

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a developing, land-locked, agricultural and remittance based country situated in the lap of Himalayas. More over it lies between the two highly populated countries India and China. It is an agricultural economy as 76.3 percent of the total population depend on agriculture sector (CBS, 2013). Nepal is a country of villages. Most of people are living in rural area and they are engaged in agriculture sector. Geographically, Nepal is divided into three regions namely: Mountain, Hill and Terai. The country has 15 percent Mountain, 68 percent Hill and 17 percent Terai region of the total land (Sharma, 2010). In Terai the socio-economic condition is better than in mountain and hill due to comfort geographical structure and high productivity of the land. Most of the urban areas are located in the Terai. On the other hand, most of the rural areas are located in the mountain and hill. So, the living standard of the people of mountain and hill is more complex and difficult than the people of Terai. The contribution of agriculture to GDP is 35.68 percent (MOF, 2013).

Economically, Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world but it is rich in the natural resources. The resources are underutilized due to the lack of capital, modern technology, political stability etc. The poverty and income inequality are the major problems in all over the Nepalese community. 25.16 percent Nepalese people lie below the poverty line (MOF, 2013). Income inequality is the main issue of the Nepalese economy that affects the consumption and savings pattern of the people. Income inequality shows the distribution gap between the poor and rich people of the country. Poor people are unable to meet their basic needs. Their marginal propensity to consume is very high and saving is very low. But rich people are using luxurious goods and enjoying luxurious life. They spend on unproductive sector. So, inequality brings social conflict and that hampers welfare of the economy.

Dalits in Nepal are a historically state victimised disadvantaged community who have been compelled to lag at the bottom of the social structure and excluded from national development mainstream due to the caste system and extreme Hinduism

for centuries. The National Civil Code, 1854, (Muluki Ain) legalized the caste system and established it as the basis of social mobility. It laid out detailed codes for inter-caste behaviour and specified punishments for their infringement. Such discriminatory legal system and hierarchical social structures, in course of time, formed as a rigid 'value system' and 'codes of social behaviour and practices'. This value system and attitude is still dominant in every sphere of the society, which is propelling 'untouchability' and 'caste-based discriminations' though it is constitutionally and legally prohibited. Caste based discrimination and untouchability are also in practices within Dalit community that is intra-Dalit discrimination (Sharma, 2010).

According to the government's figures, Dalits comprise 13 percent of Nepal's total population. However, Dalit civil society claims it to be about 20 percent; a demographic survey conducted by NNDSWO provides evidence to the claim. Within the Dalit community, there are dozens of sub-caste groups from the hills, the Terai and Newar community. (NNDSWO, 2013).

1.2 Socio-Economic Status of Dalits

The Dalits lag far behind in their income (the lowest PCI), education (the lowest rate of literacy and enrolment) and other human development indicators (the lowest HDI). Dalits' overall have the lowest household incomes roughly half the average incomes of Brahman-Chhetri households and less than a third that of Newar households; the Madhesi Dalits have the lowest per capita incomes of all. Dalits comprise the poorest community in Nepal, in terms of all poverty measures (income, consumption and human development). Their land holdings are small and landlessness is extreme among Dalits (15% Hill and 44% Madhesi Dalits). The Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS), 2009, estimated that almost half of Hill Dalits (48%) fall below the poverty line and incidence of poverty among the Terai Dalits (46%), which is 15 percent higher than the national average (31%) (Aahuti, 2009).

The literacy rate among Dalits has grown in absolute terms but the gap between their literacy (33.8%) and the national average (54%) is still wide. The NLSS, 2009, reveals that only 12 percent of Brahmans, Chhetris and Newars have not been to school, compared to 52 percent of the Hill Dalits and 47 percent of the Terai Dalits. Because of illiteracy, ignorance and other socio-economic factors, their living

conditions are unhygienic, contributing to their poor health. The Dalits do not have easy access to clean drinking water and they suffer from water-borne diseases (Aahuti, 2009).

Nepal is multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-cultural country where more than 70 ethnic groups are identified by government of Nepal. Among them Dalit is one. Dalits have about 13 percent of the total population in Nepal (Aahuti, 2009). In Hind caste system, Sudra is so treated as the lowest caste, engaged in manual labour and traditional crafts. In Nepal, Dalits are religiously, culturally, socially, and economically back-warded. They are discriminated on the basis of their caste. Nepal Dalit Commission has listed 22 intra-castes of Dalit in Nepal (Aahuti, 2009). They are economically exploited, politically voiceless and socially humiliated. Most of the Dalit in the country are illiterate and unskilled labours who are blacksmiths, tailors, labores, shoes makers, artisans, musicians, farmers, entertainers, cleaners, butchers and so on. However the high caste groups are traditionally educated and hold religious and bureaucratic jobs. Most of the Dalits are engaged in different sectors such as wage labour, agriculture labour and traditional occupation. Per-capita income of the Dalit is very low than the other caste. In national figure, large share of poverty is covered by Dalit community. There are not opportunities for Dalit community in the governmental and development sectors. Per household consumption of Dalit community is about Rs. 10207 (CBS, 2013). This shows that living standards of Dalit community in the country is very low. Now days, educated and urban Dalits are facing a difficult transition time in term of employment. Educated Dalits are unwilling to accept traditional jobs in rural areas.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The socio-economic condition of the Dalit community in the country is very low. Most of the Dalit are facing to the subsistence level in the country. The causes of poverty and income inequality of the Dalit community are researchable. The economic development and living standard of the rural people is not satisfactory. This community is far from the sufficient health, standard level of education and quality of services provided by the government. Most of the Dalit families are having poor economic, social and political condition. This community is unknown about the importance of health and education because of their main priority is to maintain

minimum level of subsistence. Due to lack of education they have are unable to have access in the main stream of the state and deprived from the opportunities. To fulfil their basic needs, they are going to India in order to do hard labour at lower wage rate. Among various socio-economic problems in Dalit community, the study has been investigated the following major issues which are outlined below:

- a) What is the socio-economic status of Dalit community in terms of major socio-economic indicator like poverty, income inequality and literacy
- b) What are the major causes of income inequality and poverty in Dalit community?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The broader objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic condition of Dalit community in Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district. The specific objectives of the study are outlined as below:

- a) To study the socio-economic status of Dalit in the study area.
- b) To analyze the income, consumption and inequality of Dalit community in the study area.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There has been number of studies conducted at national level on the other ethnic groups. But no study has been conducted in Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura District regarding socio-economic status of Dalit community. So this study is an attempt to analyze the socio-economic status of Dalit community of this VDC through micro-level of study. The government of Nepal and other political parties always raised the problems of Dalit community but they never initiated for the solution satisfactorily.

