

# **Globalization and its Impacts in Rural Area**

**A Case of Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski**

**A Dissertation**

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## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that **Mr. Sujan Acharya** has completed this dissertation entitled, "**Globalization and its Impact in Rural Area**" (A Case of **Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski**), under my academic supervision and guidance. I therefore, recommended and forward this dissertation to the research Committee of the Department of Sociology and Rural Development for its acceptance final evaluation.

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February, 2021

## LETTER OF APPROVAL

The dissertation entitled, "**Globalization and its Impact in Rural Area**" attending in Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski, submitted to the department of Sociology and Rural Development, Prithwi Narayan Campus, Pokhara by Mr. Sujan Acharya has been accepted as the partial fulfillments of requirement for the master degree in Sociology by undersigned dissertation evaluation committee.

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## ***ABSTRACT***

The study entitled Globalization and its impact in rural area was carried out in order to analysis the modern transformation of rural i.e. conducted in Pokhara -33 Gairagaun Kaski district of Nepal during 2020/2021. It is a rural area i.e. in changing phase towards development by various global factors.

The word globalization has been used in highly variable ways. In this study, globalization is used as an agent for modern transformation in rural area i.e. influenced by dependency. The whole entire 93 households were selected for the research. Both qualitative and quantitative data were obtained through primary and secondary sources applying the census method for the surveyed population using interviews and observation as tools and techniques. This study was carried out based on the field survey and analysis. Primary data was collected based on intensively interview, developed observation, key informant interviews and focus group discussion. Case study methods were also used to explore and triangulate in the field information. Review of records, research reports, different journal, published and unpublished papers were also used to collect secondary data. The data obtained from research were analyzed, presented and interpreted by using statistical tool such as frequency counts, percent graphs, piechart table and graphical interpretation by using SPSS and MS EXCELL software. Modernization theory and dependency theory was followed to interpret the finding of the research in the basis of reviewed literature.

The study found that the main cause of spreading globalization towards rural area is influence of modern technology. Rural area in Nepal has undergone a dramatic cultural transformation in recent years as a direct result of globalization and westernization. After the secularization, the conversion ratio from Hinduism to Christianity is in upgrading process towards lower caste people. Meanwhile remittance play vital role for both nation and family development process. Foreign employment neither only flows capital but it also change the lifestyle and modern transformation towards luxurious appliances expense. Although many youths are more attraction towards own business, wage labor then agrarian economy because that kind of traditional agriculture is not more productive and profitable. Thus many people are substituting occupation and migrate towards city.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation		Meaning
COVID	=	Corona Virus Disease
CPN	=	Communist Party of Nepal
DVD	=	Digital Versatile Disk
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	=	Human Development Index
INGO	=	International Non Governmental Organization
MNC	=	Multinational Companies
NATO	=	North Atlantic Trade Organization
NGO	=	Non Governmental Organization
NRN	=	Non Resident Nepali
OPEC	=	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
UML	=	Unified Marxist Lennist
WHO	=	World Health Organization
WTO	=	World Trade Organization

# **CHAPTER- ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Globalization is an absolutely huge topic. It is an ongoing process that involves interconnected change in the socio-economic, cultural and political sphere of society. As a process it involves the ever increasing integration of these aspects between nations, regions, communities and even seemingly isolated place. Economically globalization refers to the expansion of capitalism to include all places around the world into one. Culturally it refers to the global spread and integration of ideas norms, value, behaviors and ways of life. Politically it refers to the development of forms of governance, that operate at the global scale whose political and rules co-operative nations one expected to a bid. These 3 cores aspects of globalization are fueled by advanced technology development the global integration of communication technologies and the global distribution of technologies and global distribution of media.

Globalization firstly introduction on 1959 in the economics "Globalization is process in which social life within societies of increasing affected by international influences based on every from political trade file to shoed music, clothing styles and mass media" (Dictionary of Sociology,1999). Globalization is a world system in which powerful interconnected stateless, corporation nullifies national boundaries and incorporates whole societies as a cost effective sites of product after the destructive second world war the world is analyze in terms of a core semi periphery and periphery (Wallestrin, 1978) . In which core countries are characterized by high levels of social political and consequently economic development and center of innovation and convergence of trade flows. The core has a level of dominance over the periphery which is reflected in the overall inward flow of trade and transporting and factor mobility towards the core from the periphery. Most of the high level economic activities and innovations are located at the core, with the periphery subjected to those processes at secondary and tertiary levels of autonomy from the core them compared to the periphery. Concomitantly the accessibility of the semi periphery improved, permitting the exploitation of its comparative advantage in labor and resource.

Although globalization particularly industrial growth in developing countries introducing their technology and investing their capital. The flow of resource towards the developed world continues unabated globally. The peripheral countries are those which subsistence economy and are unlike the semi-periphery whose dependence on the core is only marginal fully dependence on the core countries. Though the peripheral countries are rich in the terms of resources due to the lack inward flow of capital the absence of proper technology and lack of skilled manpower their dependence on the core countries is oblivious. The globalization of the world international economy and of the political culture and structures was led by wealthy powerful nation's made rich by colonialism and imperialism including the US, Britain and many western European nations. The organizations of UN, WTO, OPEC, the world economic forum are such examples (Hooguelts,2001).

Change is a social phenomenon. Social culturally prescribed relations change over time and space. Both external and internal factors cause for the change external factor comprise the social and cultural process of given societal judgment and cultural preferences also play the role that give less emphasis on socially made goods and created attraction towards foreign life style. Sometimes social actors themselves would like to change their subordinate lifestyle relations associating with modern forms of trend i.e. globalization.

The process of globalization involves the spread and diffusion of ideologies values ideas norms beliefs and expectations that foster justify and provide legitimacy for economic and political globalization. History has shown that these aren't neutral. Process and that it is ideologies from dominant nation that fuel and frame economic and political globalization, that are the factors spreading around that world. The impact or the process of socio and culture globalization happens through the distribution and consumption of mass media, consumer goods and western consumer (modernization) life style. It is also spread by globally integrated communication system like social media disproportionate media coverage of the world elite and their life styles the movements of people from the global around the world via business and leisure travelers that host societies will provide amenities and experiences that reflect their norms. Cultural globalization is the phenomenon connected to both economic and political globalization. It refers to the

export, import, sharing repurposing and adapting of values, ideas, norms common sense lifestyle language, behaviors and practices on a global scale. At the present area trade is the major factors of following globalization. The process of it intensified and quickened as national trade production and finance regulations were dismantled and in international economic and political agreements were forged in money and corporations. Sociologists have found that cultural globalization occurs via the global trade in consumers goods which spreads (Lecler,2019). Life style trends popular media like film industries, TV, CD, DVD, Email- internet, Cell phone, music art and materials shared online through the implementation of forms of governance borrowed from other regions that are shape everyday life and social partners that the spread of styles of conduction business and of working and from that travels from 'place to place' technological innovation has a great impact. On cultural globalization as recent advances in travel media production and communication technology have brought wide-scale cultural shift across the world.

Nepal is a land locked central Himalayan country in south Asia bordering India in the east, west, south and China in the north. Nepal has a diverse geography including fertile plains, dense forest, hills mountain ranges with plenty of natural resources. In the world economy Nepal is regarded as one of the least developing peripheral nation surrounding India by 3 sides and the open border system Indian culture and lifestyle have made significant impact in Nepalese society. However most of the places of Nepal are rural areas. 80.72% household families are live in rural or village area (CBS 2011) comparing towards the urban areas it is least develop with the lack of infrastructure like education, health, communication, transportation, technology sectors. Be impact of globalization in fashion, lifestyles, global tourism, global warming, global pollution, earth quake, environmental decreasement, global disease like HIV, AIDS, Corona, Bird Flu, Swan Flu are increasing rapidly in rural areas.

The rhetorical impact on economy, agriculture, politics, socio-culture gender environmental impacts impede the one localization and endeavor for the new trends. The World Bank, NGO, INGO, Microfinance plays vital role in the economic process of globalization in such rural areas. In many villages in Nepal, the active labor forces flow towards the developed countries has been established not only as an economic need but also as a cultural trend. People go abroad for job and they remit money within a short

period of time. In fact they bring not only money as remittance but other cultural practices as well that help for overflow the globalization in rural areas. It is a worldwide phenomenon and has become quite of fashionable term the free flows of ideas goods and service through the world. It is associated with the number of policies, privatization, liberalization, critical component of globalization economy ideology technology culture and information.

Globalization has emerged as an irresistible force to away the economic social and cultural activities to all states of the world. The free trade of goods, services, capitalism, technologies, ideas, information and human resource. Across the globe appears to be the over whelming demand of globalization, and there is hardly any scope to escape. Globalization has both positive and negative consequences and implications to all nations. It brings opportunities and posses threats to the rural communities. Free trade, privatization, and its concomitant competitive market forces are increasing putting the rural economy at stake. The aggressive advancement of globalization coupled with market economy has been persistently changing the old concept, practices and systems of rural development especially in the developing countries. Against such as a back drop through this paper an effort is employed to delve into the impact of globalization it on rural development. On the basis of above discussion this study examines the occurring among the people of Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski district. The study largely focuses on process of social change and globalization impact and analyzes the factors responsible for such change in the study area.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

Globalization is a most important and recent phenomenon through which rapid outflow of active labor force and life style is taking place through the world. As a result, we are witnessing rapid socio-cultural changes at various level of society. Several studies have been carried out in this field by different research. This trend has accreted even more these days. Globalization is accelerating socio-culture change in a manner conducting to the long run sustainability of the change. The thread of common problems that have emerged through the least developed nation which have threatened the indigenous people socio-cultural way of life. The study had focus particularly on rural area community for not only social prestige an upward social mobility but also for daily subsistence and

prosperity. There are various factors of globalization towards the rural areas. The positive and many of the intense effects of globalization can be seen on rural area corporate globalization thus impacted the rural communities in several ways of all the rural communities' farmers and rural women are most affected. The impact of globalization activities on rural area is often much greater because rural areas are sparsely populated and spatially isolated. There is lack the range and depth of social and financial resources available to urban area to deal with problems often the short end of government allocation for social service.

Due to communication industrial activities development and urbanization people of rural are changing their daily lifestyle. Various studies (Calpan, 1970), Pokhrel (2010), Rankin (2004) show that traditional lifestyle occupation has declined due to various reason such as modernization, urbanization a viability of jobs after etc. The service of rural area is highly associated with agrarian structure of Nepalese society. It is stated that number of people working in agriculture and other traditional jobs sectors like blacksmith, carpenter and labor has decline over the years with the process of globalization local level development, political upheavals it also defined and re-define the existing relation among the people. Considering this issues the studies will have ventured into the understanding the changing relation between rural area and changing life-style. In order to understand the social cultural change among the rural areas in Gairagaun village, my research is led by answering these key questions.

- i. What are the challenges facing rural modern transformation?
- ii. How could rural area benefit from globalization?
- iii. Could modern technologies built global community so near?
- iv. Could dependency towards core empower individuals or make them more vulnerable?
- v. How the roles of gender perspectives are changing due to globalization and by dependency trend.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

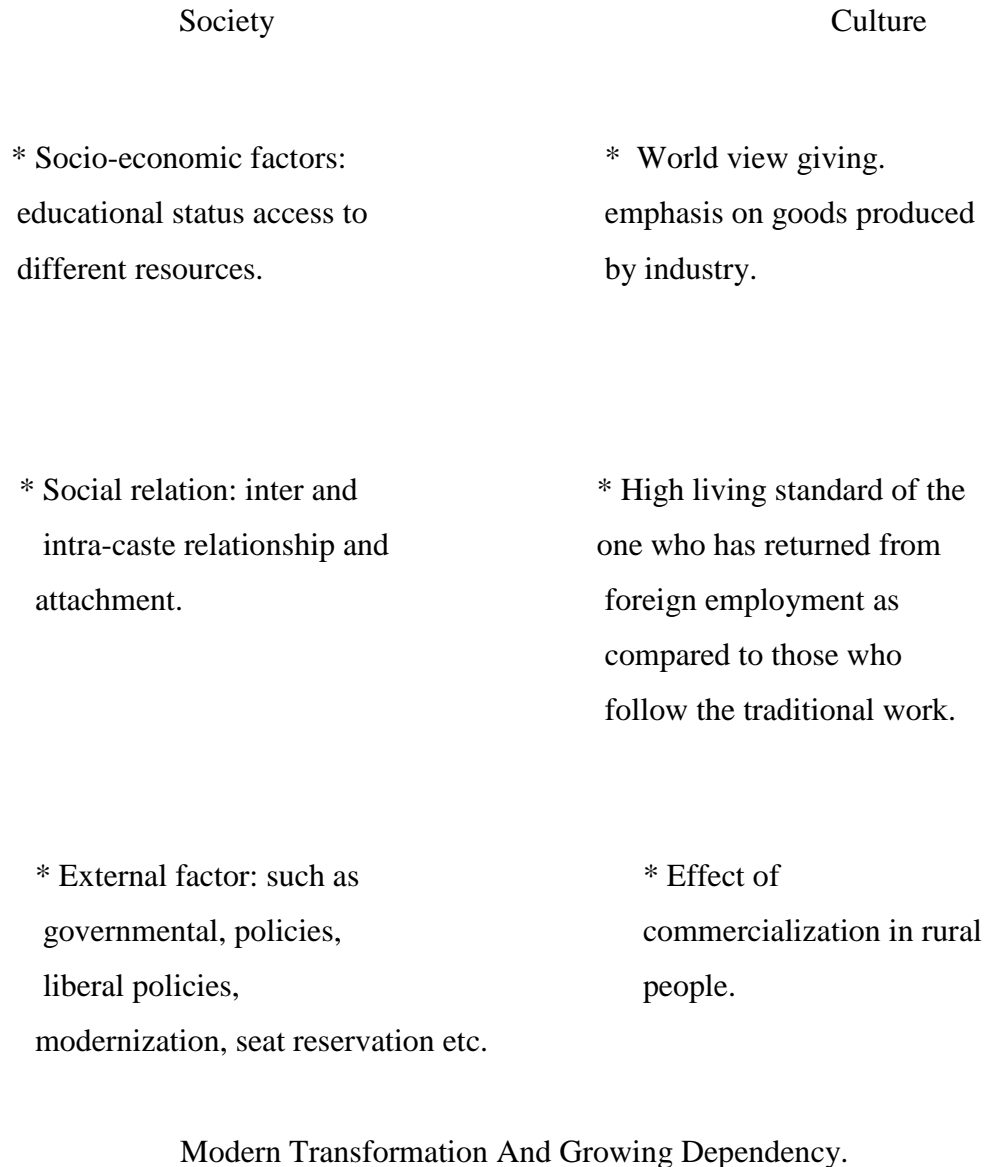
The general objective of this study is to analyze the changing pattern of social, cultural, economical, political trends among the rural people. The specific of this study are:

- i. To identify the factors for the modern transformation among the people in the existing problems of globalization in the study area.
- ii. To explain the trend of growing dependency and its role and impacts on local resource management.

### **1.4 Conceptual Framework**

Change is a social phenomenon. Social and culturally prescribed relations change over time and space. Both internal and external factors cause for the change. External factor includes government policies, modernization, development Intervention and commercialization. Internal factors comprise the social and cultural processes of a given society. Societal judgment and cultural preferences also play the role that give less emphasis on socially made goods and created attraction towards factory made and foreign goods. Sometimes social actors themselves would like to change their subordinate relations associating with modern forms of modern transformation.

**Figure 1 Conceptual Framework of the Study**



### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study was conducted in Pokhara -33, Gairagaun village. Meanwhile, it is being named metropolitan recently (2017) before it was known as Bharat Pokhari VDC - 8, Kaski. The area under the study is regarded as the least developed ward comparing wards of Pokhara. Gairagaun is rural area in characteristics with road transportation, communication, facilities with some local market area. The immediate significance of

this study is purely academic on of achieving MA Degree in sociology. But this study may have some applied significance too. It is believed to that it will provide basic information and general impact and the findings of the study would help to understand the process of globalization transformation in rural and semi urban areas. The research explores how relationships between rural area and globalization have changed over the course of time. The finding of the study can be very informative for the once who are interested to know about the globalization. This would be helpful for the different level of audience including the academics in order to make policy in micro level especially for the globalization and dependency towards rural area. Since no similar study have been taken place in this village so far, most of the articles and research were analyzed through feminist, genders and caste base social economy. So this study is expected to become essential and fruitful towards the dependency and its negative and positive impact of globalization in rural area.

### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

This is an academic research within boundary to certain budget, place, as well as other resource. The present study is based on Gairagaun village that is strictly limited to the Pokhara-33 considering the modern impact of globalization and dependency of rural area towards urban cities. However conclusion or finding of this research may not be generalized in exactly the same manner for other cases in other places. This study adopts only sociological research tools and methods. Due to this and other reason it will have certainly limitations in spite of the effort has been given to make this study more useful and meaningful with reality. There would be other variables that may effect on the findings or conclusion

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The dissertation has been divided into seven chapters. The preliminary path contains approval sheet, acknowledgement table of content, abbreviation, list of table and figure etc. The first chapter describes the background of the study, statement of the research problem, objectives of the study, conceptual framework and significance of the study and limitations of the study. Second Chapter deals with the literature review. This chapter is a brief review of literature related to this study. It gives an overview of the related literature

done in the past related to this study. Third chapter deals with research methodology which includes research design universe and sample of study, nature and source of data, primary data collection technique, household survey, key informant interviews, observation, group discussion, data analysis and presentation. In the fourth chapter, the researcher has included the data presentation and analysis based on field survey. Chapter five and six includes main objectives and findings by theoretical prospective, findings and recommendations. This chapter includes the abstract of the whole study, makes conclusion on the basis of data analysis and a major finding drown out and then finally provides recommendations. Lastly Chapter Seven revolves around to summarize and concludes the whole study in short term.

## **CHAPTER- TWO**

### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

No sector has remained untouched by globalization in Nepal and various studies have been carried out its impacts and influence. Globalization seems to be mostly affecting nations such as attracting cheap labor forces from rural place of Nepal by the multinational companies belonging to the countries which are situated at the semi periphery or core.

This chapter provides some theoretical as well as empirical perspectives and finding regarding social change and transformations in Nepal. A number of native as well as foreign sociologists an anthropologist carried out large scale and systematic study of Nepalese society and culture. This section will review some pertinent literatures related to change and transformation.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review on Sociology of Globalization**

In geography globalization is defined as the set of process (economic, social cultural technological, institutional) that contribute to the relationship between societies and individuals around the world. It is a progressive process by different parts of the world are intensified (Warwick, 2014).

##### **2.1.1 Functional Theory**

It is a theory about how societies work. Since it conceives of societies working in certain ways, it prescribes a method for its study. According to Durkheim (1915), men collectively invent the basic categories of religion in order to explain the unseen but feel the force of the collective consciousness. Malinowski (1922) maintained that every living culture is functioning and integrated whole. No parts of a culture may be understood except in relation to a whole. According to functional theory of sociology society is made of different parts, these parts are always playing positive function. A part does not exist without other parts of the society. They are closely interrelated to each others. The society exists due to the positive function of these social and culture parts. In other hand, it sustains result of integration and harmony among these different social and culture units.

Functionalism sees the society and culture in an equilibrium perspective. For a functional theory change is an undesirable phenomenon. Here we can trace that the changing trends of society like globalization modernization plays a vital role to provide idea, consciousness and integration for the people which is mostly to help the society to remain in harmony. It is also the tool to bring entity between individual and social change with the function in the society unfairly anger in other will be changed into harmony.

### **2.1.2 Modernization**

Modernization theory is a description and explanation of the process of transformation from traditional or underdeveloped societies to modern societies. In the words of one of the major proponents "Historically modernization is the process of change towards those type of social economic and political system that have developed in western Europe and North America from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth and have then spread to other European countries and in the nineteenth and twentieth centurys to the south American, Asian, and African continents (Eisenstadt, 1966). Modernization theory has been one of the major perspectives in the sociology of national development and under development since the 1950S. Primary attention has focused on ways in which past and present modern societies become modern i.e. westernized through of economic growth and change in social, political and cultural structures.

In general, modernization theorists are concerned with economic growth within societies as indicated i.e. by measures of gross national product (GNP). Mechanization or industrialization are ingredients in the process of economic growth. Modernization theory study the social, political and cultural consequences of economic growth and the conditions that are important for industrialization and economic growth to occur. Industrialization also the part of modernization that involves the use of inanimate sources of power of mechanize production, and it involves increases in manufacturing, wage labor, income levels and Occupational diversification. It may or may not be present where there is Political social or cultural modernization and conversely, it may exist in the absence of other aspect of modernization.

According to economic theory, foreign trade is in principle, beneficial to any country engaged. The international division of labor allocates the resources more efficient

whereby it increases the economic welfare of all countries engaged in foreign trade in long run. Foreign investment is a direct result of globalization. Foreign investment is always welcomed as it provides resources, capital and technology to a country that will support economic development of the host country. This improves employment as in direct and indirectly. Increases exports to a country and thereby improves the current account and therefore will help to the repayment of foreign debt. This however has some criticisms for leading to too much foreign control (Paul, 2007).

Developing countries can use general or specific industrial and trade policies to be more or less welcoming to foreign direct investments, capital and foreign tourist services. They can directly and indirectly shape their participation in the economic activities in the globe. Globalization of markets in study area is growing so fast. The emergence of global markets for standardized consumer products on a previously unimagined scale of magnitude. This brought benefits which are economies of scale in production, reduced world prices, distribution, marketing and management.

As its core modernization theory suggests that advanced industrial technology produces not only economic growth in developing societies but also other structural and cultural changes. The common characteristics that society tend to develop as they become modern may differ from one version of modernization theory to another, but in general, all assume that institutional structures and individual activities become more highly specialized, differentiated, and integrated into social, Political and economic forms characteristics of advanced western societies. In the year 1949 American former president Harry Truman used the word development for the first time. Nonetheless, the term development gives different meaning to different people. In one sense, it means stage of growth and advancement and it is also term as process of modernization, westernization and globalization.

Freidman (1999) divided globalization in the basis of time

- i) Globalization- First (1492-1800) = Country's globalization
- ii) Globalization- Second (1800-2000) = Company's globalization
- iii) Globalization- Third (2000 +) = People's globalization

According to Fredman, globalization is a dynamic process which can be categorized in common ecological constraints, cultural globalization, globalization of communication,

economic globalization and political globalization. The most powerful form of globalization is economic in which planning and control expand from doing business on a regional or international basis to a broad global focus in which the entire world serves as a source of labor, raw materials and market.

Rostow's (1960) well known theory of the stages of the economic growth which he derived from studying western economic development emphasized the importance of new values and ideas favoring economic progress along with education entrepreneurship and certain other institution as conditions for societies to "take of" into self-sustained economic growth.

All of these versions of modernization theory depict a gradual and more or less natural transition from "traditional" social structures to "modern" social structures characteristics of core societies.

### **2.1.3 Feminism**

Feminism is a range of social movements, political movements, and ideologies that aim to define and establish the political, economic, personal and social equality of the sexes. Feminism incorporates the position that societies prioritize the male point of view and that women are treated unjustly within those societies. Efforts to change the include fighting against gender stereotypes and establishing educational, professional and interpersonal opportunities and outcomes for women that are equal to those for men (Susan, 2005).

Mazumdar (1982) delineates that the Asian women who have been subjected to social, economic and political prejudice and oppression in the past and which continues even to these days. There are three components to the balance the inequality i.e. economic. Political power and knowledge women's work in Asia are as unproductive. It is closely associated with their interior social status and also the loss of personal freedom. He concludes that family constraints, illiteracy, traditional barriers, attitude and women's ability are the major determinants of decision making.

The World Bank's document (1989) highlights about the Nepalese women who are living in the rural areas. The Conclusion of document is that women at all age work

considerably longer daily hours than men, so that they have limited time for self employment and education and opportunity cost of their time to household is high rates are much lower for females than males and all these are indications of their poverty (World Bank, 1989).

#### **2.1.4 Dependency, Marxist, Neo-Marxist and Modernist Perspectives**

Dependency is based on a Marxist view of the world which sees globalization in terms of the spread of market capitalism and the exploitation of cheap labor and resources in return for the obsolete technologies of the developed world. The dominant view of dependency theory is that there is a dominant world capitalist system that relies on a division of labor between the core and peripheral states. Overtime the core nation will exploit their dominance over an increasingly marginalized periphery. The theory analyses the inequality between the poor and rich nations. Moreover the theory breaks some political bonds and explains reason why wealthy nations are taking advantage of the poor nations.

With the end of Second World War colonization also ended and cold war began due to the process of retaining hegemony a need for market expansion and faith in science and technology. As a result especially US and USSR started to fund their former colonial countries in order to retain their favor (Escobar, 1995). In this way due to bipolarity containment and aid giving donor competition the process of development was inaugurated which increased new colonization and in this process people started to assume that funding countries are developed countries. Whereas aid receivers are under developed one (Preston, 1997). Wallerstein has developed world system theory to explain the interrelation of first, second and third worlds and their origin in the development and spread of modern capitalism and industrialization. Wallerstein (1974) argues that capitalism and world economy are two sides of the same coin. His centre and periphery hypothesis contextualized the economic problems faced by underdeveloped area and regarded the relationship between the developed and underdeveloped nation as characterized by exploitation which according to him is the nature of the world capitalism.

