

# CHAPTER: ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Nepal is tiny but naturally, culturally beautiful country which lies in between the Indo-Genetic plain in the South and Tibetan plateau in the North. It is gifted with wonderful natural creation and is well known for its mountains, villages, landscapes, lakes, Green valleys, waterfalls and great diversity of flora and fauna. Nepal is in between  $26^{\circ} 22'$  Northern to  $30^{\circ} 27'$  Northern Latitude and  $80^{\circ} 4'$  Eastern to  $88^{\circ} 12'$  Eastern longitude. Its elevation ranges from 90 to 8848 meters (CBS 2004). The average length from west to east is 885 km, and average breadth from North to south is about 193 km. Nepal covers an area of 1,47,181 km square which is 0.3% of the total landmass of Asia and 0.03% of the landmass of the world. This country is in between the two more populated and economically growing countries of the world India in east, south and west and China in the north. Nepal is gifted with wonderful natural beauty with trace of art crafts. The northern range (The Himalayas) is permanently covered with snow (middle range hills) is made of Gorgeous mountains, high peaks hills, valleys and lakes. The Terai is the extension of the genetic plains of alluvial soil and reserves. According to census report 2068 more than 100 castes/ethnic groups are existed in Nepal.

Similarly, Nepal is categorized in 75 districts, 14 zones and 5 development regions on the point of view of administration. Among these seventy five districts Kaverpalanchok district is one of the heart of Nepal which is located in between eight districts, Kathmandu, Ramechhap, sandupalchok, Bhaktpur, Lalitpur,

Makawankur, Sinduli and Dolkha. This district lies in between 27<sup>0</sup> 20' Northern to 27<sup>0</sup> 45' Northern Latitude and 85<sup>0</sup> 24' Eastern to 85<sup>0</sup> 53' Eastern longitude. This district is too much wealthy in the sense of natural resources. (Source: Administrative Geographical division of Nepal, 2037).

It is because Sunkoshi, Tamakoshi, Indrawati and other famous rivers are lies in this district, similarly, Palanchok Bhagabati, Namobuddha, panauti mela etc are most important historical properties of our country and these lies in this district. Similarly, panchkhel, Banepa, Panauti etc are naturally wonderful upetika which lies in this district. This district is also categorized in 87 VDCs and 3 Municipality in the point of view of administration. (Source: Samanya gyan written by Chudamani Sharma)

This district is not only naturally beautiful but is also wealth to product the vegetable and the dairy product. Due to the cause of short distance in between Kathmandu and Kavrepalanchok, most of the demand of Kathmandu for dairy product is fulfilled from this district. This district lies just 20 km far from the Kathmandu valley. Panchkhal, Panauti, Vakunda Beshi, Sanga and Banepa are the major parts of this district which are famous to production of he vegetable and dairy prodct. This district is not diversifies in terms of tribal and ethnic groups. Mainly 10 castes people are living in this districts like Pahari, Bramhan, Newar, and Kami. From these groups people Nepal Government has defined some people as "Janajati".As per the definition of "Janajati" in the act (2002) enacted by government of Nepal, it dealers to the effects that "Indigenous nationalities" means a tribe or community having its own mother language and traditions, rites and costumes, distinct culture, identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history.

The ethnic groups of Nepal can be classified in two communities as Tibeto Nepal tribes and Indo Nepali tribes. The Tibeto Nepal tribes are further divided into two sub groups Tibeto group (Sherpa, Thakali, Bhotiya etc) and ancient Nepali tribes are sub divided in two sub groups Nepali groups (Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, Sanyashi etc) and Indo group (Santhal, Jhargsd, Munda, Kisanti etc) all the tribes have their own culture, indigenous knowledge system and traditions (Hagon, 1970)

Pahari are one group of indigenous people among 59 indigenous groups of Nepal. Paharies are marginalized and have permanently settled in different parts of country including Kaverpalanchok district. Specially, this group of people is called living people of only Kaverpalanchok district. The culture of Pahari though controversial as one of the Newari sects, paharies are supposed to be a separate indigenous caste or ethnic group in Nepal.

Paharies have not any historical record in but national foundation for development of indigenous nationalities has mentioned that the old Pahari citizens were employed as watchmen of high status people, hence Paharies are called "Pahari", Nepali meaning guard. So it is believed that since Paharies used to guard the temples as watchmen on a rotational basis therefore deriving the word "Pahari" as Pahari caste.

Another study reveals that the pahari are employed in the kitchens of Royal families and used to taste the food before serving, which possibly caused illness due to dirty hands. When this reality was revealed Paharies were exiled from the

country and sent to hilly area branding them as "Phohori" which after some time developed as Pahari (Gautam and Thapa magar, (1994)

The report by (NFDIN) says that minority Pahari as originated from Khopasi, Saldhara and Palanchok with mongoloid origin, and mongoloid are spread and settled in different parts other than the origin.

Pahari's mother tongue is little different with Newari and Tamang. In some cases. Paharies claim that Dailekh as own original place. Paharies are originally Buddhist but also influenced with Hindu culture too. The distribution is also in other places i.e Kodku, Kitni, Lele, Mande, Shikharpa, Kulekhani and rarely in Sindupalanchok. Paharies have started migrating to the urban as quite recently. Now, this study is also about the marginalized group and the case study area is selected a village development committee named "Kolati" which is almost 67 km square far from Kathmandu valley and 37 km square (10 Kosh) far from the district Sadarmakum Dhulikhel.

This VDC is small among 17 VDC of Sunkoshi pari, Kavrepalanchok. This VDC covers only 7 km square areas of Kavrepalanchok district where most of the people are engaged in agriculture and following the sustainable agriculture. In this VDC most of the people are Pahari and also following the sustainable agriculture.

This report also shows that most of the Pahari Castes people are living in Kavrepalanchok district. Panuti, Chaubas, Kolati, Gothpani, VDCs are the places where the accessibility of these peoples are more in Kavrepalanchok.

From these several Pahari sheltered VDCs the Kolati is selected as the case study which is lies 67 km far from the Kathmandu valley and 9 km square far from the Dolalghat Sunkoshi river but it is completely rural area. In this VDC most of the people were Paharies where 318 households are situated and 190 households

are covered by Pahari people although Paharies are vulnerable poor and marginalized.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Indigenous peoples are ethnic minorities who have been marginalized as their historical territories became part of a state. In international or national legislation indigenous people are generally defined as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory and their culture or historical distinctiveness from politically dominant populations. The concept of indigenous people may be defined as particularly vulnerable, exploitation, marginalization and oppression by nations or states that may still be in the process of colonialism or by politically dominant ethnic groups. As a result a special set of political rights have been set to protect them by international organizations such as the United Nations, The International Labor Organization and World Bank. The United Nations have issued a declaration of the rights of indigenous people to guide member state national policies in order to protect the collective rights of indigenous peoples, such as their culture, identity, language and access to employment health education and natural resources, Although no definitive definition of "Indigenous people" exists.

Nepal is a very much rich country from caste, language, culture, traditional and natural resources point of view majority of the people living in the rural areas. So rural life is being very important from traditional point of view.

According to the census report 2058 more than 103 indigenous groups are live in Nepal. Among these groups some are the origin of Nepal and some have migrated to Nepal from neighbour country in different period of time. Among them Paharies are in negligible amount living in different areas of Nepal. These people are excessively marginalized and Paharis are not benefited by the modern facilities. Paharies are living in rural areas and based on subsistence agriculture. Paharies are rarely

engaged in any government institutions. Only one Pahari people named Share Bahadur Pahari from Makaanpur district is existing in constitute assembly as a member and few of the Pahari people are engaged in teaching and civil service.

In this scenario finding the exact economic situation of these people, finding effecting factors of economic status and current practices of improvement may be crucial to improve the economic situation of marginalized, deprived, Dalit and backward people. And minimize the economic disparities among the people in the country .

### **1.3 Rational of the Study**

Economic inequality is the major cause of the conflict which is the main obstacle of the development and prosperity of the country.

So each and every government are focused to reduce the inequality among the people and reduce the people below the poverty line. So, the study about the several indigenous groups, finding their economic situation and promote the economic level who are backward in the society is the major responsibility of the state. In this context study about the economic status of deprived, marginalized and backward people is very important.

The Pahari castes people living in Nepal are deprived back ward and marginalized. So economically promotion of life standard of pahari people is required. For this, the study have to find out the current economic situation, effecting factors of economic status and practices to improve their life, this study may be crucial. From this point of view the researcher selected the research area in Kavrepalanchok district about Pahari people. It is because the study have been easier and cheaper to the researcher and it have been easier to find out the economic situation of Pahari castes people of Kavrepalanchok District and conclude all about them.

