact with new world, their living strategy is likely undergoing a great many changes (Sharma, R., 2015).

After the political revolution of 1990, Nepal has also followed the policy of economic liberalization which was the beginning of globalization and together with people starts to change their livelihood strategy industrial and other socio-economic sectors also starts to influence on Nepalese life. The globalization process has even its impact on the traditional as well as disadvantaged groups. Botes are the indigenous as well as the disadvantaged ethnic groups of southern region of Nepal. Their life is also influenced by socio-economic change of globalization. Terai is the rice bowl of the country which is flat as well as productive. The clay dominated soil is highly fertile from east to west boundary of the country and the major inhabitants of this region are Botes. They spread in the entire length of Terai with traditional occupation, agriculture. Botes, the main inhabitant of Terai and one of the disadvantaged ethnic groups of Nepal are mostly uneducated and prefer to live unexposed in close relation of relatives and community like all the other ethnic groups. Botes are rich in traditions and socio-cultural life of unique personality structure developed and shaped. They are the people of land who usually live very close to the dense forest. Botes are peace loving groups (Bista, D.B., 1967).

Botes are innocent, shy and relative timid people. They have been exploited by government authorities Botes are not good in business or home economics. They are often in debt since the grain they product is frequently used to brew alcoholic drinks. Clever person from the hills land

give them money to purchase food and continue to compound the interest. Eventually the hill man acquires the Botes land and the Botes are relegated to landless status (Panta, S., 1997).

Botes have been living in most parts of the Terai region since very earlier time. Although the slavery system was abolished many years ago, Botes were sold and bought and they were compelled to live as a bound labor and Kamaiya as in medieval period. Because of the general illiteracy, lack of awareness about their rights as citizens and a feudal system of economic exploitation, Botes were subjected to be the very lowest status in this community. They have always been agriculturally oriented. However the figure of the significance oriented. However the degree of the significance of the particular activity for their livelihood has lessened over the 25 years. The traditional occupation of agriculture has been supplemented by other activities. The present situation is conspicuously related to the change in the socio-economic scenario. (Sharma, P. H.,1985).

The livelihood strategies of Botes have changed with the socio-economic development. Migration of the hill people, malaria eradication, demography, urbanization, education, modernization etc is the responsible factors for the changing livelihood strategy of Botes over the last 25 years. The overall intention of the research is to understand how the development activities and awareness of Botes have brought about changes in socio economic environment. These changes have induced in the livelihood strategies of Botes living in this region.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It has been stated that the livelihood strategies of Botes are undergoing gradual and conceivable change. The prime factors contributing to these changes are the eradication of malaria (1954), industrial development, urbanization, demographic importance, migration of hilly people and various impacts of globalization that have emerged since 1950s. Transport and institutional linked across the boundaries of individual countries all over the world has passed the modern socio-economic development. So it is relevant to assess the changed in socio-economic and livelihood strategy even in the Bote community.

Bote and important ethnic group of Nepal and its importance in the national interest matter is also unavoidable. This research study is mainly concerned with the effect of globalization in Bote community. Attempts have been made to cover the changes from their traditional live style of the

past, modification of their attitude towards themselves, and their present life style. Mode of thinking and behavior are naturally, shaped by it. But the recent changes have made considerable impact on their outlook.

Change is a universal and continuous phenomenon, which is found in all the societies at all time. The present study deals with the changes in the livelihood strategies of the Botes from Patihani in Chitwan District. This Study attempts to look at the Botes community in relation to its socio-economic condition in changing context. Hence this study intends to investigate and analyze how Botes have witnessed and experienced rapid socio-economic, cultural and environmental changes over the last twenty five years and how they have developed adaptive measures to adjust in such a changing context of globalization. The notion of development is equated with the economic growth, social structure and political orders. Scientific advances, industrialization, high level production, consumption and accumulation of material wealth. Which are the factors of development, pave the way for socio-economic development?

Taking all these factors into consideration this study is carried on to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the changes in the livelihood strategies of the Botes change in the socio-economic situation?
2. What are the changes in the socio-economic milieu that have contributed to the changes in the livelihood strategies of Bote?
3. What are the drivers of the changes in the livelihood strategies of Botes?
4. How sustainable are the economic activities of Botes in providing them livelihood security?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to know the livelihood condition of Bote community of Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani of Chitwan district .The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To investigate the existing socio-economic of Bote community.
2. To explore traditional livelihood strategies of Bote People in the study area.
3. To analyze the impact of modernization in Bote community in study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research study is based on a particular ethnic group directly related to the traditional gradational agricultural occupation. It focuses on the changes extremely important for addressing the livelihood issue of the socio-economically disadvantaged cast/ethnic of Nepal particular and the all-round development and social welfare of the country as well as many people in the world, even in Nepal, want to know about the life style and living standard of these particular groups, this knowledge can be obtained only from the study of their socio-economic status and changes in the livelihood.

This study aims to find out their ways of living traditions, occupations, income source and several other aspects of the indigenous Botes of Patihani. This research work has attempt particularly to fill up lacunas of understanding about the impact of socio-economic change include modernization on livelihood of socio-economically disadvantaged ethnic group like Botes.

The study in particular will be significant for the following reasons:

Use for further learners, Useful for policy makers, policy planners and implementers, Organization to introduce or implement relevant development works and Useful for further research on Bote community, Implications in thesis builders and Economic implications.

1.5 Limitations of the study

The study area is a small administrative unit. So its findings may not be absolutely valid for all Botes in the Terai region as socio-economic and environmental characteristics vary from place to place. The present study is limited to Botes past and present situation of this area. Field study is conducted within the village by sampling basis. However it is micro level research which may or may not represent the situation of whole nation. This research has covered only some aspects such as demography, occupation, literacy, land use pattern, productivity and income source to fulfill its objectives.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This research study has been divided into five chapters. The first chapter is Introduction, which contains background, statement of the problem, objectives, rationale for the study, limitations of the study and organization of the Study. The second chapter deals with the literature review related to the past and recent researches made. The third chapter presents research methodology which shows the methods of data collection and the analysis of data. The fourth chapter includes the description of the study area, data analysis and interpretation of data in different figures,

tables and graphs. The fifth chapter presents the conclusion of the study and the recommendations

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work. For this research work, the literature preview has been done under two categories, theoretical review and review of empirical study. For this, different books, journals previous research works, reports, articles, other published and unpublished documents related to the subject has been reviewed.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Livelihoods

The word "livelihood" can be used in many different ways. What is important is that it has a broader meaning than just what people earn and the jobs that they do. This is a broad definition:

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social Resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (DFID, 2001)

2.1.2 The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach

The Livelihoods approach has evolved from year of best practice in the development sector. This best practice has been distilled into a set of principles, which underpin Sustainable Livelihoods thinking:

People Centered: focusing on what matters to people, understanding differences between groups of people, understanding poverty from people's own perspective.

Responsive and Participatory: poor people are key actors in identifying and addressing livelihood practices.

Holistic: acknowledges that people adopt multiple strategies to secure their livelihoods. Applies livelihood analysis across sectors and social groups at different levels.

Dynamic: the dynamic nature of livelihoods is recognized. Interventions respond with flexibility to changes in people's situations.

Macro-Micro Links: the need for working at multiple levels is recognized. Micro level activity must inform policy. Macro level structures and processes must support people to build on their strengths.

Sustainable: economically, socially, institutionally and environmentally.

Build on Strengths: recognizes that people have strengths as opposed to just needs, is empowering and respectful.

Gender, equity and power relations are key cross cutting issues in the sustainable Livelihoods approach. Thinking about these principles collectively is new. Using these principles, Sustainable Livelihoods thinking takes an integrated approach to poverty alleviation, trying to capture and provide a means of understanding of the vital causes and dimensions of poverty without focusing on individual factors. In essence, Sustainable Livelihoods thinking puts people at the center of development, thereby increasing the effectiveness of development assistance

2.1.3 Sustainable Livelihood Framework

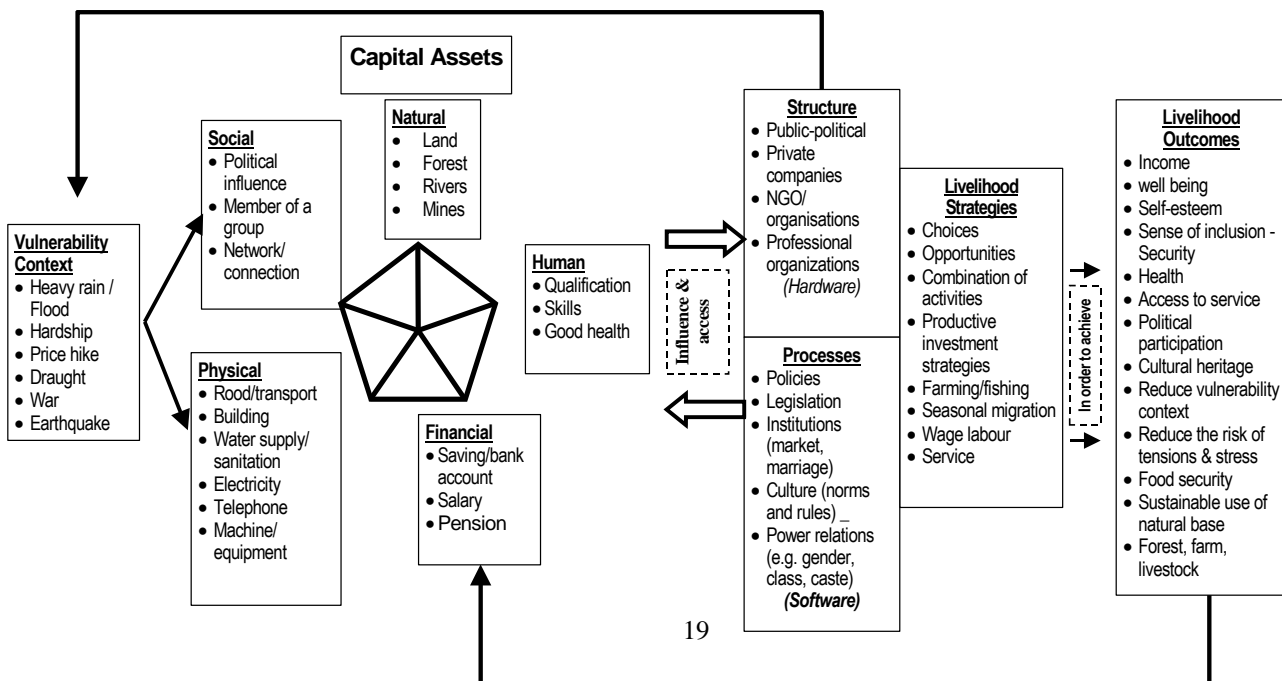
Sustainable livelihood is widely used in contemporary writings of the poverty and rural development. The welfare definition of poverty has recently been broadened to recognize the importance of access to assets. Asset poverty is defined as insufficient assets (natural, physical, financial, human, and social) or lack of an appropriate mix of assets, to be able to generate or sustain an adequate and sustainable level of livelihood. Livelihood defined in this connection as comprising the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living and sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities both now and in the future. Sustainable livelihood is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development with the ultimate aim of poverty elimination (DFID, 2001).

The development of sustainable livelihoods has become the central theme in the quest for the alleviation of poverty. The historical emphasis on the efficient utilization of natural resources has been superseded by a more holistic approach to focus on all livelihood assets and to identify the best entry points to promote change. There are several tools for understanding the poverty and sustainable livelihoods as widely used in present context. Such as;

- DFID’s Sustainable Livelihood (SL) Framework
- UNDP’s Sustainable Livelihood (SL) Framework
- CARE’s Livelihood Model
- Oxfam’s Sustainable Livelihood (SL) Analysis

Out of these tools, the DFID’s SL framework is used as conceptual framework for overall re- search work because DFID approach has emphasized the natural resources as key component of livelihood in the rural community. It is a holistic approach that tries to capture, and provide a means of understanding the vital causes and dimensions of poverty without collapsing the focus onto just a few factors. The livelihood framework is a tool to improve our understanding of live- lihoods, particularly the livelihoods of the poor. The framework presents the main factors that affect people's livelihoods, and typical relationships between them. It can be used in both plan- ning new development activities and assessing the contribution to livelihood sustainability made by existing activities (DFID, 2001).

Figure1: Sustainable livelihood/conceptual framework adopted from DFID, 2001



The British Department for International Development (DFID) Sustainable Livelihoods Framework was developed in order to organize and improve organizations' efforts to eliminate poverty. The framework aims to present these primary factors, their significance, and the nature of their interactions. It consists of five major components that are related through sequential relationships and feedback. These include:

1. Vulnerability context

- **Overview:** The vulnerability context describes the external uncontrollable factors that influence people's assets and livelihood opportunities. Broadly, these factors are classified as:
 - *Shocks* (e.g. environmental, conflict-related);
 - *Trends* (e.g. resources, technology);
 - *Seasonality* (e.g. price fluctuations, employment opportunities)
- **How to influence:** In the short- to medium-term, there is little that people can do to affect the vulnerability context itself. However, humanitarian and development agencies can play a critical role in promoting resilience to these factors by increasing access to insurance, improving institutional response capacity, and implementing other resiliency-promotion programs.