As a Neo-Marxist theory, the dependency theory analyzes the economy and the gap between developing and developed countries namely through the conceptual categories of satellite and metropolis. According to this theory the condition of under development of any country is not an original condition but is historically conditioned ties with the process of capital and subsequent incorporation of into the inherently exploitative system of global capitalism (1980) the case of dependency is a natural outcome of regular economic surplus generated by different forms of capitalism. In this respect he explain backwardness on the basis of economics surplus i.e. actual surplus, potential economic surplus and pained economic surplus.

Frank (1967) argues that underdevelopment is not original or traditional and that neither the past nor the present of underdeveloped countries resembles in any important respect the past of the new developed countries. Frank's fundamental argument is development and underdevelopment is the two opposite side of the same coin.

Mike Featherstone (1991) views that the trend of consumer and post modernism, the easily available of mickey mouse, Levis Jeans, Coca-cola, Hamburger, Kentucky Chicken, Madona's latest hit single video towards many countries that is the trend i.e. the trend of applying and exchanging multinational and common cultural system.

### **2.1.5 Socialization Theory of Agriculture**

Two study theories exist in the social history of socialization in agriculture. One is a view that sees the mastering of skills by following another's example. This way is the prized method a traditional crafts person uses of master technology. Moreover, it is the method of socialization valued in traditional communities. Another is a view that sees learning of technology mainly through language, arts and sciences, being closed to the concept of study as used in the field of educational science. This system studies the contents as they are equalized, in any way or any place. These two characteristic examples are found and investigated by scholars. Consequently, intuition based on valuing experience for example tips etc. are indifferent to pursuing the rational way of life as a man or pursuing advanced agriculture practice, such as shortening working hours and the practice of environmentally conscious agriculture (Kouji, 2001).

## 2.2 Empirical Study

Mark Leitchy (2003), Katharine Neilson Ranking (2004), Blaike et.al (2001), Calpan (1972), Pokharel (2010), have examined the impact of globalization and lifestyle change issue in Nepal. For example Balike.et.al (2001) analyzed the transformation of Nepalese society from Marxist perspective. They show different facts of underdevelopment of Nepal. According to them much artisan class of people were displaced from their traditional occupation due to the factory made goods along brought about by the expansion along brought about by the expansion of Indian capitalism. From the dependency line of argument Blaikie et.al (1980) has shown that Nepal is in crisis due to mainly three constraints:

- i) Failure of the productive organization associated with its economic and political underdevelopment which is a result of historically co-existing constraint of Nepal's political economy.
- ii) The essentially, non progressive quality of Nepal's political and administrative structure.
- iii) Transnational and international dependency relationship between center and periphery.

They have regarded the above reasons responsible because of ecological collapse elimination of same natural resources, and decline of food production heavy reliance on foreign donors and imported commodities, population growth in relation to employment opportunity, and government's failure to cope with these problems. Blaike et.al (1980) also explain the rural artisan have been troubled due to the process of development and modernization under capitalism.

Pokharel (2010) states the open economic and political system provide opportunities to the rural people of Melamchi Valley. According to him development such as globalization, economic liberalization process declining traditional occupation. Population growth in the villages and opportunities for work elsewhere the main cause of social transformation. His study shows that the Neo-liberism, people change their traditional jobs and involved in urban skilled labor that change in their economic status.

Leitchy (2003) analyzes the cultural contest and historical processes out of which a new middle-class cultural has emerged in Kathmandu; to provide a detailed account of the

practices that make of contemporary urban middle-class life and drawing one these ethnographic insights, to offer a new approach to conceptualizing middle-class culture. He also studied the psychological thinking of modern youths and their life styles. He categorize them as teens and describe, the modern youth 'struggle for' and 'struggle of'. The youth culture is the transition of adulthood extent the sites are currently performed in urban Kathmandu. They remain and important part of the social production of young adults but there are new modes of cultural production in place that increasingly shape the experience and meaning of youth. Leitchy describes the teen and teenager social context and changing their lifestyle due to globalization. The impact of Hollywood movie, English language, drug abuse, open sex conversation by the porn movies and dreaming of core countries for working are the major impact of globalization in Kathmandu. Rankin (2004), states globalization has equal relevance for any historical inquiry of place making that examines the articulation of local with macro scales of influences. It also describe the contemporary contest of economic liberalization and concentrates particularly on how ideologies of cast and gender in Sankhu filter macroeconomic currents, setting new parameters for individual practice and mediating experience of globalization. It helped to change in their economic status by the labor force and consider the role and position of the periphery in globalization process.

Mishra (1987) analyzed the development and social change process of Nepal that may be characterized by :

- i) Increasing incorporation within the capitalist world and regional systems in term of labor commodities, capital and finance.
- ii) Increasing loss of capital to re-produce indigenously produce goods combined with administration low capacity to carryout reproduction.

Emergence and growth of comprador bourgeoisies and the state class which contain nationalist component but cannot led a national transformation and considerable to a serious problem of family. Community based regional and national integration arising out peripheralization and marginalization. Those increment of penetration of the world capitalist intensified the underdevelopment of countries like Nepal who do not protect their indigenous production system.

Globalization provides wider commercial markets and greater capital input while, on the other hand, it helps broaden the diversity of imported and exported products and helps expand the adoption of technological development. Furthermore, globalization decreases transportation and communication costs and paves the way for division of labor and specialized manufacturing (Mishra and Topalova, 2007).

Literature review is one of the most important parts of research work. For this work some literature is reviewed while preparing this study. Review literatures show different dimensions of social change in Nepal and elsewhere. Review literatures are concerned how modernization and globalization have changed the modern people's lifestyle over the years. The process of globalization has exposed its opportunities and negative consequences to society. Many studies have been carried out related to this field but studies on how and what types of long run impacts of globalization taking root in the socio cultural sector is yet to be done. It is meaningful appropriate literatures specially related to this research are not adequate. Majority of previous studies are all based on in social and economical sectors. Meanwhile, this research is going to fulfill the positivity and progression and the solution of how globalization reforms help in the rural area and natives thrive in development sectors.

## **CHAPTER- THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The chapter describes the tools and techniques that will be used for future research work. This section includes rationale of this site selection, research design, nature and source of data, techniques of data collection and mode of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Rationale of the Site Selection**

Study site and research area Gairagaun lies in ward no 33 of Pokhara i.e. situated in east north of Pokhara valley of Kaski district Gandaki Zone Nepal. Gairagaun possesses both features of semi urban and rural area. The topographical of study area are hilly, transportation, electricity and communication facilities are available. The study area Gairagaun is heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnicity. The area under is one of the oldest settlement of Acharya people in Kaski district. Interface of Acharya, Chhetri and Kami's population is clearly observable in the study area. It lies in the sub highway between Tanahun and Syangja. Both traditional and modern modes of production are existed simultaneously. This situation contributes understanding the changing process, life style, modern trend in rural area by globalization. The transformation in globalize process and changing in occupation pattern thus, Gairagaun has been selected as the study area to collect the necessary information about research work, so the selection of the place Gairagaun as the study purpose is suitable.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The major focal point of this study was to explore the changing social and cultural values and people's perception of social changes in the study area. Variables and non indicator such as traditional and modern form of lifestyle, occupation, social network, social relation, socio-demographic factors and pattern of change have been analyzed descriptively. Thus, considering this fact, this design has also help to comprehend the diachronic and synchronic process of change in study area. The main objectives of the present research to assess the modern transformation globalization and dependency trends and its impact in rural area. So, an exploratory as well as descriptive research design has been employed. The analysis of this research has been presented descriptively with the help of this design. Socio-economic conditions, participation in globalization process,

impact of gender base conditions have been intensively described and analyzed. Through focus group discussion, interviews with key informants and observations, some untold stories and information were explored in this design.

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

Both primary and secondary data were collect for the research. The primary data were collected applying observation, interviews, household surveys and case study and focus group discussion techniques. Journal, books, articles, village profile and ward records are the sources of secondary data. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected and analyzed for the research. The nature of study was based on qualitative and quantitative data. The research is mostly depends on primary information but then benefit from secondary sources of data available in the form of reports, journals etc.

### **3.4 Universe and Sample Size**

The total household in Gairagaun Pokhara-33 (previously, Bharat Pokhari VDC-8) are 93. All 93 Households are chosen as a sample. The cause of chosen all households is the viability to respond the researcher. All household owner are interested to respond the researcher. So all the household were chosen as sample for the research. The population of this study includes the family members are directly or indirectly related by impact of globalization. The area of study is small in geographical terms i.e. almost convenient to distinguish and count. So it includes all household for better result. The purposive sampling method had followed in the research.

### **3.5 Techniques of Data Collection**

In order to collect the required and relevant primary data following technique was used in this study .

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire and Interview Schedule**

The data were collected from respondents during the field work. Questionnaire was designed to collect household information. Researcher asked questions to respondents and fill up questionnaire himself. Interview schedule was employed as an instrument for recording population composition such as sex composition, academic qualification, occupational pattern, personal identification, family types, material status, land

ownership and tools and product using and so on. Unstructured interviews were employed to collect data about social economic political and technological and information to examine various dimensions of the changing livelihood strategy of the People in the study area. Interviews were conducted with different people in different time. Both open ended question and closed ended question had applied in this term.

### **3.5.2 Key Informants Interviews**

Researcher has selected these people as key informants who have prestigious position in the society and have better experience about modern transformation and dependency in this study area. Questions were prepared and asked to the respondents who were involved directly or indirect in this programme or activities. Interviews were employed to collect data about social economic political and information to examine various dimensions of the changing livelihood and modern life style of people in the study area. Interviews were conducted with different people such as NGO worker, Local leader, Youth club president, Mother Group chairman and Real-estate broker people in different time.

### **3.5.3 Case Study**

Two separate case studies were collected to find out the major aspects of changing life pattern and modern impacts on them. The case study was carried out with the permission of the respondent. To get special insights on certain aspects and to collect important qualitative data as well as to it was used for triangulation of the collecting qualitative data.

### **3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussions were held with people of different age, sex and occupational backgrounds. Altogether four FGD's were conducted with the involvement of 7 participants in each FGD. The discussions were made as per the situation of the selected sites. FGD covered issues such as process of change, transformation of traditional occupation life style into modern one, people's perception towards change. It enabled to collect data required for exposition of authenticities related to rural globalization.

### **3.5.5 Observation**

To meet the objectives of study, observation techniques had also been adopted to carry out the study of those areas within the research field. Researcher had involved in observing various aspects such are culturally, socially and economically most affected by the globalization process. The technique mainly aimed is the collection of much more qualitative and reliable data as per the need of objective of the research.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis and Presentation**

Collected data of this research had analyzed by both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Computer program MS had used to process and analyze the quantifiable raw data's gather from the field study. Simple statistic tools like distribution, frequency, percentage, tabulation, graphics presentation map, tables, chart, diagrams, figures were also used.

## **CHAPTER: FOUR**

### **SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA**

This chapter includes the socio-economic and demographic background of the study area and the respondents. It includes general description, cultural setting and history/demography of the study area.

#### **4.1 Naming of the Study Area**

The local old people and knowledgeable people have reported that Gairagaun was named after the term Ghairibasti. As reported by the respondents, long time ago, at the period of 22 and 24 states a herd of people from Kahundada came there for agriculture and animal husbandry purpose and later settled in the same placement, they used to say that place is “Ghairochha”(this place is depth, surrounded by hills and comfortable and more secure for living than hills). Respondents further reported that in ancient period military force of Mattikhan Kot. Occasionally travelled from this path with their horses. They spend couple of night in that place due to the plentiness wood timber and water availableness. During that time they had been enjoying bathing in ponds and they related that place with heartly with depth memories and the name was changed to Gairagaun.

#### **4.2 Climate**

Gairagaun lies beyond hill areas which has a subtropical and moderate type of climate. It get rain basically from June to October. It also gets rain in the winter season through disturbances. During the summer the temperature range from 26°c to 32°c in the month of May and June. Meanwhile, minimum temperature is about 10° Calcieus in the month of January and winter here is cold due to the open site and nearness of hill range. It remains dry during November to May. Rainfall mostly from south-east monsoon starts from the end of May and lasts for three-four months till August and sometimes till September in accordance with extent of monsoon, study area receives approximately 1500-1800 rainfall annually (ward profile, 33). Climate change can disrupt food availability, reduce access to food and affect food quality. Projected increases in temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns change in extreme weather events and reductions in water availability result in reduced agricultural productivity. Agriculture are highly dependent

on climate, many cereal crops as well as seasonal cash crops are more dependent on the base of weather.

### **4.3 Natural Resources**

This village contains several type of natural resources. Forest pasture land, soil, water stone etc are the main natural resources available here. The soil is black colour and more fertile, stone and mud are another important natural resource of this area which are sold in Pokhara city and Bagmara valley for construction works.