In this way this study have focused on the recent economic status and the effectiveness of government policies under this castes. So, this study have not been benefitted only for the readers and researchers but also for the future economic plans and policies. Hence, its significance is obvious.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

According to the field survey 2064 total 2359 households of Pahari people are located in Nepal from which 706 households are lies in Kavrepalanchok district. As explained in Pahechan Magazine pahari's life standard is very weak, marginalized and backward socially and economically. So this study arises to the following research questions:

- 1) What is the current economic status of the Pahari Castes People living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok ?
- 2) What are the affecting factors of economic status of Pahari People living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok?
- 3) What types of activities paharies are doing to improve their economic status?

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are as following:

- 1) To examine the current economic status of the Pahari castes people.
- 2) To find out the affecting factors of economic status of Pahari people
- 3) To study the practices done by Pahari people to improve their economic status.

## 1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study has following limitations.

- A) Pahari castes people are excessively marginalized and limited. The study about pahari people are fewer than other so, it is difficult to collect information and materials for review of literature.
- b) Most of the respondent of study area are not educated and aware so that, It is difficult to get exact data.
- c) This study is only concerned with the economic status of the Pahari Castes People living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district but it cannot deal with the economic status of Pahari People living outside of the Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district.



## **CHAPTER : TWO**

### **LITERATURE OF REVIEW**

According to concise oxford dictionary (1990) economic study means relating or concerned with interaction of economic factors. The terms economic status means "In a system of economic stratification, it refers to a combinations of various economics indexes which are used in research studies." "The term is often used to deal with stratification in a society without the need for the assumption that there are distinct economic classes" (Bhusan, 1989).

#### **2.1 Study about Pahari People**

Dhami (1997) has Ethnological study about the Pahari people of Badikhel VDC of Lalitpur district and has found that Paharies are sheltered in different part of Nepal Paharies are indigenous knowledge people who are financially and inclusively backward ethnic group of Nepal.

Malla (1997) has sociological study of Pahari people in Badikhel VDC of Lalitpur, and concluded that paharies are most socially and financially marginalized indigenous group of Nepal.

Pokherel (1999) has sociological study about socio-economic status of Pahari people of Panauti of Kaverplanchok district and concluded that Paharies are most marginalized indigenous group of Nepal their culture trend and occupational pattern has not changed as change in time so their economic and social status is poor.

Thapa (2000) has published a detailed investigation on Pahari ethnicity, Kathmandu (NCDN,2000) and found that paharies are Nepali most marginalized indigenous group living since ancient time. Paharie's origin space is Dailakh district of Nepal and now paharies are diverted all over the country.

Rana (2002) has made a sociological study on recognition of ethnic gender identity of Pahari female of Badikhel VDC, Lalitpur and concluded that female identity in pahari society is negligible it is because almost all houses are leaded by male. Female participation in any decision making process is zero. Female in pahari society are bounded with in a household works and their traditional occupation

Panta (2005) studied about the Pahari people of Nepal and concluded that Paharies are one of the major deprived and a marginalized caste whose social-economic condition is vulnerable based on subsistence agriculture. Paharies have own language culture and tradition Paharies want to live freely enjoying with their own culture.

Pahechan Magazine (2011) concluded that the Pahari people are one excessively marginalized people and most of these people are living in middle-eastern district Kavrepalanchok and their economic situation is vulnerable although their educational condition is improving nowadays Pahari youths are moving outside from their origin place for the employment purpose. Due to which their economic situation is also improving. Different association are formulated to protect the Pahari people, their culture and also for their rights. For example, Pahari student association Pahari development association e.t.c.

## 2.2 Economic status

Bista (1978) published a book about Nepalese caste system in Devangari script with regard to the Tamangs of Nepal and analyzed the socio economic status of the Tamang from past to the present. Bista has introduced Tamangs as the laborious people. According to Bista, the Tamangs have mostly settled at places with the height of 5000 to 7000 ft. Bista stated that Tamangs were exploited during the Rana Regime. Tamangs want to live together forming with dense and clustered settlements. The main occupation of Tamangs is crops production like; wheat, millet, maize, potato, paddy etc. Besides it, Bista has also mentioned different rites and rituals like marriage, birth, death etc which are the major affecting factors of their socio economic status. But in every brief apart from Tamangs. Bista has introduced other 30 castes in his books.

Dev (1982) has studied about the income distribution of Nepal and tried to present the existing income inequality in Saptari district. Dev has collected primary data for his calculation via random sampling procedure using various statistical tools such as Gini Coefficient, coefficient of variation log normal variance etc. and concluded that the Nepalese people are living with the very least income level and here also existed the vast inequalities in income distribution.

Johnson (1983) has focused on different aspects of development. Johnson has taken five countries of South Asia viz. Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan for his analysis and research work, among the various aspects Johnson has taken for the study and shows that Nepal is backward in all aspects. Thus, Johnson makes a pessimistic view on the progress of Nepal.

Jain (1987) has focused on the various poverty problems in Nepal and recommends some long term policies to reduce poverty. Jain's study is based on the sample survey done by National planning commission. Jain categorized the poor people into two groups. "Poorest of the poor and the poor above poverty line". In the

farmer case, he takes the people who have less income than NRs 2 per day in 1977 prices and calculated that 36.2% of the total population falls in this group. In the latter case, there falls the people whose per capita daily income range from NRs 2 to 2.68 and he estimated that 18.8% of the total population lie in this group. Thus 55% of total population is poor in Nepal. According to Jain 87% of the total poor lives in rural areas of Nepal. Jain recommends some policies for additional income generation in order to raise the living standard of the poor people of Nepal.

Sharma (1992) has described caste and claim system of Nepal. Major castes and their general introduction has been described among various castes, Pahari also have been introduced by Sharma. Sharma stated that the Paharies are the Nepali original people. It implies that they have been living from the ancient period (i.e. They are not migrated from the other places).

According to Sharma Western region is the original places of the Pahari people and paharies were migrated to other place of Nepal. From Kathmandu valley Paharies are migrated to the surroundings of the valley such as Resuwa, Dhading, Sindualchok, Ramechhap, Lalitpur and other places. But paharies are not financially able as compared to other caste of Nepal.

Lupart (1999) has studied about social, economic and cultural condition of Badi community of Nepalgunj. This study is related to socio-economic aspects of Badi community. Lupart pointed the education and health condition, economic activities, social discrimination and livelihood strategy of Badi community. Their economic condition is very poor being a landless people.

Most of the Badi are illiterate. Health condition of Badi is pitiable. The main occupation of Badi women is prostitution and others' are dance and fishing. Lupart concluded that their culture is open Badis do not mind to involve in proposition in one hand and in other hand their poverty encourages the prostitution. Now it

has been a main source of income for their livelihood. So the health condition of female is more sensitive than male.

Sagar (2001) has attempted a report about the Dalit. In this report 80 percent of the Dalit population lies below the poverty line whose per capita income is US Dollar 39.6. Literacy rate among these people is as low as 10 percent. Among the women, the literacy rate is rarely 3.2 percent. Life expectancy of the Dalits is 50 years. Malnutrition rate in Dalit is very high which is 70 percent. Diseases like prolapsed uterus have proved deadly for the women. This types of results shows that Nepalese people are not bearing to the financial problem they are bearing problems in all aspects of our life.

Dahal (2001) has carried out the study about 'The status of woman and their fertility behavior in rural Nepal' a case study of Madi Rambeni VDC of Sankhuwa Sava District. This study is based on primary data. Dahal studied only Dalit community. This study has given some useful information about the health and educational condition of the Dalit community of Madi Rambeni VDC. This study shows that there are 53.8 percent population literate. About 70 percent of literate does not cross primary level. Only 3 percent has passed S.L.C. This study shows that 75.2 percent of economically active population is involved in agriculture. It is observed that lower mean child every year birth was found 2.51 percent among the women who had no child loss than those who had one or more children loss experience. It shows the general information of health condition of the Dalit community.

Neupane (2002) has attempted in a study on 'Social and economic condition of Dalits' a case study of Chinnamasta VDC of Saptari District. This study is based on primary data. In this study, Neupane described the economic, educational and health condition of this community. This study shows the poor health and education condition of the Dalit. Most of the Dalit are illiterate. Illiteracy rate of

Dalit population is 66.03 percent. Among the literate people, 22.66 percent people can read and write simple sentence. The population getting School level and Higher Secondary level education are respectively 11.31 and 0.53 percentage. This study shows the female educational condition is more pitiable than male educational condition. Neupane concluded that economic condition of this community is very low, it is the cause of poor health and education of the Dalit community.

Shrivastav (2008) analyzed the causes of poverty using primary data collected in the village of Argakhachi District. Shrivastav distinguishes poverty in terms of household annual income on the basis of field survey. Shrivastav categorized poverty in to three Types i.e. Extreme poverty, moderate poverty and serious poverty, this study shows that about 80% of the households have income below 3000 Rs annum and so they fall below poverty line out of these 46% of families are suffering from serious poverty 25% of Households from extreme poverty and these 65% of Households have income below 200 Rs annum. Shrivastav explained that poverty has a relation to growing population, which has far exceeded the production of food.

The writer has separated the cause of poverty as internal and external in the farmer case. There lies dependency on agriculture, load of work on females geographical soil and climatic disadvantage, lack of education and local social evils in the later case. There lies the low productivity of agriculture, absences of farm employment opportunities such as poor transportation facilities, lack of administrative efforts and in activities of the village.

Bhattarai (2009) has made a study on 'The Nature of Rural Poverty' a case study of Dalit community of chiuridanda VDC ward No 3,5,7 and 9 of Khotang District. This study is based on primary data. Bhattari has taken 60 households as a sample size. This study shows that 61.67 percent of the households are illiterate in

this community, 33.33 percent households are literate where as the percentage of educated household is low i.e only 5% .The educational status of the household of this VDC does not seem satisfactory. In this study area the health condition is also not satisfactory. There is only one health post center and small two medical shops which provide health services. There are 12(20%) households are satisfied from the health service and 48(80%) households are not satisfied for the health services available also in lack of staff and medicine.

Dawadi (2009) has made a study on ‘ Socio-economic status of the Sarki’ a case study of Sarki community in Lamatar VDC ward No-1 of Lalitpur District. This study is based on primary data. Dawadi has used descriptive and analytical study method. This study has found that Sarkis are little aware about medical care because they go to the health post and hospital.

Out of the total population 62.81 percent Sarki people are illiterate and only 37.19 percent are literate who can only read and write. Only 4 persons of the community have passed the S.L.C. There is only 13.33 percent of the total population of Sarki people continuing their leather based indigenous occupation, 43.33 percent are engaged in labor and only 16.67 percent are in service sector. In this study Dawadi has concluded that the socio economic status of the Sarki is very poor. So they are far from basic needs as well as social justice.

### **2.3 Affecting Factors**

Bista (1972) studied about the Tamang people and concluded that more than 100 tries of people are living in Nepal and Tamang is one caste people who are ancient inhabitants. Tamangs are socially and economically riches in the sense of religion and culture. Similarly Tamang engaged in different occupation. Service is the most important source of income of the Tamang community in Sikkim.

Bhandari (1986) has studied about the magnitude of poverty and comparison of the magnitude of poverty between hills and Terai regions of Nepal. The study highlights the cause of hardships faced by rural poor only this. Bhandari have also tried to show the future of rural poor and also have shown the relationship between Malnourishment and poverty. According to this study, the prevalence of Malnourishment in the hills is 75% and in Terai 71 percent. This study also shows the vulnerability of the Nepali people.

Seddan (1987) has examined three roots of poverty and inequality in Nepal from the socio-economic point of view, analyzing the prevailing social inequality; Seddan argued that it is due to the combination of social factors as well as the structure of the agrarian economy of tradition form. Seddan's study have also reveals that the major cause of the Nepalese poverty is the traditional and unskilled agro based output system.

Parajuli (1987) has described about the social-economic aspect of the Ghising which is one of the major caste with in Tamangs castes system. Parajuli's research study was based in Chungway VDC (Dhancuta). Origin and history of Tamangs, their different sub castes (Thars). Physical appearance, structure, residential area-population, social conditions, including life styles, food, habit, dress, armaments, language, education, festivals, religious ceremonies, entertainment, birth, marriage, business and profession of the Ghising in Chungway VDC have been studies which are the directly affecting factors of the economic status of the Ghising community.

Aryal (1991) has collected the primary data and used to analyze the causes of poverty from data collection in village of Sindhuli district for computation of total poverty line has used the Keynesian consumption function, wolf point and for the magnitude of intensity of poverty situations. Aryal have used the Sen's poverty index and also used relative mean deviation, Range Gini coefficient Lorenz curve, variance and coefficient of variation for the extent of income inequality and



distribution of income. Correlation and chi-square test is also used to show the relation between income and other factors.

Aryal pointed out that the cause of poverty is due to the small size of land holding, production for only self consumption, lack of market facilities and other basic infrastructure, lack of farm jobs etc. And also said that there are the spatial dimensions of poverty i.e. location remoteness is the cause of poverty. Poverty is mainly because there is no access to basic services, access to communication, road and markets etc. Poverty is notable that only the coin-age of mounting catchy slogans and clap phrases do not serve the poverty alleviation programs.

Green (1997) has described that caste is a system of stratification in which orbital movement up and down the status ladder at least ideally many not occur. A person ascribed status is his life time status. Birth determines one's occupation, place of residence style of life personal associates and the group from who must find and mate. A caste system always includes the nation or that physical or ever some forms of social contact with lower caste people are degrading to higher caste persons. The caste system is also protected by the law and sanctioned by religion.

Lupart (1997) analyzed that, the caste is the means by which inter village marriage is regulated. Caste is those system which limits those who are one's Kinsmen and to whom one can marry one's son or daughter. The caste is the large community the relations between members of whom can be strengthened by marriage so as to forward economic, religions or friendship ties. Caste is marked by the member being able to sit around the same fire smoke with the same pipe-stem and eat the same food.

Bhattari (1998) examined the magnitude of poverty among Tharu community. Bhattari has taken primary data from the village of Rupendehi and used some statistical tools such as simple linear regression analysis co-efficient of determination and break even point for the analysis. The most as arming problem

of the people are the spend on a large share of income on food consumption (76.5%) among with the habits of smoking and drinking.

In this study Bhattraai has found that nearly 5.7% of above mentioned data and the field study shows that the low income over food consumption, socio-culture and traditional habits are responsible factors for bringing them in poorer condition. Bhattari has also concluded that Tharu people used to spent more income for unproductive area whereas Tharus can't increase the income source and Tharus are always poor.

Jha (1998) has studied about Terai Dalit which is mainly based on socio-economic aspect. Jha has given more focus on socio economic activities, occupation and educational status of Terai Dalit. Terai Dalit are in low status than high caste people. Terai Dali are following their traditional occupation. It is not successful to fulfill their needs. And also unable to participate in education, health care service and others social services by the effect of low economic condition, their culture and so on. Due to the modernization their culture, educational status, health, occupation etc are changing with course of time.

Tamang (2001) has made a study on 'Socio-economic status and use of primary health care services' a sociological study in Sankhuwasava District. Tamang used descriptive and analytical method in his study. This study is based on primary data.

Tamang has taken 36 persons as a sample size for the information. Among the informants 92 percents are able to read and write but 8 percent are illiterate. This study shows that 78 percent drink dirty water. 70 percent believe traditional health care services (Dhami and Jhakkri). Only 14 percent visit private clinic or health workers. Tamang concluded that there is a close relationship between the socio economic status and use of primary health care services.

The rich and middle group of the community use the primary health care services more than that of the poor and very poor then that of the rich and the middle. But, the rich and the middle paid less for the health care in comparison to that of by poor and very poor.

Bhusal (2002) has carried out his study to examine the fertility behavior and socio-economic status of Dalit community and found that Dalit are lagging behind by education, culture, social and political causes. The family size of Dalit is very high in the national size. The Dalit woman fertility rate is very high due to the poverty, education and economic condition. The health and educational condition of the Dalit community is low. Their children are the main source of earning. Dalits are not interested to used contraceptive. Bhusal has concluded that economic condition effect the fertility rate and the way of life depend upon the family size. Thus the small family is an ideal family for the quality of life.

Pokharel and Chhetri (2006) presented a proper analyzing the changes in the economic relationships between Dalit artisans and high-caste peasants in a village of Western of Nepal and tried to explore the process of Urbanization and its consequences for the distribution of natural resources to show how the lives of socially and economically under privileged artisans have been affected by the recent changes collectively described as development.