This study will be important for the ethnic explorer, policy maker, donors who want to alleviate poverty in Nepal and government programs of poverty alleviation. This study will be helpful to know on Dalit, who concern about them and it will help to the local government for the arranging the local development programs. It will be important for the National Dalit Commission to know the micro level of the socio-

economic status of Dalit. In a nutshell, it will be important for the planners, researchers and Dalit right activities.

In the present study area Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura District, large number of Dalits with their own culture and traditions are found. They reside aloof from other caste beside Dalits. Therefore, a try to write about the socio-economic condition of Dalits has been an important work. Thus, it is in the sense that the generalization or the data from this study would be useful to all academicians, interested individuals and the development of social worker, NGOs/INGOs and GOs. Further, this study will be beneficial for the policy maker of the existing government which has announced so many decisions about Dalits.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Each and every work has some kinds of limitations and obstacles. This study is based on primary information, which has gathered from the fieldwork, as well as secondary data collected from various governments and non- government publication and books on the subject matter related with Dalit/untouchable group and socially excluded group. This study has represented in the issue of Dalits in Dadeldhura district only not the concern of overall country which is still important but beyond the scope of this study due to lack of time and resources. Nevertheless, the researcher has tried his best to collect adequate information that may helpful for other researchable VDCs in Dadeldhura district. The study was limited only on socio economic status of Dalits in Dadeldhura district and in some cases may not be generalized as overall condition of district or country.

This study has been concerned with only one particular ethnic group Dalit. It has been based on sample data collection from the Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district. This analysis has been about the socio-economic status of Dalit community. There are various economic variables for the measurement of the economic condition. Similarly, time and cost factor may also restrict the collection data for more information. This study has been limited to economic condition of the Dalit of Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura District. It is micro level study. So it cannot be generalized to other part of the country.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter includes introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, its significance, definition of the key variables used in the project work and limitation of the study etc. Similarly the second and third chapters briefly deal with literature review and research methodology of the study respectively.

The fourth chapter mainly deals with introduction of the study area and demographic, socio-cultural and economic status of the Dalit household population. Similarly, the fifth chapter describes some of the problems to improve their socio-economic condition of Dalits. On the basis of information gathered by the researcher during study from respondents and key informants and literatures, the sixth chapter includes summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER -II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the reviews on socio-economic condition of Dalit Community and related other documents by different scholars. It provides the strong foundation for advancing a comprehensive theoretical framework. Thus, here some of them are reviewed.

2.1 Review on Theoretical Concepts

The Dalits lag far behind in their income (the lowest PCI), education (the lowest rate of literacy and enrolment) and other human development indicators (the lowest HDI). Dalits' overall have the lowest household incomes – roughly half the average incomes of Brahman-Chhetri households and less than a third that of Newar households; the Madhesi Dalits have the lowest per capita incomes of all. Dalits comprise the poorest community in Nepal, in terms of all poverty measures (income, consumption and human development). Their land holdings are small and landlessness is extreme among Dalits (15% Hill and 44% Madhesi Dalits). The Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS), 2010, estimated that almost half of Hill Dalits (48%) fall below the poverty line and incidence of poverty among the Terai Dalits (46%), which is 15 percent higher than the national average (31%). The literacy rate among Dalits has grown in absolute terms but the gap between their literacy (33.8%) and the national average (54%) is still wide. The NLSS, 2004, reveals that only 12 percent of Brahmans, Chhetris and Newars have not been to school, compared to 52 percent of the Hill Dalits and 47 percent of the Terai Dalits. The life expectancy of Dalits is lower (50.8 years) compared to the national average (59 years). On average Brahmans and Newars live 11 to 12 years longer than the Dalits. Infant mortality is much higher (116.5 per 1000 live births) compared to the national average of 75.2. Under-five mortality is also much higher (171.2 per 1000) than the national average (104.8 per 1000). The nutritional status of Dalits is poor and therefore they are vulnerable to infectious diseases. Health awareness among the Dalits is low. Because of illiteracy, ignorance and other socio-economic factors, their living conditions are unhygienic, contributing to their poor health. The Dalits do not have easy access to clean drinking water and they suffer from water-borne diseases. (NNDSWO, 2013)

The permanent income hypothesis (PIH) is an economic theory attempting to describe how agents spread consumption over their lifetimes. First developed by Milton Friedman, it supposes that a person's consumption at a point in time is determined not just by their current income but also by their expected income in future years- their "permanent income". In its simplest form, the hypothesis states that changes in permanent income, rather than changes in temporary income, are what drive the changes in a consumer's consumption patterns. Its predictions of consumption smoothing, where people spread out transitory changes in income over time, departs from the traditional Keynesian emphasis on the marginal propensity to consume. It has had a profound effect on the study of consumer behavior, and provides an explanation for some of the failures of Keynesian demand management techniques. Income consists of a permanent (anticipated and planned) component and a transitory (windfall gain/unexpected) component. In the permanent income hypothesis model, the key determinant of consumption is an individual's lifetime income, not his current income. Permanent income is defined as expected long-term average income. Assuming consumers experience diminishing marginal utility, they will want to smooth out consumption over time, e.g. take on debt as a student and also ensure savings for retirement. Coupled with the idea of average lifetime income, the consumption smoothing element of the PIH predicts that transitory changes in income will have only a small effect on consumption. Only longer lasting changes in income will have a large effect on spending. A consumer's permanent income is determined by their assets; both physical (shares, bonds, property) and human (education and experience). These influence the consumer's ability to earn income. The consumer can then make an estimation of anticipated lifetime income. A worker saves only if they expect that their long-term average income, i.e. their permanent income, will be less than their current income. (www.google.com).

The Absolute Income Hypothesis is theory of consumption proposed by English economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), and has been refined extensively during the 1960s and 1970s, notably by American economist James Tobin (1918–2002) Keynes' General Theory in 1936 identified the relationship between income and consumption as a key macroeconomic relationship. Keynes asserted that real consumption is a function of real disposable income, total income

net of taxes. As income rises, the theory asserts, consumption will also rise but not necessarily at the same rate. When applied to a cross section of a population, rich people are expected to consume a lower proportion of their income than poor people. Marginal propensity to consume is present in Keynes' consumption theory and determines by what amount consumption will change in response to a change in income. While this theory has success modelling consumption in the short term, attempts to apply this model over a longer time frame have proven less successful. This has led to the absolute income hypothesis falling out of favour as the consumption model of choice for economists. (Keynes,1936).

