

**SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH OLD AGE PENSION  
AMONG MADHESI DALIT SENIOR CITIZENS  
(A Case Study of Bhagawanpur VDC, Siraha District)**

**A THESIS  
SUBMITTED TO  
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**MARCH 2014**

# **RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by

**SHYAM SUNDAR RAM**

Entitled

**SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH OLD AGE PENSION AMONG**

**MADHESI DALIT SENIOR CITIZENS**

**(A Case Study of Bhagawanpur VDC, Siraha District)**

**is Recommended for External Examination.**

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Thesis Supervisor

**Date: March 2014**

## **VIVA-VOCE SHEET**

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis

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**SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH OLD AGE PENSION AMONG  
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**(A Case Study of Bhagawanpur VDC, Siraha District)**

and find that the thesis is an independent work of the student written according to the prescribed format. We accept the thesis as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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## **DECLARATION**

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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**Shyam Sundar Ram**

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This thesis entitled "Social security through old age pension among Madhesi dalit senior citizen": A case study of Bhagawanpur VDC, Siraha district, Nepal has been prepared in order to the partial fulfillment of the Master's degree in population studies.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study entitled "Social security through old age pension among Madhesi dalit senior citizens: A case study of Bhagawanpur VDC, Siraha district, Nepal", is a descriptive explanatory type of the study. It has been carried out with the purpose of assessing the status of Madhesi dalits elderly population. This study is based on primary data collected from Bhagawanpur VDC of Siraha district, Nepal. Bhagawanpur VDC is one of the famous VDC in Siraha district because there is in famous temple of Bala Sundari Bhagawati.

The main objectives of the study is to find out the intra family supports and services provided to elderly people, analyzes the health status, find out the socio-economic mechanism of dalits community to support elderly members in the family and find out the extent to what the given senior citizen's allowance offered social security for the elderly madhesi dalits people. The census method of data enumeration is adopted to all dalits family in the study area.

To find out such problems interview is needed. To conduct interview persons of both technical and general staffs of Madhesi dalits will be directly consulted for interview because they have more information than others. To take information from them I visited their homes and family as well as their interaction and information will be collected from them. Leaders social workers and renowned persons of Madhesi dalits will be consulted and asked them their secrets of success. Some Madhesi dalits people who have got opportunity will also be key information and suggestions will be taken from them dalits elderly allowance. Some Madhesi non-dalits will also be asked about the backwardness and interaction Madhesi dalits in academic social, economic and cultural point of view.

In this study, age sex, marital status, education status, household care have been taken as family support and social security characteristic of household population. Similarly, occupation status, size of home land, household decision, getting elderly allowance are taken as socio-economic condition and health care system, living status, is taken as health characteristic condition.

In this study, sampling procedure is not required because there is adopted the census method due to small size of Madhesi dalits elderly people has found in those Bhagawanpur, VDC. The 103 elderly dalits population enumerated from 89 sample

households. The male (66%) elderly dalits population is about double than female (34%) elderly Madhesi dalits population in the study area.

Khatwe, Ram, Paswan, Musahar, and Saphi are the Madhesi dalits included in this study. The majority are Khatwe (46%), followed by Ram (19%), Mushar (15%), Paswan (15%) and Saphi (5%). Over domination of aged male over female is evident among the Madhesi dalits. Proportion of aged population declines as the age increases. As obvious the education status is quite poor of the study population, though it is relatively higher compared to national educational status of dalits population. Majority (41%) are involved in agricultural occupation and household decision is generally done by son/daughter. Majority (almost 46%) elderly people are passing their time by household works. Most of elderly people are able to get allowance. Likewise, most of elderly expect love and affection from family.

Findings of this study show that the elderly population should have educational as well as training facilities. There are also problems of food so it should be fulfilled and discrimination should be avoided. Furthermore, there should be provision of community level elderly homes.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDO	:	Chief of District Officer
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CWDA	:	Children and Women Development Center
DHS	:	Demographic Health Survey
DHC	:	Dalit Senior Citizen
DSS	:	Demographic Sample Survey
ESCAP	:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FPAN	:	Family Planning Association of Nepal
HH	:	Household
IEC	:	Information Education and Communication
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
MCA	:	Multiple Classification Analysis
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MDC	:	Madhesi Dalit Community
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
NNDSWO	:	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
PDRC	:	Professional Development And Research Center
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
UNICEF	:	United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UN	:	United Nations
VDC	:	Village Development Committee