Sharma (2009) has attempted in socio economic study of Dalit a case study of Halawar VDC. Sharma has used descriptive and analytical. Sharma has taken 43 households as a sample size. This study shows that, illiteracy rate of Dalit population above 15 years 30.3%. Among the literate people, 8.3% people can read and write whereas 38% people have completed primary level of education.

The population getting secondary level and Higher secondary level education are respectively 15.5% and 7.9%. The school going children below 15 years are 78% . Moreover, most of the cases for leaving the school before completing their

primary education are mainly because of their household problems due to economic condition. About the health condition this study shows that no one believes only in traditional treatment but 45.7% people go to health center and 54.3 % go to both faith healer at first and then go to hospital . But if the case is serious they will go to healer and health center. The researcher found that most of them go to faith direct to the hospital.

Buda (2010) analyzed about Tamang community and concluded that Tamang are one of the major Tibeto-Burman speaking community in Nepal, and maintain a believe that Tamangs are originally came from Tibet. Tamangs are specially resided in the high hills of east, north, south and west of Kathmandu valley in Nepal. It is said that originally Tamangs were collectively called 'Bhate' meaning Tibetan. Tamang was attached to them. Because Tamangs were horse traders 'Ta' in Tibetan means 'horse' many means 'Traders'. Buda also describes the caste system of Nepal. Various caste groups, their religion, culture, habitation, rituals etc, have been illustrated but in very brief. In this book Buda described about the culture and religion of Tamangs which directly and indirectly affects the social economic conditions of that people.

## 2.4 Improvement Practices

Bista (1977) studied about the caste system of Nepal and concluded that the caste system has been operating since ancient period in Nepal. This system shown major obstacle for the holistic development in the Nepal's content. This is the 21<sup>th</sup> century but Nepal is moving under the caste based society which is the vital hindrance for improving economic condition of the country. The overall development process is understanding though this system. Social freedom perspective like religious work ship and drinking water system mainly in the Dalit community. Without the eradication of this system the wholestic development is not possible. Comparatively Terai has easy access to India but hilly region is little a bit difficult. Therefore, Terian people had to keep their relation with the people of boarder of India. As s result used to they run their communication, business and way of life with Indian people. There is not any clear feature to distinct Indian and Nepali people which make difficult to distinguish Terin from Indian.

These people are compelled to run mutual relation with India because terai people have to depend on them for many purposes. However the people of terai is classified in many tribes and ethnic community in the basis of higher to lower caste. e.g Bramhan, Rajput, Koyastha, Dharuk, Kewat, Badhae, Lohar, Teli, Dhobi, Chamar, Tatma etc. In this division of castes the Badhae seems neither in the rank of higher nor in the lower caste. All the castes were classified in forms of their convectional occupation those caste have been followed their occupation however terai people depend mainly on agriculture. The traditional occupation of Pahari people is making Gundri, mandro, vakari from paral and bamboo. But the awareness, civilization and education brought some changes and profession in the behaviors of young generation. All caste of the people here are not following their traditional profession. Hindu people of Nepal do not emphasis strongly to apply their religious social and religious norms and convections in accordance to their caste and occupation.

Fisher (1985) studied in Dolpa called Tarangpur - (Pseudo name) to explore the change of village, which was isolated geographically, economically, politically and so on. Tarangpur engages in two interrelated transactions with the outside world. Dolpali people have adopted trade due to harsh environment. Dolpali people bartered local buck wheat and millet for Tibetan salt and re-battered the salt to the Southern hill dwellers, for rice is declining and is being replaced by cash based and much expanded commodity circuit. So their economic output has been commercial and their life style have gone as improving smoothly.

Koiral (1998) has studied the participatory approach to education of Dalit of Nepal. In this research Koirala has found out how the Dalit are participated in different education level. Koirala also described that Dalit are economically exploited, socially untouchables, politically unheard and educationally disadvantaged groups of the society. Dalits are used as “vote bank” of high caste people.

Ekwal (2008) explained that, Most of the Badhse people are suffering in poverty life and Badhse are based on the subsistence agriculture. It is because they have lack of sufficient land for farming, their agricultural pattern is traditional, the literacy rate is very low, Badhse utilize only their indigenous skill for their domestic requirements. So, Badhse need to improve all the aspect of their community.

All of above literature review has mentioned about the socio-economic condition of the different ethnic groups which are back warded, marginalized and deprived. As mentioned by the literature review all the ethnic group of peoples need to improve all aspects of their life. It means that all the ethnic groups are not back warded in only social and financial aspect but all are back warded in all aspects. Secondly, most of the people from these groups are rarely included in the national level decision making process. So, all groups need to pick up till the decision making process. It is because no one has listened their voice and problems without it. Thirdly all the groups need to be aware because almost all

groups are facing the high birthing rate and being poor because it helps to be more family members and difficult to manage the good education and balance diet and other so on.

Fourthly, all the marginalized groups have to be smoothly change their culture and rituals which are more expensive. It is because it helps to spend most of their income for their culture or unproductive sector and it can't induce them other economic activities. Lastly, all the ethnic groups need to be change their traditional occupation. It is because most of these groups have followed traditional agriculture which is sustainable.

## **CHAPTER: THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, a brief discussion of the research methods have been mentioned, regarding appropriateness of the selection of the study area, research design followed in the research, the universe and sampling applied tools and techniques of data collection, data analysis procedure, process of sampling and nature and source of data of the study.

#### **3.1 Rational of the Study Area Selection**

The study area has been selected in Pahari community of Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district. It takes ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 and few areas of ward 8 and 9. Firstly, this area is selected as study area due to the general interest of researcher to find out the economic status of Pahari people living Kolati VDC, Kavrepalanchok. It is because the social performance and enrollment of the Pahari people is seen poor. So the researcher have been inspired to find out the effecting factors of the economic status of that society, similarly several types of practices have been done by the government as well as the non-governmental institutions to improve the economic status of these backward and marginalized people but there has not been change their life style significantly. So this research has been done to find the practices of improvement. Secondly, the study area is the rural area where the accessibility of the Pahari people is strong.

Many people have been done the research about the Pahari people by focusing the urban area like Panuati, Bhakunda, Khipashi but no one have taken this area as case study for research, lastly the researcher selected this research area because this area is nearest to the researcher due to which the study was accessible for reseacher. Similarly, this study also able to analyze about the deprived and rural people's life standards.



## **3.2 Research design**

To meet the purpose of this study the researcher employed descriptive research designs. The finding from literature review is justified, modified or falsified by field study. The known information is observed again, Meeting field and described. The unexplained aspect of the information is further dug out and finding have been linked with local and broader social framework.

## **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

In this study quantitative, qualitative, primary and secondary data have been collected.

### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

This study specially based on primary data. And primary data which had been collected from following methods.

#### **Field Visit Survey**

In this study, observation method had been applied to gather intensive information about the settlement pattern, food practices life style, living standard, production pattern, and also income and expenditure pattern.

#### **Interview**

Semi-structured and unstructured interview. It was used to collect the data of qualitative nature was used for the collection of the information on the Pahari people and their tradition caste identity, marriage, nature of family, religion, feast and festivals, their involvement in different organization and so on.

#### **Questionnaire**

To collect the accurate data from the Pahari community the structured questionnaire have been prepared and given to the respondent for answer. In case of the uneducated and

illiterate respondent question have been asked orally and answer is filled up by the researcher.

### **Observation**

Man's first knowledge of the universe around him beings with observation therefore it is the oldest method used by man in scientific investigation. In this study to observe the actual economic status of Pahari people this method also may important so observation method of primary data collection is used as its requirements.

### **3.3.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data had been collected from, village development committee (VDC). District development committee (DDC), Rastrya Janjati Uthan Prasthan and also from central Beauru of statics similarly also from books, newspapers, published and unpublished documents etc.

### **3.4 Universe and Sampling**

All the Pahari households of Kolati VDC are taken as the universe of the study. This VDC lies 49 km far from the Kathmandu valley and 11 km far from the Dolalgath Sunkosi. In this VDC, most of the people are Pahari people. Where total 320 households are situated in which 190 households are covered by the pahari people which is the universe of the study.. Similarly, it total 1752 people are situated in this VDC from which 937 people are Pahari people. For this study 120 households from the 190 households of Pahari people have been selected as the sample. Specially, this study adopts the purposive sampling method. In this method, the population density of the ward no is taken as based (i.e more priority is taken to take the sample for more populated area).

### **3.5 Data Processing**

The data collected through different primary sources were processed by using computer software, SPSS and MS-Excel. Then outputs were presented in form of different tables to describe the interpret the situation in the study area and to generate the findings.