Life-cycle hypothesis postulated by Albert Ando and Franco Modigliani in 1963 tried to explain the conflict between the APS observed from cross-section data and that observed from historical time-series data. According to their hypothesis, a typical individual have a flow of relatively low income at the early stage and end of life, but high during the middle of life. The individual does maintain a slightly increasing level of consumption throughout his life, and the present value of total consumption would not exceed the present value of total income during the lifetime. As in the life-cycle hypothesis, people smooth out fluctuations in income so that they save during periods of unusually high income and dissave during periods of unusually low income. Someone who looks ahead to a much higher future income consumes more accordingly. The life-cycle hypothesis suggests that in the early life, a person is a net borrower; in the middle years, the person will save much more to repay the debt and to put aside part of the income for retirement; in the later years, a person will dissave and consume more than income. Thus by relating the aggregate consumption function to the present value of the expected aggregate income, the APS (also the APC) should remains unchanged as time passes, other things being equal. In fact, if each person saves zero over his life, then the $APS=0$ and $APC=1$. The life-cycle hypothesis also introduced assets into the consumption function, and thereby gave a role to the stock market. A rise in stock prices increases wealth and thus should increase consumption while a fall should reduce consumption. Hence, financial markets also matter for consumption. (www.google.com)

The Sudras were the untouchables. These people had no caste at all. They performed the most menial of jobs, such as dealing with dead bodies and cleaning toilets. Higher caste people believed that if they touched one of the castes-less, they would be contaminated and would need to go through cleaning rituals. Many believe the caste system began as form of subjugation of local populations by the Aryan peoples who invaded and settled India. The Aryans were in the higher castes, and they put the native peoples of subcontinent into the lower castes. The system favoured those at the top economically, so they were motivated to maintain the status quo. (<http://ask.yahoo.com/ask/20020722.html>)

2.2 Reviews on International Empirical Studies

Dalit is a designation for a group of people traditionally regarded as untouchable. Dalits are a mixed population, consisting of numerous social groups from all over India; they speak a variety of languages and practice a multitude of religions. There are many different names proposed for defining this group of people, including untouchable caste. In 2001, the proportion of Dalit population was 16.2 percent of India's total population. The Dalit population is broadly distributed across Indian states and districts. In 2001, the state of Punjab had the highest proportion of its population as Dalit, at about 29 percent, and the state of Mizoram had the lowest at nearly zero. The government of India recognizes and protects them as Scheduled Castes. The term Dalit has been interchangeably used with term Scheduled Castes, and these terms include all historically discriminated communities of India out-caste and Untouchable. While discrimination based on caste has been prohibited and untouchability abolished under the Constitution of India, discrimination and prejudice against Dalits in South Asia remains. Since its independence in 1947, India has implemented an affirmative policy of reservation, the scope of which was further expanded in 1974, to set aside and provide jobs and education opportunities to Dalits. By 1995, of all jobs in India, 17.2 percent of the jobs were held by Dalits, greater than their proportion in Indian population. In 1997, India democratically elected K. R. Narayanan, a Dalit, as the nation's President. Many social organizations too have proactively promoted better conditions for Dalits through improved education, health and employment (www.google.com).

The report which was conducted and authorized by the government through NIESR, the National Institute for Economic and Social Research. The study has found evidence that caste discrimination and harassment is likely to occur in Britain. Evidence has been found in respect of work and the provision of services. Whilst not ruling out the possibility of caste discrimination in education, no incidents enabling a conclusion that caste discrimination was likely to occur in education were found. The report found favorable aspects for anti legislation groups in using educational methods instead of legislation. However, non-legislative approaches were ruled less likely to be effective in the private sector and would not assist those where the authorities themselves were discriminating. One of the criticisms of discrimination law in caste discrimination cases would be the difficulty there would be in proving caste discrimination and harassment. Legislation not only provides structures for redress but also leads to much greater understanding of the issues and reduces the acceptability of such discrimination and harassment (George Oommen, 2012).

Unequal distribution of resources and exploitative relations of production have compelled most Dalits to live as landless and homeless. The share of the Dalits in the total cultivable land is one per cent only. The problem of untouchability does not allow them to improve their economic condition. As a result, their per capita income is among the lowest in the world. The caste system is still intact today but the rules are not as rigid as they were in the past. Because of western education, contact with foreigners, media, and modern communications, people are progressive in many aspects. In 1962, a law was passed making it illegal to discriminate against the untouchable castes. In practice however, discrimination still continues today. In the past, when Brahmins and Chettris came in contact with Sudras, they used to bathe. Now, some people just sprinkle water on their body and some do not even care at all. Today, Brahmins have land, work in the field and are involved in government service. Some Baisya and Sudra caste people are teachers, high officials, and successful politicians. Previously, Brahmins were not subject to the death penalty and were instead given the same status as cows in the Hindu religion. But now, the law equally treats all castes. Education is free and open to all castes. Discrimination is only done socially (<http://www.internet.cybermesa.com>).

The primary affirmation of Dalit theology is that it is a theology about Dalits, for Dalits and originated from them; "the theology which they themselves would like to expound."¹⁷ They alone are the authors of this articulation. Almost closely following the Dalit literary movement, Dalit theology promotes exclusiveness in the doing of theology. Defending this methodological exclusivism, the chief architect of this theology writes, "This exclusivism is necessary because the chief tendency of all dominant traditions - cultural or theological - is to accommodate, include, assimilate, and finally conquer others. Counter -theologies or people's theology therefore need to be on guard and need 18 to shut off the influences of the dominant theological traditions. The caste discrimination and untouchability is rooted in the world from the thousands of years. It has still been existed in countries like: South Africa, America, India, Japan, Nepal etc. The caste discrimination is very lower in European countries than in Asian countries. Among Asian countries, Nepal and India have more emphasized the caste discrimination and untouchability (Prashrit, 2007).

2.3 Review on Nepalese Empirical Studies

Dalit is the name which the people belonging to those castes at the very bottom of caste hierarchy have given themselves. Formerly, they were known as Untouchables, because their presence was considered to be so polluting that contact with them was to be avoided at all costs. The official label for them has been Scheduled Castes, because if their caste is listed on the government schedule, caste members become eligible for a number of affirmative action benefits and protections. Dalits have chosen the "Dalit" label for themselves for at least three important reasons. First, the label indicates that the condition of the Dalits has not been of their own making or choosing; it is something which has been inflicted upon them by others. Thus, secondly, there is an element of militancy built into the label; Dalits seek to overcome the injustices and indignities forced upon them so as to gain the equality and respect hitherto denied them. "Dalit" also indicates that all the castes share a common condition and should therefore unite in a common struggle for dignity, equality, justice and respect under a common name. A caste is a social category whose members are assigned a permanent status within a social hierarchy and whose contacts are restricted according to Lundberg , Caste is an endogamous

and hereditary subdivision of an ethnic unit, occupying a position of superior or inferior rank of social esteem in comparison with other subdivision: A.L. Kroeber (Sharma, 2012).

Caste is determined by birth. The son must be same caste as his parents, and there was almost no way to change. The caste system dictates occupation, choices of spouse and many other aspects of life. 80 percent of the Dalit population lies below the poverty line whose per capita income is US \$ 39.6. Literacy rate among these people is as low as 10 percent. Among the women, the literacy rate is merely 3.2 percent. Life expectancy of the Dalits is 50. Malnutrition rate in Dalit is very high which 70 percent is. Diseases like prolapsed uterus have proved deadly for the women. (Sagar: 2005)

Socially and politically, Brahmins and Chetris have been the dominant caste group in Nepal for a long time. These people are scattered along the middle belt of Nepal, but have rarely settled higher than 6,000 ft in elevation. The mother language of these castes is Nepali, which is also spoken by a number of occupational castes. Farming, teaching, and government service are their main occupations. The Brahmins add to their income by acting as family priests. The literary and priestly traditions of the Brahmins have facilitated their taking important roles in modern Nepalese government, education, and business. The two castes together are responsible for the country's national language, Nepali (<http://www.internet.cybermesa.com/~rotto/caste.html>).

Most of the Dalits live in extreme poverty without land or opportunities for better employment or education. Most of the Dalits have their own traditional occupations, but they are economically exploited and they are changing their traditional occupation due to the industrialization and modernization. The Dalits have been excluded in the place in judiciary and decision making process. There is not any representation of Dalits in the house of parliament. The representation of Dalits in the decision making process in the political parties government diplomatic missions and in administrative services, are almost nil. Dalits are socially, economically, religiously, politically and educationally marginalized. As a "Disadvantaged Groups" to refer to those social groups who are socially oppressed, suppressed exploited and dominated by 'Bahunbadi' rulers and their Bahun ideology of 'Barahiminism'. He

added that such groups are as follow; a) Nationalities or indigenous ethnic groups have become victim from in the last 130 years especially in the area of their language, religion and culture. Dalits have been victims of untouchability from last thousands of years from the so-called high caste groups (Bhattachan, 2009)

The Constitution of Nepal has provisioned that the all kinds of discrimination has been avoided my government and all citizen shall be equal before the law. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the law. Similarly, the constitution has provisioned no discrimination shall be made against any citizen in the application of general laws on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe or ideological conviction or any of these. The state shall not discriminate citizens among citizens on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe or ideological conviction or any of these. The constitution has especially focusing to provide the special provisions may be made by law for the protection and advancement of the interests of women, children, the aged or those who belong to a class which is economically, socially and educationally backward. The constitution has provision that the no person shall, on the basis of caste, be discriminated against as untouchable, be denied access to any public place, or be deprived of the use of public utilities. Any contravention of this provision shall be punishable by law. After the provision made in constitution, the new legal code has also been amended and there is provisions of fine and prison that practices the discrimination in the society. (Bagchand, 2013)

The book 'Nepalama Dalit Uthanka Jalda Balda Sawalharu' shows that the main issue is preservation of Dalit in the different sectors such as socio-economic condition, education level of state policies and non-government sectors. Without participation of Dalit in all sectors, it is not possible for the development of the Dalit. (Sagar, 2005).

Nepal has been adopted plan wise development practices since 1956 A.D. Up to the eighth plan, there was not any provision to upliftment of the Dalit Community. Though in the ninth plan there were some commitments for Dalit development but due to the lack of well leadership, this provision was not implemented and commitment was limited on paper but not on practices. In the history of plan wise development, from the perspective of program and planning, tenth plan is important for all Dalits regarding the name of poverty reduction. This plan has adopted

provision of inclusive model but result is not satisfactory. According to this article in the ninth plan period some important measures were taken to address social exclusion. The establishment of the National academy of indigenous people, National commission for women etc. are some of the examples in this respect. The problems lie on the fact that there are no rehabilitation and income generation programs. It also explain the Dalits who have been back warded from every aspect of the social, political, economic issues because of the prevalence of aged old poverty and social deprivation. (Swarnakar, 2013).

A book " Social Dimension of Dalit community " in title "Maobadi civil war and Dalit " this article point out the religions of civil war and what types of programs and policies that attracted Dalits and other people in this movement. It explains the positive as well as negative aspect of movement on Dalit traditional occupation. According to this article Maobadi had taken help from poor Dalit community to make domestic weapons, to prepare combat dress. Due to this reason most of the Dalits who are engage in traditional occupation suffered by army and police man. Army and police man consider them as terrorist. This article mentions other good aspects of movements which are now Dalits can fight for their fundamental rights and now they are not voiceless. This article concludes that most of Dalits want to their proportional representation in every forum of the government. This level of political consensus provided movement. On the another part more than one thousand Dalit youth has died during movement period and other are facing problem of separation. Large numbers of Dalits have changed their traditional occupation. (Kishan, 2009)

A book " Dalit of Nepal issues and challenge " under in title "Social and economic condition of Dalit women " it's overview is large number of effort has done about women by ministry of women and social welfare without paying any attention to the Dalit women such as in preparation of concept paper on women's development preliminary report on the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and national work plan for gender equality and women's empowerment etc. do not mention any things about Dalit women. This article mainly focused about Dalit women especially it highlight these areas: i) while preparing long term and short term plan and budget should also be allowed to participate in the decision making process. ii) All government documents should include issues,

problems and policies are strategies the problems for Dalit in generally particular Dalit women. iii) All human rights organization and human right activities of Nepal should take up the issues of untouchability and plight of the vary speciously. Effective implementation of the convention on all form of discrimination against women and the convention against all forms of racism and racial discrimination are important for the upliftment of Dalit community. (Bhattchan, 2009).

Chhapama Dalit under entitle “Dalit Jati Ra Giribi” It’s over-view has carried out two major points, which is a type occupation and what its situation and other Dalit left their traditional occupation. A survey shows about 40 percent Dalit are left, their own traditional occupation. The trained Dalits economic condition is also so back warded. It is further described that the main occupations of Dalits have agriculture labour only. Likewise 95 percent train Dalits have no own land it means are landless. In text of Dalit Aandolan ma Hira Bishokarma ko “Samshamuhik Bichhraru” under in title “Ke Dalit Tathank Gatekai Ho Ta”. Its overview is people are involved at the Dalit revolution and Dalits are estimated that about 50 lakhs Dalit population are living in Nepal. But statistical survey in 1991A.D. and 2001 shows that the total population of Dalit are 24,05,610 which is 11.66 percent and 30,21,386 which is 13.38 percent respectively. So that Dalit revolution have claimed that it is mistake in these survey and wrong data claimed that it is mistake in these survey and wrong data may be taken by survey.(Bishokarma,2007)

In the context of western Nepal, Dalits also work as a bounded labor till now. A book 'Chhapama Dalit' in title 'Aarthik Sarokarma Dalit ' analyzed that most of the Dalit are landless or they have very few land of their own. Beside this, Dalit have no alternative occupation which society accepted. So Dalits are being backward caste in the Nepalese society (Sharma, 2012).