Likewise, forest and land resource are of great significance for sustaining the economy of the village. The land is used for off seasonal farming where potato, tomato, cauliflower, lemon etc are cultivated. Forest is an important resource of Gairagaun and provides the people with timber and non timber products. Many cattle graze towards forest. The forest resources are protected and utilized by the villages permanent Residents) under community forestry program. The people of Gairagaun also used the forest for fuel purpose and as well as it's consume they have proper conservation of it. The study area is far way about 2-3 km from the village community forest. Similarly, water is another important resource available from water wells and small streams and most of the low land areas are irrigated by water. Kurja Khola is the main sources of water, the river has important role in agriculture production and productivity.

### **4.4 Social and Public Utilities**

The village consists of 3 education institutions. Among them one is government higher secondary school a private primary boarding school and Montessori child centre (ward profile,2020). There is a health post, medical hall a co-operative bank, Heifer office. Youth clubs, Father and mother groups and Golden Gairagaun project i.e. established by Belgium fund. Marudhara temple, Dhamdachaur places are regarded as religious and holy places. Besides these lots of social organizations are also being established in Gairagaun.

## **4.5 Socio and Demographic of the Study Area**

Gairagaun previously a part of Bharat Pokhari VDC-8. It is the largest ward of Pokhara Metropolitan. Hence, the government of Nepal allocated more budgets to this ward in comparison to other wards by considering demographic and geographical process. It is semi-urban village where basic facilities such as electricity, transportation, communication and water supply are available. The village is about a hour bus ride from the district headquarter of Kaski. Matikhan (Syangja) to Kotre (Tanahun) Sub-highway goes through Gairagaun. So, more program being launched in the study area. The study area has a fertile land. This area has a fertile land. This area is popular for hybrid, off seasonal crops and orange production. Gairagaun comprises both rural and urban characteristics. It is situated to the south west of the provincial headquarters, Pokhara, meropolitan in Kaski district of Gandaki province. The study site is subtropical. The Bagmara valley in east, Niraml Pokhari village in west, Jibredhunga village in north and Jamunaboat Village are in south section.

The total population of the entire village is 515, where there are 234 male and female. There are 93 households in the study area (Field visit,2020). It states that Brahmin People residing in 48 H.H which is 47.5 percent,kami people residing in 33 households Which is 39.62 percent and lastly Chhetri 12 H.H which is 12.81 percent of the total population in this area. Settlement is also an indication of the ethnic compactness of the different communities in area. The settlement of Brahmin are situated in the core area of village meanwhile Chhetri and Kami in the side of the village. They are living in their own ethic groups. There are 3 toles and houses are built closely. The settlement of people of Gairagaun is in compact. They have built their house nearly to their neighbor. Land space for making new building is being difficultly day by day. Approximately eighty five percent houses are cemented with tin roofs, rest of the fifteen percentage house buildings are in gradient slope. Most of the house are two storey, house are moderate in size. Families rare domestic animals for milk and agriculture purpose. The study area is accessible through motor able road and thus has transportation facility.

**Figure 2 : Map of the Study Area**

*Source: Ward office-33, 2020*

## 4.6 Demographic Structure of the Respondents

Family size is another important variable which affects mobility. It is also used to explore whether family size has any association with occupation mobility rates. The mobility pattern is a good indicator to explore the effect of family size on the mobility of the people and whether it has any bearing on upward mobility in terms of globalization.

Household size of the respondents ranged from a minimum of 2 to a maximum 11 members and the average being 5.5 members. It is generally believed that larger the family size the lower would be the gross as well as the upward occupational mobility and vice-versa. This aspect has dealt with only "one time phase" namely the intergenerational mobility. Hence, it is expected that lower the family size greater would be the intergenerational upward occupational mobility. Though the family size is comparatively large, even then, there are variations in upward mobility as is seen from the figure below.

**Figure 3: Types of Family of the Respondents**

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

As is seen from, the figure above, 77 percent of the respondents are living in nuclear families whereas 23 percent of respondents live in joint family. From the above, it can

state that due to the majority living in nuclear families the respondents have little idea concerning their traditional occupation and customs. If they live in joint family system the children might have learnt the traditional skills from their forefathers. With the increase in modernization and urbanization. Nuclear family is taking over the joint family system. When compared a joint family, nuclear families many a times feel better. They provide a peace and calm environment at home as they are very few quarrels. Every individual after coming from work requires a peaceful atmosphere state “small family, happy family”.

#### 4.7 Population Composition of Respondents

The population composition of this area varies in terms of gender, caste, ethnicity and age groups. The village wise distribution by the sex in Gairagaun is given below in the table.

**Table 1: Population Distribution by Caste**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Household</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Brahmin	48	119	126	245	47.57
Chhetri	12	29	37	66	12.81
Dalit	33	86	118	204	39.62
Total	93	234	281	515	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

This table shows that Brahmin is highly populated and Chhetri are less populated than Kamis. The total number of female is higher than male in all caste. Similarly, following table shows the population distribution of studied households by age group.

**Table 2: Population Distribution by Age Group**

Age groups	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percent
0-5	22	4.27	30	5.03	52	10.1
6-14	41	7.96	62	12.03	103	19.99
15-39	78	15.15	83	16.12	161	31.27
40-59	53	10.29	46	8.93	99	19.22
60-70	22	4.27	31	6.02	53	10.29
70 above	18	3.50	29	5.63	47	9.13
Total	234	45.44	281	54.56	515	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 2 indicates the age composition of people in the study area. According to the table, out of the 515 population, there are 234 males and 281 females. Among the total population 10.1 percent belong to 0-5 years, 19.99 percent belong to 6-14 years, 31.27 percent belongs to 15-39 years, 19.22 percent belong to 40-59 years, 10.29 percent belong to 60-70 and lastly 9.13 percent belong to 70 and above. Most of the 15-39 age group young people have migrated away from the villages to city areas and foreign countries for work and education. Mostly old age group, female and children are settled in village.

#### **4.8 Educational Status of the Respondents Family**

Education can play a major role in determining the life chances of the people, however due to the traditional discriminatory practices prevailing in the society, most female and low caste people have been deprived of educational opportunities. Koirala (1996) examines Dalit education in Nepal where has stated that "the Dalits in Nepal never had a written tradition." In the past during vedic and post-vedic period as well. The schooling system was based on varnasharam model, which denied schooling opportunities to Sudras. As is seen from the table below, in terms of access to higherlevel of education only 24.47 percent of the respondents had finished their SLC and higher education. Out of while 12.40 percent of the respondents are illiterate and 8.40 percent were only able to read and write.

**Table 3: Educational Status of Respondent by Gender**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	23	39	62	12.4
Simple literate	16	27	43	8.40
Lower secondary	34	75	109	21.17
SLC pass	73	53	126	24.47
Intermediate	53	70	123	23.89
Bachelor	24	15	39	7.57
Masters	11	2	13	2.51
Total	234	281	515	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

#### **4.9 Technological and Home Appliances**

Appliance an instrument or device designed for a particular use or function. Those devices or machines help to do works in proper time. The followings table also shows difference and compared those tools in a scenario.

**Table 4: Number of Households by Home Appliances**

<b>Appliance</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mobile	38	40.86	90	96.75
Television	43	46.24	79	84.95
Radio	52	55.93	53	56.99
Computers	2	2.15	21	22.58
Refrigerator	3	3.23	17	18.28
Washing Machine	-	-	4	4.30
Electric Stoves	-	-	10	10.75
Private Vehicles	13	13.98	52	55.91

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

As above table indicates the trend up rapidly growth of modern technology and tools that are consumed by people. There is an enormous uplifting of such tools because of the people luxurious and for work demand.

#### 4.10 Food Sufficiency

Food sufficiency is a measure of the availability of food and individuals ability to access it. According to the United Nations committee on world food security (2020). Food security is defined as the means that all people at all times have physical social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious foods that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

The main crops grown in the study area are Paddy, maize, millet, wheat, barley and Potato but due to their land holding status, some people suffer from food deficit. Only a few families can meet their food requirement for the far from their land and field. Few families are food sufficient because the land is situated in the area where there is an irrigation facility. Production in this area is relatively more than other areas the food sufficiency and deficit was also surveyed on the basis of the information given out by the respondents during field work Project.

**Table 5: Sufficiency at Households by Month**

<b>Sufficiency Month</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No Land	26	27.98
up to 3 Months	28	30.12
3-6 Months	22	23.65
6-9 Months	11	11.834
9 Months and plus	6	6.41
Total	93	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020.*

As per the collected data from the field, the all total of 93 households was asked about food sufficiency out of them 26 households don't have their own land. Food deficiency as a whole was reported by 61 households. As is seen from the table it is seen that only 6.41% household can meet their food requirement for more than 9 months from their own

production. Likewise 11 (9%) household can meet their food requirement from their own land for 6-9 months followed by 22 (23.65%) for 3-6 months an 28 (30.12%) household stated that food from their own land lasted for just three months. Thus we can conclude that there is food deficit among the people in the study area.

This Chapter points out the setting of the study area. The chapter briefly discussed about the social, economic and geographical detail of the study area, changing pattern of religion, educational access and the uplifting dependency towards modern technology and home appliances in different periods i.e. shown by tables.

## **CHAPTER: FIVE**

### **Modern Transformation Among the Rural People**

This chapter deals with changes occurring in the area inhabited by the people in the study area. This change includes relation among rural and semi-urban, core and periphery state and changing life style pattern of modern transformation in daily lives and changes in occupation.

#### **5.1 Globalization in Rural Area**

Globalization is a Process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and government of different nations a Process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. The spreading of a business culture or any technology on an international level where the boundaries of countries and continents matter no more and the whole world becomes one global village in itself. It means the speedup movements and exchanges of human beings goods and services, capital technologies or cultural practices all over the world. It started with commercial trade routes migration, military conquests and exploration expeditions. Globalization speed up on their technology advances in transportation and communication. Particularly across the world together and having them. Experience similar economic social political cultural environments globalization is a complex multifaceted issue that increases capital ideological and cultural flows across the world. Globalization increases inter country trade gives new access to technology for under developed regions expand transportation of food goods and other resources and has opened up the world to newly found resources many a sound the world view globalization as an impact on trade and Political agendas (Stiglitz,2002).

Global Communication is directly affected by the process of globalization and helps to increase business Opportunities remove cultural barriers and developed global village. Both globalization and global Communication have changed the environmental, cultural, Political and economic elements of the rural area. The one important aspect of globalization in rural area is that even through that isn't caused by any single factor.

Technology remains a Critical element. The ability of ideas, capital commodities and People to move more easily from one part of the world to another

has been made Possible by technological advances. Meanwhile interconnection plays vital role to spread any event taking place in rural area and impact in various sectors. Mark Litchy (2003) and Rankin (2004) define globalization based on the indigenous system of Socio-Cultural exchanges. According to them, globalization and modernization have significant impact in rural area. Those rural areas are under development country side with low population density with highly depending on traditional agriculture system. These areas have least opportunities for sub sectors and fully dependent towards surrounding near main city. The access availability of modern equipment like mobile, television, CD and western music and customs have played vital role to change cultural and psychological change among especially among teens in rural area. A higher Secondary level student respondent reported that connectivity and communications through internet help in searching and self study for education purpose. The online class, online discussion, education via internet in corona pandemic period help in searching and self study practice among students. Internet plays vital role for latest information and faster update where TV cable line broadcasting and newspaper aren't properly available. Respondent also reported that internet also saves money and student get proper knowledge of blogging, digital marketing web designing and development meanwhile respondent reported most of their leisure time is spending on popular game series, illegal sites, bollywood music and movies which are popular among teens in the current situation. Globalization has impacted Girgaun in economical social and political sectors.

## **5.2 Inter Group Relations**

The study area is composed of Brahmin, Chhetri and Kami ethnicity people. Brahmin are involved in governmental service teaching and agriculture. Chhetri are mostly confined to trade and agriculture. Like other parts of the country, Dalits are considered a low caste and be called untouchable community in the study area. Caste based discriminations against Dalit are also seen in the local level development activities. As observed in the study area many development activities are being carried out in villages resided Prominently by so-called high class societies Even though discriminatory practices meet out to Dalits were abolished by law in 1963 it still remains Practice in the rural as well in

the semi urban areas and also prevalent in the study area. Most of the Dalit respondents had reported that the caste based discrimination is mostly practiced by the women of so-called high caste people.

Meanwhile, there is a close relationship between Brahmin and Chhetri in the study area. Above discussion shows that Kami People and Brahmin, Chhetri people has a mutual relationship with each other from time immemorial for both of them worked to satisfy the interest of each others. Much needed materials like Sickle, axe, hammer, knife, ploughs, tongs were made by Kami people. A blacksmith respondent that in the favor of making iron tools before a decade. Kami people used to get paddy, corn wheat and millet as wage in kinds. However the situation did not last for long time due to less availability of land or agriculture increasing population import of tools and material from Pokhara valley and due to greater impact of monetized economy. These changed also had an impact on the Balighare system, a system while the various services of Dalit are supplied in the context of an ongoing relationship between a client and patron. Respondent also stated that Dalit using various respected words such as Hajur, Sarkar Kaji, Mukhiya, Baidar towards upper caste people. Meanwhile, Dalit people were treated inhumanly in social places using derogatory words such as Kadaro, Kareto etc. In the past, Kami People used to greet high caste people when they encountered them in public places and elsewhere. The old age Kami people still follow this practice. However young age Kami people does not follow such practice such days. Though there was interdependence of sohigh caste and Kami people. However this interference has not let rural low cast people being treated fairly in all occasions. They are not allowed to sit together with high caste people. There are different water ponds and temples for Dalits and Brahmins water touched by them is still not acceptable to high caste people. However untouchability has decreased in public places such as bus, hotels, parks etc. For example a Dalit and Brahmin children can travel in the same bus sitting in the same seat and they also share food while in the bus. However the same children cannot share their food while they are in their respective households, labor exchange, loan borrowing, affiant ties are some factors that bring them together.

### **5.2.1 Labor exchange**

In the study area, people exchange their labor with their kin people in time of house construction, ploughing and planting making and fetching timber, manufacturing and repairing iron implements etc. Such cooperation was found on the decline due to change arising out of changes in mode of production.

Though, study area is closed to city and having most of modern physical infrastructure but the agriculture pattern seems to be subsistence basis and it seems the role of traditional knowledge and technology has dominative power rather than modern technology in their agriculture life. The most of household of this village has been applying the "Parma" as a reciprocal labor exchange or services while carrying out major social cultural activities. A respondent reported that labor exchange is characterized by mobilization of labor under a rotational system among involved parties. According to respondent " Labor time is reciprocally without pay, with the possible exception of a mid-day meal, in an exchange system , every receiver of labor must return to the giver same amount of labor; those system are renew as 'Pareli' and 'Parma'. Those system practices in the time of paddy plantation and harvesting basically the month of June - August and November – December.

Parma and Pareli those labor exchanges practices have changed considerably over time. As reported by many farmers with regard to changes in labor exchange practices, the changes main influencing factors have included labor market expansion and technological change in Farming operations - Labor exchange practices have experienced considerable transformation process.

### **5.2.2 Loan Borrowing**

In the past, people used to go Jamindar, Mukhiya house for taking loan. In the past money was accessible to those Mukhiyas who were land lords and rear many animal stocks. One of the respondent stated that they used to borrow loan from Mukhiyas and Jamindar for which they had to pay a high interest rate. They had to keep asset or children for free works as collateral before taking the loan. If they could not pay back the loan, collateral was confiscated. They had to do free works such as cutting grass, grazing their animals and those Mukhiyas housework for free after loans. However, the situation

changed now people are giving priority on local saving credit association in order to avail themselves for loan facilities. The rise of cooperative and microfinance with low interest rate has change. Now people have access to money and unlike in the past they do not need to depend on those Mukhiyas.

### **5.2.3 Group Solidarity**

There is peace, harmony and order solidarity in society. There is some sort of caste unity among the people of the study area. Kulpuja, Bhangeripuja a local ritual has unified them. According to them, this, ritual links them with their ancestors, however there is no group unity among the Dalits. They still practice commensality with Kami people with the social and political change of the country and NGO and INGO, rural projects intervention they have some sort of collective consciousness. Though in the past they were deprived of government facilities and facilities rendered by other agencies, but now they can articulate their voice in public forums and spaces. Inter caste relationship and social solidarity is in trendemous way such in social works for sanitation, social program activities and awareness. Different divisions of labor technical, social and sexual are created in order to accomplish to the task on time with effectively and expertly.

In the past people gathered sing and dance together for entertainment purpose in study area. But now days many youths and children substituted these pattern with playing sports such as volleyball, football and group trekking are popular in study area. Because of the global change youth are not too much active in social works comparing to past. (field visit, 2020)

### **5.3 Global Changing Pattern in Gairagun**

Change is an inevitable process. It is obvious that only human group Involves in production for survival. The survival strategies changes according to time and space. Human relations are defined and redefined according to change in their survival mechanism. For example the young people of the study area were involved in agriculture, animal rearing and manufacturing local tools. Now, this practice has gradually declined due to internal and external forces. In the past they had dependence relation with agriculture for their survival. They couldn't stand in opposition to high caste even in the case of serious injustices meted out of them. Now, they adopt multiple occupations,

primarily as wage labors inside and outside the village. Foreign employment trade and business, factory workers and daily wage labor has made them independent from their old age traditions. A decade ago there were 37 households who were involving in farming. Now only 6 households were found involving in this occupation during the field visit. Population growth, open market for daily wages have made the people out their living through other occupations.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, Bali system and agriculture wage labor were the occupation in the past. As was stated in the focus group discussion sources of income from traditional Jobs were more or less sufficient for their livelihood sanity would get different kinds of grains grown in the field of high class people. With the growth of population and fragmentation of land the number of people involved in agriculture. This led decline in demand for agricultural implements in local level and as a result many people migrates towards Pokhara city. Most of them gave up working in agriculture field and started new type of business such are grocery shop, auto mobile and tourism. As of now numerous income sources are available through government and non-government institutions as such the young people have no interested in agriculture activities. An old age landlord who had 38 ropani land stated that "there is no person to look after his agricultural fields. All of his sons and daughter are in urban area and they only visit the village occasionally and they have no more interest in agriculture anymore.

The globalization and dependency indicates the changes that have seen occurring in agrarian economy. Traditional system of occupation could not consume the growing populations, demands as an option people sought wage laboring in the district and outside of the district. Exploitative and inhumane nature of traditional occupation also forced the new generations to abandon their traditional occupation. The growth of market, factory made agriculture implements started to come in the study area such implements were cheaper than locally made implements. Hardware metal factories, goods are cheaper then blacksmith iron tools. It is also reported that Chinese iron equipments are double cheaper than local tools.

## 5.4 Pattern of Occupational Change

This study has compared occupational pattern of two different times. In 2010, majority of 39.78% were part of agriculture system. The percentage working in agriculture was 6.48% in 2020. Table 6 presents the change in occupational pattern in study area.

**Table 6: Changing in occupational pattern**

Number of Households				
Occupation	2010	Percentage	2020	Percentage
Agriculture labor	37	39.78	6	6.48
Foreign job (India)	12	12.90	3	3.24
Carpenter	2	2.15	2	2.15
Work in hospital	1	1.08	4	4.32
Construction work	2	2.15	5	5.4
Work abroad	6	6.45	20	21.6
Work in factory	3	3.24	6	6.45
Government job	6	6.48	10	10.8
Teaching	5	5.4	6	6.45
Cleaner	1	1.08	2	2.16
Own business	3	3.24	10	10.8
Hotel line	2	2.16	3	3.24
Transportation line	3	3.24	6	6.45
Tourism Sector	1	1.08	3	3.24
Black Smith	4	4.32	1	1.08
Gold Smith	1	1.08	1	1.08
Police/Army	4	4.32	8	5.4

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 6 shows the changes in occupational pattern of the people. The table is indicative of the fact that people are shifting from agriculture and animal husbandry to foreign employment and wage labor. According to respondents, this change occurred due to insufficient income from traditional occupation. A key informant reports, "there is more freedom in modern type of occupation. A key informant reports,

"There is more freedom in modern type of occupation. It shows that people would like to come out from social stigma and they also favor secular behavior in society."

Field observation conforms that youth people are most interested in modern type of skill full and money centric occupation and they have no interest in traditional work where their ancestors were engaged. The young generation would like to develop relation with all over the world in equal footing and not in a dependent relationship. The researcher encountered some youth returned from abroad, they are fully satisfied and their income in foreign employment, they paid very well for their working.

Table 6 shows the impact of occupational change on social cultural life of study area people from directly agricultural productions to more profitable sectors. People are shifting to a wage earner, the favored profession for young generation is own business, working abroad, transportation sectors and security sectors etc.

## **5.5 Reason of Modern Transformation in Rural Area**

Like in other parts of the country, traditional agriculture system has also been declining in the study area due to various reasons. Agricultural labor originated from ancient time under the feudal mode to production. The causes of declining agrarian pattern are new occupations are under the following points.

### **5.5.1. Social, Cultural and Economic Factors**

Agriculture, animal husbandry daily wages are not recognized as a productive sector. This profession is considered inferior compared to other occupation. Importantly, survival from the rural occupations was impossible since 70% of the respondent had adopted new occupations for better life and good earning. The common view that is vogue in this area is that if someone earns good money he/she would be respected in the society. For them their inferior position in the society is an outcome of their poor

economic condition. As such people in the study area now shifting to other occupations like foreign employment, own business, factory workers, labors where they can earn good money and full fill their life and education for their children and make their status in the society.

The positive effects of globalization on culture are many, not all good practices were born in one civilization. The world that we live in today is a result of several cultures coming together. People of one culture, if receptive, tend to see the flaws in their culture and pick up the culture which is more correct or in tune with the times. Societies have become larger as they have welcomed people of other civilizations and backgrounds and created a whole new culture of their own. Cooking styles, languages and customs have spread all due to globalization. The same can be said about movies, musical styles and other art forms. They too have moved from one country to another, leaving an impression on a culture which has adopted by the study area respondent. In past develop property is only measured by lands, animals and houses, but now a day in study area, it is believed that people who migrated towards develop nation like USA, Canada, Australia and become NRN has a huge impact in the respected society. People treat them well. Social change more than others transformation whole world towards global village fashion, it brings changes in language, customs has change way of clothing, change on the way of cuisine change the way of communicating introduced new products, religions new values and traditions, such as changing on social movement, demographic and the change in culture due to invention discovery and diffusion.

### **5.5.2 Transformation in Technological Sectors**

Modern technology has a huge influence in the study area. The technology is being modernized each and every day so, there is no doubt that will keep improving day-byday limitlessly. A new tech machines and gadgets are invented to boost the current productivity of the tech inventions in other word, different types of technology can be utilized to create new technologies effectively and efficiently. It influences the way people communicate travel learn think and even live in general.

Modern technology cannot be ignored in this era. People almost depend on it almost every day. Modern technology makes everything much easier. A 65 years old respondent

stated that "I do not have to travel 1,000 kilometers to talk with my relatives who are abroad. All I have to do take my cell phone and make a phone call and by the help of internet I can easily video chat with my grandson for a couple of hours." Those technologies connected people together through social networking. The impact in our society and its behavior is beyond imagination. Modern technology takes innovation and creativity to the next level." Communication features improved and the access of online study has huge impact in education study. The principal of Shanti Udaya Higher Secondary School reported that a small electronic file, a low-spec computer and low cost projector in person or screen sharing through the internet can help educate a large group of students for cheap price. The reduced cost of operations also benefits the pupils. That school uses the money to provide scholarships and purchase equipments for impoverished students. That way, rural area school has an equal opportunity to learn like private boarding schools.

This is a powerful force that drives the world toward a converging commonality. It has proletarianized communication, transport, and travel. People from different places everywhere want all the things they have heard about, seen, or experienced through technology. Organizations through its managements can obtain knowledge from different places in the world that can be used in the organization. Television and media played a big role in influencing the perception of the world, from a relatively small national unity and reality, into a global market and international concerns. As multinationals establish subsidiaries in new locations, they transfer know how from the parent to the local operation. Knowledge flows from one unit to another as a whole organization benefits from development activity. One of the ways that organizations use in knowledge transfer is the movement of personnel, which takes place within multinationals. This build up a bank of knowledge about working in different situations with people from different cultures and this represents a stock of knowledge that could be developed and used to benefit the organization. The main modern transformation is in agriculture sector. Different crops, seeds, cultivation methods and finally incorporating to make everything easier. Instead of manually plowing acres of land with limited power of human, a tractor can make it easier like never before. 73 % of households used tractors for plough fields also carry straw and crops and manure towards field. The results from hundreds of human

hours can be achieved within a few hours on tractor. The access of hybrid seeds plans adapting the good factors of different species results in a much better form. In the area farmers are attracted in cash crops rather than cereal crops.

Advancement in new inventions, science and technology, development in print capitalism, means of transportation facilities, advancement in communication system, locomotion, industrial development, advancement in audio-visual forms (radio, television, computer networking etc.) and other scientific inventions made the world closer and made our greater world into small global village. Trade, commerce, business, industries, agriculture, tourism and other economic activities are operated with the help of machines. Those inventions have innumerable social effects in the field of education, entertainment, politics, games and sports, literature and entire cultural productions.

