

SOCIO-CULTURE SITUATION OF CHAMARS

A Sociological Study of Sabaila VDC in Dhanusha District

**A Dissertation submitted to
The Faculty of Humanities and social science
For the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the
Degree of Masters of
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**Submitted by
Santosh Kumar Mahato
Reg.No: 6-1-14-1428-2000
Exam Roll No.: 282807**

**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ ANTHROPOLOGY
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSUTY
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**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ ANTHROPOLOGY
TRIBHUN UNIVERSITY
KIRTIPUR KATHMANDU
NEPAL**

LETTER OF RECOMMENDTION

It is certifired that Mr. Santosh Mahato has completed his dissertation on the topic of "**Socio-Culture Situation of Chamars: A Sociological study of Sabaila VDC at Dhanusha District, Nepal**" under my guidance and supervision. I recommended this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

Approved by

Date:.....

Kapil Dahal

**Central department of sociology/Anthropology
Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu, Nepal**

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ ANTHROPOLOGY

TRIBHUN UNIVERSITY

KIRTIPUR KATHMANDU

NEPAL

APPROVAL LETTER

The dissertation entitled " **Socio-Culture Situation of Chamars: A sociological study of sabaila VDC at Dhanusa District, Nepal** " submitted by Mr. Santosh Kumar Mahato has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology.

Approved by:

prof. Dr. Om Grung

Head of the Department

Kapil Dahal

Supervisor

Uddav Rai

External Examiner

Date:.....

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This aim of the study is to give short description of the Chamars, a socially dominated caste group of Nepal, regarding their socio-economic status. They are found mainly in Terai Region. Chamars are poorest. They are born in poverty, live in poverty and die in poverty. Their life and socio –cultural situation is still under the smoke of cloud. So, the question is how deeply these social trends affected their daily livelihood. This research attempts to focus on the various aspects of socio- cultural life of the Chamars.

The general objectives of the study are to identify the socio-economic condition of Chamars people and the specific objectives are as follow:

- a) To analyze the livelihood strategies of Chamars
- b) To describes the social economic situation of Chamars.

For this purpose, the Sabaila VDC of the Dhanusha district is selected purposively. There are 96 Chamars households. The total population of the households is 528. The descriptive and analytic methods are used in this study. Mainly primary data are used form the field study to provide the reliability and equality to the dissertation.

The Chamars are traditionally leather workers. According to the Hindu caste hierarchy, they are sudra and are known as Achut (Unfouchable). The Chamars had migrated from India to Nepal many years back. They now are depending mostly on wage labor and agriculture.

The Chamars are in general, Hindus. They worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Their festivals of the Chamars are similar with Brahmans. They mainly celebrate Chhath, Dashain, Tihar, Tij, Maghe Sakranti etc. They play their traditionally and modern types of band (Baja) as well. Therefore, people invite them to play their band on weddings.

Most of them are landless. Therefore, they are back in every field. They are uneducated and poor. Although they have their own native language, they prefer to speak Nepali language.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| EBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CDS | Central Department of Sociology/ Anthropology Development |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| e.g. | Example |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| LSGA | Local Self Government Act |
| INGO | International Non-Government Organization |
| M.A | Master of Arts |
| NDC | Nepal Dalit Commission |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| NLA | National Labor Academy |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| T.U | Tribhuvan University |
| UNISEC | United Nation Informal Sector Center |
| UNDP | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |