

Socio-Economic Impact of Biogas Users

(A Case Study of Gulariya Municipality, Bardiya District)

Thesis Report

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Litter of Recommendation

Ms. Chandra Sharma has completed her thesis entitle “**Socio-Economic Impact of Biogas Users,**” A Case Study of Gulariya Municipality, Bardiya district under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters degree of Arts in Rural Development .To the best of my knowledge, this study carries useful information about the Impact of Biogas plant use of Gulariya Municipality Bardiya District. Therefore, I recommend this report for evaluation and approval.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This Thesis Submitted by Chandra Sharma Entitled “**Socio-Economic Impact of Biogas Users**”, A Case Study of Gulariya Municipality, Bardiya District has been evaluated and approved by this Department in the prescribed format of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University.

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Chandra Kumari Sharma

ABSTRACT

*The Universal of the study has been sampled from the **Gulariya Municipality** of Bardiya District. In the study, area has found 211 household of biogas plant. Out of them only 40 households are sampled for the study .The study entitled “**Socio-Economic Impact of Biogas User**” with focus on study area*

The study area is situated on the mid-western part of Bardiya district .The area is suitable for agricultural as well as residential purpose. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture along with cattle husbandry this indicates the potentiality of biogas in the area.

This study is exploratory as well as descriptive in nature. It is based on a sample of 40 households who were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The data related to socio-economic condition such as caste , household family size, occupation ,landholding , number of livestock time to clean utensils before and after use of biogas and plant size were collected through observation interview and structured questionnaire analysis of the data is made with number ,percentage ,tables and diagrams. Data has shown now the biogas plants helped to save firewood, time reduce workload and improvement on the health and sanitation .biogas is used only for cooking purpose, no lighting use is reported.

***Finding of the study** revealed that there is a positive impact on the users, which is found to be well appreciated. Out of the total sample households, 75 percent are answered that it would be help for time saving income generating and other activities. In the study area, all of the users allocated first priority to cooking as regards the use of produce biogas. When asked if they satisfied with biogas cooking, 75 percent replied that they are fully satisfied, 20 percent told they are partially satisfied and 5 percent told they are not satisfied. Social impact of the biogas is mostly intangible and these need to be assessed from user’s perception, which is not very easy to assess. However, the outcome of the study showed that there was some positive impact of biogas that influenced directly in social aspect. Similarly, Economic impact of the biogas has saved considerable amount of firewood, kerosene, and workload considerable amount of firewood 1440kg/hh/year is saved per family after the installation of bio gas plant. Hence average annual saving from the firewood with local pricing of Rs100 per bhari amount Rs 4800 in monetary value .In the study area , there are 211 biogas household , which have saved about 3,03,840 kg of firewood per year.*

The perception of the respondent towards, the impact of biogas on then was found to be positive and they appreciated the found to all plant owners they appreciated the installation was not wasted. This is clearly indicated of smokeless, cooking technology. The most important benefits and high investment of installation is the main demerits. The government subsidy was told to be the main attraction of biogas plant.

On the basis of finding some recommendations have been suggested for the increase of biogas technology installation in rural area.

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ACRONYMS

ADB/N	: Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal
AEPC	: Alternative Energy Promotion Center
BDC	: Biogas Development Committee
BSP	: Biogas Support Programme
BYS	: Blaju Yantra Shala
CBS	: Central Bureau Statistics
CO ₂	: Carbon Dioxide
DCs	: Development and Consulting Services
ERDG	: Energy Research and Development Group
FYM	: Farm Yard Manure
GGC	: Gobar Gas Company
GHC	: Green Household Commitment
GJ	: Giga Jule
HH	: Household
HHH	: Household Head
IRR	: Internal Rate of Return
KM	: Kilometer
MM	: Millimeter
MOA	: Ministry of Agriculture
MOPE	: Ministry of Population and Environment
NO.	: Number
P.Ltd.	: Private Limited
RET	: Renewable Energy Technology
RUPP	: Rural- Urban Partnership Programme
SLC	: School Leaving Certificate
SNV	: Netherlands Development Organization
TUCL	: Tribhuvan University Central Library
UMN	: United Mission to Nepal
UN	: United Nation
VDC	: Village Development Committee
WECS	: Water and Energy Commission Secretarial

Chapter - One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is located in the southern region of Asia, in the middle of two large countries; India and China. Varieties of culture, languages, castes, rituals, customs and different races of people together in the country. So the Great King Prithivi Narayan Shaha declared as the "*Char Barna Chhatish Jatko Sajha Phoolbari*".

According to the census, 2058 B.S. out of 2,31,51,423 total population, there are 59 ethnic communities throughout the country and they are economically, socially, politically neglected from the so called upper classes therefore development should be focused to those communities. Unless and until the ethnic developments occur, the talk about the development of the nation will be meaningless.

Out of those 59 ethnic communities in Nepal, Tharu is one of the most marginalised one, that shares 0.75percentage of the total population. Within this ethnicity, there are 24 kinds of Tharu and having different family names, like Rana, Dangauda, Deshaure, Parihar, Bokatan, Malbaria, Kathbaria. Basically Tharus are indigenous and popular in Terai. Historian Baburam Acharya has mentioned that the Tharu the original people of Terai region and they have the strong feeling of nationality. Particularly the Rana Tharus presume that they are the highest class of the Tharu society. After defeating with mugal imperial in India, they immigrated to the part of Nepal. As the husbands were killed in the fighting the women came along with their servants. Gradually Tharu widows compelled to accept the servants as their husbands, later the some servants were called as Kamaiya (Bonded Labor).

There are various types of agricultural labours practiced in Nepal as Haliya, Haruwa, Kamaiya and Jan. The animal herders are known as Gothala, Charuwa, Gaibar, Bhaisbar etc. No matter what ever the name they have been given, in reality, they are labours on the other word 'slave', a large number of wage labours are agro base labours and about half of them are landless. Debt bandage as well as other various forms of bandage had been a major source of labour supplies for agriculture in Nepal.

"Kamaiya" means the kamaiwal or hard worker good farmer. Their big family size, habit of taking no risk and cultural practices etc. compelled them to be Kamaiya. Actually bond between Kamaiya and the landlord used to being on the 1st of Magh (Nepali Month) on the

same day (1st of Magh) Tharu celebrate their great festival "Maghi" Agriculter all labour agreement of Kamaiya use to go for a year with landlord. On the next year it was not necessary to stay with the same landlord they could go out and look for the new landlord, but the second landlord had to pay his all debts to previous landlords. Normally the whole family of Kamaiya had to stay at landlords "Bukra" and serve for landlords family member and for own family members consumption.

Among the races living here, the Tharus are one of the ancient origins. Where did they come from? And when did they come? Such questions are very curious to vs. their cultural economical and other various conditions are becoming the subject of research. Nowadays, according to their physical make up they can be kept in the group of Mongols. They have own type of tradition, social systems, rules and regulation, cultural values norms, customs religious belief, fashions, language and economic activities. The modernization or westernization also has changed the systems in Tharu communities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

On 17 July 2000, NG declared the end of Kamaiya system. Landlord did not allow employing Kamaiyas and the debts were declared null and voids. Many landlords forced them to leave their house. The situation got worse, freed Kamaiyas compelled to stay under the tree. With the supports of NGOs/INGOs and the district land reform office provided food, blankets and plastic sheets to some of the free Kamaiya as an immediate relief. After the freedom from bonded labor system, Kamaiyas have their own settlement with the support of GOS and NGOs. For their survival, immediate relief works are started and for the long run benefit food security works are going on. For the social and economic development there is assumed that NGOs/INGOs are the key strategies.

Kamaiyas are completely devoted to agriculture as their main occupation that resulted to their low economic status being away from other alternative occupation. Beside economical status after long interval of time some are attracted towards modernization and urbanization and also have followed the western culture that is leading to the extinction of their own religious cultural norm and values. If this situation gets continuity the country might suffer a lot with extinction of its great historical and cultural loss.

It is found that there are various Kamaiyas living in various parts of Nepal. One of them main Tharu groups is living in Bardiya district. Keeping these entire problems in view not of the

whole country but at least of Bardiya, Deudhakala VDC where freed Kamaiya are living is taken as a model for the study of their social-economic, which might be useful for their improvement of all sectors of life. It was also necessary to take their suggestion hoping that it could reach to the related personnel who make plan for the up liftmen of Kamaiya.

In this regard let us see several question mentioned below as the problem and has been tried answer those problems through this study:

- 1) What is socio condition of freed Kamaiya living in study area?
- 2) What is economic condition of freed Kamaiya in study area?
- 3) What are the sources of income for their livelihood?
- 4) What is the improvement in their quality of life by the support and participation of the organizations?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the social economic status of freed Kamaiya at the Deudhakala VDC in Bardiya district. The specific objectives are following:

- a) To analyze the social background like education and health/sanitation, family structure.
- b) To examine the economic situation like income, occupation livestock.
- c) To find out the role of supporting and participation of the organizations, to improve the condition of freed Kamaiyas.