### **5.5.3 Transformation in Development Program**

Development plan is a consolidation of indicative interventions Plans for comprehensive village development. Road construction, electric supply, irrigation and drinking water facility, free wifi zones in public area, modern health post, sub ward office, post office, youth clubs and community buildings are constructed in the study area. More budgets are spreading in study area for various different rural development programs.

Road infrastructure plays a vital role of Promoting development in study area. It provides continuity in moving people and agric produce from rural communities to urban areas. Because of access of road infrastructure it provides the farmer the opportunity to quickly move perishable commodities to the market centers or places where they are needed. A couple of decade ago before road was infrastructure mule, donkey, horses were used for transportation i.e. carrying goods and construction materials. It was very costly and expensive at that time meanwhile at the present development of road not only easy for traveling purpose; it is connected with tourism sector also. Many local tourists visit the hotels of the study area and travelled through this route.

Rural water supply and sanitation programme are also in rapidly process in study area. The completeness of 'Sahuni Pani' provides villagers to supply drinking water and for irrigation. Those irrigation developments provides farmer to attractive towards vegetable and cash crops.

In pursuit of revenue and profit growth land broker buy acres of lands in study area. According to them this kind of cheap price land are very predicative and beneficial for agriculture purpose. Price of land near pitch road side is expensive then comparing sub roads. According to ward secretary, “many industries and companies are planning and lunching soon. Apart from that they ward development committee spreads a lot of budget here in the transportation, education, communication and health development sector it is fruitful for the economic sector purpose in the study area.

#### **5.5.4 Transformation in Education**

Education is an important powerful enabler in transforming human attitude and behavior. It imparts knowledge, virtues, skill, cosmological ideas and holistic viewpoint to a person. Scientific knowledge, technical education, human resource, contemplative ideas and holistic vision are possible only through quality education. In the study area several youth are in abroad for their further studies. There is a drastic change in government school. New school buildings and school bus are available for the student. Modern education technology like computer and compulsory english language for all class. School provides free scholarship for dalits and talented poor students, free uniform and books, free lunch and school hostel is available for the students. It is reported that more than half numbers of teacher come from pokhara valley for teaching. Students are taken to field visit which focuses on practical curriculum activities.

Study in abroad is very much famous trend among youth students. 27 students were in abroad for further studies in a developed country to get high quality education. The education and modern technology significantly affects inter and inner generation for upward, occupational mobility. Similarly, there is a great relationship between the level of educational aspiration of the respondent for themselves and for their children.

**Table 7 : Number of Students Abroad for Further Studies**

Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	2	1	3
2017	3	1	4
2018	4	2	6
2019	5	2	7
2020	6	3	9
Total	20	9	29

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Table 7 indicates the trend of students going abroad for the further studies in a five years period. As the number of students interested in studying abroad continues to grow, so does the number of available study abroad programs. Students have option not only for which country they would like to study abroad in but also what part of that particular country to choose. Experience a different culture, top quality education, learn a new language, career opportunities, international travel and becoming independent are the major factors for students to apply towards abroad studies. From point of view it has brought more positive effects to developing countries through increasing access to higher learning institutions. Today people can move in the search of the best educational facilities in the world including developing countries without any hindrance. This is due to increased output from secondary schools, greater participation of women in higher education, a growing private sector demand for graduates, and the exorbitant costs of acquiring education in foreign countries.

### **5.5.5 Transformation in Gender Roles**

The gap between gender discrimination is slowly closing as well and women are making impacts in their fight for equality in study area historically weighed down under the heavy burden of patriarchal oppression. Women are now taking positions as professors, doctors, politicians and are making their presence known in terms of foreign

employment. Women at home in Nepal with husbands in foreign countries often become the primary decision makers in their home.

**Table 8: Primary Decision Maker by Household Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	84	90.32	59	63.44
Female	9	9.68	34	36.56
Households	93	100	93	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

The table illustrates the primary decision makes role in the study area from 2010 to 2020. In 2010, 84 (90.32%) households were male and 9 (9.68%) as female decision makers. Although in a 10 years period there was growth in women as primary decision maker. 59 (63.44 %) were male where is 34 (36.56%) were female. The main reason of uplifting role of primary decision makers towards female is the absence of their husbands in house for foreign employment. Meanwhile after the death of their husband mostly females were family decision maker in study area. Woman group chairman stated that in the past it was inequality towards woman. Women are deprived that they does not have to make sound. They are compared with hen and male to cock. In the community works only males were participant. Daughters were unable go for college and they get married after SLC exams. But now time has changed women are equally participated in community works. The tole development committee, forest development committee and school management committee president are women now. Most of daughters and daughter-in-law are in foreign for study and employment. Many nurses, governmental workers are produced by this village. The role of primary decision maker by women is a measure change or shift in an individual thought and behaviors pattern. Social movement against superstition is in bottom phase. The establishment of UNDP, Heifer and microfinance helps woman both financially and mentally strong and equally participant in the study area.

### **5.5.6 Political and Legal Factors**

Political system is extensive and complex. A political system is basically the system of politics and government in a country. It governs a complete set of rules, regulations, institutions and attitudes. A main differentiator or political system is each system's

philosophy on the rights of the individuals and the group as well as the role of government. Each political system's philosophy impacts the policies that govern the local economy and business environment. Political agencies help in drafting the rules and regulation of the state that aims to bring the legal norms in line with existing social norms. In the past somebody belongs from same area had committed crime all villagers gathered together and make group decision gave punishment to criminal. But in present the availableness of police and administrative sector that kind of criminal is punished by legal ways. It can be compared that in the past criminal can be escaped by social hierarchy but at present time it is impossible to escaped if people commit crime because law is equal among all.

Political and economic ideologies that define states impact their legal systems. The ward chairman, CPN UML party president are both from study area. There is group solidarity and unification among same party. Villagers were fully devoted in election period. Civil law and common law have combination of this system. Civil law is based on a detailed set of laws that constitute a code and focus on how the law is applied to the facts. It is treat all people equally people can't be discriminated by caste, class, colorant by other judgments in human rights. It is the most widespread legal system in the world. Mean while common law is based on study area traditions and precedence. Judge interprets the law and judicial rulings can set precedent. These ties with the belief umbrella global organization are better placed than individual states to portent conflict. In the unstructured interviews must of the youth were influenced by Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping. Global origination UN, SAARC, World Bank has helped to increase the degree of political globalization in the study area.

### **5.5.7 Transformation in Religion Factor**

A religion is a set of beliefs that is passionately held by a group of people that is reflected in a world view and in expected beliefs and actions which are often ritualized. It is the belief in and worship of a super human controlling power, especially a personal God or gods. According to Emile Durkheim (1912), Religions representations are collective representations which express collective representations. All religious beliefs, whether simple or complex, have a common characteristic, they presuppose a classification of all

the things real and ideal, of which men think, into two opposed groups, the profane and the scared.

The religious factor is widely open after declaring Nepal as a secularization nation by constitution. In past Nepal was regarded as Hindu nation. But in present situation people are interested change their religion. In the study area before a decade majority household were Hindus. But the follows of popularity of Christianity enter the village. A pastor respondent states that the caste system and the system of untouchability most of the Dalits household change their religion. The flexibility and the equality between and no caste and untouchability many Dalit are Christian and pray every Saturday in fellowship. There are some Brahmins and Chhetri household that they are converting Christianity for the modern beliefs and norms.

**Table 9: Changes in Religion pattern**

<b>Number of Households</b>				
<b>Religion</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hinduism	88	94.62	72	77.42
Christianity	5	5.38	21	22.58
Total	93	100	93	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

The table has compared religion changing pattern of two different times. Hinduism which was previously 94.62% in 2010 decrease to 77.42% in a decade, however Christianity rose sharply from 5.38% to 22.58% in a decade. Noticeably only two female from the study area are in Om-Shanti Brahmakumari religion. They are now apart from the study area. According to a key informant "because of female infertility both of their husbands married another woman. Both of that female left house and now settled in ashram. They only visited village in their kin marriage ceremonies.

There are two primary contributing factors in the conversing rate in the study area. First being that many people especially dalits is seeking to escape the rigid social a

stratification that the Hindu caste System imposes on them especially as their economic status is increasing. The second factor is the increase in Christian missionaries who often times offers gifts and payment in exchange for conversions.

#### **5.5.8 Other External Factors**

Physical or natural factors, biological factor, population factor, psychological factor, war factor, physical or geographical factor, environmental factor, demographic factor and inventions, discoveries and culture diffusion are as a process of social change.

The world is getting narrow and smaller due to connection and transportation. Globalization has transformed the modern world. It shapes the way people do business, travel and connection. The major issue of globalization in rural area is those local area are in changing phrase. Residence of that area imitates to be modern and follow western culture, sharing knowledge, sharing technology. Rural area markets are more liberal where global products are get in lower price. Global competition in the market leads to quality and affordability then local product. As consumer realize they have a variety of options from all corner the globe they will choose to purchase the best and the cheapest options. Price of television, mobile, refrigerator and other gadgets are cheaper in periphery areas because it is only manufacture in low quality. The increase signification of global company has increase investment and structural change leads trade liberalization in rural areas.

## **CHAPTER: SIX**

### **GROWING DEPENDENCY IN RURAL AREA**

This chapter deals with the relation among rural and semi-urban, core and periphery, developed and under developed, and metropolis and satellite. Dependencies in the study area towards other factor are described in this section.

#### **6.1 Trends of Growing Dependency in Rural Area**

It is an approach to understanding economic underdevelopment that emphasizes the putative constants imposed by the global political and economic order. According to AG Frank (1967) to know about the society and nations briefly we should know about world capitalism. Development and underdevelopment are two sides of the same coin, which can't be separated and where both are the necessary outcome and manifestation of the contradictions of the capitalist system of development. Underdevelopment is mainly caused by the peripheral Position of affected countries in the world economy. Typically, underdeveloped countries offer cheap labor and materials on the world market. These resources are sold to advanced economies, which have the means to transfer them into finished goods. Underdeveloped nations end up purchasing the finished products at high prices, depleting the capital they might otherwise devote to upgrading their productive capacity. The result is a vicious cycle that perpetuates the division of the world economy between a rich core and poor periphery. In the global economic convergence that is to say of the most countries are catching up however slowly with the developed world. It is the cold war with the world split between capitalist and communist ideologies de distinct trains of thought.

By siphoning surplus away from the third world that first world had enriched itself and keeping the third world under developed. The third world nations became a market of finished goods and a cheap supply of raw materials. The first world countries foreign policies concerned promotion and protection of capitalist interest. The capitalist stinking allied with the dominant classes of the third world the dependent bourgeoisie a rural oligarchy. The dependent bourgeoisie they reject national industrialization strategy

because it threatened the well-being of dependents bourgeoisie. The dependent bourgeoisie keep its country area back ward to preserve their wealth.

They have rich resources, but they are not much develop that they can utilize those resources therefore those core metropolis states take their resource in very cheap price and process them to make manufacture products and those nations sells these products to peripheries and semi peripheries in heavy price. Rural area have rich potential to resources but haven't the process unit. Therefore all raw materials and resources are going towards core states so those peripheries are fully defendant towards Pokhara. The trend of increasing dependency towards education, health sectors, banking, electricity and transportation towards Pokhara and Bagamara valley. Underdeveloped states were able to purchase fewer manufactured goods from the developed states in exchange for a given quantity of their raw materials exports.

## **6.2 Survival upon Core Area**

This theory emphasizes economic disparities between regions of the same country such as comparison between rural and urban area. Here the study area Gairagaun is represented towards underdeveloped where Pokhara valley as developed. In the study area there is the lack of service such as transportation, communication banking, market and employment comparing towards Pokhara valley. The per capital real income is low and large numbers of people are below in poverty line. There is very low standard of living with traditional and less improved technologies is used for the production process. The study area is fully dependent to Pokhara valley and abroad for foreign employment. Several youths are fully dependent and migrate to nearest cities for daily wage labor and for trade Purpose. The lack of modern and scientific education and proper health sector in the study area are the main reason of migration towards Pokhara. Economic measures like industrialization, import substitution etc don't have the potential to break the cycle of under development and dependency. Regard as one of the rural ward of Pokhara metropolitan, a lack of market and business policies is main cause of market domination and lack of protection of in front traditional industries trade liberalization, political and social change reduced transportation and communication costs increased significance of global companies increased investment flows. It is a notion that resources flow from a 'Periphery' of poor and under development states to 'Core' of wealthy states enriching the

core at the expense of periphery. So periphery areas such as study area are less developed and weaker. Resources and raw materials such as crops, milk, coffee, fruits, mustard, millet and other matters are gone to pokhara valley. It can be showed by following graphs.