2. Livelihood assets

- **Overview:** The DFID framework outlines assets in terms of five categories necessary for the pursuit of positive livelihood outcomes:
 1. *Human capital* (i.e. the amount and quality of knowledge and labor available in a household)
 2. *Natural capital* (i.e. the quality and quantity of natural resources, ranging from fisheries to air quality)

3. *Financial capital* (i.e. savings and regular inflows of money)
4. *Physical capital* (i.e. the infrastructure, tools, and equipment used for increasing productivity)
5. *Social capital* (i.e. social resources, including networks for cooperation, mutual trust, and support)

- **How to influence:** This element of the framework utilizes a pentagon to describe livelihood assets, with each point assigned to a particular type of asset so that the shape of the pentagon changes as stores of certain types increase. When addressing this component of the framework, humanitarian and development agencies should pay attention to two considerations in particular: the sequence in which certain assets contribute most effectively to the attainment of others, and instances when certain types of assets can be substituted for other types (e.g. human capital for financial). As people acquire more assets, they will become more empowered to influence the next component of the framework, the structures and processes that affect them.

3. Transforming structures and processes

- **Overview:** Here, “structures” refer to the organizations that create and enforce legislation, provide the necessary requirements for acquiring and capitalizing upon assets (e.g. private suppliers of materials for building shelters), manage natural resources, and provide other services crucial for gaining access to assets, exchanging them, and benefiting from their use. Meanwhile, “processes” determine the interactions between the structures and individuals. Examples of processes include policies, legislation, power relations, norms, market stability, and general rule of law.

- **How to influence:** Structures must be accompanied by appropriate policies if they are to have any impact on the poor, while policies must be implemented by competent structures if they are to be carried out in the intended manner. Still, humanitarian and development organizations can take steps to improve structures and processes individually. Organizations should focus on building institutions’ capacity to represent interests of the poor, provide training so as to reduce the market gap in goods and services, and bring together different organizations and interests through joint forums. Likewise, they should support participatory models of policy formulation, increase the accountability and transparency of institutions, support the expansion of social safe-

ty net policies, and direct other efforts toward elevating the voice of the poor in policies, legislation, and institutions.

4. Livelihood strategies

- **Overview:** Livelihood strategies concern the individual's available and implemented options for pursuing livelihood goals. The greater the diversity of livelihood strategies, the higher the household's resilience to the shocks, trends, and seasonality conditions within the vulnerability context.
- **How to influence:** In accordance with a sustainable livelihoods approach, humanitarian and development agencies should look to promote those underlying conditions that provide the greatest diversity of choice and flexibility in the pursuit of maintaining a livelihood. In doing so, agencies should focus on expanding access to a variety of capital assets and supporting the improvement of the structures and processes that shape livelihoods. These efforts should be complemented by attention to the social safety nets provided to those who are unable to achieve livelihood objectives through the market system.

5. Livelihood outcomes

- **Overview:** Livelihood outcomes refer to the outputs of livelihood strategies. Achievements may include higher income, greater well-being (e.g. self-esteem, physical security, political empowerment), reduced vulnerability, greater food security, and/or improved environmental sustainability.
- **How to influence:** The balance of livelihood goals indicates motivations for behavior, livelihood priorities, and, in turn, the types of activities that humanitarian and development agencies should implement. Of course, livelihood outcomes are not always coherent; they often-times conflict, as when the pursuit for income comes at the expense of environmental sustainability. Thus, while the primary goal of agencies is to support the achievement of positive livelihood outputs, conflicting outcomes, the difficulty of translating outputs into indicators of success, and lack of objectivity in the monitoring process make an output-based set of indicators complicated.

This study has also focused only those components that are being practiced under the programme and the outputs of the programme. Therefore, this study has resulted in mainly the descriptive analysis of some practical components that are happening with the groups under study. Accordingly, the study believes that the increasing the access of rural poor over resources is contributing towards their improved livelihoods.

2.1.4 Livelihoods and livelihood Strategies: A Conceptualization

The most widely accepted definition of livelihood is the one given by Chambers and Conway (1993, p. 6): “a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living”. This definition of livelihood has been followed by many academicians and development practitioners (Carney, 1998; Scoones, 1998; DFID, 1999; Murray, 2001; Bhandari and Grant, 2007). Ellis (1999, p. 2) defines livelihood as “the activities, the assets, and the access that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household”. Both of these definitions agree that livelihood is about the ways and means of ‘making a living’. Another feature that both definitions share in common is that livelihood deals with the resources available, and how they are utilized. The concept of livelihood resources has been given differently by different authors. Chambers and Conway (1992) define it as assets of two types, viz., tangible (resources and stores), and intangible (claims and access). On the other hand, Scoones has identified four different types of livelihood resources as natural capital (natural resource stocks), economic/financial capital (saving, credit, remittance, pensions), human capital (skill, knowledge, ability to labor, good health), and social capital (networks, memberships). In addition to Scoones, Carney (1998) has identified one more capital assets, i.e. physical capital (infrastructure, production equipment).

Livelihoods are often shaped by the access to and control over these resources and at the same time are affected. by political, economic, and socio-cultural circumstances (termed ‘structures and processes’ by Carney, 1998; and ‘institutional processes and organizational structures’ by Scoones, 1998). Besides, in the due course of making a livelihood, people have to cope with stresses and shocks; and at the same time create and embrace new opportunities (termed ‘vulnerability context’ by Carney, 1998; and ‘contexts, conditions, and trends’ by Scoones, 1998). These vulnerabilities, together with opportunities influence on the management and utilization of

resources, and on the choices made. These ideas are very well explained in the sustainable rural livelihoods framework given by Department for International Development (DFID) (Carney, 1998; DFID, 1999) and Institute of Development Studies (IDS) (Scoones, 1998). The frameworks have been used as conceptual frameworks in some of the livelihood studies done in rural Africa and Asia (Thennakoon, 2004; Shah et al., 2005; Babulo et al., 2008).

Ultimately, livelihood outcomes are determined by the livelihood strategies adopted by a household or an individual. Livelihood strategies are the diverse actions oriented towards meeting desirable needs, involving manipulations of livelihood resources and constructing regulatory mechanisms at different levels of society (Dharmawan and Manig, 2000). Scoones (1998) has identified three broad clusters of livelihood strategies, namely agricultural intensification livelihood diversification, and migration.

Under the first strategy, agricultural intensification communities gain most of their livelihood from farming either through intensification (more output per unit area through capital investment or increase in labor inputs) or through intensification (bringing more area under cultivation).

Second livelihood strategy is livelihood diversification, which has been discussed in detail by Frank Ellis in his works (Ellis, 1998; Ellis, 1999). According to Ellis (1999; p. 2), livelihood diversification is defined as “the process by which households construct a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capabilities for survival and in order to improve their standard of living”. Studies reveal that in rural areas of low-income countries, farming alone is not sufficient to eke out a living (Barrett, Reardon, and Webb, 2001; Adi, 2007; Babulo et al., 2008). As a result, most rural houses are found to depend on diverse income sources besides farming. It usually includes off-farm wage works, non-farm activities, non-farm self-employment, and remittances.

The third livelihood strategy is migration, which may be voluntary or involuntary. Furthermore, according to Ellis (1998), migration may be seasonal (according to agricultural season), circular (according to cyclical labor demands in non-farm labor markets), permanent (usually rural to urban), and international. A household may pursue these three strategies singly or in combination together or in sequence. This conceptualization sheds light on various components of rural livelihoods and is important to understand complexity of rural livelihoods; which in turn is determined by interactions existing among the livelihood assets, vulnerability contexts, policies, insti-

tutions, organizations, and livelihood strategies.

2.1.5 Promotion of Livelihoods

In the current decade, according to estimates of the Planning Commission for the Tenth Five Year Plan, more than 10 million people in India will be seeking work every year. Thus, to ensure full employment within a decade, more than 10 million new livelihoods will have to be generated every year. Given the magnitude of the problem, and the dearth of resources for livelihood promotion, the task of promoting livelihoods for the poor becomes all the more urgent. It calls for organizations to use their resources optimally to achieve maximum scale. The primary reason to promote livelihoods is the belief in the essential right of all human beings to equal opportunity. Poor people do not have life choices nor do they have opportunities.

Ensuring that a poor household has a stable livelihood will substantially increase its income, and over a period of time, asset ownership, self-esteem and social participation. The second reason for livelihood promotion is to promote economic growth. The ‘bottom of the pyramid’ comprising nearly 4 billion out of the 6 billion people in the world, who do not have the purchasing power to buy even the bare necessities of life – food, clothing and shelter. But as they get steadier incomes through livelihood promotion, they become customers of many goods and services, which then promote growth. The third reason for promoting livelihoods is to ensure social and political stability. When people are hungry, they tend to take to violence, crime. Thus, we see that there are idealistic, utilitarian and plain self-interest based arguments for livelihood promotion. But whatever be the reason, we need to worry about – how to promote livelihoods?

It is well realized that livelihood framework in general provides insights in the many dimensions, dynamics and persistence of poverty. For many decades poverty has been central to many development agencies’ agendas (e.g. World Bank, national governments, etc.). Despite this, well over a billion people – about a fifth of the world’s population – live in absolute poverty and poverty remains widespread in both urban and rural areas. Given the nature and extent of poverty, systematic investigation of poverty and analysis of why some people live in poverty and others not, is an urgent priority. Current international development targets (the Millennium Development Goals) include – the aim of halving acute poverty globally by 2015. To achieve this it is

necessary to have a set of analytical tools that engage with local people and policy makers. The livelihoods perspective is perceived as a playing a useful role in this process.

2.2 Empirical Review

Dahal KB (1994) has studied the 'Struggling with Development; A Case Study of the Changing Livelihood Strategies of the Bramans from Western Nepal' focusing that the Bramans have changed their livelihood strategies due to the collapsed of Dole and Bani traditional practice in the society. He has used both primary and secondary data to analyze in his study. Finally he has concluded his study that the Bramans need-based attitude to utilized the land and the scarcity of the land around the area gave passage to the arrival of non-Bramans in their both the demand side and the factors within Bramans society led to the collapse of these system. Bani system has changed there due to the opportunities provided by the expanding the market and alternative source of income. Likewise Dole system has changed due to the awareness among the Bramans and increased practice of land marriage in the higher caste people. So the Bramans are forced to change their traditional way of life and to adopt the new livelihood strategy.

Subedi and Pandey (2012) have prepared a research article 'livelihood strategies of Rai communities in Arun Valley: continuity and change', focusing on environmental changes take place there. Two spatial locations namely Sitalpati and Makalu, two different altitudinal places have been taken for the study. They have found that in both places households have gradually reduced land under Khorias using more public resources for self-consumption and transforming Bari (non-irrigated slopping terrace) into Khet (irrigated slopping terrace). This followed additional inputs in agriculture, adoption of multiple cropping and crop-diversification strategy. On the hand, strategies such as laboring, pottering, borrowing, crediting and livestock selling activities were the sequence of livelihood states adapted under categories. The communities have also adapted several activities to fulfill their needs because food sufficiency was limited and agriculture is heavily dependent on nature.

Sharma,(2013) The livelihood strategies, combination of three livelihood sources forms the most dominant livelihood strategy, out of which combination of farming, wage laboring, and forest is the most common diversification strategy followed by nearly 58% of the households. In fact, wage laboring and forests are not simply alternative options, but are integrated into the livelihood-

ood of Bote community. During the dry seasons, when there are few agricultural activities in the village, Bote undertake wage laboring to fulfill the consumption needs, for which they temporarily migrate outside the village for jobs like carrying loads, working in stone quarries, and road constructions. Botes depend on forest for collection of fodder, fuel, and commercial products. Apart from that, forest is an important source of wild edibles for the Botes especially during the lean periods. However, income from this particular combination is the lowest within this group and is lower than the aggregate average annual income. This shows that the majority of Bote community is dependent on less remunerative livelihood strategies earning comparatively lower returns.

Piya,(2014) Six different sources of livelihoods were identified in the Bote community viz., farming, wage laboring, forest, handicrafts, skilled non-farm job, and remittance. Farming and forestry are natural resource based livelihoods sources, while the rest form non-natural based livelihoods sources. Farming includes income from crops grown for Own-consumption or for sale and livestock. Income from crops was calculated by measuring the value of different crop products over one year period for each household. Income from livestock consists of two components: sale of live animals and livestock products either consumed or sold. Market prices or own reported values were used to estimate the income from farming. Wage laboring includes the off-farm activities for which the households are paid on an hourly or daily basis. In the survey, wage laboring includes both agricultural and non-agricultural labor. For non-agricultural labor, the adult male members of the family migrate temporarily outside the village during the dry season when there are no agricultural activities to be done. Another important source of livelihoods for the Bote community is the forest. In this study, forest products collected either for human consumption or for sale were valued using market prices or own reported values. While computing forest income, fodder and litter were not included due to the difficulties in their valuation. Next source of income for the Botes is the income from bamboo handicrafts like baskets used for daily household purposes, and only the income from sold items were considered while computing income from handicrafts. Skilled non-farm job included non-farm activities requiring some particular skill and monthly paid jobs. These activities were usually pursued outside the village and include jobs like cooking in hotels, carpet weaving, teaching and other salaried jobs like peons, clerks, and post-man. Another source of livelihood is remittance from abroad, usually earnings through laboring in India and other countries like Israel and Malaysia. Wage laboring, skilled

non-farm jobs and remittance involve temporary migration because there are very few earning opportunities at the local level.

Phuyal (2004) The Bote households are constrained from choosing more remunerative non-farm livelihood options, and are compelled to continue depending on these livelihood sources due to lack of formal education, vocational training, citizenship certificates, capital for investment, and lack of non-farm opportunities. The average education of the heads of the sample households is very low (1.2 years). More than 63% of the household heads are illiterate, and nearly 29% of them have only attained primary level education. As a result of low level of education, they are unable to pursue salaried jobs, or go abroad for foreign employment as they are unable to follow the necessary official procedures required. In addition to low education, more than 42% of the sample population does not possess citizenship certificates due to lengthy official process which is often difficult for illiterate community. Citizenship certificates are often issued from district headquarters far away from their settlements, which the Bote cannot afford easily. Lack of citizenship certificates means they are unable to issue passports for going abroad, claim allowances for senior citizens, buy and sell lands, open bank accounts, issue birth-death-marriage certificates, or obtain subsidized good and public services. Land is the most important asset for any rural community.. Paddylands are owned by only 37% of the sample households, and only 45% of the sample households have access to irrigation. Land can be used as a liability to obtain loans for investments in more remunerative options, but for that land need to be registered. However, more than 56% of the sample households do not possess registration certificates for the lands that they cultivate, partly because of lengthy official procedures, and partly because of faulty government policies which registered only permanently cultivated lands thereby excluding the lands under shifting cultivation practices

Timilsina (2015) has studied the "impact of Bhimdhunga Lamidanda-Road on the livelihood strategy of Rural people", A case study of the Jivanpur VDC, Dhading District, focusing that a clear picture of Rural urban linkage by the road and its impact on livelihood of rural people of Rural urban linkage by the road and its impact on livelihood of rural people. He has used both primary and secondary data analyze in the study. Finally he concluded his study that the road is important tools for improving livelihood strategies of the people. There is change in any space and society if development takes place. The primary economic activities of rural people i.e. agri-

culture itself is undergoing noticeable change in the past. So there is a need to improve rural infrastructure like, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, which can help to increase productivity as well as reduce poverty.

The impacts of 'Modernization' and the efforts to create a modern bureaucratic state and the demographic shift that has taken place as a substantial proportion of the country's population moved from the hills to the fertile lands of the lowland Terai Region and these changes have affected them profoundly. He furthermore unites that the Botes of Nepal Specially Chitwan rank today as one of the most exploited ethnic groups in Nepal.

From the above literature reviews, it is found that different scholars have different views about Botes and their living style. But as a whole Botes are indigenous people in Terai region of Nepal. In the past their life was harder, but in recent period their activities and livelihood strategies have changed with the change in socio-economic context. All these reviews given above help the researcher to know about their traditional livelihood strategies has changed. These reviews also help to meet the objectives to this research work.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The study is descriptive as well as explanatory in nature. It doesn't have any formal hypothesis regarding livelihood strategy. The main focus of the study is to find out and analyze the livelihood strategy among the Botes of Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani, Chitwan district through the description of institution demographic and socio-economic condition.

3.2 Selection of the study area

The present study focuses on the changing of livelihood strategies of Botes under modernization and changing socio-economic context. So Patihani of Chitwan district was studied which is largely occupied by Botes. The area is largely meets the changes in socio-economic context for the objective of this study. The area is accessible by motor able road and it is about 18 km. distance from the district headquarters. The area is also nearby place from residence of the researcher. And also Reserchers has been involving some of activities in this community along with other communities. So the researcher has a close relationship with the community of area which is important considering the natural and precision of the data used for the study .

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both qualitative as well as quantitative data were used in the research. Those data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was collected from different published and unpublished documents. The sources and the process of collection of both the primary and secondary data have been described in the following section.

3.4 Universe Sample Size and Sampling procedure

Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan ward no.26 Patihani been selected as study unit purposively. Out of 89 Bote households 50 households has been selected through simple random sampling method. This ward was selected purposively because the population of the Bote community is concentrated in this ward.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

3.5.1 Collection of Primary Data

For the collection of primary data, many field instruments were used. The tools and techniques were household survey, field observation and interview.

3.5.2 Collection of Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished documents from different source. Basically these data were collected from T.U Library, C.B.S, CDO (Community development organization), different dissertations, journals, newspapers, VDC office and other reliable sources.

3.6 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Both, quantitative and qualitative data were collected using various methods such as observation, interview, household survey and key informants interview. The techniques for the collection of data of the study are as follows.

3.6.1 Household Survey

Household Survey schedule provided quantitative data. In this study, it was used to collect basic information like population structure, source of income, education, marital status, age and sex, family size, occupation and their ways of earning livelihood. The data was collected from respondents during the field work of the household level.

3.6.2 Key Informants Interview

Interview was used to collect the data of qualitative nature. During field work, several interviews were carried out. This helped to gather information on various aspects of the change on livelihood, origin and history of Bote's people and about their sources of income and also economic impact on their livelihood or social cultural practices.

Seven key informants were selected for interview they were taken as the sample, being regarded as an important source of the subject of data collection. The key informant's interview had been prepared to obtain information from the respondents. They represent various economic classes,

educational attainments and key informants interview was very helpful for collecting past informations and changing livelihood of the villagers. This information was used for qualitative analysis in the study. Key informants interview also provided some information about the economic condition of the Botes.

3.7.3 Observation

In this study, observation method had been applied to get the relevant information. In most of the studies, observation had been used. This type of data collection technique minimizes the possibility of fallacy and accuracy of information collection. Basically this technique was used to get the information about the Botes' day to day life and their subsistence activities, settlement pattern, food habits, family structure and agricultural practices and to some extent, the economic assets of the households.

3.8 Data Analysis and Interpretation

All data information gathered through various sources mentioned were analyzed and interpreted both qualitatively and quantitatively. After the completion of the fieldwork, data analysis and presentation was one of the essential mechanisms of the research. The quantitative analysis has been presented in the simple statistical tools such as graphs, table and percentage, diagram etc. within the framework of society. In the same way qualitative data have been presented in descriptive way. Figures and tables have been used in relevant places to present the socio economic trends and changes on livelihood of Botes of study area.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

4.1 Introduction to the Study Area

The Chitwan District is one of 75 Districts of Nepal, and is located in the southwestern part of Narayani Zone with Bharatpur, the fifth largest city of Nepal, as its district headquarters. It covers an area of 2,238.39 km² and in 2011 had a population of 579,984 (279,087 male and 300,897 female) people. Bharatpur is a commercial and service centre of central south Nepal and merger destination for higher education, health care and transportation of the region.

The district takes its name from the Chitwan Valley, one of Nepal's Inner Terai valleys between the Mahabharat and Siwalikranges, both considered foothills of the Himalayas. Bharatpur is located on the banks of the Narayani River, and is the main town with numerous shopping zones where people come from all over the district and neighboring districts. Chitwan is one of the few remaining undisturbed vestiges of the Terai region, which formerly extended over the foothills of Nepal.

The people inhabiting the Chitwan District are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating mainly food and cash crops such as rice , maize, wheat, beans, lentils, mustard and vegetables. The district is the major maize producing area in Nepal, with an area under maize cultivation of 27,170 ha , in the year 2003-04. Maize is cultivated on irrigated /seasonal irrigated land in winter and spring, and on rain fed land in summer. Due to an easy road access, maize produced can be easily distributed to other parts of the country. The poultry industry in the district constitutes a significant proportion of the country's poultry industry.

Chitwan has a particularly rich flora and fauna. Nepal's first national park, the Chitwan National Park together with the adjacent Parsa Wildlife Reserve support species diversity much higher than any other on the Indian subcontinent. Rare species include Bengal tiger, gharial, rhino, leopards, mugger crocodile, Indian rock python and several species of deer. The protected areas are guarded by a battalion of the Nepal Army and patrolled by anti-poaching units.

The economy of Bharatpur was traditionally based on agriculture. The agricultural land is gradually converted into the residential area in one hand and being used for industrial uses on the other. Basic industries of Bharatpur are processing industries of small scale. A large number of poultry industries have been developed in the municipality. It is believed that it serves more than 60% of the total poultry demand of the country. Moreover, this municipality has a substantial volume of poultry products for export trade. Chitwan is regarded as food surplus district, which is processed in Bharatpur and sold to major cities of the country including Kathmandu and Pokhara. Besides, multinational companies like Coca-Cola and San Miguel are also situated within the municipality. A large number of business and trading houses are based in the city. The major companies have opened their branches in the city. Its central position along with the crossroads of Bharatpur enabled, it to increase its wholesale trading function as well as retail one. Bharatpur is also a center for vegetable and fruit trading. The municipality has developed a wholesale market center for vegetables and fruits with the technical and financial assistance of United Nations Capital Development Fund and Department of Agriculture. This market serves the producers of surroundings areas to sell their agricultural product and for collecting the products of eastern and western Nepal for distribution purpose. Besides, cattle farming and dairy industries are also emerging in the municipality. (Municipality Profile, 2070)

Patihani is located in mid-western part of Chitwan. It is 18 km far from headquarter of Chitwan district (Bharatpur). The Rapti River, which flows along the southern boarder of the village, separates it form the Chitwan Nationl Park . It is bordered in its east side by Gitanagar and Chitwan Nationl Park, southern side by Jagatpur and Chitwan national park, western side by Parvati-pur and Jagatpur and north side by Gitanagar and shivanagar. The village is accessible by a gravel road among with a few kms of blacktopped road and transportation in all seasons. There is regular bus service form Narayanghat and Kathmandu also. There is telephone, postal service and a means of communication and health center for health sercive. Electricity facility is avilable in all parts of this area. The total area of this area is 20.40 sq Km. And the main settlements in the area are patihani, Nirendranagar, padampokari, sundarbasti, Pakaudi, Patalhara, Ganganagar Ghatgain, Brahmapuri, and Danauji. Among patihani, Birendranagar, pakaudi are the major market centers of this area.

The Botes are one of the inhabitants of the Patihani . The total numbers of Bote in the area is 250. From the voter's list of Patihani, it was learned that Bote were living only in five wards. The population of Bote is higher in this area in comparison to other. Most of the Botes live in house with thatched roofs. The type of family in this community is patrilineal. The head of the family is male who made decision for the entire family. They celebrate festival like Dashain, Tihar, *Maghe Sankranit* and so on.

Botes do not know where their ancestral place was. The researcher put a question that "where and when their ancestors came to Patihani, Chitwan?" Information came from few old Botes of Patihani that they came from different territory of River i.e. Kaligandaki, Trisuli, Madi and Gandaki some four or five generation ago.

They have their own mother tongue. Old Bote most often speak their own mother tongue for intra communication. But the new generation hardly knows their mother tongue and prefers to use Nepali for their inter and intra communication language. Their religion is Hindu. Most of the Botes in the Patihani are found to be involved in agriculture.

It is difficult to say that whether they are ethnic group or caste group. In this situation on the one side we may say they are Hindu and they belong to Hindu caste system because they celebrate almost all Hindu festivals and they believe in sacred cow and its urine (Gaunt). But Bote people are not in existing. Hindu caste system and those outside of caste structure defined as ethnic groups. So it will be better to say Bote of Patihani as Hindu Sanskritized group.

Table No: 4.1 Ethnic Composition of the Study Area

Castes	Total population	Castes	Total population
Brahmin–hill	3902	Gharti/Bhujel	106
Bote	2142	Yadav	6
Chetri	1163	Koiri	21
Newar	113	Sarki	51
Gurung	635	Sherpa	26
Tamang	164	Kalwar	14
Magar	227	Rai	13
Kami	875	Sunuwar	41
Damai/Dholi	315	Thakuri	38
Hajam/Thakur	9	Bote	250
Darai	16	Majhi	5
Saanyasi	20	Unknown	13
Muslim	61	Others	16
Chepang/Parja	16	Total	10258

Source: VDC Profile of Patihani, 2070 B.S.

4.2 Social Profile of the Respondents

4.2.1 Settlement Pattern

Bote normally prefer to live in groups. The preference is given manifested in the housing pattern also. There are pocket areas of Bote where houses are clustered. The reason for living in groups could be their society status in stratified or hierarchical society. They cannot easily mixup with the other groups especially the noble elites the Brahmans, Kshetries. Thus, Botes have to meet all their social needs with in their community. Owing to the reason also Bote prefer to live in groups. The settlement pattern of the Bote was found ward-wise homogeneity. Most of Botes of Patihani has entered into forest for the settlement.