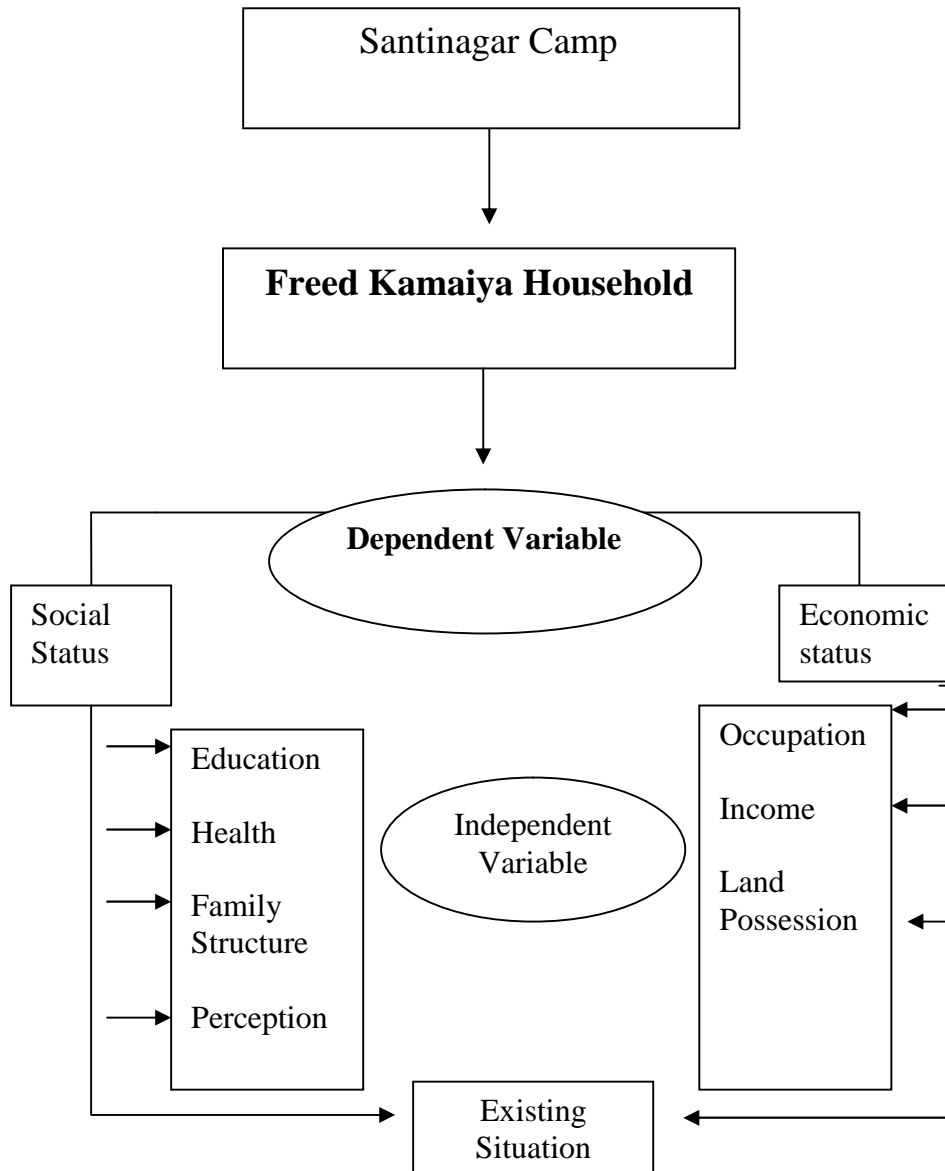
1.4 Rational of the Study

This study helps to influence at the policy level. It also helps to the participation and organization and makes aware to the key actors to understand the basic process of self help groups.

This study will be helpful to policy makers those who are directly or indirectly supporting to the Kamaiya and donors as well Village Development Committee, District Development Committee will be benefited from this study. This will help to researches, students, development workers, teachers, education planners, tourists and readers in order to know about the Kamaiya of the study area.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is the basis of foundation upon which the established. The study focus primary on how the freed kamaiya household affected in society socially as well as economically. The study has been conducted with following chart.



Chapter – Two

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Definition of the term 'Kamaiya'

An anthropologist had published the terminology about 'Kamaiya system' in 1960. Then after the term has been defined by the different organizations.

"Bonded work is that work which is done for other" (Sharma, 1999). In the way Nepali dictionary defines the term "kamaiya" as a person who takes money swears to work in the owner's house until the day he returns back the money to the owner, the person is called 'Kamaro' (bonded laborer).

'Kamaiyas' are that kind of laborer who are strong, bold and laborious or so called farmers (peasants) who work for house of landowner being his/her home with their family (GON, 1995).

2.1.1 Types of Contracts between Kamaiya and Landlords

Kamaiya and landlord have various kinds of interlinked contracts like:

2.1.1.1 Labor Contract

The female labor accompanying a Kamaiya is called "Bukrahi". She works in the house and also in the farm activities. Typically a Kamaiya is paid 1000 kg of paddy and the female "Bukrahi" gets 160 to 400 kg per year (INSEC, 1999). The wage of Kamaiya will be less, when the female does not accompany. Therefore spouseless Kamaiya has to be accompanied by his mother or sister etc. They work as cattle, herder, cleaner and baby care; they are not paid as such and only get two mails of a day.

2.1.1.2 Credit Contract

"Saunki" was the major factor leading to the bondage of Kamaiya. The Kamaiya households borrow loan from the landowner to meet the emergency needs of the family, this is called "Saunki". Due to lack of alternate opportunity of employment, a Kamaiya is never being able to save the money to payback the loan. The loan increase multiplication year by year, so the Kamaiya can not change or leave his landlord without paying that loan which is out of his capacity.

2.1.1.3 Land Contract

According to the land contract the households of Kamaiyas family supply the labor and the landowner supply the input. After harvesting, Kamaiyas gets only one the third of cultivated crops or get according to contract. Mostly 5 to 10 Quintals per year.

Though there is not actual evident available regarding how these bonded labor originated. However it is widely accepted that the Kamaiya system is a changing form of slavery system that was existed in Nepal till 2000.

Of the land owner, the Ex-Kamaiyas labor, in farm does not merely connected with just for some years. INSEC states that if we look back the history of land reform system and free labor system in Nepal. We have to study since unification. There were many types of land system in Nepal. This diversity become since the unification of the country when Prithvi Narayan Shah unified the nation.

As many human right activities, educationists, sociologists, politicians advocated on behalf of Kamaiyas, then HMG started some home work to settle them in two stages such as:

First stage:- Before freedom there was data collection of Kamaiyas, group formation establishment of revolving fund making them free from loan, purchasing land for house skill development for alternative employment.(Policy concept paper 052-057)

Second stage:- Policy concept paper 2057. After freedom in July 17, 2000 government declared the bonded labor act. In the second policy concept paper, government has mentioned about the re data collection and to fulfill the basic requirement. It was an implementing stage (Sharma, 2005).

2.2 Differences between Kamaiya and Agricultural Labor

The laborers used and engaged in agriculture in our country Nepal are quit different. We find different terms to be given at variant of places. There are vast differences between labor systems. Among bonded labors Kamaiya system is a system prevailed in Nepal as bonded labor. In hill region there is 'haliya' system which is different from bonded labor system. 'In haliya' system labor is not sold like property and done need to reside in the land owner's home to work as in the Kamaiya system (Robertson & Mishra, 1997).

In Kamaiya system, Kamaiya are provided the property or money as per the ratio of land that may be half (Adhiya) or one third, one fourth or 10 to 20 percent of the total production. That

rate is very low to market rate. But in other agricultural labor system the worker is provided or paid the half (Adhiya) of the total production. In Kamaiya, the landowner supplies for fertilizer and any other tools and chemicals to the worker where as in other only fertilizer is half paid. In Kamaiya systems the laborer can't sell his labor to others with out the permission his on of his/her landlord. In this system other family members also have to work for the landlord. The next generation of the family also is bonded with the loan given by the landlord. Where as in other agriculture labor system this is not applicable. The workers are free to work where ever they live (G. Funt, 2001).

There is no any evident to prove that when the Kamaiya system was stated in Nepal. However it is found from the research that it was started in 1950s from Dang District. It can be said became now some Kamaiyas can be found in five districts in the western Nepal. All most of the Kamaiyas are from 'Dagaura' Tharu community. The Dagauras migrated from Dang.

In the new & empty land of different places had been inhabitant by the migrated people from hills previously. The Kamaiya system began with the migration. Meanwhile there was a lot of dense forests in terai districts; Banke, Bardiya, Kailali etc. In that time the Tharus were leading very suffocative life with the danger of wild life and Malaria. They were struggling with the problem. Local Tharus worked just for the nee of their family. They had no legal right to land which they used to production. Slowly and gradually, in 1960s the total disease Malaria was controlled. Before this the government had already started offering the land to the civil servants, armies and people who were loyal to the state. From which state had collected tax. On the other hand the lands that Tharus were occupying had begun to taken or bought in the low price by the migrated people. That happened due to the lack of legal right to the land (1999, Sharma).

Due to the emancipation of land ownership system and Birta system the Tharus lost their possession to the land that their ancestors had. At the beginning of the century Tharus began to work as Kamaiyas for the landlords. After the control of Malaria the strong families who came from hills started to conquer more and more land as they could. By the side the indigenious lost their ownership the land. Then their condition became poorer. Which compel them to take debt from the landlords? (Robertson 1997).

It is found that in the time of land measurement in 1969 B.S. 90% of the land were possessed by the Tharus. Thus it can be said that almost lands were made fertile by them but as time passed the clever people migrated from the hills captured their land (Dhakal, 2057).

Kamaiya system was initiated from Dang in 50s decades after the huge mass of population migrated from hills. The population increased. Due to which Tharus from there started to move to other neighboring districts like Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur etc. But wherever they moved they had the same condition where the people settled down from the hilly region mostly occupied lands. These land owners put many labors in order to save land. The laborers could not feed their families from just the wages given by the lords. Thus they went on keeping them in debt of their lords spending much in their ritualistic ceremonies like marriage and so on (G. Funt, 2001).

2.3 Review of previous related literature

The exports who studies about the Tharus are Bista (1967) & Regmi (1999). Robertson (1991) also studied bonded labor system in Nepal who showed in their studies the different poorer situation of bonded Tharus laborer than the workers of other agricultural sectors. They also have the poorer economic status. Their studies even show that the status of children and women is much pitiful. To pay the debt taken by their father & husband they need to sacrifice them more than their capacity. Government of Nepal ministry of land reform-Land Reform Department (2057) had showed that Kamaiya families are economically and socially back in comparison to other communities in terms of life standard, lifespan, education, residents, areas of land etc.

Kamaiyas are resided /recorded in five districts on the basis of their economic as well as social condition. According to this record Kamaiyas who are landless bonded with debt, lived in others homes are categorized as 'A' class. Kamaiyas who reside in their home, free of debt but some of their family members work as Kamaiya are classified as 'B' class. Those who have their own houses, free of debt and have less land are categorized as 'C' class (Base 2056).

Agricultural labors in Nepal are bonded to work more hours but get fewer wages & are also indebted with loan (INSEC, 1999).

The study of the Kamaiyas shows that most of Kamaiyas who are landless indebted with loan and reside in others land (Sharma, 1999).

Khari Chandaunpur in Bardiya the status of Kamaiyas is worsening day to day. In earlier days Kamaiyas had some land but landlords took them by dodging the Kamaiyas. After then they compelled the Kamaiyas to in debt. Then they couldn't pay back the money taken from

'Mahajan' and became Kamaiya/bonded for generations. They have been corrupted not only in labor their children and women are sexually exploited (Subedi 1999).

In the study of Kamaiyas at Banskheda Shreepur it is found that the system has been running on social & economical exploitation (Upreti, 2002).

The above-mentioned studies are the studies and surveys done before the declaration of freedom of bonded labors. After that the studies has shown that though the then government had declared to offer the each Kamaiyas 5 'Katha' land it has not be implemented. Kamaiyas said that even if they had been provided the land certificates they could not identify their land individually. Thus they are compelled to reside under the frees & open skies. Their life has become so suffering and miserable (G. Funt, 2001).

The study on the condition of the children of Kamaiyas has shown that just being poor the poor parent are obliged to send their children to the house of landlords to work rather than to school .Due to the poverty there is no way out not to get the children engage in the labor (ILO, 2001)

After the freedom they got they are socially aware but with out source of incoming and production they are still suffering vehemently.

Chapter - Three

3. Research methodology

3.1 Research Design

For this research work, Descriptive Research Design is applied for the real, accurate and reliable data. It is tried to get solid conclusion on the basis of describing the meaningful facts by collecting necessary data. As per descriptive research design concern, data of education, social, cultural and economical status of freed Kamaiyas presented with descriptive way by the collection of through interview household survey and observation method.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

In this research, the Deudakala VDC of Bardiya district is taken as the objectives are freed Kamaiya as through out the VDC but ward no. 3 Shantinagar of VDC and this settlement is taken as a study area because it is such where it is easy to access and mobilization within the available limited source.

This settlement is selected for the study on the basis of the following reasons:

- 1) Yet no research is carried out of freed Kamaiya of this camp.
- 2) To find out about their social and economical aspect.
- 3) Freed Kamaiya's culture, education, health and economical condition are positively changed .So analyzing these changes are the main purpose of the selection.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

3.3.1 Nature of Data

In this study, the nature of data is both quantitative and qualitative. Data of the families' households, education status, population, income are quantitative and data of culture, behavior, attitudes and others are qualitative.

3.3.2 Source of Data

For this research, data are collected from both primary and secondary sources. In the primary sources, data are taken through direct interview, observation, and household survey and for the secondary sources, data are collected from books, articles, magazines, newspapers, theses.

yearly report of District Development committee, Village Development Committee and District Land Reform Office, District Profile, Census of 2058.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Deudhakala VDC ward no. 3 Shantinagar of Bardiya districts have been selected purposively as the study area. There are 187 households of freed Kamaiya in the Shantinagar settlement. Out of the universe 187 households 20 percent (38 HHM) are selected chosen for the study. Since, we find the homogenous distribution of population and being homogeneity in socio economic condition we applied purposive method.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Collection data is the connecting like to the world of reality for the researcher. The data collection activities consist of taking ordered information from reality an f transferring .It is to some recording system. So that, it can latter e examined and analyzed for patterns (pant, 2002). Secondary data have collected from different kinds of sources like journal, research reports, unpublished thesis, and CBS data and so on.

Following methods have applied for collecting primary data.

Techniques	Tools
HH survey	HH survey questionnaires
KII	Check list
Observation	Observation schedules

3.5.1 Questionnaires Survey

It consists of set of questions. Questionnaires have prepared to generate the realistic and accurate information from HHs survey in study area. Researcher had made many types of questions and asked sample HHs . It gives information like individual description socio-economic of freed kamaiya and HHs survey questions have been listed in appendix No. 1.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

Selected reputed and informative persons who could supply information were asked according to checklist. In order to gather the information about villagers status, person like GOVs staff and non government staff works related file and some educated Kamaiya were selected and asked about socio-economic events of freed Kamaiya

3.5.3 HH Survey Questionnaire

Structural and semi structured questionnaire were be made to generate the realistic and accurate data from household survey the respondents were requested to fill up the questionnaire. In the case of the respondents who couldn't fill up the form researcher himself filled up by asking them.

3.5.4 Observation

Along with interview site observation was used as an important tool to acquire the information. This technique was applied particularly to assess the socio-economic condition about freed Kamaiyas.

3.6 Data analysis

Data analysis is the most crucial constituent of any research work .In this study by the help of computer programmer will have taken and simple statistical tools like, tables, charts, the frequencies, percentage and other relevant statistical tools will have used to describe the findings.

3.7 Limitation of the study

This present study is based on and limited to the freed Kamaiya to this area. The study is very specific kind of case study. So the conclusion might not be generalized for the whole .But the inferemances might be valid to some effect to those areas. Which have similar geographic socio-economic and environmental setting .The limitation can be summaries and environmental setting. The limitation can be summaries as follows.

-) -The study only limited to the area of Shantinagar settlement of the Bardiya district
-) -In the absence of sampled house holds head other member of that family will have interviewed.

Chapter - Four

4. General Introduction of the Study Area

4.1 Bardiya District

This is one of the 15 districts of mid-western development region of Nepal which is located in Southern part (Terai) of the region. It is spread out with 28 6' to 28 39' from North Pole and 81 3 to 81 4 from east. Boarder of this district is such as: in the west there is Karnali River and Kailali district in the east Banke district in the North Surkhet and south Baharaich district of Uttar Pradesh, India. The Headquarter of this district is Gulariya. Area of the district is 2025sq km and it is 138 m to 1248m higher from the sea level .According to geographic division of this district, 68.77% i.e. 156796 hectare land lies in Terai region and 31.23% i.e. 71804 hectare lies in Shivalik. Average yearly rainfall is 1118mm and the maximum temperature and 442c mm minimum temperature and min 7.9c monsoon. There are 31VDCs and one municipality .

According to the population census of 2001, total population of this district 3, 82,649 out of which male are 192655 and females are 189994. Population diversity is 158 per square km. No of households are 59569 and average family size is 6.42 members and the population growth rate is 3.79%. Similarly the total literacy rate is 45% out of which male literacy is 55% and female literacy is 35% income per head is NRS 4424 main rivers of this district are Karnali, Bheri, Babai and Man.

4.2 Freed kamaiyas situation in Nepal

Kamaiya system in Nepal specially is found in the terai sector of mid and far-western region of Nepal in districts Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali & Kanchapur. The overall and updated data about kamaiyas in Nepal are as follows:

Table 4.1

Freed Kamaiyas (House hold) in Nepal

Categorized FK	House Hold	Settlement FK (land received)	Timber(wood) per household / amount.	Housing support HH/amount
A	8030	1209	2143/76,947	7657/7466
B	5431	2381	-	1517/1239
c	1869	-	-	-
D	3070	-	-	-
Total	18400	14390	2143/76,947	9174/8705

Source: Monthly Report (Unpublished) Ministry of land reform and management 2062

Note:

Category A = Landless & Homeless

Category B = Having Home in Govt. Land but Landless

Category C = having home & landless than 2 katha own house with up to

Category D = Having home but more the 2 katha land

4.3 Some major activities in Kamayas area in Bardiya District

In the district there were some activities were done and some of them are ongoing which were shown as below.

4.3.1 Skill Development and vocational Training

There are 24 varieties of Training were done in that area. Which were conducted by different NGOs, INGOs and Government organization Total no of people who get different trainings no is 9390 altogether Male 6275 and Female 4.3.2Revolving Fund.

Total fund distributed by government is Rs. 16752500, for the different support to Freed Kamaiyas.

4.3.2 Income Generation

Some of the Kamaiyas have done different work in the program of Income Generation support programme and collected Rs. 11,00,000.

4.4 Freed Kamaiya in Bardiya District/Deudhakala VDC

In the following table the total Freed Kamaiya recognized by Government 2057-2059

Table: 4.2

Distributed Freed Kamaiya in Bardiya district and Deudhakala V.D.C.

S.N.	District/V.D.C.	Listed Total HHs	Categories					Card receipt					HH to distribute card
			A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total	
1	Deudhakala 2057	234	58	42	49	80	219	58	42	0	0	100	129
2	Deudhakala 2061	419	140	133	-	-	273	136	124	-	-	270	13
3	Total	653	198	175	49	80	492	194	166	0	0	360	142
4	Percentage	4.01%	3.05%	4.34%	4.82%	4.60%	3.76%	3.39%	4.61%	0	0	3.87%	3.76%
5	Bardiya district 2057	7015	2691	1310	1017	1739	6757	2815	1219	-	-	3534	3223
6	Bardiya district 2061	9253	3604	2723	-	-	6327	3304	2382	-	-	5776	551
	Total	16268	6295	4033	1017	1739	13084	5709	3601	-	-	9310	3774

Source: Land Reform Office, Bardiya

Note:

Category A = Landless & Homeless

Category B = Having Home in Govt. Land but Landless

Category C = having home & landless than 2 katha own house with up to

Category D = Having home and more the 2 katha land

Above the table shows that Deudhakala VDC covers about 4% house holds out of total listed household of Bardiya District .If we compare the identified Household with the District level. It is seen that categories A group-3.15 percentage, groupB-4.34 percentage, groupC-4.82percentage and group D covers 4.40percentage.

In Present situation additional freed Kamaiya families are coming in Bardiya district day to day. It has become problem for government to identify the genuine one. Local NGOs, who are working for freed Kamaiyas, are also encouraging them to demand with government for 10 kattha land because of food is not sufficient for the year from the production by 3 and 5 kattha lands which was provided earlier. As per information given by District Land Reform Officer of Bardiya at present situation government has decided to provide equal subside for both categories of Red Land Holders and Blue card Holders. Therefore, each blue cardholder is getting Rs. 10,000 in cash and 35 cf wood for the shelter. Lutheran world for Red card holder freed kamaiya families local NGOs: BASE, etc. in Bardiya district.

4.5 Deudhakala VDC

Deudhakala is one of the VDCs of Bardiya district. This is bordered by motipur and VDC to the east, kalika and Mainapokhor VDC to the south, Nepal National park Bardiya is located to the north and Dhadhawar VDC to the west. The total population in this VDC is 16995 where are Male 8511 and female 8484(CBS,2058). There is diversity of culture, religion and language prevailed within the VDC. However there is harmony among the communities though the tharus and Pahadiya have been living for many centuries. There are other castes emigrated from different districts such as: Dailekh, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dang, Rukum, Shayanja, Parbat, Pokhara and Chitwan.

4.5.1 Ward wise Population Distribution of Deudhkala VDC

There is ward wise male and female population distribution of Deudhakala VDC, presented by the following table in detail.

Table: 4.3

Population distribution by ward of the VDC

Ward No.	Household	Male	Female	Total
1.	127	451	467	918
2.	127	381	370	751
3.	788	2424	2386	4810
4.	80	319	310	629
5.	400	1077	1207	2284
6.	273	882	860	1742
7.	337	1005	944	1949
8.	175	712	698	1410
9.	444	1260	1242	2502
Total	1751	8511	8484	16995

Source: CBS, 2001

As per above table, we see that total population is 16995. Male population is 8511 50% and female is 8484 or 49.72% the highest population is 4810 in ward no 3 and lowest population is 629 in ward no. 4.

4.5.2 Percentage of Population on the basis of Castes/Ethnic in Deudhakala VDC

There are different caste people living in different places of Deudhakala VDC. Given table present the population distribution in percentage of different caste/ethnic people as such.

Table: 4.4

Population distribution by Cast/Ethnic group

S.N.	Caste	Percentage of Population
1.	Brahman	13.55
2.	Kchherry	15.21
3.	Newar	0.14
4.	Gurung	0.19
5.	Magar	3.1
6.	Tharu	46.64
7.	Other	21.2
Total		100 %

Source: District Profile Bardiya, 2060, District Development Committee Bardiya

There are mainly six castes/ethnic in Deudhakala VDC. There is highest percentage of 46.619 Tharus. Second and third position is Kehhetry and Bharahan with 15.21% and 13.55% respectively.

4.5.3 Education Situation of Deudhakala VDC

4.5.3.1 Literacy Situation of Deudhakala VDC

The literacy situation of the Deudhakala VDC is the following

Table: 4.5

Distribution of People by Education Status

S.N.	Gender	Total Population	Literate	Percentage
1	Male	7183	4441	61.82
2	Female	7238	3264	45010
3	Total	14421	7705	53.43

Source: District Profile Bardiya,2060

This table shows that in the Deudhakala VDC out of the 7183 male population only about 61 percentage are literate i.e. 38.12 percentage people are illiterate. Similarly out of the 7238 female population are only about 45.10 percentage are literate i.e. 54.90 percentage illiterate. The ratio of illiterate population between male and female, it shows that higher rank to male i.e. female people are more illiterate than the male. The overall literacy percentage in this VDC population is 53.43 percentage which is comparatively satisfactory.

4.5.3.2 Establish School/Campus of the VDC

There is various type of school in this area which following table shows.

Table: 4.6
No. of School/Campus in the VDC

S.N	Type of the school	Number of school	Percentage
1	Primary school(govt.)	9	52.94
2	Lower Secondary school	4	23.53
3	Higher secondary school	1	5.88
4	Private school	3	17.65
5	Total	17	100

Source District Profile Bardiya, 2060

Above the table shows, In deudhakala VDC, there are schools of government and private school. Primary Schools are 9 i.e. 52.94 percentage Secondary Schools are 4 i.e. 23.53 percentage, and 1 i.e. 5.88 percentage Higher Secondary School implemented by government. There are 3 i.e. 17.65 percentage boarding schools. In this VDC total education population 14422 and out of which literacy rate of male 49.80% and female is 50.28%. That it is seen that the education rate is higher in female than male.

4.5.4. Cultureal situation of Dedhakala

In the VDC different ethnicity has different religion like: Most of Tharus celebrate Hindu festivals such as: Dashai, Tihar, Maghe Sankranti, Shiva Ratri, Fagu Prnima. Similarly, pahadiya celebrates Dashain and Tihar etc. There is high-level

enculturation because the people do come from the various part of the country particularly from the mountainous area. "The traditional is most of Tharu do like to stay in a densely located own ethnic community.

Tharus in Develnakala have their own culture. Falgun is the best month to arrange marriage. Exchanging daughter as receiving daughter in law is prevailed and accepted system in the community. The parents of girl arrange a feast in the house of boy. In Tharu language, it is called "Badkhwai".

4.5.5 Language

The main spoken language is Tharu and Nepali. But the mother tongue of Tharu is Tharu language and Nepali is the common language for the communication to everyone.

The second common language is Tharu in Deudhakala VDC. Out of the total population majority ethnic is Tharu in the VDCs. There are two kinds of speaking language in Tharu: Dangali and Desauri. But they have no separate script in their own mother tongue.

4.5.6 Fashion

A traditional dress of male Tharu is languid fand, which is made of white cotton. But female Tharu traditional dress are, cholia, lehenga, gatia. Nowadays, such dress is being lose. But young generation wear shirt, pant, cap, vest, sweater, jacket etc according to the season. Similarly, females wear blouse, sari, dhoti, petticoat, lungi etc.

4.5.7 Health Facilities in Deudhakala

There is a primary health centre and two out reach clinics in the VDC. Actually, in the out reach clinics. There is health education programmer related to the nutrition, sanitation, immunization, and antenatal check up. Although there are structures of health facilities, however due to lack of awareness people depend on traditional healers. There is also lack of awareness on family planning among the communities; people's concept is that the person becomes weaker after the vasectomy and laparoscopy done.

4.5.8 Communication facilities

Radio, telecommunication through P.C.O service, postal offices, and television is some of the households are the main communication facilities. Basgadi Kohalpur and Nepalgunj main bazaar is near and distance the Deudhakala VDC, so that every mean of communication, buying, selling the goods is accessible.

4.5.9 Transportation/Electricity

Mahendra highway is in the middle of the village. So transportation facilities are adequately used by the local people. Since B.S. 2046, electricity facility is linked to some of the ward of the VDC. VDC has planned to get access the electricity to all wards as well.

4.5.10 Economic System

Almost people of Deudhakala VDC are dependency on agriculture, poor and marginalized people or freed Kamaiya people do the labor work for the landlords to survive. Due to easy access of motor able road some people are tend to have business and some of them are service holders on government and non-government offices.

Chapter - Five

5. Data Analysis and Presentation

5.1.1 Socio Characteristics of Respondents

Socio characteristics of the Respondents include their sex, age, education, and head of house hold, marital status, health /drinking water and family structure and so on. Socio features of the respondents were examined to discuss by taking 38 sampled households.

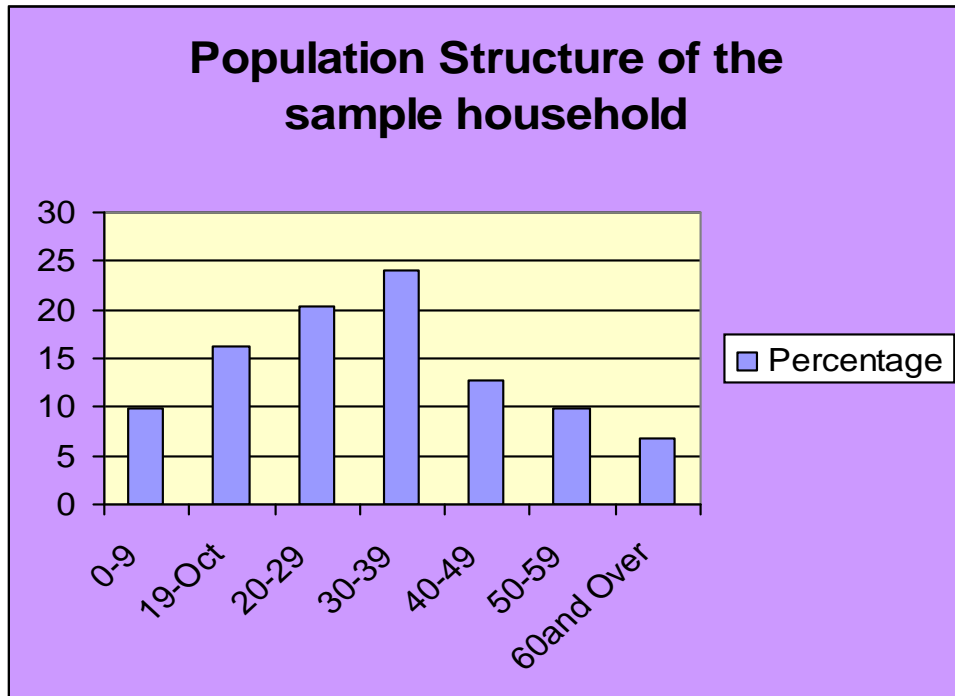
Age and sex composition of Respondents' families sampled household 38 of which is 81.57%. The sample taken for the study is 38 households of Shantinagar settlement in Deudhakala VDC, Bardiya district. The different age group wise population of male and female is shown in table below:

Table: 5 .1
Population structure of the sample household

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0-9	10	12	22	9.95
10-19	21	15	36	16.29
20-29	23	22	45	20.36
30-39	30	23	53	23.98
40-49	12	16	28	12.67
50-59	9	13	22	9.96
60and Over	7	8	15	6.79
Total	112	109	221	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Figure: 1



According to this table it also shows that in the age group of 30-39 , male are more than female. In the tharu community economically active population is supported to be the people of the age group 10-19 to 50-59, people of these age group covers 83.26 percentage in the total. Out of the total population studied in the area 95 male and 89 female are engaged in the different economic activating and especially in the form sector. Population of the 0-9 age group and above 60 age group are known as economically inactive or depended population ,where or rest are the in depended or economically active population.

5.1.2 Literacy

Education is one of the important factors for the development of freed Kamaiya society. This indicates the level of awareness of there society. In the study area only one primary school which made by INGOs. This area is settlement to freed kamaiya by the government. In the VDC of the study area there are altogether 11 school .Among them primary school ,lower middle school and 2 primary school one 10+2. Among them 1 middle school runned by private sector and rest schools are runned by Government.

The following table presents the educational status of freed kamaiya.