A book “Samajik Rupantaran Dalit”. Overviews is analyzed by social; characteristic of Dalit. Dalits are exclusion by society. So Dalits are poorest of the poor anywhere in the society. The midterm evaluation of the eleventh plan has estimated that 24 percent of population lives below the poverty line. The Nepal living standard survey 2001 estimated the income level at the current price at Rs. 6100 to meet the expenses on Dalit minimum average of 2124 kilo calories from food requirements. Likewise the average farm size a holding for low income household is

less than one hector. The lowest 25 percent income groups have only 37 percent of there are 54 Percent income groups. (SSRD, 2006)

Dahal argues that two clear discordance models are constantly operating in the life of Dalits in Nepal making them .Dalit are struggling for an egalitarian future in recent year keeping intact the dominant Hindu cast values of social stratification within them. This exclusion model within them reforms their Hindu dominant. Dalit liberation model in Nepal operated more at the advocacy level than improving their economic condition. The overall approach to improve their fate moved towards the rights-based approach is giving minimum attention to economic independence. Thus economic dependence on their patrons has remained virtually alive even today, despite struggles for social equity over the years. (Dahal, 2011)

Likewise another article entitled 'Nepal ko Dalit Aandolan Ra Dalit Sanghatan Ko Bhumika ' concluded that there is only 2 to 4 Dalit person are successful to get 'Sanshad'. Beside this the expected result has not carrying out by Dalit in revolution since 1950 AD till 1989 AD. But there is some positive changes after the democracy re-established in 1989 AD. Some rules and programs have been made for Dalit but it is not sufficient for upliftment of their living standard (Bishwokarma, 2007).

In conclusion, there is lots of research in Dalits community. However all of the previous researchers have not analyzed the economic condition in Dalit Community of Kailpalmandu VDC. Therefore, detailed studies are not found here but still some researcher has given information in their study. Similarly, research works are found about the individual aspect of Dalits as the study in a particular area of Nepal. The studies are not found to clarify the actual condition of whole Dalits in the country. This research work has been focused on the fact of limited area that highlights the different as pet of this community specially their socio-economic status and fulfilled the objective of the study.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes details about the process through which this research have been conducted. It presents with the discussion of research design, nature and source of data, selection of the study area, sample design and size, data collection and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study is designed to meet the objectives of the socio-economic condition of the Dalit Community of Kailpalmandu VDC. The study mainly based on descriptive as well as analytical method. In this research, relevant information has been obtained by selecting the study area, selection of respondents, techniques of data collection and suitable analytical procedure of research. In this section, the detailed methodology to carry out of the study work has been discussed. So the following are the details of methodology the studying under sub-sections.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on the both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected from the field by the researcher himself with the help of key information of related VDC on the basis of the sample size with the help of questionnaires, interviews, case study and observation. On the other hand, secondary data has been gathered from published and unpublished documents, articles, books magazines, VDC records and DDC records.

3.2.1 Primary Data

Primary data and information have been collected through the field work with the help of a well structured questionnaires, personal interview and participant observations. The head of the Dalits households have been asked for the required data for the study. Households have been selected on the basis simple random sampling. Thus, the basic source of primary data is household survey. In order to obtain necessary and reliable data for the study, the researcher have been collecting the required and relevant primary data from the surveyed household and researcher has

used traditional methods such as direct participation, observation and structured questionnaires to obtain necessary and reliable data for the study.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data has been used for understanding the relative status of Dalits in terms of socio-economic condition of the Dalit Community of the study area. One such source of the secondary data is population census and different kinds of these data are collected from the district level survey. In addition different books, reports and pamphlets related to socio-economic status of tribal community are also used. Various books, reports and journals have been consulted from different libraries. Hence the relevant literature wherever and whenever available has been studied and the required information has been extracted. The secondary data has been obtained from the following sources:

- a) National Population Census, 2012.
- b) Relevant secondary data collected from the district survey.
- c) Different books, reports, journals etc. which are related to socio-economic status of Dalit Community.
- d) Different kinds of published and unpublished data recorded by NGOs and INGOs to the Dalit Community mainly NNSWDO, National Dalit Commission, FEDO etc.

3.3 Sampling Method and Data Collection Process

Total households of Dalits in Kailpalmandu VDC are the total population for the research. It is very difficult to enumerate all the units of the population. Hence samples have been implemented through simple random sampling technique. In this study, the researcher has been taken at least 2 to at most 9 respondents in each ward of the study area. This is so to make convenience of the study. So the researcher has been taken 52 households in Kailpalmandu VDC of selected all wards. Due to the population size, there is variation in sample size in every ward. According to population, the researcher has taken 30 percent of population as sample then rounded off to nearest whole number that determines the exact figure of sample. The table shows total population and sample size of the study

Table 3.1 Population and Sample Size

Ward no.	Total households	Households owned by Dalits	Sample size	Sample percent
1.	125	19	06	31.58
2.	166	24	07	29.71
3.	72	08	02	25.00
4.	59	26	08	30.77
5.	129	30	09	30.00
6.	73	14	04	28.86
7.	78	16	05	31.25
8.	59	13	04	30.77
9.	107	23	07	30.43
Total	868	173	52	30.05

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The table 3.1 shows that the total number of households in the study area. There are 868 households in total. Among them, there are 173 households of Dalit families in the study area. The sample size of the study is 52 households, which are 30 percent household of Dalit household. In this way households are selected in every ward according to population the Dalit household. The sample size is determine by minimum 2 to maximum 9 households in every ward of study area, which is about 30 percentage of the population of every ward in study area. They are selected from sample random sampling to the concerned population units. It is assumed that sample would be represented the entire population.

3.4 Tools of Analysis

All collected data has been presented in various forms in order to convey relevant information. This is a descriptive analysis, so the data has been analyzed descriptively and tables have been also presented to make it more meaningful. From like tables socio-economic indicators such as education, health, income, landholding, food sufficiency, population structure and occupation are presented. To achieve the predetermined objectives of the study certain statistical tools has been used which are enlisted below.