### **3.6 Methods of Data Analysis**

Collected data through various methods have been analyzed mainly descriptively as well as statistically. Quantities information have been analyzed in simple tabulation by process of numbers and percentage. It is arranged by the help of computer. Similarly other information have been analyzed in the descriptive process where the priority have given to the economic aspects.

## CHAPTER: FOUR

### ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC STATUS

#### 4.1 Current Economic Status

Current economic status indicates to the income, expenditure, income source and expenditure source of any person or group or community or a country. So the details of Pahari community is mentioned as below.

##### 4.1.1 Total Income and its Source

Total income is the vital variable to analyze the economic status of any society, due to which measurement of total income is most important to economic analysis. So the total income pattern of pahari people living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district is mentioned below.

**Table 4.1: Annual Total Income**

<b>Income (000)</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Less than 50	2	1.70
50-100	6	5.00
100-200	49	40.80
more than 200	63	52.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.1 shows the total annual income of the total 120 households of the Pahari people. Where 2 (1.7%) households have annual less than 50 thousand income, 63 (52.5%) households have annual income more than 200 thousand and other 55 households have 50 to 200 thousand annual total income. This data implies that

around 50% households of Pahari people are surviving with less than 2 lakh annual income which income is the very least as compared to national wise and global wise per capita income.

Mainly, the income source of the rural areas is based on agriculture. Although the Pahari people of Kolati VDC were engaged in different occupational activities. Table 4.2 provides the information about their different occupational involvement of family member and total income from each sector.

**Table 4.2: Income Source**

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Others</b>
Households	118	23	37	2
Engaged Person	352	26	52	2
<b>Total annual Income (in Rs)</b>	<b>1627990</b>	<b>2687700</b>	<b>722000</b>	<b>64000</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.2 shows the income source of the pahari people of Kolati VDC which shows that out of the 120 households, 118 households drives their means of livelihood from agriculture as the main source, 352 persons are directly engaged in agriculture. 23 household's 26 person are engaged in business but their means of livelihood is also the agriculture. 26 persons are earning Rs. 2687700 from business sector. Similarly, 37 household's 52 persons are engaged in service and earning total Rs. 722000 although their means of livelihood is also the agriculture. Only two person of two households are completely engaged without agriculture and annually earning Rs. 64000. This data implies that most of the Pahari people of study area are survived with agriculture but their agricultural output very poor or sustainable.

### 4.1.2 Total Expenditure and Pattern of Expenditure

Expenses of the rural people are mainly of basic needs items like clothing, fooding, education, medicine and so on. Rural people do not spend money on those items, which is not their basic needs or not necessary for their survival, whereas the urban people are spending money on luxury items also. The following table shows the total income of the Pahari people of the study area.

**Table 4.3: Annual Expenditure**

<b>Annual expenditure(000)</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 100	21	18.20
100-200	37	30.80
200-300	41	34.20
300-400	13	10.80
400-500	8	6.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.3 shows that among the surveyed 120 households, 17.5%(21) households have less than 100 thousand annual expenditure, 6%(8) households have more than 400 lakh annual expenditure and 76.5%(91) households have 100 to 400 lakh annual expenditure. This data implies that there is not any significant difference in between annual income and annual expenditure. Due to which there is not any chances of saving and increasing the economic activities as their requirements. But what types of expenditure pattern is following is most important which is mentioned by the following data.

**Table 4.4: Annual Expenditure Pattern**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Education</b>	32	26.70
<b>Health</b>	30	25.00
<b>Food and Beverage</b>	56	47.00
<b>Others</b>	2	0.88

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.4 shows the pattern of expenditure of the Pahari people living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district, where 56 households spend most of their income for food and beverage due to the cause of more family member and others. In other hand only 2 households spend most of their income except food and beverage. Similarly 30 households spend most of their income for health with food and beverage and 32 households spend most of their income for their education with food and beverage. This data implies that more family member, poor educational level, poor health level are the vital effecting factors of the poor economic status of the Pahari people of the Kavrepalanchok district.

## **4.2 Affecting Factors**

The economic status of Pahari people of the Kolati VDC of Kaverpalanchok district is affected by different factors although the major affecting factors are mentioned as below.

### **4.2.1 Family Structure**

The family structure is a social indicator in every society. It is necessary to describe the male and female population for social, cultural and economic information. To analyze the economic status of any society the family structure may be the prominent factor because the economic status of any family is affected also the family structure. it can be analyze the family structure of any society by the different ways but this study analyze by only two ways viz:

member wise family structure and Gender wise family structure. From the below table 5, it is found that highest households of the study area is 25 which has the 5 number of family member. Similarly one household has 14 family member and one household has 15 family member which is the highest family member of the study area. Similarly the household with one family member is also one, two family member three, three family member is 14 and 8,9,10 family member's households are 4, 7 and 5 respectively. This data implies that the birthing rate of the Pahari people of this society is high and it encourages to induce the population of this areas.

**Table 4.5: Family structure**

<b>Family member</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Income (000)</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	1	116.69	0.80
2	3	636	2.50
3	17	5355	42.20
4	19	6612	15.80
5	25	10625	20.80
6	23	10626	19.20
7	14	7350	11.70
8	4	2112	3.30
9	7	4095	5.80
10	5	3200	4.20
14	1	180	0.80
15	1	109	0.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>51016.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

The high number of family member implies the poor economic status of the family. It is because there is inverse relationship in between the high population growth rate and economic status. So high number of family member is one and first affecting factors of the economic status of the Pahari people of Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district. An another hand the income column of table 5 shows the total income of Pahari people of study area which is showing the decreasing



per capita income as high family member of the households. In this way the family structure affecting to the economic status of Pahari people of study area.

#### 4.2.2 Composition of Economically Active and Inactive Population

The economically active population is the economic fuel of any society and the inactive population is the burden of any society. So the composition of the economically active and inactive population is the major effecting factors of the poor economic conditions. The composition of the economically active and inactive Population of the Pahari people living in study area is mentioned below.

**Table 4.6: Composition of Economically Active and Inactive Population**

<b>Number of Active Population.</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No. of Inactive Population.</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	3	2.50	0	21	17.50
2	44	36.70	1	25	20.80
3	22	18.30	2	33	27.50
4	19	15.80	3	29	24.20
5	12	10.00	4	5	4.20
6	6	5.00	5	6	5.00
7	11	9.20	9	1	0.80
8	1	0.80			
9	2	1.70			
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.6 shows the composition of economically active and inactive population of the Pahari people of study area. Where 44 (36.7%) households have the two economically active family member and 33 (27.5%) households have two economically inactive family member. Which is the highest population composition of active and inactive population. Similarly, 1 (0.8%) households have the 8 economically active family member 21 (17.5%) households have the zero number

of economically inactive population which is the least population composition of the active and inactive Pahari people of study area.

This data implies that the composition of the economically active and inactive population of the Pahari people of the study area is not any significantly vulnerable. It is because the composition of economically active population is higher than the composition of economically inactive population. From the point of view of active and inactive population composition there is seen that local unemployment may be the vital factor of poor economic status of the local pahari people of the study area. Due to which almost all local people are engaged in sustainable agriculture but it is also seasonable due to the cause of poor irrigation facility. In this way there is existed high local unemployment and the economic status is poor. It is because the economic status is inversely related with the unemployment.

#### **4.2.3 Educational Composition and Economic Status**

Education plays an important role for personality. So to measure the socio economic status of an society and nation, it is a major weapon to uplift poor economic condition of the weak people of the society. It may not only help the individual for personal development but it is also provides knowledge and skills gravitates a community towards participation in national building efforts.

In this study area Pahari people are very backward in comparison to others. Their economic conditions cannot support to educate their children and Paharies are also back from the enough educational facilities. Although their educational composition is shown by the below table.

**Table 4.7: Educational Composition**

Education Level	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Male	%of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	Total %
<b>Non Schooling Children</b>	21	5.90	25	8.1	46	6.90
<b>Illiterate</b>	117	32.70	110	35.8	227	34.10
<b>Literate</b>	100	27.90	64	20.8	164	24.70
<b>Secondary Level</b>	82	22.90	79	25.7	161	24.20
<b>Higher Secondary Level</b>	33	9.20	28	9.1	61	9.20
<b>Bachelor Level</b>	4	1.10	0	0	4	0.60
<b>Master Level</b>	1	0.30	1	0.3	2	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey, September 2012

Table 4.7 shows the different number of students in different level of educational institutions. Where total 227 (34.1%) Pahari people of the study area are illiterate which is the highest portion of population of the study area. Similarly, total 46 (6.9%) Pahari people of the study area are non schooling children. In summary total 273 number of Phari people of the study area are completely illiterate. In the study area total 164 (24.7%) Pahari people are only literate, 161 (24.2%) are running to the school level, 61 (9.2%) are running to higher secondary level, 4 (0.6%) are running to the bachelor level and only 2 (0.3%) Pahari people of the study area have passed the master level this information implies that the educational composition of the study area is poor in aggregate.