4.2.2 Housing Pattern

The Botes residential pattern and types of houses are traditional. Some houses are made of wood, some are made of stone, and most of the roofs of the houses are made of thatch. The walls the houses are made of stones and much wooden flakes, bamboo and *Khadahi* and *Jhaksi*. In the study area most of the houses were thatched roof houses with the poor housing condition. The Bote's houses are small and narrow. The house has no separate rooms. The front side of the hour attaches the Verandaha. Verandaha is very useful for the guest and their daily functional life. The front of the house has also a courtyard. The houses are scarcely ventilated, i.e. windows are very rare. The houses are so designed the spaces are allocated for rearing goat, buffaloes and other domesticated animals. They do not allocate special rooms for bed and kitchen. The spaces are much more. The same space is used for kitchen, dining and sleeping purpose. Thus inside of the whole houses are dirty and black by the smoke.

Table No: 4.2 Types of Bote Households

S.N.	Types of House	Number of Houses	Percent
1.	Thatched roof	44	88.00
2.	Zinc sheet roof	3	6.00
3.	RBC roof	3	6.00
Total		50	100

Source: Field survey, 2015

The table no 4.2 shows that out of 50 houses 88 percent respondents has thatched roof. Only 6 percent household have zinc sheet roof and RBC roof houses are found in the study area.

4.2.3 Structure of Family

Family is the basic and universal social structure. It fulfills various needs of the members in addition it performs several function including continuity, integration and change in the society. It is generally believed that large majority of families in Nepal are joint in nature. But in the study area both joint and nuclear family were found Bote society is patrilinear society. Father is the head of the family who makes decision on household level. The nuclear family consists of married couple and their unmarried children and the joint family is a group of brothers' families liv-

ing to gather in which there is a joint resident, kitchen and property. The researcher has classified these two types of family as above.

Table No: 4.3 Family Type of the Households

S.N.	Family type	Household number	Percent
1.	Nuclear	28	56.00
2.	Joint	22	44.00
Total		50	100

Source: Field survey, 2015

The table no 4.3 shows that out of 50 household 56 percent Botes live in the nuclear family where as 44 percent are in joint family.

The reasons behind disintegration of joint family in the study are it leads home for idles, encourages litigation, leads to quarrels, privacy denied, uncontrolled procreation. So, they were separated after the marriage.

4.2.4 Age Composition

It refers to the age of the respondents and their family. In Bote Tole of Patihani there are altogether 140 people from to sample household. Table 4.6 shows that out of the total Bote households' children population (the age group 0-14 years) is 35.71 percent, age group of 15-59 years is 55 percent and only 9.28 percent Botes are the age of 60 above. From that it can be said that majority of Bote peoples were middle age group between 15-59 years. The main reason of such a tendency is the middle age group is more active and dominant. The following table classified the above statement.

Table No: 4.4 Population Distribution of Bote on the Basis of Age and Sex

S.N.	Age group	Sex		Total	Percent
		Male	Female		
1.	0-14	63	87	150	35.71

2.	14-59	93	138	231	55
3.	60 above	24	15	39	9.28
Total		180	240	420	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

4.2.5 Language and Religions

Bote community has their own language, which is called Bote language. They speak their language in their family and interact their community Nepali language is a medium language of communication to interact with other communities, Not only Brahmin, Newars and Chhetries but also other allied caste groups speak Nepali language.

They are quite related to the people of from the south Indian that those people have migrated to present day habitats through the centuries because for the changing scene of the river valleys and thus compelling to migrate future Island it is seen that the Bote of one area speak a slightly different language then that of another area (Gautam and Thapa: 1994).

They do not have their own scripts. In Nepal how many people speak their language in not statistically stated, is due to their lower population size. In the study area most of the Bote speaking their own language entire the community and used Nepali to communicate with another cast. It is interesting that researcher found even children could easily speak it and understand it as much as the elders do.

Table No: 4.5 An example of Bote Language

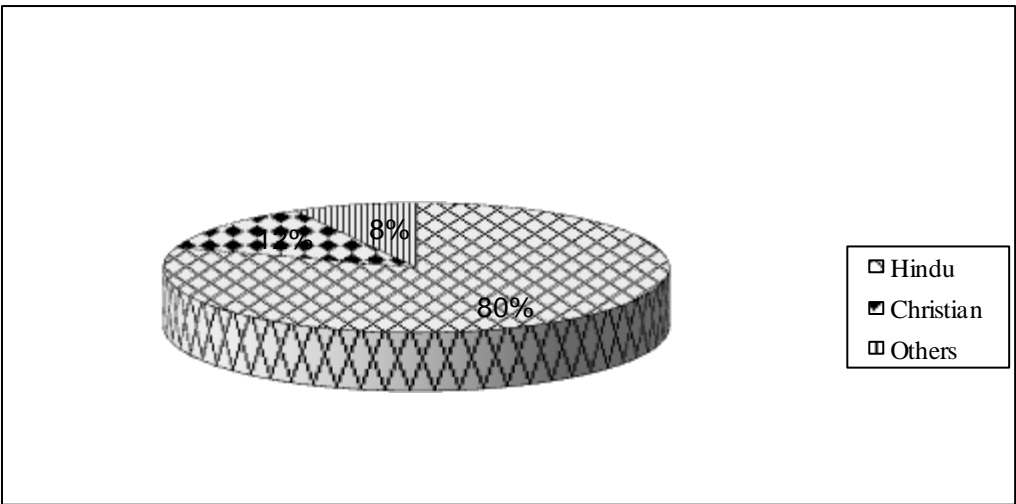
Common Nepali Verbs	Bote Verbs
Aba sutne ho	Aba sutlaro
Ma jal Khelna janchhu	Jal kheligailaro ma ta
Kati barsha vyau	Katla barsha puglaro aakhai
Ke tarkari khayau	Ke titun khalo
Maiju	Mami
Mama	Mama
Aama	Aama
Bahini	Bahini
Chhaina	Naije
Sasura	Saura
Bhai	Vai

Vhauju	Voji
--------	------

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Sanatan Hindu religion is a main religion of this Bote Tole. Religion is belief and practice. Every society has been bounded with religion, the specific guidelines of their span. Bote community of Patihani is also not free from it.

Diagram 4.1 Religion of Households of Bote



Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above diagram 4.1 shows the religions position of the study area. Among the total households 80 percent Bote of the study area practices the Hindu religion. They have great respect for their *Kuldevta* (family God). While performing worship to their duties, they sacrifice goats, and emphasize in consumption of liquors like *Jaad* and *Raksi*. They worship variety of God and Goddess. The rituals perform and similar to Hindu God and Goddess. They have believed that God created the earth. Due to the various impacts some of Botes are practicing Christain religion.

4.2.6 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education is the measurement of the socio-economic development of a community and nation. It is a major weapon to uplift poor condition of the vulnerable group of the society. It will not only help the individual for personal development but it also provides knowledge and skills gravitates a community towards participation in nation building efforts. But most of the aged Botes are un-

educated, so they do not understand the value of education. Except 2/3 are studying boarding school most of the Bote children are studying at Government school.

Table No: 4.6 Education Status by Sex of Bote in the Study Area

S.N.	Education	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1.	Primary	42	23.33	78	32.5	120	28.57
2.	Lower Secondary	57	31.67	54	22.5	111	26.42
3.	Secondary	21	11.67	27	11.24	48	11.42
4.	Campus	3	1.67	-	-	3	0.71
5.	Informal Education	57	31.67	81	33.75	138	32.85
Total		180	100	240	100	420	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table 4.6 shows the educational attainment by sex in Bote community of Patihani . The total numbers of student in different level of educational institutions are 140. Among them 28.57 percent have been attending in primary schools and some of them have leave the education after finishing the primary education. 26.42 percent have been attending lower secondary, 11.42 percent in secondary and only 0.71 percent in campus level. And 32.85 percent population belongs to informal education. Similarly among them 42.85 percent are male and 57.14 percent are female. The difference in females is may be due to they have to look after their younger siblings, to work in agricultural field and females get less priority in education. The higher percentage in primary education is may be due to free education system in primary school.

In the study area non-government organization are conducting non-formal education and literacy programme. Before some years Botes fore fathers were not interested to send their children to school. The main reason is their high illiteracy and poor economic condition. But not a days, the Bote younger generation know the benefit and value of education. They also know that education can play the vital role in their overall life. So they are considerably interested in education.

4.2.7 Health and Sanitation status of the Respondents

This area is entirely far from the urban and industrial areas; there are no urban slums, but it is not completely free from the environmental pollution. Men including children urinate and deficit on

the roads, gardens, public resting places. But now Bote Tole is free form that most of the respondents' house has toilet which is constructed by the Organization i.e “Bote Samaj”, they announced Bote Tole as “Khulla Disha Mukta Area.”

There was one health post and medicine shop to buy primary medicine. The government health worker never goes to this village. Sometimes the village health facilitator visits and gives vaccination and distribute anti-malarial tables. Many of the traditional healers are common for curing illness of any kind. Some of the rich and conscious men bring their sick family members to the hospital in Patihani Bazar and Bharatpur (District headquarter).

Table No: 4.7 Treatment Pattern in Illness of Bote Community

S.N	Service Providers	Households	Percent
1.	Dhami/Jhankri/Gurau	12	24.00
2.	Health Post	14	28.00
3.	Both	24	48.00
Total		50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The Table 4.7 clearly shows that 28 percent households go to the health post 24 percent go to *Dhami/Jhankri/Gurau*, 48 percent goes to both health post and *Dhami/Jhankri/Gurau*. Some of them do not want to go hospital; this is due to the lack of medical education and distance. It also signifies their faith over *Dhami* and *Jhankri*.

4.2.8 Feast and Festivals

Each community and ethnic group celebrates different festivals. The Bote of Patihani celebrates almost all the Hindu's festivals like: Dashain, Tihar, Mahge Sankranti, Sawane Sankranti, Chaite Dashain, Purnima and Aausi. The day of Dhasami is revered of Kuldevta. Similarly in Tihar, the Aausi is for friends together and play the customary Bhailo. Other main festivals are Maghe Sankranti and Sawane Sankranti. Being agriculturalists they prepare their requires drinks on their own and celebrate their festivals with drinking *Jaad* (Local Beer). They spend quite a lot of money on these festivals and it is an account of such unwarranted expenditure that these people live near the poverty line. But there is not found their own festivals which was different from the other Hindu caste.

4.2.9 Food and Drinking Habits

The Bote are generally known as the liquor drinking people. The Bote of the study area is not free from that statement. They eat what they grow and supplement it with fish from the nearby rivers. Therefore, according to their ability to produce food and cash crop on their lands, they grow paddy, wheat, maize, pulse, and vegetables and from these bounties of nature, they prepare the usual Dal, Bhat, Tarakari and such dishes. *Jaad* (Local beer) and fish are two compulsory items. Meat is also an important food for them. They consume fish, Mutton, Chicken, Buff etc. for festivals and lifecycle ceremonies.

In the study area among 140 Bote people 81 (57.85%) drink *Jaad* (local beer) prepared at home. During field visit it was also found that 3 (2.14%) Bote are smokers. On the occasion of different festivals to welcome honorable guests wine is necessary.

4.2.10 Life Cycle Rites

Birth

The birth of a new baby in a house is the occasion of happiness of the family. In the Bote society the birth of a child is considered as a gift of God and abortion is strictly prohibited. When the child is born, they perform the name giving ceremony between seven to eleven days of birth. On the name giving day, their brother in law or son-in-law sprinkles the gaut pani (solution of cow urine and water) in the name of purifying house. On this occasion washing and cleaning with cow dung and pure water by their married daughter and sister home purify the whole. The mother of the baby does not touch water and does not prepare food for other family member. She is given a separated bed to sleep at the corner of the house.

The occasion of name giving ceremony is celebrated with their own culture and tradition. Baptism is simple and easy. The newborn baby is taken out in the courtyard and bathed. The mother of the newborn baby takes bath and the whole family takes bath in the nearby River. Dhama and Jhankri puts name of the baby and ties yellow thread on the baby's wrist, neck, waist and ankles. The name of the newborn child is given according to the baby's birthday. Now days the Botes birth rituals are changing day by day and they are assimilating the Barhmin and Kshatriya.

Marriage

Marriage is an institution which admits man and woman in a family life. In the Hindu culture there are various types of marriages. The Botes are also not far from these marriage variations.

The researcher found basically the arranged marriage in the Bote community of Patihani through love marriage, elopement are also somehow practicing. Inter caste marriage is not in practice. They followed the monogamous and patri local system of marriage. Therefore, the Bote community generally follows the custom of marriage by mutual agreement. They maintain the rule of endogamy.

When suitable girls are found, marriage proposal is sent to the girl's house. This type of marriage takes a long time. The boy's parents approach (the marriage proposal) the girl's parents until they get married. In their second visit the boy's parents provide Pwang (full mud pot with *Jaad*). All negotiation is done by the Barmis (Lami or matchmaker) of both sides. If the girl's father accepts the proposal of the boy's father, then the formal engagement is announced. During this period, the girl's father talks about the *Chhant*, which includes the demand of food, drinks, and some money for him. e.g: 500 Rs. to 1000 Rs. to 15 Pathi maize, 3 to 7 Dharni mutton as well as Sari, Cholo for girl's mother, Pagari for girl's brother's and 12 Dharni fish for maternal uncle.

After completing all these rituals formalities, the marriage party is entertained with food and drinks with great pleasure. Such tradition is one of the causes that make their economic condition weak. Now, traditional marriage customs of Botes are gradually disappearing.

Death

Death ceremony is last ceremony of life. Death is an universal phenomenon. The ceremonial procession differs from culture to culture, group to group and place to place. When a Bote dies message is sent to the members of lineages relatives as well as villagers, who later-help in the funeral rite. When all relatives arrive then the dead body is covered with white cloth and Avir (red powder) is sprinkled over dead boy and removed from the house. Botes practice both cremation and burial. Children are mostly buried. Dhami and Jhankri are also buried. Death mortuary is observed for 213 years. The person who acts a major role in this ceremony is called Kriyaputri

(principal mourner). Kriyaputri is a polluted person and acts to remove pollution after 13th days of death by sprinkling and drinking cows urine. They cremate dead body at the bank of Rapti River, which is 5 minutes walk from Bote Tole.

All these ceremonial rites are performed under the guidance of family priest. They have an interesting tradition. The whole funeral activity is called Kriya, and at the end a big feast with meat and drinks is arranged for the relatives and villagers.

4.2.11 Political Participation of Bote

Literally, political participation means involvement of people in political activities like voting trend, voting behaviour and participation in constitutional assembly election or local government election as political candidate through voluntarily and willingly. People's participation can also be termed as popular participation; Participation refers to an effort for the development program in enabling people to take initiative in related activities and mobilization for overall development. People's participation should not be regarded merely as casting a vote and providing a certain portion of the cost of a particular work in cash, kind or manual labour but it is their concern and right and that government's participation is only to assist them where such assistance is necessary. It is the gradual development of their faith in the efficiency of their own cooperative action in solving their local problem.

The fundamental right of every working person in terms of political self determination reinforced by the concept of participation in political, social and economic implications of these positions will generally signal the need for major structural transformation in most developing countries. In the context of developing countries, no community could be self sufficient in respect of fulfilling its needs and requirements without the help of others. Different kinds of help and support are most for its upliftment. May it be financial, physical or technical? Therefore the concept of people's participation was forwarded in the human society at an early period of history.

Table No:4.8 Distribution of Respondents Who Known about Politics by their Education

Educational Status	Knowledge about Politics		
	Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	8	18	26
Literate	20	4	24
Total	28 (56%)	22 (54%)	50(100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Knowing about politics indicates Bote's status with reference to their literacy and involvement in different sectors. Here, 56 percent of Botes are conscious about politics and 44 percent are less conscious. This clearly demonstrate they involved in any political party or not, an additional question was asked and the responses have been presented in table 7.3 The table justifies that overwhelming majority (80%)of the respondent Bote were not involved in any political activities.

Table No: 4.9 Distribution of Respondents by their Involvement in Political Party

Involvement in political party	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	20
No	40	80
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Among the Bote who know about politics, only 20 percent are involved in it. This might be due to several reasons. Mostly, majority of Bote are restricted by community and family members to involve in political activities and some don't get time due to house burden and lack of knowledge. But some Bote are frustrated by political activities so they don't want to involve in it.

4.2.12 Voting Behaviour of Bote People

People's participation can also be termed as popular participation through voting behaviour. People's participation should not be regarded merely as casting a vote and providing a certain portion of the attitude and behaviour concerning right and that people's participation for choosing right person for local as well as nation development. It is the gradual development of their

faith in the efficiency of their own cooperative action in solving their local problem through voting behaviour. The voting behaviour of Bote caste in different local and national election is given below.

Table 4.9 Voting Behaviour of Bote in Different Election

Election	Knowledge about Politics		
	Participation	Non-Participation	Total
Parliament Election 2048	26	24	50
Mid –term Election 2051	30	210	50
Local Election 2054	34	16	50
Parliament Election 2056	40	10	50
First Constitutional Assembly Election	44	6	50
Second Constitutional Assembly Election	38	12	50

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Voting trend of Bote people can be obtained from participation in different election. Here 13 out of 25 Bote participated in 2048 parliament election. Similarly 15,17, 20 and 22 Bote participated in Mid-term Election 2051, Local Election2054, Parliament Election 2056 and constitutional Assembly Election 2064 respectively. Above table shows that participation of Bote in elections gradually increases. This clearly demonstrates that education and awareness can influence Bote’s consciousness on politics. Their participation in electoral process is appreciable.

4.2.13 Government Service

Service in government office had also some how contribution household livelihood of Bote community. As the study area is near to the market, they have got the opportunity to work in government office. However, lack access to decision making body and also lack of good education, they were limited in the lower post. Only two people are even joining with lower post of government service. Beside, these people of study area found to engage in office assistance and also joined in NGOs. Therefore marginalized Bote people could not grasp the opportunity.

4.3 Traditional Livelihood Strategy of Bote People

4.3.1 Traditional Ways of Earning Livelihood

This Chapter deals with traditional occupation of Bote Community and traditional livelihood strategy. It not only focuses the past ways of earning livelihood but also the role and activities in the present day.

Bote community of study area Patihani is living there from many years ago. From the field study, it has been found that before 6th generation they are leaving there. Therefore, to explore their traditional way of earning livelihood was thought relevant in the context knowing changing livelihood strategy. However, there is no cross sectional data to analyze the traditional livelihood strategies of this community. Based on qualitative data generated from the interview and informal talks, efforts are made for sketch their traditional way of earning livelihood.

In order to understand their ways of life and their present livelihood, the geographer/development worker must know something about the world before capitalism which helps to see how capitalism has changed the world and plus and minus of the process. (Daniel et. Al, 2003:16). In this context this chapter is designed.

4.3.2 Fishing

The main traditional occupation of Botes is fishing. It is also their main diet. They are practicing it since the long period of time. However, they are more disposed to agriculture. Indeed Botes are all season fishermen. The Botes still believe that they have some special relation with river and were born one day before the rivers come into existence.

Botes have great deal of experience in fishing and possess a vast knowledge of fishes. They catch the varieties of fishes in the rivers. It is practiced in the night too. They use different fishing techniques in different seasons. In the study, the Botes catch fish by (i) constructing a tip, (ii) using nets, (iii) using hooks, (iv) poisoning, (v) hatching, (vi) changing the main course of small rivulet and (vii) removing water from the small ditches in the river.

But these days their traditional income source fishing is mostly shifted due to the various reasons i.e. mainly national park restriction, not getting sufficient fish from the river, dam in river, other caste are also fishing in the same river. It is interesting that researcher found some of the Botes

are very sad because before 20 years when they went the river they collect 30-40 kilograms fishes at a time with in a few hours but now they are not getting 2-3 kilograms even they spend whole day. Apart from fishing bote community occupations also knitting fishing nets, making dhakiya (handicraft), making mats (handicraft) since their ancestors or we can say these are a kind of botes indigenous skills.

4.3.3 Farm Activities

This refers to income generated from own account or farming, whether own occupied land or land accessed via cash or share tenancy. Livestock as well as crop income comes under the farm income.

4.3.3.1 Crop Farming

Bote, traditionally, derived their earning from their own farms. They grew different kinds of crops for food and also collected other resources themselves in the past when market relation was not so central important. This ethnic community has occupied flat land, therefore they cultivated paddy for main crop and they also cultivated maize, potato, wheat, mustard etc according to situation of the land and season. These all crops produced by them are used and sold for the getting the cash necessary to purchase for other household needs. However, it was not their major source for income and not for all. Very small numbers of households are above food sufficiency level. As they occupied the marginal areas i.e bank of river, agricultural production could not sustain them. Therefore, they also had engaged in other types of off farm activities besides agriculture. Crop farming, one traditional occupation of Bote is still in practice but now it is less significant in total household option. However, some households, which produce cash crop, earn cash by selling them.

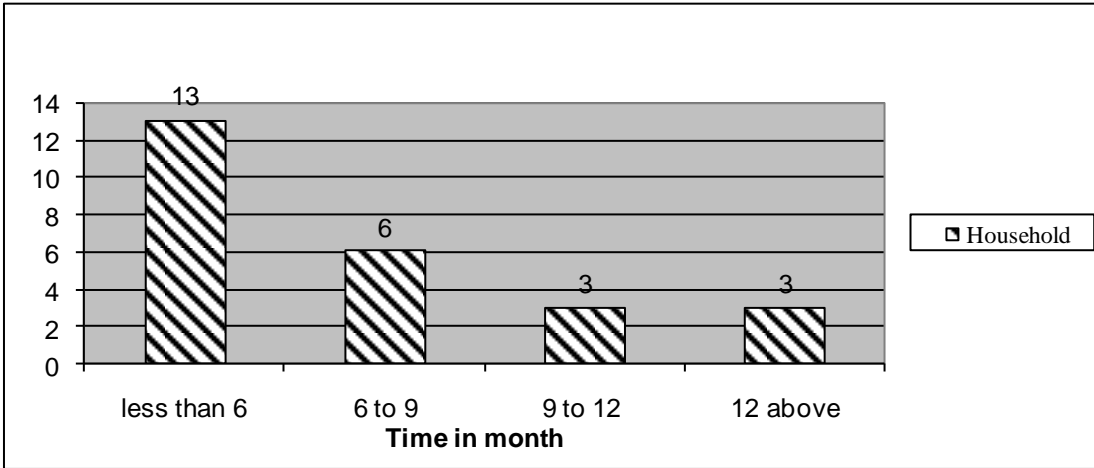
Table No: 4.10 Food Production by Household in Muri

Category	Food Production (Muri)/ Year			
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20
Paddy	4	7	8	6
Wheat	5	3	-	-
Maize	3	9	2	-
Mustard	4	-	-	-

Source: Field survey 2015

This traditional occupation now is also continuing however food sufficient household are further declining. Out of 25 households sampled, 3 are found food sufficient household (Diagram 4.1.1). All the households need food from market in smaller or higher amount. The production of food crops is not sufficient to feed the entire family members and the land is not sufficient to work all round the years. People do not get any direct income from food crops but only the farmers who have cash crops get income from the agriculture. Besides small land holding, there are several reasons for low agricultural productivity in the given areas. The technique applied in agriculture is very traditional and lack modern technical knowledge. They do not use any chemical fertilizers as well as improved seeds. Moreover, the types of seeds used for growing food of old low yielding variety. Because of these reasons the farmers are not able to bring improvement in agriculture and are in very difficult situation. The farmers themselves produce seeds in traditional way. The agricultural tools for digging, ploughing, weeding etc are very traditional way. Because of the terraced land, only few households use tractors to plough their land. There is neither surface irrigation facility nor under grounded water irrigation facility. Due to the lack of technical and scientific way of farming, there is no better production on agriculture.

Figure No.4.1 : Food Production by household in Muri



Three households are self-sufficient in food from

their own farm. Remaining has to buy food from market. Maximum household in the study area collect food from others farm i.e *adhiya/Bataiya*.

4.3.3.2 Animal Rearing

Livestock is inevitable part of rural life and both economic and cultural values. In the past, they were attached with agriculture, they reared different animal as well because livestock keeping is the base of traditional Nepalese agriculture. Therefore, in the study area, the income from animal husbandry is also found next major farm activities of Bote in the study areas. The Bote Tole is far from forest. So, there is some sort of problem of fodder for animals in the researched area, Botes of Patihani are receiving the fodder for animal from their own limited land (Khet and Bari). Therefore the entire household of Patihani had good number of cattle, goats, buffalos etc. Animal reared in this community was directly sold in cash (goat, buffalo, pig and poultry) or converted their product in cash. Beside these they also reared the animal for the manure to enrich soil fertility.

Table No: 4.11 Livestock Population by Household

Categories	1-2	3-5	6-9	>9	Total HHs
Buffalo	1	1	-	-	2
Cow	1	1	-	-	2
Goat	2	5	4	6	17
Pig	3	4	1	1	9
Poultry (Chicken)	-	3	4	14	20
Total	16	20	18	14	50

Source: Field survey, 2015

The above table represents the household who livestock of Patihani. The table reveals clearly that this traditional occupation, which had significant contribution in households in the past are now in bankruptcy. Big animals than other animals also are found in low number. Some households have poultry and goat found good number. Most household (sampled) have Cow/Buffalo/Goat/Chicken together for their livelihoods but not included here.

Therefore, some of the households in general and about 20 households in particular are also getting better alternative source of household income. Lack of fodder because of deforestation is possible reason for the lower number of domestic animal in the study area and also less knowledge and skills they cannot go for commercialization.

4.4 Development and Change in Household Assets and Livelihood Strategy

Sustainable Livelihood approaches place a heavy stress on the assets of poor men women and household, but other previous development approaches lacks it. They focused only on their needs or deficiencies (Sida, 2002:24). The household assets in sustainable livelihood approach appear as backbone as one drives adaptive and coping strategies from them. People require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes. Though there are numerous assets, sustainable livelihood approach identifies five core assets namely; Human, social, natural, physical, and financial upon which livelihood is built. If we use this approach, it is possible to map out a particular livelihood system over the course of time, the assets that are used and how these advance or hinder adaptive strategies. Therefore, it is necessary to measure whether these assets are being replenished or eroded and what are the factors which contribute to these processes.

In practice, not all assets are owned by, or fully in the control of, households which are attempting to use them in their livelihoods strategies. In fact, some like common property resources cannot, by definition, be owned by individuals or even households, and others, such as social capital cannot be owned, but imply a negotiated relationship. Similarly, services supplied through targeted state programs are officially accessible to the poor, but in practice institutional and practical barriers may limit the access of the poor to the benefits of such programs. These assets further do not remain constant. With the pace of time and influence of several process (here peri urban Process) shapes them differently. The following section describes the five assets (based on DFID framework).

4.4.1 Human Capital

Human Capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives (DFID, 2002:2:3.1). The importance of this can not be exaggerated which directly contribute to achieve better livelihood outcome on the one hand and on the other stimulate other assets to strengthen them. People, who possess good health, better skill and required knowledge, might have better access on employment and earning, for deriving better livelihood outcomes. Many people, therefore, regard the ill health or lack of education as core dimension of poverty (DFID, 2002:2:3.1). Therefore, human capital is highly dependent on adequate nutrition, health care, safe environmental condition and education.

Labor is most important assets for the poor people, basically in urban and peri- urban setting. If one has adequate skill, s/he has better chances for the job. It is also likely to have more income. In the reverse condition manual labor that does not have necessary skill is paid less. Most of the members of household sell their labor (in the form wage laboring) to derive livelihood. This includes household who use it as primary occupation and who use it as secondary occupation. However, all the labor of the study areas is not equipped with required skill. The following table gives insight of labor force of the study.

Table No: 4.12 Person Involving in Wage labor

Involving in Wage labor	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Skilled	9	18.00
Unskilled	41	56.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2015

In Bote Tole, most of young Botes now have better earning with either cycle maintenance carpentry and from electrician similar with need of market. People are traditionally associated with carpentry skill and have been able to earn their livelihood. Even the youth, who are learning new style and design, are working most of them through out the year in the city to earn more. All these shows better idea on the relation between earning and skill.

Adequate skill is not sufficient itself, s/he also should be healthy. One may have required skill, knowledge, but if his/her health is not sound, s/he will not be able to earn livelihood using this strength. Though these areas have physical access to health from health post of their own area or from the hospital and medical facilities of the city, it is not far. The lack of awareness, economic condition still they cannot get access it. The case of Sita Ram Bote of Patihani, support this (Box 4.1)

Box 4.1

Sixty years Sita Ram Bote is now sick. He is almost landless except one kattha ghadery with small hut. He cannot fulfill family requirement from his own land and agriculture. Therefore he had worked 20 years in *Jamindars* Land as *Adhiya bataiya*. But due to his illness he cannot work further more. He remembers the past days when he was strong and goes for work. During his work tenure he had been able to fulfill the needs and wants of his children and wife. There was no unhappy member in the family; all were cheerful. Sita Ram was happy thinking that he was good father and able husband. But now there are so many hardships and he is unable to contribute for the family. Now he is totally dependent on the head of the wife.

Regarding the human capital, global change has mixed effects in Bote community. With pace of change, literacy and educational attainment in Bote community is increasing. They are getting skill oriented training as well. Health facility is also increasing. These all are considered as positive effects of change. But only few of them have access on it. Poor, widow women headed household are mostly deprived. Further more, they are losing their traditional skill and knowledge (weaving, knitting etc). Their products cannot compete in the open market. The rate of losing the traditional knowledge's is more in Bote Tole of the study area.

4.4.2 Physical Capital

Physical capital includes housing, tools and equipment that people own, rent or use and public infrastructure that they have access to (Sida; 2002:28). Affordable transport, safe shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean affordable energy and access to information (Communications) public infrastructure associated with physical assets. Lacks of these assets are considered as core dimension of poverty. Without adequate access to services such as: water, energy, health facilities housing, foodings, they spend much of their time in non-productive sector. The opportunity is associated with poor infrastructure; can preclude education, access to health services and income generation. Without transport, essential fertilizer cannot be distributed effectively, agricultural yields remain low and it is then difficult and expensive to transport limited product to the market. The increased cost (in terms of all types of capital) of production and transportation that producers operate at a comparative disadvantage in the market. Insufficient or inappropriate producer goods also constrain people's productive capacity and therefore, the human capital is at their disposal. More time and efforts are spent on meeting basic needs, production and gaining access to the market (DFID, 2002:2.3.1).

The importance of access to infrastructure, particularly roads, has been noted in helping people take advantage of living relatively close to city. However, though Bote Tole is close to Pakaudi, Gitanagar and Narayaghat Market, but they have less access to those infrastructures available in near by market. This area is still not connected by metalled road. As a result, they have to spend much of their time getting to market (city) to purchase goods. Such constraints also pose difficulties in transporting their agricultural or other types of products. Due to poor road network all the

households couldn't take their agricultural and other kind of product in the market in time. The condition of communication is better in Bote Tole. Almost Five percent people have their own telephone. Others get this service from their nearest neighbors, or shop. 20 percent households have TV and 99 percent people have access on Radio. Lack of access to basic services such as water and sanitation is a crucial issue in Peri urban environment. Though no evidences were found on the problem of sanitation in Bote Tole. No serious problem of water resources was found in Bote Tole. They get water from their private Tap and well.

In the study area no information of use housing in income-oriented purpose were found i.e rented, among twenty-five households surveyed and they are using themselves.

4.4.3 Natural Capital

Natural Capitals refers to environmental assets such as land, and common property resources (with communal management and traditional systems determining access and types of use) or 'free' (open access) natural resources such as water, forests or grazing land (Sida, 2002:28). Natural capital is very important to those who derive all or part of their livelihoods from resource-based activities (farming, fishing, gathering in forests, mineral extraction, etc. (DFID, 2002:2.3.1) These assets are generally less used in the livelihood strategies of the urban poor, as they tend to be less available, especially in large urban centers. Sida, 2002:28). However, its importance goes way beyond this. None of us would survive without the help of key environmental services and food produced from natural capital. Health (human capital) will tend to suffer in areas where air quality is poor as a result of industrial activities or natural disasters (e.g. forest fires). And although our understanding of linkages between resources remains limited, we know that we depend for our health and well being upon the continued functioning of complex ecosystems (which are often undervalued until the adverse effects of disturbing them become apparent) (DFID, 1998: 167). In peri-urban environment such land is usually considered as farmland and theoretically has greater significance on the food production and its loss to urban development represents an irreversible reduction in the physical resources base for the food production (Daniel et.al. 2003:134)

One who involves in agriculture provides the place for the cultivation of different types of crops almost all households have at least land but they don't have ownership license. But land holding is quite small which is not sufficient for subsistence.

Table No: 4.14 Landholding by Household (Kattha)

Categories	Below-2	3-5	6-10	Total
Khet	3	5	4	12
Bari	6	-	-	6
Ghaderi	15	5	-	20
Others	5	7	-	12
Total	17	5	3	50

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table No 4.14 clearly shows the very small land holding of study places. The entire households were not possessed with both Khet and Bari.

But surprisingly, it is found that where Botes are living, only some of them have land ownership certificate. Maximum household in the study area reported themselves as land less instead of that they have Ghaderi but no ownership (living in Ailani land (non-registered land)).

The expanding urban growth has negative role on access of land for the poor. The small land-holdings are also decreasing day by day. The fragmentation of the land is also responsible while passing through generations dividing it between the sons. Sapakota (2000) considered this as one of the structural problems inhibiting the agricultural modernization. The availability of common land has an impact on the ability of the landless and possibly small farmers, to keep livestock, which is not found in the study area. Therefore, they have to be dependent on crop residues to feed their animal. However, they have also access to collect the fodder from the forest.

Forest resources is also found important natural capital in study areas as these were studied near to forest which may give indication of easy access of household in the forest resources. But the access and resources use made by the household is different. Patihani has Two-community forest i.e. *Belsar Samudayik Ban* and *Birendra Nagar Samudayiak Ban* which is controlled and ma-

naged by member's of the village. The community forest is managed and utilized by community people as community forest user group formed by the community. According to rule and regulation made and implemented by them determines the access of household on forest which is easier. However the access on forest resources is not completely denied to Patihani. They bring some firewood and fodder from the National Parks, which is next to the village. Besides land and forest, pasture and water are also considered important natural assets for the poor people. The use of forest resources by household is presented below in the table.

Table No: 4.15 Use of Forest Resources by Household

Use	Forest Resources by household	
	Number	Percentage
Firewood	50	100
Fodder	50	100
Litter	40	80
Fruits, Herbal	23	52
Vegetable	36	72
Others	10	20

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table clearly reveals that in the study area the households use forest resources to get firewood and fodder. People of Bote Tole also use forest to get litter and to some extent for fruits and herbal. It is also evident that all households used forest for their households needs. It is because of urban influence and occupational shift from agriculture to non-agriculture. In Bote Tole of Patihani most of the households collect resources from the forest. The collection of litter by the Bote of Patihani indicates the strong role of agriculture in their livelihood. Bote people collect some sort of vegetables, fruit and herbals like *Neuro, Kagati, Kurilo* etc. for their livelihood.

Forest products were found very important to the poor including poor women, in situation in which they are unable to obtain sufficient income from agriculture or wage employment, and few other options exist there. In such cases, forest related activities are likely to be labor intensive and household based i.e collecting vegetable, gathering fodder, litter and making Mat, *Dhakiya*

etc. some households headed by women in Bote Tole involved in collection of forest resources (Leaf, wild mushroom etc.) to earn extra income besides their own household agricultural.

Therefore, contribution of forest should not be counted out, especially in peri-urban areas where traditionally rural communities are being progressively absorbed into the urban fabric and dependent both on agricultural and non-agricultural activities (Sida, 2002:28)

Water resource comes in different forms and has multiple uses. Water present in surfaces stocks (Lakes, Ponds) and flows (rivers as ground water in aquifers or as soil moisture. All can be used directly for livelihood and all are important to the viability of ecosystem on which livelihoods depends (DFID, 1998:181)

People of the study area used to water for drink from Tap or Well (Inar). And for irrigation they used water from cannel/deep boaring. Rapti River is found near the village but is not used for irrigation purpose. So, there are some sorts of problems in terms of irrigation in the study area.

4.4.4 Social Capital

As key asset for both the urban and the rural poor people is social capital. Social capital refers to networks of mutual support that exist within and between households, extended family, and communities, which people can mobilize to access. For example, loans, childcare, food, accommodation and information about employment and opportunities (Sida, 2002:30). Social capital is an increasingly used term, but also one which is difficult to define, especially in a commonly agreed manner and even more difficult to identify and access. In the sustainable livelihoods framework, social capital is intended in the widest sense as social resources (such as networks, memberships of formal groups, trust and reciprocity, etc) up on which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objective (DFID, 2002:2.3.1)

Of all the five livelihood building blocks, social capital is the most intimately connected to Transforming Structure of these structures and processes. In fact, it can be useful to think of social capital as a product of these structures and processes, though this over-simplifies the relationship. Structures and processes might themselves be products of social capital; the relationship goes two ways and can be self-reinforcing. For example: when people are already linked through common norms and sanctions they may be more likely to form new organizations to

pursue their interests; and strong civil society groups help people to shape policies and ensure that their interests are reflected in legislation (DFID, 2002:2.3.1).

Household relation is traditional institution and newly developed institutions are presented here as social capital of Bote of the study area. Besides, the network on the urban environment is also found important social capital of Bote community, which enables and may become constraint to the urban employment.

Both inter and intra household relation is considered vital aspect of social capital in peri-urban environment. The structure, composition and cohesion of the households are related with intra household characteristic, which determines its ability to mobilize labor, and for sharing both expenditure reducing and income generating strategies and are considered one of the important asset in the SL framework. Household relation refers here both sharing same residence and multi spatial household with a relatively high proportion of active adults found, had been able to diversify their income sources more widely than small households or households with a large proportion of dependents. The following table presents the household structure of study area.

Table No: 4.16 Household Size and Structure

No of Person	No of HHs	Percentage
3-4	6	12
5-6	10	20
7-8	14	28
8-9	10	20
9 and above	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

But the process of urbanization and modernization has been giving threatening to extended family and increasing the nuclear family. Therefore extended family with more than 8 family members is only 28 percent in Bote Tole where as 4 family members is 12 percent.

The process of urbanization is increasing the migrants in the study area raising the threat to inter household relation. As a result, the community and inter household mechanism are being hetero-

geneous leading communal violence and social fragmentation. And these are ultimately loosening social ties; competition for access to scarce resources and the widening gap between rich and poor. The social encroachment in this traditional community is more visible in Patihani. However, no information about the severe disputes and violence were found.

4.4.5 Financial Capital

Financial Capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. The definition used here is not economically robust, in that it includes flows as well as stocks, and it can contribute to consumption as well as production. However, it has been adopted to try to capture an important livelihood building block, namely the availability of cash or equivalent that enables people to adopt different livelihood strategies (DFID, 1998; Sida, 2002)

Income from the labor is often one of the most important assets for the urban poor and is equally important for the peri urban residents. People of the study area are engaged in different types of job, which are considered their sources of income besides selling labor. Most of all households have multiple sources of income. They are involving on off farm activities available in urban and in their own area besides fishing and agriculture. Some households in Bote Tole are exceptionally found having single occupation. Lack of skill and absence of social network hinders them from the opportunity.