3.4.1 Ratio Analysis

The ratio analysis is a statistical tool to measure and compare the two or more than two variables. The researcher has been used it to show sex ratio, dependency ratio of the sample households in the study area. It is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{No.of males}}{\text{No of females}} \times 100$$

3.4.2 Percentage

Percentage is a statistical tool which measures the data in every hundred net. The researcher has been used it in the most of the tables to show the observed data population and households in the study area.

3.4.3 Simple Random Sampling (SRS)

The researcher has been used SRS to determine the sample size of selected community in the study area. In this study sample size is taken proportionally sample random sampling due to the

3.4.4 Gini Coefficient (GC)

GC is another statistical tool to measure inequality that prevails on any of the variable. It is the quantitative measure of concentration derived from Lorenz curve when the degree of concentration in the variable increases, the gap between line of perfect distribution and Lorenz curve increases and there by value of Gini coefficient increases and vice versa. The researcher has been used GC to analysis the income inequality in the sampled households in the study area.

3.4.5 Lorenz Curve (LC)

Lorenz curve is a statistical tool to measure inequality of variables. It is the graphical representation of inequality that prevails in any variable and the degree of inequality can be shown with the help of it. It shows the relationship between cumulative percentage of frequency and cumulative percentage of variable. In this

research, the Lorenz Curve is used to show the degree and relationship between income distributions of Dalit household in the study area.

3.4.6 Regression Equation

Regression analysis is the statistical tool that helps to determine structure of relationship between variables and also helps in future prediction. In this research, the researcher has been used Keynesian consumption function to analysis the relationship between income and consumption.

The Keynesian consumption function is given by

$$C_t = a + \beta Y_t \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where C_t = consumption at time period 't'

Y_t = Income at time period 't'

a = Autonomous consumption

β = Marginal propensity to consume

t = Time period

3.4.8 Correlation Coefficient

In this study there are many variables that are important for the goal of research. For the simplicity the researcher has been included only three variables for the correlation analysis. They are consumption (C_t), Income (Y_t) and Literacy (L_t). In this research, the researcher has been used the simple, partial and multiple correlation coefficients between selected variables in the study area.

3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis

All collected data are presented in various forms in order to convey relevant information. This is a descriptive analysis, so the data has been analyzed descriptively and table also have been presented to make it more meaningful. Similarly the data also have been presented in a suitable diagram, like bar diagrams, pie charts etc. From like tables, socio-economic indicator like education income level, land holding, food sufficiency, population structure and occupation are used. The statistical tools such percentage; ratio, Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve etc. are also used. Finally, the

information collected from the study have been classified into grouped and sub grouped data so as to meet the objectives of the study.

3.6 Setting Hypothesis

Let, the estimated consumption function on income be,

$$\hat{C}_t = \alpha + \beta Y_t$$

Where C_t = consumption at time 't'

Y_t = Income at time 't'

t = Period of time

α And β = parameter

a) Null Hypothesis (H_0)

$\beta = 0$ i.e. the true slope of coefficient is equal to zero. In the words, the regression line of C_t on Y_t is not significant implying that there is no linear relationship between C_t and Y_t .

b) Alternative hypothesis (H_1)

$\beta \neq 0$ i.e. the true slope of coefficient is not equal to zero. In other words, the regression line C_t only is significant implying that there is significant linear relationship between C_t and Y_t .

CHAPTER- IV

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction of Study Area

Dadeldhura, a district in the far western hills, is one of the natural beauties in the Far Western Development Region (FWDR). Total area covered by the district is 1538 Sq. Km. and population of 142094 people are living in 27045 individual households (2011 AD). The height is 157 to 2439 meters from the sea level. Administratively, Dadeldhura district is a district of Mahakali zone in FWDR. This district is divided into 20 VDC and a municipality. Total cultivated land is 13,367 hector (DDC profile, 2011). Here is the majority of Chhetries, Brahmans, Kami, Sarki, Thakuri, Lohar caste group where as Magar, Gurung, Badi, Raute, Tamang are the minorities of this district.

Kailpalmandu is a VDC in Dadeldhura district. At time of the 1991 Nepal census it had the population of 3344 people living in 694 individuals. Whereas the time of 2011 national census there is the population of 5254 people living in 868 individual households. The area of this VDC is 61.56 sq. km. and its height is 1725 to 2354 meters from the sea level. It situated the east parts of the district. This VDC lies among the Ganeshpur, Asigram and Masthamandu of Dadeldhura district and Banlek VDC of Doti district. Most of these VDC are not developed in the sense of communication, transports, irrigation etc. The most of the people of here are engaged in agriculture and work in their fields in order to make their livelihood. But the land is less productive. The main source of income is farming. Kailpalmandu is still among the poorest VDC in Dadeldhura (VDC Profile, 2011)

4.2 Demographic Status

The studies of demographic characteristics are considered to be very important because it shows the nature and number of population in the study area. Such types of data analysis provided the general information about the relative research. The research area, Kailpalmandu VDC is the land of diversity of different caste/ethnic group. There are different types of castes are living together. This study is mainly focus on the social and economic status of Dalit community in Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district. So the researcher has been divided the whole community as Dalit

community and Non Dalit community. The Non-Dalits are the people who are upper caste groups like Brahman and Chhetri. All the rest community is known as Dalit community that are untouchable groups in the society. The group wise population and households distribution in the study area has been shown in the table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Population and Households

Groups	Dalits		Non-Dalits		Total
	No. of	Percent	No. of	Percent	
Male	511	47.05	2051	49.21	2562
Female	575	52.95	2117	50.79	2692
Total	1068	20.67	4168	79.33	5254
Households	173	19.93	695	80.07	868

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011

The table 4.1 shows that group wise population composition and household distribution in the study area. There are 1086 Dalit population which is 20.67 percent of the total number of population in the study area and Non-Dalits are 4168 which is 79.33 percent of the total number of population in the study area. There are 511 Dalit males and 575 Dalit females which are 47.05 and 52.95 percent of the total number of Dalit population respectively. Whereas 2051 Non-Dalit males and 2117 females which are 49.21 and 50.79 percent of the total number of Non-Dalit population respectively in the study area. There are 686 numbers of households in all together in the study area. Among them 173 households are owned by Dalit community which is 19.93 percent and rest 695 households are owned by Non-Dalit community which is 80.07 percent in the study area. The researcher has been given the detail demographic status of the Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district as below.