Similarly, from the side of gender wise educational composition, almost all the level of educational institutions male participations is more than female participation. It also implies that there is vast discrimination in the educational composition of the Pahari people of the study area.

**Table 4.8: Educational Composition and Economic Status**

Income(000)	Number of Households	Educational Status						
		Non schooling Childern	Illiterate	Literate	Secondary Level	Higher secondary Level	Bachelor Level	Master Level
<b>Below 50</b>	2	4	3	2				
<b>50-100</b>	6	9	7	10	2	1		
<b>100-200</b>	49	14	94	52	54	12	1	
<b>Above 200</b>	63	19	123	100	105	48	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Field Survey, September 2012

Table 4.8 represents the educational composition and economic status of the pahapri people of the Kolathi VDC of Kavrepalanchok district. Where the educational composition is poor as the low income level. Two households have no one above the secondary level passed family member. Similarly the educational composition is batter as high income level. 63 households have 100 literate, 105 secondary level passed, 48 higher secondary level passed, 3 Bachelor passed and 2 master passed family member. This data implies that there is positive relationship in between income level and educational composition. So poor educational composition is a major effecting factors of economic status of pahari people of study area.

#### **4.2.4 Occupational Composition And Economic Status**

Occupation is a prominent tools of measuring economic status of any community or nation. Because all the aspect of our life is affecting by the occupational pattern followed by the person. In the context of this study, the main occupation of Pahari people is agriculture. Around this, pahari people are also following other occupation like service, business etc. Although their living standard is vulnerable, it is because their major occupation is agriculture but their agriculture

is completely sustainable. For the holistic understanding the whole occupational composition of the Pahari people of the study is mentioned below table.

**Table 4.9: Occupational Pattern**

Occupation	Yes		No		Total	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
<b>Agriculture</b>	118	98.30	2	1.7	120	100.00
<b>Business</b>	16	13.30	104	86.7	120	100.00
<b>Service</b>	43	35.80	77	64.2	120	100.00

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.9 shows that the occupational pattern of the local pahari people of the study area. In the table total 118 (98.3%) households regards to the agriculture, 16 (13.3%) households only linkage with business, 43 (35.8%) households are linked with the service. Only 2 (1.7%) households are not linked with the agriculture, it means pahari people are following the other occupation rather than the agriculture. It implies that most of the Pahari people of the study area are involved in the agriculture but this agriculture is sustainable which is the vital causes of the economic weakness of this society. The service sector is also divided in to the two parts i.e private service and public service.

**Table 4.10: Inclusiveness in Service Sector**

Services	Households	Percent
<b>Private Services</b>	25	58.13
<b>Public Services</b>	16	37.21
<b>International Services</b>	2	4.62

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.10 shows the service pattern, in which total 43 (58.13%) households are getting some income from private services, 16 (37.21%) households are getting

some income from public service (Government employee like teacher, civil service etc) and 2 (4.65%) households are getting some income from the international services as the labor. This information implies that new generation of the Pahari people of the study area are moving by progressive concept to improve their life standard.

**Table 4.11: Occupational pattern and economic status**

Income (000)	Number of Households	Occupational Pattern		
		Agriculture	Business	Service
Below 50	2	2		
50-100	6	6		
100-200	49	48	3	5
Above 200	63	62	13	38
<b>Total</b>	120	118	16	43

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.11 shows the occupational composition and economic status of the pahari people of study area. Where 2 households are surviving with less than 50 thousand annual income because two households are engaged only in agriculture. Similarly 63 households are surviving with more than 200 thousand annual expenditure. It is because 63 households are not engaged only in agriculture but also in business an service. This data implies that occupational pattern is also a vital effecting factors of economic status of pahari people of study area.

#### 4.2.5 Health Composition and Economic Status

Health is life, income and everything of all living things. In the context of study area, the health composition is seen very poor due to the cause of smoking and drinking habit and lack of awareness. This study details the annual spending done by the local people of the Pahari society of the study area which is mentioned as below.

**Table 4.12 : Health composition**

<b>Major Expenditure Sector</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Education</b>	32	26.70
<b>Health</b>	30	25.50
<b>Food and Beverage</b>	56	98.30
<b>Others</b>	2	0.88

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.12 shows the pattern of expenditure of the Pahari people living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district. Where 118 (98.3%) households are spending more income for their foods and beverage and only 2 (0.88%) are spending most of their income without food and beverage. 32 (26.7%) households are spending more income for their education with the food and beverage. 30 (25%) households are spending more income for their health with the food and beverage. This information implies that most of the Pahari people have low income level and their income can difficultly maintain their basic needs due to which they are unable to spend enough income for their health. So their economic status is always poor.

**Table 4.13 : Health composition and economic status**

<b>Income(000)</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>Total annual spending on Health (000)</b>
<b>Below 50</b>	2	30
<b>50-100</b>	6	140
<b>100-200</b>	49	1480
<b>Above 200</b>	63	2470
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>4120</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.13 shows the health composition and economic status of pahapri people of study area .Where two households annually spend only 30 thousand for their health. But 63 households spends 2470 thousand annually for their health. This implies that the people having more income can spent more for their health for regular checking and so on and the people having low income can spent less for their health. And healthy life can do more economic activities and gain more economic profit so there is positive relation in between good health and economic status so health composition is also a major effecting factors of economic status of local of study area.

#### **4.2.6 Loan Situation and Use of Loan**

Loan is fuel for development of economic status, if it is used in productive sector as said by the Keynes and post Keynesian economists otherwise it is the burden of any person or community or nation as viewed by the classical economists.

Loan situation plays positive and negative role for the development of economic status of the community and nation. So loan situation is a important economic variable to analyze the economic status of this study. The loan amount and pattern of loan of Pahari people of the study area is mentioned as below.



**Table 4.14: Loan Amount**

<b>Loan (000)</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>0-20</b>	21	26.30
<b>20-40</b>	22	27.50
<b>40-60</b>	16	20.00
<b>60-80</b>	4	5.00
<b>80-100</b>	3	3.80
<b>More Than 100</b>	11	17.50
<b>Total</b>	80	100.0

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.14 shows that amount of loan situation of different households. Where 21 (26.3%) households have 10 to 20 thousand loan 22 (27.5%) households have 20 to 40 thousands loan, 16 (20%) households have 40 to 60 thousand loan, 4 (5%) households have 40 to 60 thousand loan, 3 (3.8%) households have 80 to 100 thousand loan and 11 (17.5%) households have more than 100 thousand loan. How the loan affects to the economic status depends upon its use so how it is effecting is shown by the below tables:

**Table 4.15: Expenditure Pattern of Loan**

<b>Objectives of Loan</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Meet Annual Expenditure</b>	42	52.50
<b>Celebrate Festival and Ceremonies</b>	11	13.30
<b>To Increase Economic Activities</b>	26	33.40
<b>Others</b>	1	0.80

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.15 represents to the expenditure pattern of loan where 42 (52.55%) households spend their loan to meet the annual expenditure, 11 (1.3%) households spends their loan to celebrate festival and ceremonies, 26 (33.45%) households spends their loan to increase economic activities and only 1 (0.8%) households spends their loan for other purpose.

This information implies that around 70 % Pahari people of the study area have taken loan from different banks and local elite people with high interest rate. And Pahari people are spending that loan for different motives. In which most of the Pahari people have spent their loan to meet their annual expenditure.

From the total loan taken households only 33.4% households have spent their loan to increase the economic activities like increase the number of live stocks, opening to the local tea shop, increase the output volume of fruits and vegetables etc. This information also implies that the Pahari people of the study area are spending their loan towards the unproductive sector which is the major cause of the poor economic status of the Pahari people of the Kolati VDC of Kaverpalanchok district.

Some of the Pahari people of the study area have been missed their traditional land due to the cause of debt trap. In the cases of the Kolati VDC only four person from Bramhan community are traditionally elite person and they have too much land taken from the Pahari people creating debt trap. In this way, the loan situation of the Pahari people of study area have been huge burden and their economic status is very poor.