**Figure 4: Interrelation between Periphery and Core.**

Industrial Goods

Food, Raw Materials

The international economic system in general and the trading system in particular were considered for the continued underdevelopment. It was conclude that the division of the area into the developed (centers) and underdeveloped (the Periphery) was responsible for per there for perpetuating the underdevelopment of the later. The dependency of the study area was being exploited by the centre to its own advantage and the economic-industrial technological gap between the periphery and center was increasing. This remote area was becoming increasing dependent upon the international system such as trade and employment and dominated by development theory. The assumption that capitalism is the best means of economic development for info impoverished states and instead argues that participation in international capitalism by poorer nations traps them in relationships of

dependency and subordination to wealthier states. Certain regions of the world have accumulated enough capital not only to sustain their development (centre) but also the exploited the underdeveloped or developing area. The periphery states are dependent on the centre. It is the interdependence with an extreme power imbalance.

Most of young people in study areas who are poised to enter the labor force in the coming times need to flow rural areas to escape poverty. Rural areas actually have vast potential for economic growth pegged to food production and related sectors and the majority of the poor and hungry living in the area. Doing so will require overcoming a thorny combination of low productivity in substance agriculture limited scope, of industrialization in many places and rapid population growth and urbanization in many places and all of which pose challenges to developing nations capacity to feed and employ people. Urban markets spur economic growth in Gairagaun. Urban residents dependent indirectly on agriculture incomes from non- agriculture activities and remittance helps decrease rural poverty. That progress has been patchy and demographic growth is raising the stakes.

Most notably in study area growths in the industrial and service sectors has lagged and aren't being able to absorb the massive numbers of new Job seekers to enter the workforce. So rural people relocate to cities will likely run a greater risk of joining the ranks of the urban instead of finding a pathway out of poverty. They will need to look for employment elsewhere, leading to seasonal for permanent migration. Too often ignored by policy-makers and planners, territorial networks of small cities and towns are important reference points for rural people the places where they buy their seed, send their children to schools and access medical care and other services. Policy makers are urged to recognize the catalytic role of small cities and towns in mediating the rural-urban nexus and providing small holder farmers with greater opportunities to market their produce and share in the benefits of economic growth.

The first involves putting in place a range of policies designed to ensure that small. Scale producers are able to participate fully in meeting urban food demands. Measures to strengthen land tenure right, ensure equality in supply contracts or improve access to credit are but a few option. The lack of rural, roads, electrical power grids, storage

facilities and refrigerated transportation system is a major bottle neck for farmers seeking to take advantage of urban demand for fresh fruit, vegetable meat and dairy product.

### **6.3 Interrelationship between Migration and Dependency**

The development of study area is stagnant because of the exploitative nature. Many external factors, weak governance structural administrative weakness low rate lack of investment in infrastructure brings lack in technical expertise. There is no economic on surplus is available for local investment and surplus accumulates at the center. The study area has a vaunted legacy, but as is the case with many villages across the country, the people of study area have migrated, seeking greener pastures either to foreign countries to the capital or the district headquarters. Because of attraction of migration towards cities 8 houses in village are empty and damaged and in state of despair. 79.20% of village families had moved to city for education, health and employment purpose (field visit, 2020). Local lament the loss and their inability to continue the iconic status of village. The arable land in the village lie deserted says a village elder 90 years respondent "This village doesn't have youth any more. Even those that chose to stay back do not herd cattle anymore; we who are old can't do anything." According to him many youths have settled into quiet middle class lives in Pokhara doing business, involves in occupation, daily wage labor. The youth have moved out they earn good money and settled in city and forget the village they never want to returned back to village although they forced out their old parents also to settle with them in town. The study area is dependent with many other regions this is because of less development in the area and that area can't fulfill their needs and survival from agriculture tools to fertilizer. Study area is heavily dependent to city transportation, education sectors. Daily wage labor, administrative and government office and for many works they have dependent towards Pokhara. Farmer who grew crops, fruits, vegetables and dairy product has to sell their product in very cheap price to the city because they don't have of proper storage capacity. Some goods are produced in Pokhara and others come from outside the city. From city areas goods are sent to study area. Youths involved in studying in Pokhara, they live in rent rooms. People have desire of staying in Pokhara permanently. A real estate broker stated that the price of land in village is decreasing because the land is not now productive. Villagers

want to sell their rural land and buy residential land in Pokhara. Reversely city businessmen buy the land village house in cheap price for further agrarian purpose.

**Figure 5: Push and Pull Factors of Migration**

Opportunities for employment  
Secured life  
Physical facilities  
Better future  
Social respect

**PULL FACTORS**

**POKHARA**

**GAIRAGAUN**

**PUSH FACTORS**

Population growth at household level  
Difficult rural life  
Limited land ownership  
Lack of physical facilities  
Traditional Customs  
Natural disaster

*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

Migration is influenced by economic growth and development and by technological change and possibly also by conflict and social disruption. It is driven pull factors that attracts people to urban areas and push factors that drive people away from the rural area. Most of the respondents viewed that employment opportunities in Pokhara is one of the main pull factor many industries are located in cities and offer opportunities of high urban wages. There are also more educational institutions providing courses and training in a wide range of subjects and skills, people are attracted to an urban lifestyle and the

bright lights of city life. All of these factors result in both temporary and permanent migration towards Pokhara Valley. Poor living conditions and the lack of opportunities for paid employment in rural areas are push factors. People are moving away from study area because of poor health care and limited educational and economic opportunities as well as environmental changes droughts, lack of availability of sufficiently productive land, and other pressures on study area livelihood. Study area to urban migration can be a selective process, as some types of people are more likely to move than others. One of the factors involved in is gender, because employment opportunities vary greatly with different jobs for men and women. Another factor is age, most of youth of study area are more likely to move to towns with more elderly people and children left in the study area.

Although ward chairman points out because of the geographical difficultness it takes problem for the development. Many youth settled in city, lack of college, hospitals, and industries is the main reason of it. Ward is also dependent towards Nepal Government and international funds for the development in village. He also states out the need to adopt measures to return migrants back. "We should create on village self dependent". They are planning to develop study area as a tourist destination with home stays and preserving its arts and cultural heritage. They have tabled plans to construct parks, developing a trekking route and establishing a museum. Because of is awareness and he told "we shouldn't let this village empty itself. We should make them come back and utilize the natural resources products and goods and consumes more beneficial occupations that can make Gairagaun as a idol and self dependent area". Village promote tourism lucrative way.

#### **6.4 Dependency towards Traditional Occupation**

During the field visit very few people were giving continuity to their traditional occupation. Many of them were either fifty years or over. A respondent told me that he was in this occupation because all of his adult sons were in pokhara valley. He couldn't go outside due to his physical weakness. He was living from the earnings of his sons. He further told that he was doing this occupation to spend his time. Some expressed the view that they were continuing with their traditional occupation in order to conserve their land and indigenous skill. However, only a legible few were satisfied with traditional occupation.

Researcher observed that the followers of traditional occupation come from joint families. In such households, family members diversified their economic activities through wage labor. Those who are living at home they continue their traditional profession case study into the box is a case in point.

Prem Ratna BK ( Name Changed) is one of the people among those who had adapted the traditional occupations as his main live hood. He is 62 Years old and a permanent resident of Pokhara-33, Gairagaun. He has 6 sons. Some of them were employed in foreign employment while the rest were working as wage laborers. He had about 7 ropani land in the village. He grows seasonal crops in the season. Paddy, wheat and millet are other cereal crops. He has product more than a half metric ton of non harvest paddy. Due to weather, lack of fertilizer and soil population now there is not so much harvesting paddy. He herd castle and he is renewed as a blacksmith in the village. About that he also serve as daily wage known as a merchant make buildings house. He had reported that he is satisfied with the work adopted by him because he can meet the family requirements of three his wife and a son rest were living in their own home.

He had reported that the high caste people of the society had never treated him as equal to them which had always remained him of being from a low caste. They simply treated him as a paid labor. He also said that he had no alternatives of choosing other job because he doesn't possess skill required for at alternative occupation. He says that the organizations claiming to work for the Dalits, INGOS and even ward were simply using their name to fulfill their needs for he thinks that they do not work for people like him, political parties conveys them in election period only.

According to him, due to the massive use of industrial goods by the people the traditional made goods are disappearing. Factory made tools are cheaper then locally made tools as a result consumers prefer factory made spade, knife and sickle due to their food shape and cheaper prices. He further says that the hiking price on irons and other goods and the globalization and dependency on city area also have had another traditional occupation and lives. Their hand art works are substituted by machine such as stone decorating, roofing house etc. He wants his children to be employed in some better government jobs and settled in city so that they will not be discriminated in the name of cast and class. He also praised of government quota system for Dalits in government sectors.

## **6.5 Dependency and Globalization as a Cause**

Globalization is one of the most important issues in the current economical life. Even though at the present moment it cannot ensure the achievement of worldwide economical equilibrium, the macro-economical or world economical stability or full environmental protection, its positive effects mainly regarding the trading development and the access to new markets are undeniable. In respect with the disadvantages of this process, the issue is not the globalization itself, but the modality in which actions are taken in pursuit of globalization. The most important undeniable positive aspects are the opportunity for rather poor countries of developing in an extremely rapid rhythm due to access to new technologies, products and information, direct investments and loans, high mobility of all production factors.

The greatest advantages have been recorded in the rural areas holding production factors which are net superior on a productivity level to those in the other areas, especially capital, which are capable of obtaining high efficiency levels in most areas, upon small costs. For these areas, the globalization ensured access on new markets, increases in the volume and occurrence of favorable conditions for attracting foreign capital.

As far as poverty reduction is concerned, globalization played a role in poverty reduction in developing in study area. Youths go abroad for foreign employment in deed most developed countries experienced reduction in poverty in the proportion of their living below the poverty line. Through globalization, people from different countries are provided with jobs opportunities within the global. It has created the concept of outsourcing. Developed countries prefer to provide work to developing countries where costs are cheap. Work such as customer support, software development, accounting, marketing and insurance are given to developing periphery states. Therefore the country that is given the work enjoys by getting jobs.

It has given an opportunity to invest in the emerging markets and tap up the talent which is available there. In developing countries, there is often a lack of capital which hinders the growth of domestic companies and hence, employment. In such cases, due to global nature of the businesses, people of developing countries too can obtain gainful employment opportunities. Despite having negative effects of globalization, it has a good

side too. One of the most significant effects it has brought to developing countries is Trade. Before people used to exchange goods for goods or services for services but now people can trade goods for money. This is mostly through International trade whereby people exports and imports goods within countries. Globalization has led to reduction of costs in trade within the globe. It has led to reduction of tax of importation of goods.

Public health concern is increasing with recent rise in the number of COVID-19 cases in Nepal. To curb that pandemic situation Gairagaun also faced some forms of lock down: 12 people were infected by this disease, mean while all of them were recover well. (Ward office - 33, 2020). During interviewed with health assistant of health post it was reported that “out of 12, eight people were came from abroad, with the World Health Organization encouraging people to wash hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, and proper usage of facial masking for provide protection the globally pattern of encouraging people to reduces the possibilities of new infection, however, it has affected the overall physical, mental, social and spatial health of people”.

Most of the migrant people towards city returned back home because there is a least chance of spreading disease comparing to Pokhara. At the leisure time people plough fields grow vegetable and spend their time on agriculture. Noticeably in the field visit a goat farm owner states that because of the crowd in the village the role of mutton was increased by Rs. 200 per kg i.e. Rs. 800 in the past. In spite of that pandemic situation the three hotels in the village were closed temporary.

The major source of livelihood among the people in Gairagaun is foreign employment, wage labor and business. Very few of the respondents in the study site were found following their traditional occupations and customs. Goods and service produced by the indigenous knowledge have lost their relevance in the new economic and physical environment. First, the century long agrarian income is being replaced over the year by the market economy in which the merchant and capitalists have superseded the peasant. There due to the subordination of agriculture to other form of occupation, traditional means of productions was carried out by the peoples have lost their relevance. The peasants have terminated their relationship with the local artisan's since the factory produced commodities have replaced the locally produced goods and services and the

factory produced commodities are comparatively cheap and more attractive than those produced by the village.

Study area people have adopted themselves to the changing times of the modernization. As Such the young generation of this group highly prefer to go abroad for the freedom they can enjoy, gain more knowledge and for better earning opportunities. Women and young people in general are placing greater emphasis on fashion usually heavily influenced by western trends and their views towards sex and sexuality is becoming increasingly more liberal. The Strong obligation to obey the family which could won't be expected and relied upon is now being replaced by a sense of independence and entitlement to personal freedom. Mechanization and industrialization, and globalization have penetrated to every corner of the village. As the local goods cost more expensive many traditional and local occupation, skills are abandoning. And as a result the traditional skill has less of favorable environment for it to be handed down to the younger generation. The society adapting the cultural-economic and global environment that is now exists human beings are able to see and understand these changes in a complex way and drive our own development for the future of our socio-culture.