In their own areas construction and agricultural activities provides off farm labor work for the unskilled people, while city provides job markets for all skilled labor, manual labor and educated people. However, income among them varies according to efficiency of human capital. Off farm agricultural employment is more where landholding is small in Bote Tole of Patihani. Educated people mostly are found engaged in private office, while small number is also noticed in government job. The involvement in either private or government job is similar in study area.

As well as income from the sale of labor or income from other activities, another key financial assets for the urban and peri urban poor is access to credit, either public \credit, through the formal market, through informal credit sources or government poverty focused schemes. However, while credit may be a key asset for them, many households and individuals are unable to get credit through the formal market or even through more expensive interest rates in informal market. This is compounded by difficulties for poor households in obtaining public credit schemes, de-

spite the fact that these schemes are ostensibly targeted to the poor. Therefore, very scanty number (two) of household reported to have loan from the bank. They had drawn it either for the investment in business or for the foreign employment. Besides these, small amount of such credit were taken for either for vegetable farming, Pig keeping, goat keeping or any other agricultural inputs from cooperatives, groups of their village. Thus, while financial capital is normally one of the most problematic features of poverty reinforces barriers blocking access to employment. But most of household reported to this researcher that they rather borrowed from relative and friends if they need money. This clearly shows strong financial capital.

4.5 Livelihood Strategy

Agriculture is wide spread livelihood strategy of Patihani and together with other strategies. All the households of Patihani farm for their own consumption. While this is very large number, the amount that farming contributes to total household livelihood is often rather limited. Only Three households (Diagram 5.1) in study area are found as self sufficient in food production however no households are really self-supporting, having no other income than agriculture. Since, their traditional occupation fishing, boating, making fish nets are almost declined. The changing occupational structure of the study area is no different than the Chitwan district as a whole where people depending on agriculture has been decreasing which leads the corresponding increase in proportion of secondary and tertiary occupation people. The changes in structure are the indication of changing functional basis of the District from dominant agrarian to cosmopolitan occupational (Subedi, 1998)

Many factors influence the total production of the household, such as amount of land, owned or rented the possibility to irrigate it and intensity of cropping and livestock breeding. Problem of water for the irrigation is leading factor for the low productivity in Patihani with slightly larger land holding, commercial skill and knowledge. On the other hand in Patihani, small land holding seems responsible for low agricultural production which has better land quality. Moreover land fragmentation further triggers the decrease of the production. The residential areas are increasing in Patihani for new comers. Consequently more and more land is withdrawn from agriculture.

In such context, they have to adopt better livelihood strategies besides agriculture and other traditional activities.

4.6 Current Livelihood Strategy of Bote People

The newly adopted strategies by Bote community of the study area according to this situation of their assets and the process, which is responsible to convert them in livelihood outcomes, are presented in following section.

4.6.1 Commercialization of Farm

Urban expansion has a significant impact on farming system in the surrounding peri-urban rural areas, where agriculture is often resident's traditional and primary occupation. Increasing demand from urban markets and consumers stimulates the intensification of production, especially high – value and perishable horticulture. Availability of fertile farming land and water is precondition for agricultural intensification, but urban proximity also often entails increased consumption for natural resources (DPU, 1999; 4). Moreover the role of labor in agricultural intensification should also be not undercounted. Peri- urban agriculture provides critical livelihood and source of food many urban dwellers, particularly low-income household in the developing countries (UNESCO, 2000).

As these areas are being close to city, some sort of change is also noticed in farm activities. Commercialization in agriculture was found as such in the study. It was adaptive strategy of Bote Community in Patihani. It is because of tinny land holding in Patihani, which also further reinforce closeness of the city. Production of cash oriented crops (vegetable) and fruits are considered the commercialized activities and have significant contribution in the household income. They cultivate summer vegetables such as cucumber, green leaf vegetable and potato etc, when water for irrigation is not needed. But, in winter, they cannot grow any types of vegetables, they also produce fruits; Papaya and Banana is dominated fruit of this area. All these production are sold in the market. They themselves as well as vegetable businessman market transport the product. The household of Bote Tole of Patihani selling seasonal vegetable and fruits and income by household is given below:

Table No: 4.17 Household Involving in Selling Seasonal Vegetables

Categories	Income in RS				
	<1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	>4000
Cowliflower	2	1	3	2	1
Leaf vegetable	2	1	2	-	2
Bodi/ Pear	1	-	3	2	-
Lauka/Kakro	-	2	1	1	2
Potato	-	-	1	-	3
Total	5	4	10	5	8

Source: Field Survey 2015

Table 4.17 shows Cowliflower is the vegetable items sold by most of households. After this green leafy vegetable and other major crops were sold to market. The average income received from these activities varies greatly. The household whose income is less than 500 and whose income are more than 2000 were founded in the study area. However their average income is about 1500.

Beside Commercialization in farm; means adoption of commercial vegetable farming and fruit cultivation, crop intensification is also next important way of adopting livelihood strategy. Most of the Botes were taking land in rent for cropping seasonal vegetables and some of NGOs are supporting them i.e. PAF, Action Aid, Made Nepal etc.

4.6.2 Off Farm Wage labor

Decreasing the land holding in the study areas compelled the people to be involved in off farm labor work. Off farm labor work typically refers to wage or exchange labor on the other farm. It may also include income obtained from local environmental resources such as firewood, charcoal, house building materials, wild plants and so on (Ellis, 1998:55). Among these activities work on others farm by landless, small landholders and large family depending on agriculture are the significant in the study areas. The poor and vulnerable households were mostly found to send their children to work in others farm. Such household children leave School not completing the

education and go for work. Some household also keep them engaged themselves in collecting natural resources in Patihani which is later sold for the cash besides working in others farm.

4.6.3 Modification in Traditional Occupation

Agricultural activities and wage laboring are basically considered as the traditional occupation of Bote community. Agricultural covers both farming and animal husbandry while carpentry, household laboring, knitting, painting and weaving come under the work for wage laboring. Traditionally people of study areas did their traditional occupation. But with most of time these places are also facing the change in physical and socio-economic milieu because of process of globalization and modernization.

The urbanization process and associated change has not only given threat in their traditional occupation including their farm activities, but also has provided the opportunities in non farm alternatives. Work opportunities in hotels and restaurants, workshop, private office nearby the villages are major no agricultural opportunities availed in the urban area in these days specially young generations. Most of all household have been involving in such activities seems the form livelihood diversification or multiple occupations. The factors behind the shift from farming in the study area are presented table form. In these days increased labour work in golf country found bote community of the study area.

Table No: 4.18 Factors Behind Shifts Away from Farming

Factors pushing people out of farm farming	Factors pulling people away from Farming
Low crop productivity resulting from increasing infertility with loss of fallow, (and a reluctance to invest in the land due to insecure tenure).	Perceptions of higher rates of return from alternative occupations
Removal of farm land (landlessness or near landlessness)	Possibility of commuting
Higher labor costs (due to higher costs of	Non farm jobs give immediate cash

living)	
---------	--

Source: Adopted and modified by Blake; 1997

4.6.4 Livelihood Diversification

The most important elements of livelihood strategies in peri urban environment is income diversification. Access to a number of assets determines the extent to which the socioeconomic and spatial characteristics translate into opportunities rather than constraints for the poor households. Transformations in the ways in which households and individuals make a living are important aspect for traditional environment like peri-urban areas. In such areas most pf all households involve multiple occupations ranging from farming to services to processing and manufacturing. To adopt multiple occupation for them is therefore becomes imperative. Diversification can be described as a survival strategy for vulnerable households and individuals who are pushed out of their traditional occupations and who must resort to different activities to minimize risks and make ends meets (Tacoli, 2003). Involvement of the people in multiple occupations reflects the livelihood diversification of the study area.

Table No: 4.19 Multiple Occupational Involvements by Household

Involvement	Households	Percentage
AG+Wage labor (Skilled)	10	20
AG+Wage labor (Unskilled)	16	32
AG+Service	6	12
AG+Business	4	8
AG+ Foreign employment)	4	8
AG+Wage labor +Business	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2015

The table clearly revels the importance of agriculture in household livelihood strategies where it is combined with other sources of household livelihood diversification. In Patihani three house-

holds has single occupation. Except these all other household were oriented towards multiple occupations. Diversification process could not provide equal opportunities to all. Wealthier groups with better education and skills can be pulled by new opportunities, and their accumulation strategies aim to draw maximum benefits accumulation strategy, whereas poor and vulnerable households and individuals negotiate the rural- urban continuum for survival .

4.7 Livelihood Challenges

Because of the globalization and modernization process, crops diversifications mostly accrue in the study area. As crop diversification, fertilizer and chemical are increasing to use in the farmland. By using such, the farmland is going damage day by day. Mr. Saune Bote, 54 (President of Bote Samaj, Chitwan) said, '*Aja bholi ta mato pani bigrisakyo, mal nahalepachi dhan phaldaina, mal halepachi khet bigrincha, ke charn ke garne*' (Now a days soil is fragmented, without using fertilizer the productivity of land is quite less. What to do?)

And other hand, the family size of study areas is high, like this population growth is increasing day by day. But the farmland is limited. It seems that if Bote people have not change their livelihood strategy of farm activities to non-farm activities, their livelihood is in crisis. There is also decreasing indigenous knowledge and skill of bote community. Young generations donot like to continue same occupations of fishing, knitting weaving fra s their parents. Lacking capacity for commercial farming for Bote community and also lack of investment for any businesses from these community of study are.

4.8 Livelihood Outcomes

Livelihood Outcomes are achievement or output of livelihood strategy such as more income increased, well being reduced, vulnerability improved, food security and more sustainability. Here, the term livelihood outcome represents the achievement of the Bote household after adopting new livelihood strategy. From study there is no equal achievement in the entire respondent household. The household whose member works in the urban employment market with some sort of skill (driving, carpentry, cycle repairing, painting, house building and electricity) earns more than other household of their village. The new generation of such household have left their origin

and settled permanently in the city. Others who are living in their own place have invested their income in different family needs. Buying food is their first priority need, as these households cannot produce enough food for the whole year. After this, they invested their income in the education of their children. Such households have admitted their children in private school leaving the government for the quality education. After these they spend their income in health and for luxurious goods such as mobile, television, radio, etc. If they have more amounts after these, they have also invested their income in repairing old house or for the new house. This household livelihood outcome seems more sustainable as there is regular income.

The other categories of household are those who either work in city in off farm activities or in their own village as labor work. There is no drastic significant achievement in such household. The limited income due to lack of skill and more seasonal nature of their work has been made their life more vulnerable than ever. Most of all their income they spent collecting food for day and night. Due to economic crises in the household, they are compelled to send their children to the work leaving the school. The loss of their natural assets (land), the food insecurity in the household has been increased than in the past. Children of such household suffer from many diseases due more workload and less nutritive food.

Finally income diversification is the important livelihood outcome of the study areas. Almost all households belong to more than two income sources in Patihani VDC of Bote Tole. The multiple income sources have important role to reduce the vulnerability when one income suffers from crisis.

CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

This thesis on the ‘Livelihood strategy of Bote people’ was conducted in Bharatpur Sub-Metropolitan -26 Patihani Chitwan district. The study is focused on the marginalized ethnic group of Bote people and explores livelihood patterns of Bote community. Following re the conclusion and recommendations of the study

5.1 Conclusion

The evidences collected from the field, suggest that rate of socio-economic change in Bote community is high. However, gradually Bote communities in Patihani are also in the process of shifting from agriculture based to non-agriculture based livelihood pattern. The household assets of this community have greatly influenced from the process of adoption of new strategy and modification of traditional occupation.. As the development and other economic activities change the surrounding environment of a space, the people of a particular space have to change their way of life to adopt with the changing environment.

The livelihood strategy of Bote community in the study area is in transition. It is shifted from fishing, knitting, boating as a primary source of livelihood to agricultural and agricultural to non-agricultural one. Research in this community i.e Patihani shows that historically people had their livelihood from fishing but it is almost declining so they adopted agriculture based activities. Land was a major household asset and farming (mustard, paddy, wheat and also keeping livestock) are the means of subsistence.

But rapid urbanization and globalization pushed them in the transition providing both opportunities and constraints. Now they have no option other than modifying of the traditional occupation (Particularly fishing, boating, knitting) towards commercialization of agriculture or adoption of urban oriented non–agricultural activities. There are involvement of young generation in other occupations such as work in hotels and restaurants, nearby the villages, carpentry, cycle maintenance which is good options of livelihoods.

There are also found multiple occupations involvement of bote community which good for various options of livelihood.

Increasing access in urban employment, expansion of the market for their agriculture and hand made productions are the opportunities created by urbanization and globalization. The livelihood diversification and introducing of foreign employment have recently emerged livelihood strategies of the people in the study area.

Their indigenous skills of fishing, knitting fishing nets, handicrafts have almost been shifted to farm and off-farm activities for their livelihood thus need to protect it with commercialization of farming, other non-farm works.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of findings from the present study Livelihood Strategies of Bote Communities in Patihani, following recommendations have been made.