#### 4.2.7 Other Affecting Factors of Economic Status

Without the above mentioned Primary affecting factors, other secondary factors are also effecting the economic status of Pahari people which are mentioned as below.

- 1 Agro Commercial Output
- 2 Land Tauner Pattern
- 3 Irrigation Facility
- 4 Geographical Location
- 5 Festivals and Rituals

#### Agro. Commercial Output

**Table 4.16: Agro. Commercial Output**

<b>Output Volum</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>0-10000</b>	14	14.30
<b>10000-20000</b>	28	28.60
<b>20000-30000</b>	4	4.10
<b>30000-40000</b>	15	15.30
<b>40000-50000</b>	6	6.10
<b>50000-60000</b>	3	3.10
<b>60000-70000</b>	11	11.20
<b>70000-80000</b>	6	6.10
<b>80000-90000</b>	4	4.10
<b>90000-100000</b>	7	7.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.16 shows the composition of agricultural output which is exportable for the Pahari people of the study area. Where 98 households are able to sale very negligible amount of output and 22 households are able to sale zero amount of output. 14 (14.3%) households are able to sale 1 to 10 thousand's agro output, 28 (28.6%) households are able to sale 10 to 20 thousand's agro output and only 7.1% households are able to sale 90 thousand to one lakh rupees agro output.

This information implies that the agriculture followed by that society is not good performance of commercial. It is just sustainable. So sustainable agriculture pattern is also a important affecting factors of the economic status of Pahari people. It is because there is inverse relationship in between sustainable agriculture and economic status.

### **Land Tauner Pattern**

As the other factors affecting economic status the land tuner pattern also effects to the economic status of any community. The land tuner pattern of the pahari people of the study area is shown below table.

**Table 4.17 : Land Tauner Pattern**

<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Cultivated</b>	74	61.70
<b>Non Cultivated</b>	46	38.30

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.17 shows the land tuner composition of the Pahari people of study area. Where 74 (61.7%) Pahari people have been cultivating to the other's land and 46 (38.3%) households are not cultivating other's land. In this community major four person are the landlord who are living in Kathmandu but most of the land of that area is covered by them and the Pahari people are cultivating these landlord's land. Due to which their economic condition couldn't improve as their requirements. So the indirect exploitation is seen another major cause of poor economic status of Pahari people of this study area.

## Irrigation Facility

Irrigation facility plays vital role to develop the agriculture sector because it is positively related with the agro output volume and this agro output volume is also positively related with the development of any remote area. The irrigation facilities of the Pahari community of study area is mentioned as below.

**Table 4.18: Irrigation Facility**

<b>Irrigation Facility</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Enough Access</b>	2	1.70
<b>Partly Access</b>	29	24.170
<b>No Access</b>	89	74.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.18 shows that the irrigation facility of the study area. In this study area there is a small river named (Kaharekhole) and around this river irrigation facility is available and productivity is also high otherwise it is not used as irrigation. So some households who had complete land around the river 2 (1.7%) households, they have enough irrigation facility.

Similarly who has few land 89 (74.2%) households are out of irrigation facility due to which their economic status is vulnerable. Therefore this is a prominent effecting factors of the poor economic status of Pahari people living in Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district. It is because the relationship between irrigation facility and agriculture output is positive.

## **Geographical Location**

Specially, Nepal is geographically diversifies country where all kinds of geographical and meteorological features are available. The Terai region where the geographical feature is too much suitable for productivity, The hilly region which is not assumed as suitable for best productivity and Himali reason which is completely unfavorable for productivity.

But this study area lies in hilly reason so the productivity is comparatively poor due to which the commercial output composition may be poor. Most of the area of Kolati VDC is Non farming area that is open area. So the geographical location is also the poor economic status of the Pahari people of study area.

## **Festivals and Rituals**

Nepal is not wealthy in terms of natural things it is also wealthy in terms of culture, caste, religions, costume, traditions, rituals etc. Here different caste have different religions, values, costume, religions, local festivals, traditions and rituals. Like as Pahari people have also own cultures, rituals and values due to which their annual expenditure may be high and the economic status may be poor.

## **4.3 Practices to Improve Economic Status**

The new generation of Pahari people are improving their economic status by different ways. The major activities doing by Pahari people to improve their economic status is detailed as below.

### **4.3.1 Improving Economic Status by Changing Occupational Pattern**

The new generation of the Pahari community of study area are continuously practicing to change or improve their socio economic condition by changing their traditional occupational pattern and expenditure pattern which is mentioned by below table.

**Table 4.19: Improving Economic Status by changing Occupation Pattern**

Activities	Households	Ppercent
<b>Diverting Towards Fruits Production</b>	4	3.30
<b>Diverting Towards Livestock Production</b>	96	80.00
<b>Others</b>	20	16.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.19 represents the activities which are doing by Pahari people of study area to improve the economic status. Where 4 (3.3%) households are diverting towards fruits production, 96 (802%) households are diverting towards the livestock (Goat, Buffalo, Duck, Hen etc) production. Similarly, 20 (16.7%) households are specializing to their farm production and other activities. This data implies that the Pahari people are trying to improve their economic status by taking loan and doing different economic activities which are related to agricultural output and activities.

#### **4.3.1.2: Improving Economic Status by Changing Service pattern**

Pahari young generation has been started to change the service pattern. For example Pahari young People are going to abroad for job opportunity and going to bazaar area for part time job to improve their economic status which is mentioned by below table.

**Table 4.20: Improving Economic Status by Changing Service Pattern**

Activities	Households	Percent
<b>Going to Bazaar are for Part Time job</b>	60	50.00
<b>Going to Foreign country for Job</b>	23	19.17

<b>Others</b>	37	30.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Field Survey, September 2012**

Table 4.20 shows the improvement practices done by the Pahari people of study area by improving the service pattern. Where total 60(50%) households are willing to do part time job going to Bazaar area for private job like household servant, shopkeeper helper and other office helper. 23(19.17%) households are willing to go foreign country as international labor and 37 (30.83%) households are willing to do other services like teachers, civil service other public services. This information implies that the new generation of the Pahari community are changing their traditional occupation or agriculture and improving their economic status.



## **CHAPTER: FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary**

This study has been conducted to find out the economic status of Pahari people of Kolati VDC of Kavrepalancphok district. Due to the different limiting factors, it is impossible to study all aspects of Pahari People. So some specified problems is recognized as the study objectives. The basic objectives of the study was to find out the current economic status, affecting factors of economic status and practices of improvements of Pahari Peoples. To meet the objectives of study, several literatures has been reviewed. The purposive sampling method and questionnaire techniques is used to collect the data. The tabulation method is followed to present the data and excel and SPSS program is applied to process the data.

In order to fulfill the objectives 120 households were included and one senior person from each households was interviewed with an objectives of getting key informations . The observation method is also applied to analyze different activities of Pahari People of study area. The data collected from study covers almost all economic aspects of the Pahari people. Like occupation, income and expenditure and the major finding of the study are summarized below:

- 1 Most of the Pahari people living in Kolati VDC are permanently living from the ancient period.
- 2 Paharies are stayed almost all ward of the Kolathi VDC (Study area).
- 3 The total population of Pahari people in study area is 937 which is the highest population as compared to other caste of this VDC.
- 4 Most of the households have more than four family members which is one major causes of the poor economic condition.
- 5 Among the total population of households the population of male 358 (53.8%) is higher than that of female 307 (46.2%). And Pahari peoples are following traditional occupation and their economic condition is Poor.
- 6 Conditions of the construction of houses shows that most of the Pahari people are suffering from poverty life and weak economic condition.
- 7 Almost all Pahari people are under SLC (89.9%) and most of the Pahari female (35.8%) are illiterate. It is because they have lack of knowledge and awareness. Due to which they couldn't engaged in new occupation and their economic condition is vulnerable.
- 8 Most of the Paharies in the study area have low income (2 lakh-3 lakh per househols ) and high expenditure (2 lakh-3 lakh per households). Hence they are pushed backward and compelled to take loans.
- 9 Only four peoples are the major landlords from Bramhen caste and most of the pahari peoples of this VDC are cultivating their (Four peoples) land. It implies that Paharies have lack of land for farming and Paharies have to spent more time to cultivated land which is another major causes of their poor economic status.
- 10 There is only one small river (Khorakhela) with in the study area which is not used as the irrigation way so Paharies have not access of irrigation facility which is one important cause of the sustainable agriculture.