4.2.1 Distribution of Population and Households

Kailpalmandu VDC is the diversity land in the different castes. There are various caste/ethnic groups living together. For convenience of the study, the researcher has been divided the whole population in two groups as Dalit and Non Dalit community. According to VDC profile, there is the population of 5254 people are living in 868 households in total. The caste wise population and households distribution has been given in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Caste Wise Distribution of Population and Households

S.N.	Castes	Population	Population Percent	House holds	Household Percent	Remarks
1	Brahman	1671	31.80	283	32.60	Non-Dalits
2	Chhetri	2497	47.53	412	47.46	
3	Damai	279	05.31	44	05.07	
4	Sharki	191	03.63	32	03.69	
5	Lohar	351	06.68	56	06.45	
6	Tamrakar	124	02.36	19	02.19	
7	Koli	096	01.83	15	01.72	Dalits
8	Badi	045	00.85	07	00.80	
	Total	5254	100.00	868	100.00	

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011

The table 4.2 shows that the various castes, number of population and its percentage, number of households and its percentage. The chhetri has highest 2497 number of population in total which consist 47.53 percent and the Badi is so less it means lowest 45 in total and its consist 00.85 percent of total population. Similarly, the share in population of Brahman, Damai, Sharki, Lohar, Tamrakar, Koli, Badi are 31.80 percent, 05.31 percent, 03.63 percent, 06.68 percent, 02.36 percent, and 01.83 percent respectively. In the total population the share of Dalit community is 20.67 percent. The table 4.1 also shows that the number of households and household percent shared by the different castes groups in the study area. Here the Chhetri has the highest number of households 412 which is the 47.46 percentage and Badi has the lowest number of households 07 which is 00.80 percent of total households. There are 173 households of Dalit community in all together which is 19.93 percent of the total number of households in the study area.

In Kailpalmandu VDC, there are in all wards have variation in population. That is the ward wise distribution of population is not homogeneous in size. Due to the geographical feature this may rises in this VDC. The table below 4.3 shows that the population distribution in every ward of the study area.

Table 4.3: Ward Wise Distribution of Population and Households

Ward no.	Population	Population Percent	Households	Household Percent
1	770	14.66	125	14.41
2	1033	19.66	166	19.12
3	403	07.67	72	08.29
4	387	07.37	59	06.80
5	757	14.41	129	14.86
6	453	08.62	73	08.41
7	484	09.21	78	08.99
8	347	06.60	59	06.80
9	620	11.80	107	12.33
Total	5254	100.00	868	100.00

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011

The table 4.3 shows that the number of population and its percent as well as number of households and its percent in every ward of Kailpalmandu VDC. There are 5254 people are living in total. The ward no. 2 has highest number of population 1033 which is 19.66 percent of the total population and the ward no. 8 has lowest number of population 347 which is 06.60 percent of the total population. The wards 1, 2, 5 and 9 are high population area and the wards 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are low population area in the study area. In this VDC the population distribution is not homogeneous due to the geographical situation. Similarly, there are 868 number of households in total and the ward number 2 has highest number of households 166 which is 19.12 percent of the total number households as the wards 4 and 8 have lowest number of households 59 which is 06.80 percent of the total number of households in the study area. The words 1, 2, 5 and 9 are higher household wards and the wards 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are lower household wards of Kailpalmandu VDC.

4.2.2 Sex Composition in Population

Sex composition is an essential feature population which determines several demographic as social matters. The balance of sex affects the social and economic relationship with in community. Two sexes play partly contrasting and complementary roles in economy as in society. Sex ratio shows that balance of sexes

in the population. The researcher has been given the sex composition of the population in the term of different caste/ethnic groups as in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Caste Wise Sex Composition in Study Area

S.N.	Caste Group	Populat- Ion	Male	Male Percent	Female	Female Percent
1	Brahman	1671	830	49.67	841	50.33
2	Chhetri	2497	1221	48.90	1276	51.10
3	Damai	279	124	44.44	155	55.56
4	Sharki	191	94	49.21	97	50.79
5	Lohar	351	165	47.01	186	52.99
6	Tamrakar	124	64	51.61	60	48.39
7	Koli	96	45	46.87	51	53.12
8	Badi	45	19	42.22	26	57.78
	Total	5254	2562	48.76	2692	51.24

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011

The table 4.4 shows that the sex composition of the different caste groups in the study area. It is shows that the share of male and female in the community. It is clear from the table that the female is more than the male population in the Kailpalmandu VDC. The total numbers of males are 2562 which is 48.76 percent of the total population and the total numbers of females are 2692 which is 51.24 percent of the total population in the study area. In the composition of population in each case, it is found that the caste Tamrakar has greater number of males than females and remain other castes have greater number of females than males.

In the study area, Kailpalmandu VDC the composition of population in each ward has large variation and some wards have sparse composition of population. The ward wise sex composition of population has been given in the table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 : Ward Wise Sex Composition in Study Area

Ward No.	Population	Male	Male percent	Female	Female Percent
1	770	373	48.44	397	51.56
2	1033	501	48.50	532	51.50
3	403	194	48.14	209	51.86
4	387	195	50.39	192	49.61
5	757	368	48.61	389	51.38
6	453	221	48.79	232	51.21
7	484	246	50.82	238	49.18
8	347	166	47.84	181	52.16
9	620	298	48.06	322	51.94
Total	5254	2562	48.76	2692	51.24

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011

The table 4.5 shows that the sex composition of the community of different wards of Kailpalmandu VDC. It is clear from the table that the female population is more than male population in the study area. The total numbers of male and female population are 2562 and 2692 which are 48.76 and 51.24 percent of the total population respectively. In the two wards 4 and 7 have more number of males than females and the remain wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 have more females than males. In total there are 130 females are more than the male population in the study area Kailpalmandu VDC.

CHAPTER-FIVE
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter deals about the demographic characteristic as well as socio economic aspect of Dalit family under their age, sex structure, family structure, occupation, land holding pattern, income and expenditure etc.

5.1 Demographic Status of Dalit Community

5.1.1 Caste Wise Population and Households Distribution

The study of demographic characteristics is concerned to be very important because it shows the number and nature of the Dalit population in the study area. Such types of data analysis provide the general information about the Dalit community. The research area, Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district is the land of diversity in different caste/ ethnic groups. There are various types of castes are living together. This study mainly focuses the Dalit community of the study area so the main concern to the demographic status of Dalit community only. Mainly, there are six types of Dalit caste groups in the research area. They are Damai, Sharki, Lohar, Tamrakar, Koli and Badi and they are 1086 people are living in 173 individual households which is about 20 percent of the total population in this VDC. According to profile of this VDC, the distribution of population and households as well as sex composition by different Dalit caste groups has been shown in table 5.1 below.