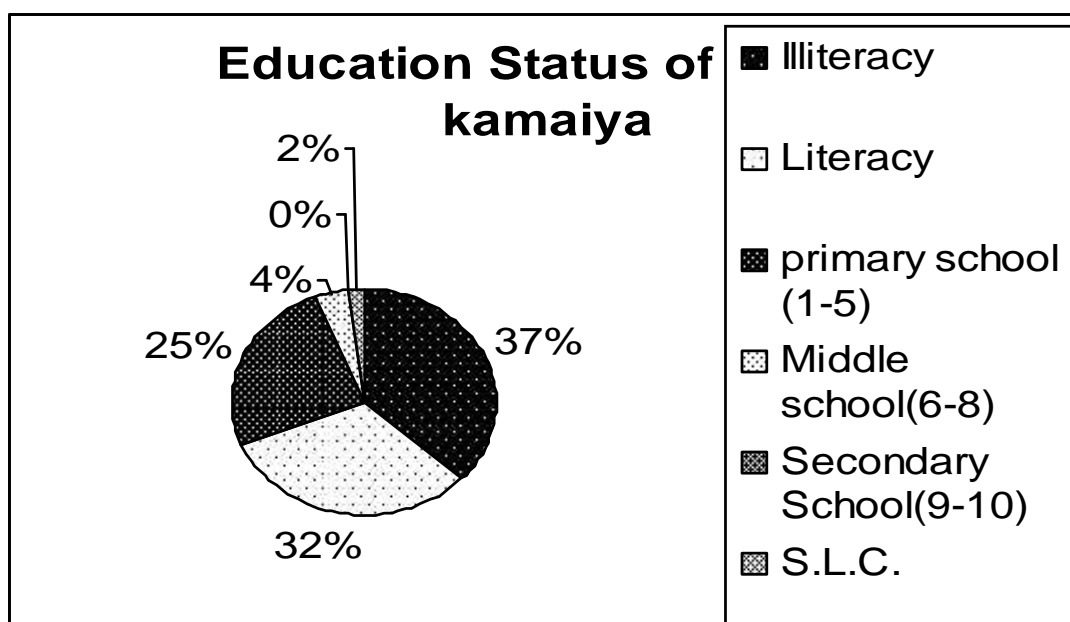
Table: 5.2
Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiteracy	50	32	82	37
Literacy	30	42	72	32
primary school (1-5)	25	30	55	25
Middle school(6-8)	3	5	8	4
Secondary School(9-10)	0	0	0	0
S.L.C.	4	0	4	2
Total	112	109	221	100

Source: Field Survey, 2007

The education status of the sampled household can be represented in the following pie chart

Figure: 2



Above table shows that out of 221 populations only the 37 percent is illiterate .The percentage of literate people are 63 percent. Out of the percentage of literate is 63 percent only illiterate people are 32 percent , school going children are 29 percent and SLC passed people are 2 percent only. It is quite wonderful matter that in the study area literate female tharus are more than the male tharus.The percentage of literate female tharus is 38 percent and male is 26 percent. In this figure shows that only the 4 people passed SLC and they stopped going to further education due to poverty and willingness .There are none to going in the Secondary School level and Campus level. Which people passed SLC have been engaged in the government office temporally.Feed Kamaiya but now a days when they freedom from landlords theirs children go to school. By this fact it shows that the freed Kamaiya started to send their children to school. Now, they (especially females) are award about the importance of education for girls.

5.1.3 Health Drinking Water and Sanitation

Out of total respondents, 30 said that they have toilets and they are using and 8 respondents said they have no toilets. Among the respondents 25 said that they clean their hand with just water before having meal. But 13 respondents said that they use soap and water to wash the hand before taking the food.

5.1.4 Head of Households

Table: 5.3

Distribution of Sex wise Respondent by Head of Households

Distribution	Sex	Male	Female	Total
Head of households		32	6	38
Total		32	6	38

Source: Field Survey 2007

Among the total respondents of the 38 households 6 households are headed by females, actually they are not window but their husband are migrated to India for working some year. Remaining 32 males head of households.

5.1.5 Marital Status

All respondents are married. All the respondents had been married under 20 years aged. According to the respondents, all of them did traditional marriage.

5.1.6 Family Structure of Respondent

Table: 5.4

Family types of Respondent's household

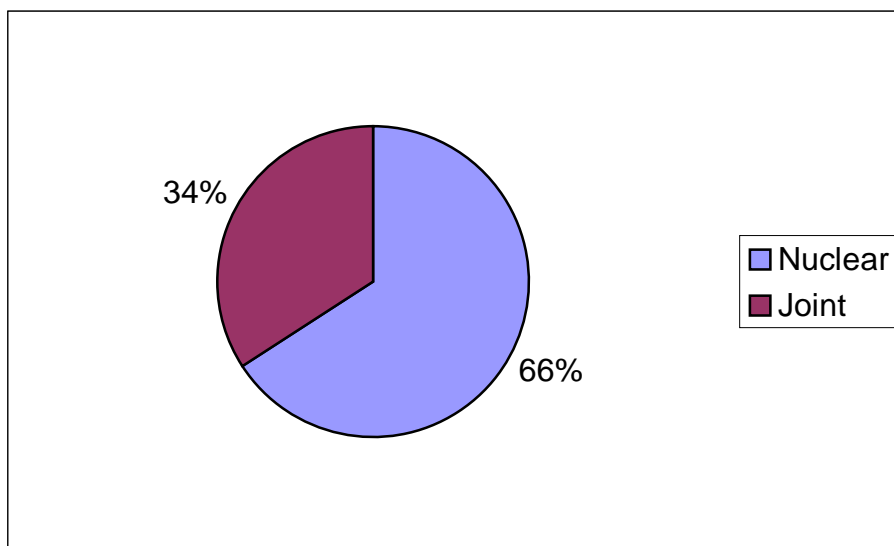
Type of Family	Number of Family	Percentage
Nuclear	25	65.78%
Joint	13	34.21%
Total	38	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2007

The Family Status presented by pie chart.

Figure: 3

Family Structure



From the above table, we see that number and percentage of nuclear family is 25 i.e. 65.78 respectively and number and percentage of joint family is 13 i.e. 34.21. This means percentage of nuclear family is higher than joint family. From previous study,

we have known that almost Tharus had joint families. But now in the present study report, I have revealed that there is social change in Thuru analysis the reduction of joint family system.

In the freed Kamaiya Tharu society, there is reason to increase nuclear families from the joint families. First reason is governments' rule and regulation of land distribution and rehabilitation to freed Kamaiyas. Government provides 5 kattha and Rs. 10,000 for shelter for one family: it is not distributed as per family members instead according to no. of families. Freed Kamaiya became clever to be highly benefited with getting more land and subsidy by government of Nepal. Many joint families divided into small families. For example if there is a joint family with 25 family members, gets only 5 kattha of land and subsidy of Rs. 10,000 for shelter by government. If there are 5 families made by breaking same joint family, government provides 25 kattha of land and subsidy of 5 shelters for 5 families. It shows us that there is encouragement by government to make nuclear families. Other reason to be nuclear family is feeling of freedom and decreasing high responsibilities of joint family.

5.2 Economic Condition of Respondent

Freed Kamaiya Tharus are among the poorest and most marginal households in the Terai and remain in extreme food insecurity. Since, the officially end of the Kamaiya system, some laborers in this sub group & have found employment on food for work programmers. Others have been able to find the employment as bricks layers and Rickshaw pullers. However, although the end of this system enhanced their social status and created potential opportunities, many ex. Kamaiya households report that their economic well being has detonated since Kamaiya ended.

kamaiyas are mostly the agriculture al labors , before the abolition of kamaiya system , they did not know and even they were not able certain property of earnings. After the end of kamaiya system they come out of them the farmer house .Though some of them have been trained , they are not conscious to use their skills for gainful activities .They are not hinders they to take new business. Since they are not educated they cannot identify the business can improve their economic situation .Many have been unable not participation in relief and resettlement programs supported by the government and some facilities like school building , drinking water , digging fishing pond , school dress for kamaiya children

, toilets and training etc. are supported by NGOs and INGOs . Some of ex-kamaiya household reported that what ever they earn using their labor , it is not always enough to freed their families . After the abolition of kamaiya system , government resettlement to those ex-kamaiya who were recorded land and homeless. After that many programs like, housing support (RS& timber) training revolving found, income generating etc.

5.2.1 Occupation of Respondent

Main occupation of freed Kamaiya is agriculture. But they do choose other occupation like wages labor, service, and agriculture production. Following table gives the actual figure of occupation done by them:

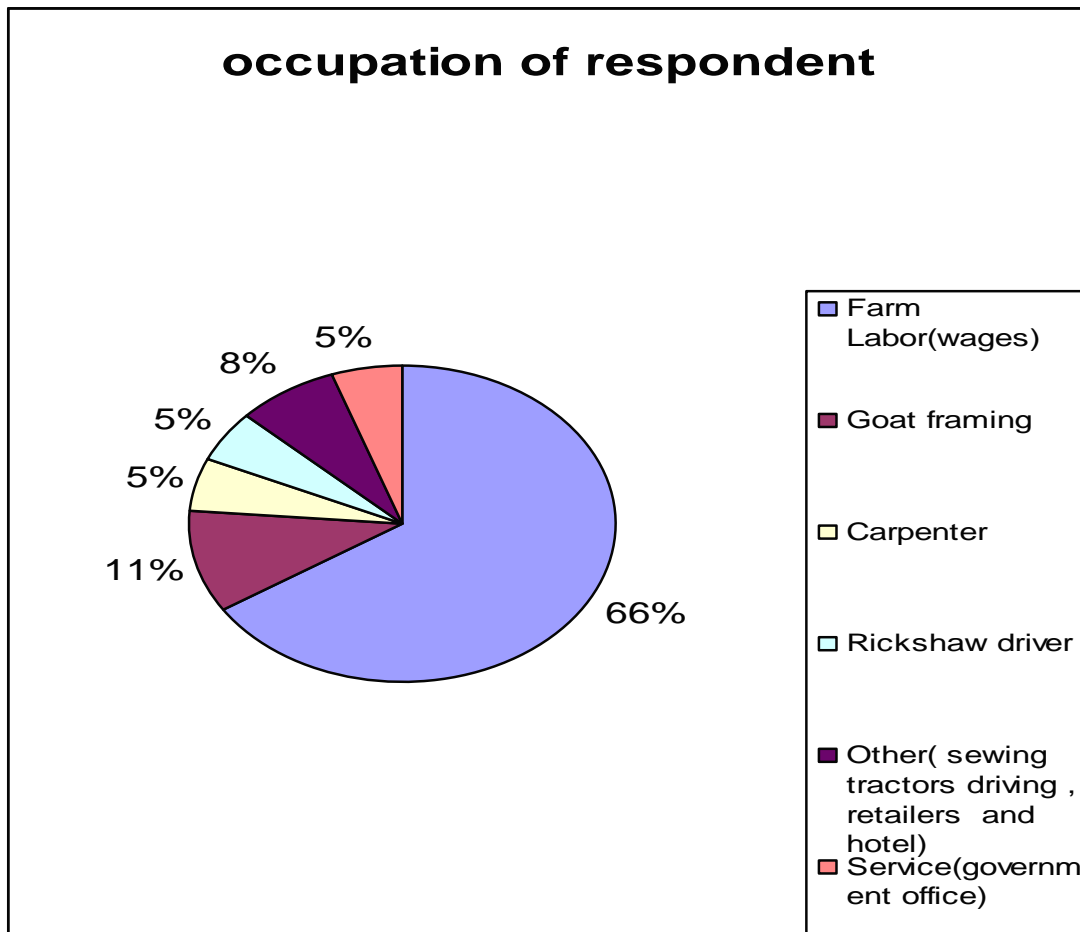
Table: 5.5

Occupation Structure of the Respondents

Occupation	Families	Percentage
Farm Labor(wages)	25	65.78
Goat framing	4	11
Carpenter	t	5.26
Rickshaw driver	2	5.26
Other(sewing tractors driving , retailers and hotel)	3	8
Service(government office)	2	5.26
Total	38	100

Source: field Survey, 2007

Figure: 4



According to this table, it is shown that which is the unskilled farm labor. Most of these households are naturally unskilled. The farm labor has the highest percent. This indicates that thus ethnic community are skill working as agricultural labor. Though agriculture, in this district as the rest district in the main area for the occupation of the unskilled labor are farm labor.

In the study area 25 head of the respondent household are farm labor i.e. 65 percent, 4 head of household are goat framing i.e. 11 percent. 2 head of households are carpenter and rickshaw driving i.e. 5 percent and rest of respondents are engaged in tractor driving, sowing, retailers and service in government i.e. 18 percent.

It is found that coming those days ex-kamaiyas are gradually engaged to take new business. If we differentiate the occupation other adopted new occupation rather farm labor. Out of the other occupation one is tractor driving and one is hotel. In the study area, some other ex-kamaiya and their families have required different training but they have not done other occupation according to the trainings they acquired. It

seems that they hesitated to compete in the labor market because they feel themselves inferior to other.

5.2.2 Distribution of Land

Nepal is agriculture country where are than 80 percent people depended upon agriculture as main occupation land has grate contribution in agriculture and it measures the economic statues of people .But in the study area, all respondents are settled by the government and give 3 katha land distributed every household who are landless and homeless. At that time the abolition of freed kamaiya system all kamaiyas are free from landlord, but they have not own home and land.

5.2.2.1 Size of Land

As the ex-kamaiya who are landless and homeless i.e. 187 household settled in the study area .Government land i.e. land was used for the resettlement .About 30 bigha (390 ropani) land was taken from the district forest area. In the following table shows that actual figure to the freed kamaiya settlement in this area.

Table: 5.6

Size of land holding by nature of land owner

Types Owner(distributed by government)	Size of land holding Bigh-katha-dur(in Total)	Conclusion Is decimal form	Percentage
187 household holding	28-1-0	28.05	88.76
Community school	0-10-18	0.545	01.72
Community	0- 8-9	0.4225	01.34
Road	0-4-15	0.2375	0.75
pond	2-6-19	2.3475	7.43
All given to freed kamaiya settled.(total)	30 -12-10	31.6025	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The above table shows that in the study area the total government land 30 bigha distributed by government for the freed kamayia .But all land is not used to only in the production .In the study area 187 household ex-kamaiyas households obtained 28

bighas have used one katha i.e. per head 3 katha that cover about 88.72 percent of the total distributed land .So distribution size of the land holding is 3 Ktha per head only . So study is focused on the land distributed directly to the ex-kamaiya .The 38 responded households are having 3 katha land per household. This land is comparatively good. Because it is linked up with the east-west high way .As it was forest before resettlement it is a fertile land and plan area .S0 freed kamaiya produced all agriculture production mostly food grain and oilseeds. Least percentage has been noticed in the road construction. There are 2 ponds which is owned by the community of the settled are and that cover about 2.34 percent of the total distributed land .About 1.72 percent of the land is distributed for the school and 1.34 percent of the land has been registered for the community building .The distributed system of the land reveals a traditional culture of tharu ethnic community. Because in the tharu is settlement there is a Badgered and also a community hut.

5.2.2.2 Pattern of Land using sample household

In the study area the ex-kamaiya household received only 3 katha land given by government .This land the ex-kamaiya used to produced by different verities of agriculture such as rice, maize, white and vegetable food.

Table: 5.7

Pattern of land using sample household

Particulars	Area of land	Number of house hold	Per household area	Percent of using land
Food grain	4 -5 -6	38	0-2-5	75.00
Vegetable	0 - 7 -13	38	0-0-4.50	7.5
Home construction	0-16-5	38	0-0-8.50	14.17
Toilet &tub well	0-3-16	38	0-0-2	3.33
Total	5 -14 -0	38	0-3-0	100

Source: District Report land reform office, Bardiya

This table shows that 38 respondents are using 75 percent of the acquired land is used for producing food . They have used 7.5 percent of the acquired land is used

for producing food .they have used producing different varieties of vegetable i.e. chills tomato , kauli flower , brinjal soyobean etc.They are using 14.17 percent of the land for making house and rest part of the land is used for toilet tube well drinking pump etc. This trend indicates that as they are spending their life working in the field .they do not changing their working style because producing paddy wheat maize which are traditional crops is in continuous process. They are not transforming their style from traditional to much of land for commercial crops which can increase their income level.

5.2.3 Sources of Income Generation

Income generation activities concern the main source of respondent. So freed kamaiyas are very poorest marginalized group .income is the determine indicator to measure the living standard of the household .There is positive relationship between income and living standard.

In this area there is a big problem of had –to-mouth .Ex kamaiyas are among the poorest group .So they are facing the problem of Had-to-mouth.All time spent there is scarcity of food items. It is because of the low level income and low level of land, so they are engaged full time in the labor work.

The following table can be illustrated bout of the source of income generation.

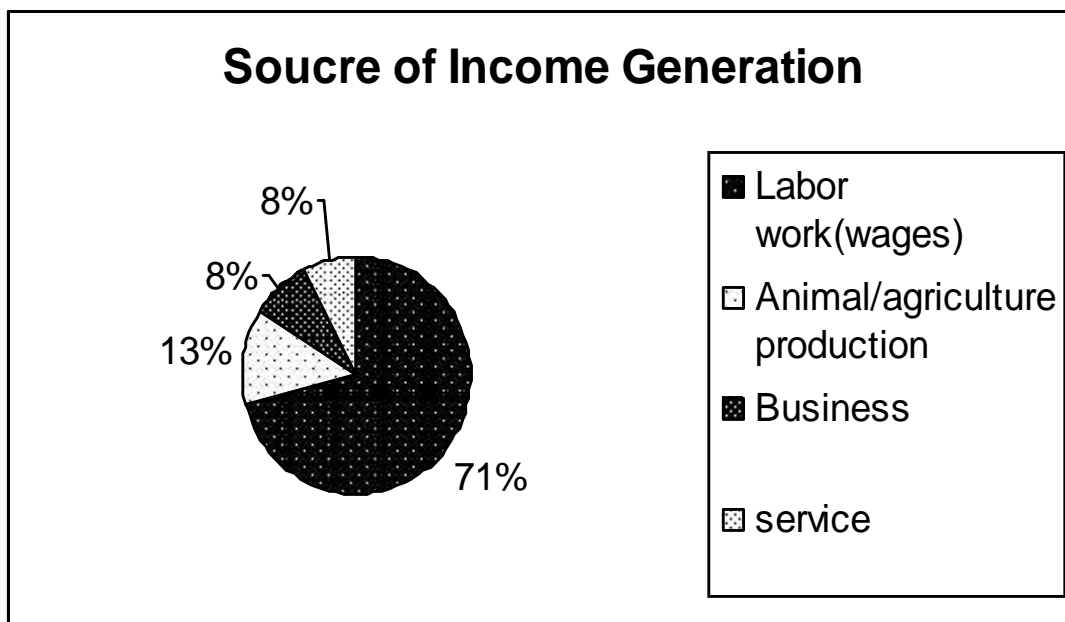
Table: 5.8

Respondent's source of income generation

Types	HHs	Percentage
Labor work(wages)	27	71.05
Animal/agriculture production	5	13.15
Business	3	7.89
service	3	7.89
Total	38	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Figure: 5



Note:

-) Labor work(they go to India for working)
-) Animal/ agriculture –Goat farming ,vegetable and cereals production
-) Business- Retailer and hotel
-) Service –they working in government (land reform office Bardiya) and NGOs

The table shows that labor work have 71.5 percent contributed income generating and animal /agricultural, business and services contributed only 28.93 percent .The data indicator most of ex-kamaiya depended in labor working so they do not spent goof life style because of unskilled labor work .The study shows that the ex kamaiya do not eat enough food because of lack of poverty and education

5.2.4 Annual Income

In this study area, there was no job for freed kamaiya during the off farm season. It was very difficult to earn money for their family clothing and celebrating the festivals and to solve health problem. Most of freed kamaiya used to go to India to earn money for had-to-mouth. But many freed kamaiya got opportunities to work government

office and reaming they work own business such as goat farming and shops the following table shows the details information gives the annual income of freed kamaiy

Table: 5.9

Annual income of freed kamaiya families

Amount (in 000)	HHs	Percent
Less than 10	5	13.15
11-20	4	10.52
21-30	7	18.42
31-40	6	16
41-50	11	28.94
51-60	3	8
61-above	2	5.26
Total	38	100

Source: Field survey, 2007

Figure: 6

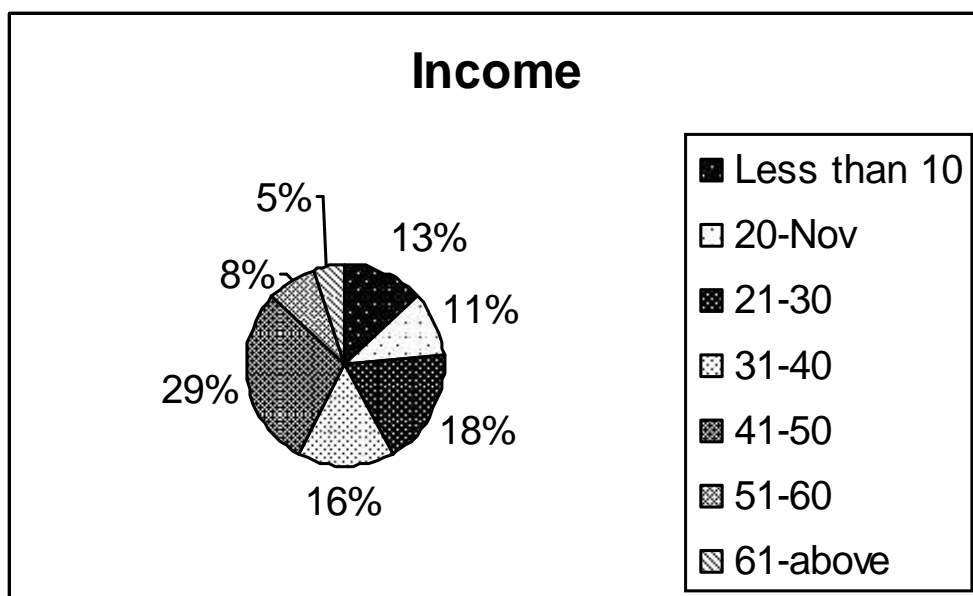


Table no shows that the higher percent of HHs earned fifth thousand money in a year i.e 28.94 percent .NO hhs has earned less than 10 thousand i.e 13.15 percent .When

the government settled in this area the freed kalmia's income increased .So it shows that only 2 percent respondent earn high level income such as 60 thousand .Remaining the NHHs earns grater than 20 thousand to 40 thousand i.e 44.94 percent. It seems that income of freed kamaiya substantially increased after freed from landlord in the command area.