- 11 Most of the Pahari people of Kolathi VDC (93.8%) are found to be dependent on farming and many others have adopted traditional occupation.
- 12 All the Paharie's festivals, culture and rituals are same with others but Paharies used to celebrate their four local festival and spent more of their income for festival which may be the one effecting factors of poor economic status of the Pahari people of the Kolati VDC.
- 13 Although the young generations are leading towards new types of occupation and modernization like local business, service in public sector, international service as labor etc. Paharies are taking training with related sector, changing the occupation pattern by taking loan and being self employed which helps to the current government's policy to create more employment but old generation people are still adopting traditional occupation.

## **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

The main objectives of the study is to examine the economic status of Pahari people of Kolathi VDC in Kavreplanchok district. All the behave and activities are very near to the other people as Paharies are living with the other caste people. Although the finding of the study shows that the Pahari peoples of Kolati VDC are backward. The main factors responsible to make Pahari's backward in the society are as follows:

- 1 Most household of the pahari people of the study area are living less then two lakh annual income.
- 2 Almost all Pahari people of study area are engaged in agriculture but income from agriculture is less than income from business sector which

implies that the agricultural pattern is traditional. Paharies have not been utilizing modern technology in the agriculture.

- 3 As that is the suit place for develop the livestock they are not able to take benefit from this sector due to the lack of adequate knowledge and training.
- 4 As there is 59% literate Pahari people in the study area the educational status is also poor which directly affects to the economic status.
- 5 Paharies utilize their indigenious skill to fulfill their domestic requirements. Since the skill of these people do not play significant role to bring change in their economic status.
- 6 Due to the lack of proper education. Paharies are still hold old beliefs, values and go blindly with superstitions and their economic status is vulnerable.

The scholars have studied about different conditions of different tribal groups living in different parts of Nepal. But no research of any kind about Pahari caste has been done yet. Therefore, it is very important study and present the economic condition of Pahari caste. Thus this could be useful for many workers or involved in the area of uplifting the Pahari people of Kolati VDC of Kavrepalanchok district.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Pahari caste is not the backward community of Nepal. But people in this community are backward in terms of social, economic and education. To uplift the economic status of Pahari community of Kolati VDC, following recommendation may be useful:

- 1 The literacy rate is weak most of the Paharies are unknown about the importance of education. So to uplift them in present condition, first of all awareness generating activating should be provided through government and non -government organization and institution. Education should be technical skill oriented. Most of the Paharies earn their livelihood from agriculture. But agriculture pattern is traditional. Paharies do not have knowledge about improved seeds fertilizers, insecticides and new techniques of agriculture. Therefore, J.T and JTA must be sent to their help regularly so that could be convinced about intensive type of farming.
- 3 Economically, the Pahari are very poor and living under poverty. So to improve their economic condition Paharies should be provided with vocational and skilful education/training.
- 4 The loan facilities for seeds, fertilizers and insecticides are to be given at concessional rates.
- 5 The implication of small farmer program will be more fruitful for Pahari people.
- 6 Paharies are not trained with any vocational guidance. So proper training for mobilization.
- 7 Paharies should be encouraged to orient livestock rather than the other agro production. It is because that area is more suit for livestock production.
- 8 Only one small river is existing in the study area but that is not used as the irrigation so it required to be use as irrigation. Induce agro farming output.
- 9 Paharies are less conscious on development. Thus, it is necessary to motivate Paharies to take part in local development.

- 10 Encourage participatory management approach to empower them in local development.
- 11 Allocation of special quota for Pahari's education, health and job.

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# Appendix: 1

## Questionnaire On

### **Economic Status of Pahari Caste People**

(A Case Study of Kolati VDC, Kavrepalanchok district, Nepal)

1. What is the place of your origin?

(i).....

2. If you are migrated where did you migrated from?

(i).....

3. How many members are there in your family?

(i).....

4. Write about the educational condition of your family members?

SN	Name of family member	Sex		Educational status					
		Male	Female	Illiterate	Literate	S.Level	H.S Level	B.Level	M. Level
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

5. How many members of your family are able to do income generating works?

(i).....

6. How many members of your family are unable to do income generating works?

(i).....

7 What is the total income of all members of your family within a year?

(i) less than 50,000 ( )

(ii) 50,000-1,00,000 ( )

(iii) 1,00,000-2,00,000 ( )

(iii) more than 2,00,000 ( )

8 What are the income generating source of your family?

(i) Agriculture ( )

(ii) Business ( )

(iii) Service ( )

(iii) All above ( )

9 Can you write about the number of family members, engaged sector and total income from each sectors?

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>No of Family member</b>	<b>Yearly Income(000)</b>
(i) Agriculture	.....	.....
(ii) Business	.....	.....
(iii) Service	.....	.....
(iii) Others	.....	.....

9 If most of your family members are engaged in agriculture how much land do you have?

(i).....

10 Are you cultivated to others land?

(i) Yes

(ii) No

11 Have you accessibility of irrigation facility for our agriculture?

(i) Enough access

(ii) partly access

(iii) No access

12 Is there any reliable market to sale your agro-output?

(i) Yes ( )

(ii) No ( )

13 Which types of agriculture you are following?

(i) Commercial

(ii) Sustainable

14 If you are following commercial agriculture which one is the major commercial agro output?

(i) .....

15 If you are following commercial agriculture how much output you are able to sale?

(i).....Lakh

16 If you are following sustainable agriculture why you are doing so ?

- (i) Lack of irrigation facility ( )
- (ii) lack of fertile land ( )
- (iii) lack of suitable agro market ( )
- (iv) others ( )

17 If most of your income is earned from service which type of service your family member are engaged?

<u>Service</u>	<u>Engaged Members</u>	<u>Total Income(000)</u>
(i) private service	.....	.....
(ii) public service	.....	.....
(iii) international service	.....	.....
(iv) others	.....	.....

18 What is the yearly expenditure condition of your family?

- (i) less than 400,000 ( )
- (ii) 40,000-9,00,000 ( )
- (iii) 9,00,000-1,90,000 ( )
- (iii) more than 1,90,000 ( )

19 In which sector you have more spent?

- (i) Education ( )
- (ii) Health ( )
- (iii) Food bevrage ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

20 Your total income can cover your total expenditure for a year?

- (i) Yes ( )
- (ii) No ( )

21 If your income can not cover your expenditure how you cover it?

- (i) Minimizing the annual expenditure ( )
- (ii) Taking loan ( )
- (iii) Increasing income ( )
- (iv) Others ( )

22 Loan Situation

- (i) Yes
- (ii) No
- (iii) If yes, yearly how much .....
- (iv) If lending, yearly how much .....

23 If you have taken loan what is its motive?

- (i) meet annual expenditure ( )
- (ii) celebrate festival and ceremonies ( )
- (iii) to increase economic activities ( )
- (iv) others ( )

24 If you have taken loan to invest and increase income where you are investing?

- (i) Increase the output volume of same occupation ( )
- (ii) To change the pattern of same occupation ( )
- (iii) To change the existing occupation ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

25 If you are increasing income and improving the economic status by increasing the output volume of your same occupation, How you are increasing this volume?

- (i) By increasing the number of livestock ( )
- (ii) Taking training for the related sectors ( )
- (iii) Others

(26) If you are increasing income and improving the economic status by changing the pattern of same occupation, what you are doing?

- (i) diverting towards fruits production ( )
- (ii) Diverting towards livestock and fish production ( )
- (iii) Specializing to crops production ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

27 If you are increasing income and improving the economic status by changing the existing occupation, what you are doing?

- (i) Going to foreign employment ( )
- (ii) Periodically migrants towards the Bazaar ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

28 If no one of your family member have passed the master degree why?

- (i) Lack of fund for university education ( )
- (ii) Unavailable of opportunities ( )
- (iii) Others ( )



29 If female members of your family are more uneducated as compared to male why?

- (i) It is your tradition ( )
- (ii) They are always busy in household ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

30 How many festivals and rituals are there in your society?

- (i) .....

31 How much portion of your income you should spend for these festivals and rituals within a year?

- (i) Less Than 10% ( )
- (ii) 10%-30% ( )
- (iii) 30%-50% ( )
- (iv) More Than 50% ( )

32 If you have spent more income for the festivals and rituals, what you are doing to decrease this portion ?

- (i) Avoiding to celebrate. ( )
- (ii) Celebrate but minimizing. ( )
- (iii) Others ( )

**APPENDIX :2**

**MAPS**

Map of Nepal With 75 District Mentioned Study District, Kavrepalanchok.



Map of Kavrepalanchok District Mentioning Study Village Development Committee, Kolati.



The End

Thanks for All