## **CHAPTER: SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

#### **7.1 Summary**

This study was conducted with the objective to explore the changing livelihood strategy of traditional occupation brought by globally changed, socio, cultural and economic condition among people of pokhara-33, Gairagaun village of Kaski district. During the research, efforts were also made to investigate the economic and developmental imports on the life of rural area people. Besides collecting the necessary qualitative and quantitative data the researcher have critically analyzed the changing lifestyle patterns and dependency on modern product although with city area, and mainly occupational patterns of rural area people as a result of their changing economic and socio-cultural scenario.

To formulate the study on concretely, data were collected through HH survey; structured and unstructured interview, focused group discussion, case study and census method of data collection. Precise perception of respondents on their traditional occupation i.e. agriculture as well as the practice of new occupations life style has also been given priority to generate the primary information. Collected data were first tabulated on the basis of their nature and accordance with the objectives.

As rural are mostly recognize as periphery and satellite. Sandwiched between core or metropolis has been acutely affected by the activities of economic and political giants and this effect has occurred in terms of both the cultural and cultural political hegemony of country. In rural area people are separated by class and caste system. Caste an ideology also bears very important place in their society. Dalits perform work for the upper caste people and indulge themselves in manufacturing and repairing of the agricultural tools and well. They work as wage labor, merchant, agriculture field worker, blacksmith, goldsmith and assist in a way to develop consensus among the society. This has shown that there is functional interrelationship between the different groups of the people. But these days, the study area people were leaving traditional occupations, culture customs and adopting new ones. The government policies and societal attitude are found to be the most prominent factor for shift in occupation by rural people. Since the occupational castes in Nepal are unable to survive, due to mechanization and rapid growth of

industries which produce the goods in low prices. Furthermore the behavioral attitude of the society was also found to be the main factor for their shift from traditional customs, occupation. Besides this low level of income generation from their traditional occupation is also a cause whereby they have adopted other occupation.

Overwhelming theme unavoidable fact which has been impossible to ignore is that village life has undergone a dramatic cultural transformation in recent years as a direct result of globalization and what some people refer to as westernization. Moreover, within the last ten years this transformation has been accelerated in ways that we could never predicted are now scurrying to document and understand this historical development includes a verifiable wave of conversion from Hinduism to Christianity. A nationwide technological revolution that is quickly catching us up to the rest of the world the progressive urbanization of Nepal the increase of literacy and education and a complete remodeling of our view of sex women and their place in society. The list goes on but for my purpose touch on a few major changes that have taken place in the last decade illustrating Nepal's rapid adoption to our new global environment one of the most as founding cultural adjustment that I have found during my research was the mass conversion to Christianity development that has shown that this shift is truly undeniable for my own part among that responded that I interviewed during my research Hinduism decreased from 17.2% and reversely Christianity increased rapidly. Mass conversion from Hinduism to Christianity is taking place. I want to make it clear that as researches. I take no position on religion but nonetheless this change is shocking.

During my field study especially, the young members were found to be uninterested to practice the traditional occupational relationship in which they were born and grown-up. In the interviews out of the total ninety three households, thirty one households have already left the traditional occupational relationship there. This is because neither the agriculture system is lucrative nor it is prestigious for them. Instead practicing of agriculture, youth people were found to be numerously interested to working as contractual labor in village, abroad or cities with this respect, the labor migration emergence of daily wage labor, expansion of modern communication and education has been motivated. People adopt new culture and tie up with class relationship. As a result, people have dependent to their traditional occupation for the live hood.

Today, the number of Nepalese people receiving wages in foreign countries has more than doubled in just five years and this surge so shows no sign of slowing down as a result the income of many Nepalese families has increased in life impacting ways for the citizens of Nepal. Firstly there has been a mass migration of people from the village into the cities. In my research seventy nine point nine two Percent of village families I interviewed had moved to the city. Other elements that have more than doubled in recent years are the amount of families are spending on cosmetic products, cell phones, computers, televisions, electrical appliances for cooking and now most families with private vehicles. As well the increase in income and access to modern products and facilities are not the only factors improving the everyday lives of citizens perhaps the most influential means of advancement in their quality of life is to increase in education access to education and the standard of education. The hiking percentage of literacy will surely affect the way people make themselves the way they make political decisions democracy that is still in its infancy and the way they make financial decisions in a rapidly evolving national economy. A part from this one very noticeable which the researches got is that the old age parents complained about their children not caring their parents properly.

The reasons for continuing change on traditional occupation were as follows:

- ) Poverty,
- ) Compulsion to feed the family member,
- ) No other alternative since one lacks skill in other work,
- ) Prefer to continue ahead the same job if the government helps to mechanize the traditional works.

The reasons that motivate change on traditional customs, occupation and cultural among rural area and adopt globalization and dependency were as follows:

- ) Lack of market facilities for the traditional goods,
- ) Low income of the family,
- ) Class and caste base discrimination as customary practices,
- ) Higher and secure future earning abroad,
- ) Modern technology, educational factors and lifestyle become so narrow by communication and transportation.

## 7.2 Conclusion

Globalization in the study area has transformed due to various reason. Traditional systems alone cannot meet the essential requirements. Traditional and indigenous skills are barely sufficient to meet the basic human needs in changing context. Rural area exploitation, discrimination and penetration of factory made implements are the main cause for the low earning from their traditional occupation. Low income earning coupled with the lower social status attached to their traditional system has forced the rural area people to seek a new means of livelihood. Developments intervention and expansion of secular or new technologies helps them to be freed from the traditional occupation. Adaption of changing cultural social occupational patterns has been a survival strategy among the people in Gairagaun village.

Now many people of the study area are working in foreign and wage labor in the district and outside the district. Earlier studies (Litechy 2003, Rankin 2004) show that how rural areas are imitating and adopt the modern lifestyle via technology. Due to the skillful and energetic force labor they can easily adopt in urban setting for their livelihood. However unlike Rankin's findings the people of study area were involved in general labor market in spite of their traditional skills.

Education, occupational prestige, size of family and change in agrarian structure modern technologies are important variables for the transformation of rural area. The higher educational status is closely associated with greater upward income mobility. Occupational prestige has important bearing on the dissatisfaction with the present income. Lower social prestige with greater dissatisfaction is also a factor for the occupational change among the rural area family, i.e. family size has positive association with upward occupation mobility rate. Family with large size or extended family could not maintain such globalization and dependency system to some extent. However nuclear family is a source of social transformation in the study area. The extent and pace of its progress should be made to reflect the rural area situation and presenting economic dispensation so that in the long run, the rural area itself would be able to strongly compete in the wide confluence of globalization.

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## **Annex I**

### **Key informants on change and Modern Transformation.**

1. Tek Naryan Giri:- Principal of Shanti Udaya Higher Sec. School, Age-50
2. Shiva Prasad Acharya:- Chairman of ward No.33, Age-43
3. Guru Prasad Acharya:- Political leader of Gairagaun, Age-65
4. Hari Prasad Gorkali:- Intellectual Person of Gairagaun, Age-70
5. Baikuntha Prasad Acharya:- Landlord of Gairagaun, Age-85
6. Uma devi Acharya:- President of Women Group, Age-45
7. Suraj Acharya:- President of Youth Club, Age-26
8. Govinda B.k.:- Engaged in blacksmith, Gairagaun, Age-72

## **Annex II**

### **Members of Focus Group Discussion on modern transformation and impact on society.**

1. Yaga Prasad Acharya:- Working as a teacher of in Gairagaun, Age:53
2. Padam Bhadur Chhetri :- House builder in Gairagaun, Age:48
3. Govinda B.K.:- Engaged in blacksmith, Gairagaun, Age-72
4. Parbati devi Acharya:- Work as a health post as a volunteer, Age:-45
5. Binod Acharya:- Returned from Qatar and opened grosser shop, Age:-40
6. Badri Nath Acharya:- Recognized person of Gairagaun, Age-51
7. Dadi Ram B.K.:- Bus driver in Gairaghaun, Age-33
8. Sujan Bhujel :- Student of Secondary Level, Age 15

### **Annex III**

#### **Venues of FGD**

1. Sayapatri Youth Club Building : Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski
2. Chetansil Mother Groups Building : Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski
3. Dhamda Chaur : Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski
4. Green View Paradise Resort : Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, Kaski

### **Annex IV**

#### **Some common words that are used between Rural area people**

Words	Meaning
Mukhiya	Head of Village
Khalati	Words towards Dalit
Chautara	Estrada
Puja	Worship
Choi Chito Halne	Traditional Customs
Padhero	Water Source
Ashram	Religious Shelter

## **Annex VI**

### **PHOTO GALLERY**

Some Images were taken at the time of research.

Research Area

Field survey with respondent.

Students participant in assembly

Tole Group Discussion

Empty House

Tourist Destination Hotel

Community constructional development works

## Annex V

### Questionnaire Schedule

The process of social change and mobility among the rural area people in Pokhara-33, Gairagaun, kaski.

#### 1. Family Details:

- i. Head of the house

.....

- ii. Religion.....

S.N.	Name	The relation with the family	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation

#### 2. Number of person who work abroad

.....

- i. Did you buy any property or land with that money?

a. Yes

b. No

- ii. Do you or any family member have been planning to go abroad for job?

a. Yes

b. No

- | Name of crops | Yes/No | Name of Vegetable | Yes/No |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Rice          |        | Potato            |        |
| Millet        |        | Bean              |        |
| Maize         |        | Cauliflower       |        |
| Wheat         |        | Cucumber          |        |
| Barley        |        | Tomato            |        |
| Sugarcane     |        | Mushroom          |        |
| Others        |        | Others            |        |

6. Now they are changing or not? If change what are they?

a. ....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

7. The quantity of growing crops is decreasing, do you agree?

a. Yes

b. No

8. If yes could you tell me the reason after it?

a. Lack of man power

b. Lack of manure

c. Use of chemical fertilizer

d. Others .....

9. Would you tell me the description of animals and birds rearing?

<b>Name of animals</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Before 10 years</b>
Buffalo		
Cow		
Ox		
Goat		
Sheep		
Horse		
Hen		
Duck		
Broiler		
Others		

10. Number of them is decreasing or not? If yes what are they?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

11. Please tell me your income in a month?

a. Below 1000

b. 1000-5000

c. 5000-10,000

d. 10,000-20,000

e. 20,000-50,000

f. More then 50,000

12. Tell me your expense in a month?

a. Below 1000

b. 1000-5000

c. 5000-10,000

d. 10,000-20,000

e. 20,000-50,000

f. More then 50,000

13. In which aspects do you expense more?

a. Food

b. Education

c. For wage work

d. Medicine

e. Entertainment

f. Others

14. Please tell the condition of economic aspects in past time?

a. Import more than export

b. Export more than Import

c. Balanced

15. If you export what are the things to export?

a. ....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

16. If you import what are the things to import?

a. ....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

17. Tell me please the condition of now?

Condition	Things	Place
Exports		
Imports		

18. Whom did you get loan in past?

a. Mukhiyas

b. Relatives

c. Neighbors

d. Mother Groups

e. Bank

f. Co-operative

19. Now days from which sector do you lend loan?

- a. Mukhiyas
- b. Relatives
- c. Neighbors
- d. Mother Groups
- e. Bank
- f. Co-operative

20. Where did you deposit money in past?

- a. Local group
- b. Give loan to others
- c. Banks
- d. Keep in home
- e. Co-operative
- f. Others.....

21. Now days deposit money in?

- a. Bank
- b. Microfinance
- c. Co-operative
- d. Share market
- e. Others

22. Please, tell the tasks of male and female in the past time?

Male tasks	Yes/No	Female tasks	Yes/No
Agricultural works		Agricultural Works	
Basket works		Grinding	
Hunting/Fishing		Weaving	
Trade		Husking	
Abroad		Abroad	
Others		Others	

23. Previous some economic items are disappeared now, are you agree?

a. Yes

b. No

24. If yes tell the name of them.

a. ....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

25. Could you please, tell me about attire in the previous time?

Used by male		Used by female	
Clothes	Ornaments	Clothes	Ornaments

26. They are changing now or not, If changing, Please tell what are they?

.....

.....

27. Could you tell about the sources of entertainment in past?

a Mela

b. Indigenous song competition

c. Dance

d. Sports

e. Others .....

28. Now what are the sources of entertainment?

Club Program	Yes/No
Television	
Mela/ Festivals	
Email Internet	
Games	
Others	

29. Please tell me the musical instruments used in past?

a. Madal

b. Mujura

c. Basuri

d. Sarangi

e. Others

30. Name the songs which are famous in past?

a. Jhyaure

b. Lokgeet

c. Lokbhajan

d. Others .....

31. Do you think now days this local culture are disappearing, what are the reason for it?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

32. The agriculture lend is left now, what is reason for it?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

33. People want to more shift in cities, what is the main reason behind it?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

34. Why do think youth are more attracting for foreign employment?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

35. What are the socio-economic problem that you have facing in village?

a .....

b. ....

c. ....

d. ....