5.2.5 Food Production / Food Sufficient

It was found that more than 80 percent people depended labor work but only freed families have sufficient food for the whole year. All respondent s said that there is food insufficient frome own production for whole year .They spent all time for labor work and go the India. Freed kamaiyas are facing the problem of food deficit in Nepal .As the study area lies in the teari district Bardiya which the freed kamaiya settled by the government in the Deudhakala VDC santinagar .Actually the land given to them by the government .There land is not fertile, thus agricultural production is low .According to respondent the only source of survival is labor work .The help of the following table can see food sufficiency nature of the study area.

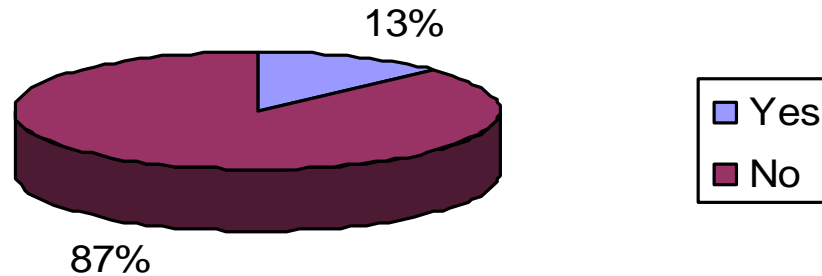
Table: 5.10
Distribution of households by food sufficiency

Types	HH	Percentage
Yes	5	13.15
No	33	87.00
Total	38	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Figure: 7

Households by food sufficiencies



The table no is illustrated that out of 38 households 13.15 percent. Households produce food sufficient from their land has a good condition in food. It means where they produced in their land is sufficient for their families. Remaining 87 percent households are facing the food deficiency. It is because of the low agricultural and low agricultural production .Those who have food deficiency fulfill their food requirements from other income sources as livestock farming wages earning and labour business. The freed Kamaiyas can't success to building house because of deforestations, poverty. They depended on the land lord .

5.2.6 Type of House

Basically there are three basic needs of human being that are fooding, clothing and housing for shelter. Though now a day's education and health are also considered as basic needs. Housing has great contribution in maintaining the quality of life of the people. It emphasizes the slandered of living. In the study area the freed Kamaiyas house are permanent construction by government .Before the freed kamaiya can not success to building house because of poverty so they depended landlord. Area of each household is 42 square meters with two rooms and government was supported RS. 8000 as well as 35 cu.fit wood for temporary shelter for this settlement .All roofs are made of CGI sheet.

5.2.7 Perception Respondents towards Freed

When we asked them directly about the psychological feeling after the freed from bonded labor, we got their following expressions listed below:

Table: 5.11

Perception Respondents towards Freed

After Freed- Kamaiya's Lifestyle	Before Freed- Kamaiya's Lifestyle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feeling of freedom ➤ Self controlled ➤ Free from Jamindar's house ➤ Reduced work load ➤ Right to keep own earned properties ➤ Capable to maintain the food for family happy life ➤ Enserch of food ➤ Can so work which they wish, or getting to choose the work which is favorable ➤ Work done for themselves ➤ Sufficient food by doing labor ➤ Not domination ➤ Not heard criticism ➤ Feeling on freed from bonded ➤ All done things are own ➤ They are awareness to education ➤ Send their children to school freely ➤ Happy life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Controlled by Kishan ➤ Not food in time ➤ 24 hrs working ➤ Injustice ➤ Kishan always angry mood ➤ Domination ➤ Sufficient food ➤ Cannot get to work as they want ➤ Not free to eat ➤ Progress of work is for other ➤ Never leisure ➤ Compulsory to work since 3.00 a.m. night time ➤ There was not prestige and dignity life ➤ Not leave when size and emergency ➤ To work when in delivery time also ➤ Trouble life ➤ Not free to move ➤ Not chance to get education ➤ Whole family engaged to kishan for other working ➤ Their children are not to go school.

5.3 Role of Participation Organization in the Study Area

The concept of participation organization indicates to those non governmental organizations, which are supporting to the government by supporting to the freed Kamaiyas. It is observed that the national and international organization had played key role before liberation and after liberation the government's role seems declaration of freedom and allocation of land to the majority of identified freed Kamaiyas. However, the act of government is very slow. Therefore, no matter, the participating organizations have created awareness among Kamaiyas and have thought them into the mainstream of their development. In the beginning, right after the liberation, International non government organization and no organization created hopeless to hope and helped the Kamaiyas to activate the government. Later the organizations supported for the shelter, food education and some infrastructure work. In spite of, there is duplication of the work-done in the similar community with similar resources. International labor organization is one of the UN agencies supporting to the government in the right of the labor also supporting for the different activities in the Kamaiya families and co-ordination of stakeholders those who were working for the freed Kamaiyas families.

Backward society for Adult Education (BASE) is a non governmental, non profitable organization conducting non formal education, basically adult literacy, and child literacy classes. Also it is advocating about the right of Kamaiya to have basic needs fulfillment. This is standing for anti slavery within the nation particularly in Bardiya, Banke, Kailali and Kanchanpur focusing to the freed Kamaiyas families. This has launched its programme into the Kamaiyas families and communities of Shantinagar ward no. 3 of Deaudnakala VDC.

Rural Reconstruction Nepal is a national non-governmental organization working in the field of rural reconstruction according to the RRN philosophy initiated by the Dr. Y.C. Jems Yen of Phillippines. This has focused on group process and income generation through regenerating agriculture, has also started the work in Shantinagar, ex-Kamaiya's and utilizing the resources in a best manner.

Plan International is an international non government which is child development focused organization and supporting the Shantinagr freed Kamaiyas families for agricultural seeds, micro irrigation and drinking water facilities on a grant basis. Recently plan international has supported hand pumps to each group for the micro irrigation project.

Rural Community Infrastructural Work (RCIW) is a joint programme of ministry of local development UN world food programme and German technical cooperation doing food for work, where the rice is being supported by world food programme with the technical assistance of UTZ and user groups mobilized by the ministry also of local development. In Shantinagar area RCIW has supported the Lamaiya families. Such as for the house construction each one Kamaiya family received 2.5 quintal rie, 3560 refit wood and Rs 8000 per household was distributed by the land reform office Bardiya.

(Source: GTZFKSP Repot, 2000)

Table 5.12

Provides a picture of the major activities executed in the study area by the government organization, NGO and INGOs.

This table show that there are all together 5 government organization including DDC

S No.	Organization	Type of Organization	Major Activities
1.	Land Reform office, Bardiya	Government	Settlement, Skill Development and Vocational Training, Group formation, Arrangement of revolving found for the group and income generating fund.
2.	District Development Committee, Bardiya.	Government.	Coordination to Govt. and Non Govt. org to community, district and national level.
3.	District Agriculture Development Committee. Bardiya	Government	Conduct seasonal vegetables farming and support for other agricultural activities.
4.	Livestock Development Office, Bardiya.	Government	Short term training on goat farming and pig farming and continues technical support as per need to Kamaiyas.
5.	International Labor Organization. (ILO)	International Government Organization.	Non Financial support on training for revolving fund for income generating and Education.
6.	GTZ	International Government Organization.	Non Financial support for irrigation (Boring), ponds making, hands pump and drinking water
7.	BASE	Non Government Organization.	Support on Child Education, Informal education to community people and also given short term advocacy training to community members.
8.	Banke Development Forum	Non Government Organization.	Support on school building
9.	Village Development Committee.	Government Organization.	Coordination and publicity for the programme, recommendation of candidiates for training.
10.	Freed Kamayas Society	CBO (Community Base Organization)	Advocacy for the social issue of Kamaiyas.
11.	Kamayyas Digo Bikash Samaj	CBO (Community Base Organization)	Advocacy for resettlement
12.	Gerewa Gramin		Support for making Ponds.

and VDC. Similarly NGO s, INGO s and CBO s also have programmed for the Kamayas. From the study, Government organizational programmed is much more effective than that of the other because they have done resettlement of the Kamayas, given formal and informal education, support on irrigation services from which Kamayas are able to interdependent. But being same programmed one area there is high chances of duplication of programmed. In the table some NGO and government organization have same programmed like skill base training and support for

education, therefore one person can able to take facility many times. In this situation there is high chances of duplication which is not good for all, until now there is no any network for reducing duplication. DDC is responsible to coordinate with all GO, NGO, INGO and CBO for reducing duplication.

5.3.1 Self Help Group

To organize people and making people to recognize their capacity by themselves and process of ennobling development through channeling resource up to the beneficiaries level groups and essential to be formed. In the ministry of land reform organized groups but later the groups formed by CRO did not run in a long run basis. But other development aid organization initiated groups are still functioning.

Each and every organization has realized that the groups are the central part of the development process. Therefore there are 7 groups are comprised. Males and females started in 2060-2-18. The total number is 187, Each member of the groups in entitled to be borrowing money from the group. There is a monthly meeting of each group and collects Rs. 10 every month Altogether, internal saving money.

Most of the respondents said that the GTZ Supported to a group 12 goats for raising income. Moreover, established a retail shop for another group like wise tile production was supported for the one group and seed to the 187 households respectively. All different seven groups are mobilized by doing various activities in particular.

5.3.2 Involvement in Group Management Training

Each chairperson of the groups is trained regarding how to manage the group and leading group in a dynamic way. Similarly the secretary of the groups is trained about record keeping. In this training there were very basic contents like how to chair meeting, record keeping system, dealing with.

5.3.3 Agriculture Production Training

Some group member is trained about vegetable gardening Training. Basically this training was deigned to the ex-Kamaiyas about the proper use of land by production move vegetables and selling to the market. This Training was given by the plan International Nepal.

5.3.4 Saving Credit Training

Each group member collects Rs. 10.00 a month as a saving purpose. There fore to provide skills regarding importance and precept of saving credit system was thought to the participants, to make them self-reliant.

5.4 Ex- Kamaiyas of study area Expressed their preferences as the following

As it was discussed with the respondents' removing their need in a priority basis the highest priority was the sufficient land at least 10 Kattha. S.