- They have low educational status and feel socially deprived. In order to uplift their socio economic status and for capacity building, as well as employment oriented program should be launched in the Bote Tole.
- Their indigenous skills of knitting fishing nets should be promoted and preserved. Some training should provide for new generation too.
- Fishing by using poison/medicine in the river should strictly be prohibited and pond fish farming programme should be encouraged by government and other institutions to the Bote people to utilize their skill of fishing.
- Proper skill needed for the urban employment market should be provided to those youth who are indifferent to their traditional occupation either by the government or by I/NGOs or CBOs.
- Nepalese government should provide proper agricultural and extension service to the people who want to commercialize their agricultural activities
- The government should provide credit to them on long-term basis in low interest rate to invest in agricultural implements.
- Bote should be prioritized occupation like police, army, organization or government services. Some of the reservation seats should be separated for them.
- River, streams are the foundation of Bote people. While constructing bridges, dam one must consider the negative impacts on their occupation. There should be alternative ways to replace them from traditional modes of occupation.

• REFERENCES

- Bhattarai, M.P. (1997). *A Socio-economic Status of Danuwars: A Case Study of Piple VDC, Chitwan*. Unpublished master's thesis in Geography/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Bista, D.B. (1967). *People of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Carney, D. (Ed). (1998). *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: What contribution can we make?* Department for International Development (DFID), London, UK.
- CBS (2001). *Statistical Year Book of Nepal*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
- CBS. (2006). *Nepal at a Glance*. Kathmandu: NPC, CBS.
- CBS. (2006). *Statistical Pocket Book*. Kathmandu: NPC, CBS
- CBS (2007). *Population Monograph of Nepal*. Kathmandu: NPC, CBS.
- CBS. (2008). *Nepal in Figures*. Kathmandu: NPC, CBS.
- CBS (2011). *National Population Census*. Kathmandu: NPC, CBS.
- CBS. (2063/064 B.S.). *Tathyanka Gatibidhi (Four Monthly Statistical Bulletins)*. Kathmandu: Nepal.
- Chambers and Conway (1993, p. 6): "a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living". Chambers, R. (1997). *Whose reality counts?: Putting the first last*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
- Dahal, K.B. (1994). *Struggling with Development: A Case Study of the Changing Livelihood Strategies of the Barmus from Western Nepal*. Unpublished master's thesis in Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Daniles, P. et.all (2003). *Human Geography: Issue for twenty first Century*. India: Pearson Education.
- DDC. (2005). *District profile of Chitwan*. Chitwan: Bharatpur District Development Committee.
- DFID. (2002). *Sustainable Livelihood Guidance Sheet*. London: Department For International Development for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Governance in Nepal', Nepal Swiss Community forestry Project (NSCFP), Swiss Agency
- Gurung, H. (1998). *Nepal Social Demography and Expression*. Kathmandu: New Era.
- Joshi, R.(2016). *The livelihood improvement process: An inclusive and pro-poor approach to community forestry*. Journal of Forest and Livelihood, Vol. 5, Nepal, pp 46-52.

- Koirala, R, Giri, K & Pokhrel, B (2008). 'Development and Status of Community forestry
- Panta,S. (1997). *Socio-economic study of the Bote: A case study of Adarsa VDC of Nepal*. Unpublished Master's thesis in Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Phuyal, M. (2004). *Protected Area and Impact on the Livelihood of Local People: A case Study of Shivapuri National Park*. Unpublished Master's thesis in Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.
- Rai, R. (2004). *Livelihood Strategies of Occupational Communities (Damai and Kami) in Panchakanya and Namsaling VDC, Ilam*. Unpublished Master's thesis in Central Department of Geography, TU.
- Sharma, P. H. (2013). *Bote Bhasako Adhyayan*
- Sharma, R.(2015). *Socio economic impact of community forestry program in Nepal.Kathmandu:*
- Subedi and Pandey (2012) have prepared a research article 'livelihood strategies of Rai communities in Arun Valley: continuity and change',
- Thapaliya, B. (2045 BS). *Bote Jati Ek Parichaya*. Dharan: Mona Thapaliya.
- Timilsina K (2015) has studied the "impact of Bhimdhunga Lamidanda-Road on the livelihood strategy of Rural people", A case study of the Jivanpur VDC, Dhading District,

APPENDIX- A

Interview schedule for Household Survey

Date:

A. General Information

Name of respondent:

Tole	Age	Marital Status	
Religion	Language	Married	Unmarried

B. Family Description:

1. Name of Household Heads (HH)

Sex: Male Female

Education: Illiterate literate SLC or above

2. Family size

Individual ID	Relation to HH	Age	Sex	Occupation	Education

C. Traditional Occupation

1 Do you have traditional Occupation?

A. YES B. NO

2. If yes, what are they?

a. Farming b. Domestic labor c. Wage labor d. others

3. Are you following them?

A YES B. NO

4. If yes, mention them.

_____ .

5. If no you never did it?

A. YES B. NO

6 Is your father following the same?

A. YES B. NO

7 Are your other family member adopting them?

A. YES B. NO

8. If, no why don't they like to follow them?

_____ .

9 If, yes why do they like to follow them?

_____ .

D. Capital Asset

1. Land holding size of the households

Land type/Ownership	Khet (Kattha)	Bari (Kattha)	Ghaderi (Kattha)	Forest (Kattha)	Others	Total
Private						
Mohi						

Bataiya						
Alani						
Total						

2. Agricultural Production:

Crops	Cropped Area Kattha	Crop	Production	Muri
Paddy				
Wheat				
Maize				
Barley				
Bean				
Mustered				
Others				
Total				

3. Is it sufficient for fooding?

A. YES B. NO

4. If No, how long does it last?

a. <6 b. 6-9 C. >9 months

5. Do you buy/sell any crop production?

A. YES B. NO

6. If yes, please give the information.

Crop Types	Sold amount kg.	Bought Amount kg.	Remarks
Paddy			
Wheat			
Maize			
Mustered			
Others			
Total			

7. Livestock Details

Types/ Ownership	Own rearing by oneself	Owen given to other	Taken from others	Total Hav- ing	Total In- come
Cow					
Buffalo					
Pig					
Goat					
Others					

8. How many cow/buffalo do you have?
 a. No. of cow _____ b. No. of Buffalo _____
9. How many liters milk do you get in a day?
 _____ Liters
10. Is expansion of market helping you in your livestock farming?
 A. YES B. NO
11. If, yes how?
 _____ .
12. From where your livestock get fodder?
 _____ .
13. Are you doing vegetable farming?
 A. YES B. NO
14. If, yes mention below.

Name of Vegetable	Cropped area (kattha)	Rate	Total income	Remarks

E. Income Expenditure and Household infrastructure

1. Please give your annual income from different sources annual income?

Activities	Income (Rs)
Crop farming	
Animal husbandry	
Wage laboring	
Salary	
Remittance	
Others	
Total	

2. Which category does your income exist?
 a) > 5,000 b) 5000-10,000 c) 10,000-15000 d) above 15,000
- 3 Are you able to make saving from this occupation?
 A. YES B. NO
4. If yes, mention your annual saving.
 _____ .
5. Where do you use your saving?
 _____ .

F. Vulnerability Context (VC)

1. How much times do you give your major occupation?
 a. Full time b. Part time c. seasonal
2. How do you manage your expenditure at critical time?
 _____ .

3. If you have part time job, than where do you spend your rest of time?
_____.

4. Please give following information

- a. more income period b. less income period c. Cause of variation

G. Organization and Social Relation

1. Have you heard about the Organization?

- A. YES B. NO

2. If, yes what are they?

- a. b. c. d.

3. Are you involved in any institution?

- A. YES B. NO

4. If, yes name the organization.

- a. b. c. d.

5. Do you have subscription on political party?

- A. YES B. NO

6. Have you represented on local government body?

- A. YES B.NO

7. Do you participate in past election?

- A. YES B. NO

8. If Yes, which one?

- A. Parliament Election 2048 B. Mid –term Election 2051
C. Local Election 2054 D. Parliament Election 2056
E. Constitutional Assembly Election 2064

H. Development, Urbanization & modernization

1. What development activities have been taken place over the last 5 years?

- a. Road construction b. Market expansion
c. School establishment d. others

2. Is your village connected with road?

- A. YES B. NO

3. What are the impacts of the road in your occupation?

4. Do market expansion affect on your occupation?
_____.

- A. YES B. NO

6. If yes, what are affects?
_____.

7. Do you have practicing any new occupation due to market expansion?
_____.

8. Which development activities have affected your livelihood? Give the name.
_____.

9. Is there any problems and challenges in your livelihood because of urbanization, modernization?
_____.

10 If yes, what are the major problems?
_____.

Thank You Very Much !

APPENDIX- B
Check List for the KIS (Key Informants)

Name of Respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Education:

1. What are the traditional occupations of Botes' Community in this village?

2. Are these occupation are changing over the year? Give reason.

3. What are the roles of modernization/ urbanization in such change?

4. What are the activities of women in this community?

5. Are there any gender problems?

6. Are there any organizations in your society?

7. If yes, what are they doing?

8. Is there any institutional Change over the years?

9. If yes what are the possible reason for it?

10. What are the problems and challenges of the village on the way of making sustainable livelihood?

11. How can you improve the livelihood of Botes' community of this village? Give some suggestions.

Thank You !

APPENDIX- C

Success Story

Name of person story collection: Ms. Bandana Khand

Name of storyteller: Ms. Mina Bote, leader of Paribartan women discussion center, Patiyani, Chitwan

Story collection date: 21st November - 2015

Title of story: Small business turned my life.



Patiyani VDC, Chitwan since 19 years. We are six family members (me, husband and four sons). I was married in Sharlahi district while I was 15 years old. There were 15 persons in our joint family members. We were depending only in daily wages. Because of poverty we thought to migrate in another place to do something for better life. Finally, we (our family) decided to migrate in Patiyani VDC, Chitwan (my parent's home) and shifted in 1996 (2052 BS).

My husband was engaged in Rickshaw driving and fishing. I used to make local alcohol and also collect the fire wood from forest and sell it in the market. We took small piece land (temporary basis) from Ms. Nanda Kumari and made temporary house. I was felt much hesitation due to shifting in my parents' home even I was married and our social norms is must stay at husband house/family.

Meanwhile, women empowerment project is implementing around my staying place (Patiyani VDC, Chitwan) where Poor Vulnerable and Socially Excluded (PVSE) women are formed the women group and conducted weekly discussion in support of CARE Nepal and Kalika Community Women Development Center. Being a PVSE woman and also have not much favorable environment for living, the same women group members are rested me to also participate in women group as a member. But, I had no any encourage to participate in the group because I have no any formal education, have no speaking skill and hesitate to talk with others. Due to regular, encouragement of the women group members ultimately I joined in the group. At that time, I hardly tried to do my introduction but many times I used to go out while my term was come even in self introduction session during weekly discussion. Likewise, I had participated on psychosocial training, leadership training organized by SAKCHAM project. Due to my regular participation as well as support of other women members that helps me lot and slowly my confidence and self esteem was increasing.

Similarly, the project provided the revolving fund support Rs 15,000 to my group and group did wellbeing ranking where I was selected to get loan for income generation activity. I decided to

implement the vegetable purchasing and selling business where project provided technical support on developing livelihood implementation plan. I invested Rs 6,000 for same business and started the business with full support from my husband. But, we are not satisfied on that business due to less knowledge. So we dropped it and started another business named" purchasing and selling iron tool kits of agriculture and kitchen such as axe, spade, shovel, knife etc". To start another business we refunded the previous loan Rs 6,000 and requested to more from the women group. The group members were felt justifiable and provided me Rs 13,000 loan for new IGA activity. My husband purchased irons tool kits from the nearer market and sell in vil-lage/community as a mobile shop from one last year. This business is quite good than previous, where we can earn some profit as well as we are managing all our household needs. Now, we purchased 10 KATTHA land which is in my name, gold neck less (equal to Rs. 3,690), silver (equal to Rs. 1,300), three wooden beds, three quilts etc. Our daily profit is 1,500 to 2,000 deducting the expenses. Now we have also invested rupee one lakhs to neighbors and get interest from that money. Finally, I can say our daily life is totally different and it is easy to manage our daily life through small business.

Further, we mentioned some changes (expected result from LIP) such as "able to speak any places, purchase land, made house, make permanent toilet, care individual and environment cleanliness, support children education, purchase gold and silver, good relation in family members, enrollment in different committee etc. With considering this, now I became a member of ward citizen forum, chairperson of my own reflect group, I have been getting full support from my husband for household work and out of household works, I made citizenship, I recognized in my community as a role model women, invited me even in men engagement activities". So I am proud about my as well as household changes.

Finally, out of these different changes, the most significant change is my livelihood improvement where I think my engagement with women group is my lives turning point. Now, we can easily solving our hand to mouth problem as well as fulfilled my family members basic needs from the business with getting well recognition from even from the community as a model family.

Does the story consent to us using story for publication keeping your name?

yes

APPENDIX- D

Some glance of the study area