Similarly, the Second preference was shorted out by the respondents that the good house, and third one profile was the employment work, the fourth preference is skill based training. And fifth is food for work and the education is prioritized 7th rank.

Chapter - SIX

6. Major Finding, conclusion and Recommendation

6.1 Major Finding of the Study Area

There are Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurungs, Magar, Tamang, Muslims, Tharu and other occupational caste in the Deuadakala VDC., however, only Tharu community is living in the study area that were bonded but now they are called freed Kamaiyas. In the study areas some freed Kamaiyas, Kamaiyas are changed from non-skilled to the skilled labor. Basically the setting area of the freed Kamaiyas are Terai of the Mid-west even that is near by the east west highway and easy access of market, and good enough infrastructural activities supported by different organization.

Before the liberation Kamaiya's lives was bonded, they had very little land even most of them were landless. They were completely dependent on Landlord's family used to borrow loan for the treatment of family members. Freed Kamaiyas also used to borrow loan to celebrate the festivals. After the democracy, human right organization, education development worker and Kamaiya themselves also raised their voice and gave pressure for the freedom. Consequently, Nepali's government declared the freedom in 2000, and then resettlement process began coordinating with governmental and non governmental organization. Although they faced difficulties during the transitional phase, at present in the study are there seem changes in the lives of freed Kamaiyas. Supporting organizations have launched various social,, economical activities such as non formal education, cooperatives and saving credit land distribution, house construction, road construction, drinking water, vegetable gardens, cooperative shops, community based organization and various types of social awareness raising training were provided to the ground members. It seems that the self help groups has been formed for the sustainability of the programme and organizing people in the group as well as.

The major findings of the study are presented as follows

- J Freed Kamayas settled by the government after the freedom from landlords (2060)
- J Economic condition of the freed Kamayas were seen very poor, among the US respondent 65.78 percent farm labour it show unskilled labour, out of them 11 percent were engaged in mason or own have business and 8 percent have engaged in goat farming, 23 percent have occupation of Ricksha Driver, carpenter, Sewing, Tractor driving rest of all have some services.
- J After the freedom from landlord the freed Kamaiyas are being more conscious toward education. Education status of Kamaiyas is satisfactory in comparison with national rate of education. Literacy rate is increasing gradually, where 32 percent respondents were normal literate, 25 percent have primary level education, 4 percent have lower secondary level education, 2 percent have SLC level education. Investment education is increasing day by day. All respondent have admission their children in school.
- J There are many social changes such as marriage of children by knowing the feeling of the children, education level of the people and reducing the large family structure day to day. 72 percent respondents have been sending their children in school. Similarly, out of 66 percent respondents have the nuclear family and others have joint family.
- J In the study area out of the total respondents, about 79 percent said that they have toilet and they are using it properly but others have no toilet in this situation study find out that there was not sufficient awareness of health and sanitation so all the respondents have the behavior of using toilet. The entire toilets were made by INGOs.
- J From the study, it is found that all the land converted for farming from jungle. In this process government facilitated from beginning to now. Now all the Kamayas are settled.
- J In this study are, every house holds have got 3 kattha land by government.
- J Production of the cereal crops has not increased because there is no access to irrigation facility in the field. 78 percent of the respondents have not sufficient

food from own land, so they engaged in the other occupation such as wages on day base, labor, carpenter and some have seasonal displacement of India.

- J The level of income is significantly increased. NHHs has earned fifth thousand money in a year i.e. 28.94 percent, NO hhs has earned less than 10 thousand i.e. 13.15 percent .When the government settled in this area the freed kalmia's income increased .So it shows that only 2 percent respondent earn high level income such as 60 thousand .Remaining the NHHs earns grater than 20 thousand to 40 thousand i.e. 44.94 percent. It seems that income of freed kamaiya substantially increased after freed from landlord in the command area.
- J Advocacy and education capacity building and recognition of the freed kamaiyas are appropriate to some extent to address their needs.
- J Taurus ethnic community has a poor feeling regarding to take into new business. They have low eagerness to joint to new business rather than agriculture.
- J Most of the program has only focused on Development and empowerment of freed kamaiyas rather than their relief and welfare.
- J Some of the NGOs and INGOs are concentrating on preparing against of government program rather than cooperation.
- J Most of the programmer has tried to adopt without minting right basted approach for the development of freed kamaiyas
- J There is an approach of working only with the A and B category of freed kamaiyas. But there is an environment where other i.e. C and D category also are equally vulnerable or the worse. This group have felt leaving out and neglected by government and other NGOs as well as INGOs.
- J Land distributed to the freed kamaiyas are not sufficient for the subsistence.
- J Kamaiyas and their family members have provided skill development vocational training still such programmed is not reached to many ex_-kamaiyas and their families.
- J Awareness has been created and the freed kamaiya but because of poverty, they are not able to improved their economic and social condition.

- J Micro credit through group has become remarkable resource for the best existing resources hasn't been mobilized broadly
- J These have not been equitable distributed of interims of quality, which has causes feeling of discriminations among those.
- J Women's participation in vocational and skill development training is much lower than that of men.
- J The improvement is the literacy rate of adults has been recorded very negligible figure.
- J Though govt. has appointed motivators to communicate the program between govt. freed kamaiya there is a effective role as the desired objectives.
- J There is duplication of efforts, particularly in the training, of saving and group formation,
- J Most of the trained Freed kamaiya have not been able to receive employment. Because they habited to complete in the free labor market.
- J There is no coordination between govt. agencies and NGOs/INGs working for the freed kamaiya.

Though there were many support programmes in the community, they are not so much relevant to those people because these programmes were planned without knowing the culture, habit, traditional occupation and ritual of the tharu people.

6.2 Conclusion

A lot of investment has been done in order to uplift the lives of freed Kamaiyas basically in social and economic sector. The visible impact after the liberation seems in a tremendous manner; however the inner development is equally important for the long run development. Any way the biggest impact after the liberation is ex. Kamaiyas are recognized as a part of society. Now a day they are found to be attracted by other occupation rather than agriculture. Most of the children go to school but there is lack of higher education. The educated ones who are unemployed, is the reason they don't than interest on education.

Similarly, through the help of non-governmental organization they are aware on education and literacy. Now, the food, security, economic status is still low, however

they have opportunities, choices, and feel free to talk and think for their own sake and for improvement of quality of life. If the role will be seriously playing by the supporting organizations, certain changes will be occurred within some years, but still the role of state intervention is needs crucial what ever may be, in present days the literate people are aware on hygiene, economic sources and scientific gaining. But they are in the condition of neglecting own identification following others culture and way of living. It is concluded that there is more probability of vanishing of their identification with cultural social and religious values.

6.3 Recommendation

Those kamaiyas who are still missing needs to have proper records. VDC and DDC must be more proactive to mobilize to government/ nongovernmental agencies to keep up the records of freed Kamaiyas. The record system should be kept up from time to time.

- The education has been improved, awareness also rise towards education. So, government showed makes a scholarship program for freed Kamaiyas children and adult education for elder people.
- As most of them are involved in agriculture they should be well trained with knowledge of using fertilizer, seeding, and compost manure production for their improvement in agriculture production.
- Supporting organizations working at the local level, like Shantinagar needs to have better co-ordination to make channeling the resources in a better way.
- As most of them are involved in agriculture they should be well trained with knowledge of using fertilizers, seeding, and compost manure production for their improvement in agriculture product.
- Male and female of freed Kamaiya should be given skill development training like health education, handicraft , gerberas, etc. so that they become self dependent and confident for earning money.
- Developed need based program to improve basic education, literacy vocational skills of freed Kamaiya people with particular attention to women.
- Increase the productivity of marginal farmhouse hold through increased diversification into higher value crops, Non-timber forest, livestock and poultry and improved access to extension services, technologic, rural finances etc.

- The government sector should generate self-employment opportunity to the ex-Kamaiyas by providing skills based on Kamaiyas experiences. Poultry rising, carpentry, enhancing training on goal rising may generate income in cash.
- For effective coordination and collaboration the government has to play the major role, coordination will be better the district level through DDC.
- There is a different required for support at various level and only the freed kamaiya . So that program should be set up according to the need based approach.
- Women are to be paid more attention for the upliftment of freed kamaiya . In order to facilitated the increase in the participation of women. The number of women social mobilization has to be increased.
- Still some of the trainees are under employment.
- Still some of the ex-Kamaiyas are using child labor because of poverty.
- In order to sustainability of the programmed, group strengthening is important. To strengthen the group, group process follows up training and coach to the chairpersons and secretary seems essential.

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Questionnaire

Household Survey Questionnaire in Deudhakala V.D.C. in Bardiya

1. Personal Profile:

Name:

Adress:

Age:

Sex:

Occepation:

Education:

Family profile :1.1

sex/Age	1-5	5-10-	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-60	60above
Male							
Female							
Total							

1.2What is the education status of the family ?

sex/level	S.L.C. above	S.L.C	class6-10	class1-5	literate	illiterate
Male						
Femal						
Total						

1.3What is the occupation of the family member?

sex/occupation	Agriculture	Business	Teacher	Housewife	Labor	other
Male						
Total						

S.N	Particulars	Quantity	Income	Remarks
1	Buffalo			
2	Cow/bulls			
3.	Goat/sheep			
4.	Chicken			
5.	Pig			
6.	Others			

4.10. What is your yearly income?

S.N	Particulars	Occupation	Income	Remarks
1	Agriculture			
2	Trade			
3.	Labor			
4.	Livestock			
5.	Others			

4.11. Do you family have enough food to eat?

Yes

No

If not why?

4.12. How is your life going on?

Government's help

by labor work Organization's ship

4.13. How long your incomes help to feed your family?

3 months

6 months

9 months

12 months

4.14. How much is your monthly income?

Rs. 1000

Rs. 1000 to 5000

Above 10000

5.Education

5.1 Do your children go to school?

Who help your children to?

5.2. Who help you to teach your children?

Myself Government Self help group

5.3. Did you send your children to school before you were freed?

Yes No

6.About Health

6.1. Do you wash your hand before meal?

Yes No

6.2. What do you include in your daily food?

Dal rice Meat Others

6.3. Do you drink boiled water when you are sick?

Yes No

6.4. Who help you when you became sick while living as Kamaiya?

Myself Landlord Neighbor Others

6.5. What do you do when you are sick?

Going to Guruwa Going to General treatment in house
Others

6.6. How far is the health post from your house?

1 km 2 km

6.7. Do you smoke?

Yes No

6.8. How do you know about the news?

Listening to the radio by reading newspaper
Listening to what others say