**Table 5.1: Caste Wise Population and Households Distribution
Regarding to Dalit Groups**

S. N.	Caste	Pop ⁿ	Pop ⁿ %	male	Male %	Female	Female %	House holds	House holds %
1	Damai	279	25.69	124	44.44	155	55.56	44	25.43
2	Sharki	191	17.59	094	49.21	097	50.79	32	18.50
3	Lohar	351	32.32	165	47.01	186	52.99	56	32.37
4	Tamrakar	124	11.42	064	51.61	060	48.39	19	10.98
5	Koli	096	08.84	045	46.87	051	53.13	15	08.67
6	Badi	045	04.14	019	42.22	026	57.78	07	04.05
	Total	1086	100	511	47.05	575	52.95	173	100

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011.

The table 5.1 shows that the total population of Dalits and its percent, share of male and female, number of total Dalit households and its percent of Kailpalmandu VDC. There are 1086 Dalit people in total. Lohar has highest number of population 351 which is 32.32 percent of total Dalit population and the Badi has the lowest number of population 45 which is 4.05 percent of total Dalit population. Similarly, the share of Damai, Sharki, Tamrakar and Koli are 25.69 percent, 17.69 percent, 11.59 percent and 8.84 percent of the total Dalit population respectively.

The sex composition of the Dalit groups also given in the above table. It is clear from the table that the females are more than males' population of Dalit community in the study area. The total numbers of females are 575 which is 52.95 percent of the total Dalit population and the total number of males are 511 which is 47.05 percent of the total Dalit population. In the composition of the Dalit population in each Dalit groups, it is found that there is large variation of the population and have sparse distribution. The Tamrakar caste group has greater number of males' population than females and other remaining castes have greater number of females than males' population.

There are 173 Dalit households in total which is 19.93 percent of the total number of households 868 in the Kailpalmandu VDC. The Lohar has highest number of households 56 which is 32.37 percent and Badi caste group has lowest number of household 7 which is 4.05 percent of the total Dalit households. Similarly, the Damai, Sharki, Tamrakar and Koli have 44 (25.43 percent), 32 (18.50 percent), 19 (10.98 percent) and 15 (8.67 percent) respectively.

5.1.2 Ward-Wise Population and Households Distribution

In the all wards of the Kailpalmandu VDC, there is large variation of population in the case of Dalit community. According to VDC profile of Kailpalmandu , there are 1086 people are living in 173 individual households in total of Dalit community. The ward wise distribution of population and households has been shown in table 5.2 below.

**Table 5.2: Ward-Wise Population and Households Distribution
Regarding to Dalit Groups**

Ward No.	Pop ⁿ	Pop ⁿ %	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	House Holds	House Holds %
1	119	10.96	54	45.38	65	54.62	19	10.98
2	152	13.97	69	45.39	83	54.61	24	14.45
3	054	04.97	23	42.59	31	57.41	08	04.62
4	163	15.01	83	50.92	80	49.08	26	15.03
5	185	17.03	87	47.03	98	52.97	30	17.34
6	086	07.92	43	50.00	43	50.00	14	08.09
7	097	08.93	41	42.27	56	57.73	16	09.25
8	096	06.99	32	42.10	44	57.90	13	07.51
9	154	14.18	79	51.30	75	48.70	23	13.29
Total	1086	100	511	47.05	575	52.95	173	100

Source: Profile of Kailpalmandu VDC Office, 2011.

The above table 5.2 shows that the ward wise population of Dalit community and its percent, share of male and female in population, number of households and its percentage regarding to Dalit community in Kailpalmandu. The ward no. 5 has the highest number of Dalit population 185 which is 17.03 percent of the total Dalit population and the ward no. 3 has lowest number of Dalit population 54 which is 4.97 percent of the total Dalit population. The wards 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 are higher population wards of Dalit community and the rest wards 3, 6, 7 and 8 are lower population wards of Dalit community.

Here the sex composition of the Dalit community in each ward has been given in the table 5.2 above. It is clear from the table that there is large number of females than the males in the total Dalit population in the study area. Here the total number of males and females are 511 and 575 which are 47.05 and 52.95 percent of the total population of Dalit community. In the composition of Dalit population, there is a variation in population and some have sparse distribution. The wards 4 and 9 have higher number of males than females, the ward 6 has equal composition of males and females and other rest wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 have higher number of females than males in the study area.

Similarly, in the above table 5.2, the ward wise distribution of households has been given of the Dalit community. The total numbers of Dalit households are 173 which are 19.93 percent of the total number of households 868 in the Kailpalmandu VDC. The ward number 5 has highest number of households 30 which is 17.34 percent of the total Dalit households and the ward number 3 has lowest number of households 8 which is 4.62 percent of the total Dalit households in the study area. The wards 2, 4, 5 and 9 are higher households wards and the remain wards 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8 are lower households wards of Dalit community.

5.1.3 Sex Ratio by Age and Sex

The sex ratio of the different age groups of the population is affected by nature of fertility, migration and morality. The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in the population. In the words the sex ratio is defined as the number of live births males divided by number of live births females for a given period of time. It is generally assumed that the sex ratio is stable over a long period of time; there is always equal composition of sex in the population distribution. That ratio shows that balance of population. The ratio of two sexes in the population is expressed as the number of males per hundred to females and vice versa. It shows the equilibrium between both sexes in the population. It is calculated by dividing the total number of males by total number of females then multiplies by 100. The sex ratio more than 100 implies as the excess of males over females and the sex ratio below 100 implies as the excess of females over males in the population. We can be calculated the sex ratio by using the following formula.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{No. of males}}{\text{No. of females}} \times 100$$

The sex ratio of Dalit community in the sample households of the study area regarding to different age groups has been given in the table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Sex Ratio of Respondent's Population in the Different Age Groups in the Study Area

S.N.	Age group	Population	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1.	0-14	107	53	54	98.15
2.	15-59	197	92	105	87.62
3.	Above 60	23	10	13	76.92
4.	Total	327	155	172	90.17

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.3 shows that the sex ratio of Dalit population of different age groups of sample households in the study area. It shows the population of both male and females from the age groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60 above. Here the total number of females is more than males in the study area. In the sample households, there are 155 males and 172 females in total which is 17 more females than males. The aggregate sex ratio of the sample households is 90.17. It shows that there are 90.17 males for 100 females in the population. In the above table all the age groups exceed the females than males. The highest sex ratio is in the age group 0-14 which is 98.15 implies that 98.15 males per 100 females and the lowest sex ratio is in the age group above 60 which is 76.92 implies that about 76.92 males per 100 females in the population. But the sex ratio of Kailpalmandu VDC is 95.17 and the aggregate sex ratio of sample households of the study area is 90.17 which is less than the VDC sex ratio.

5.1.4 Family Structure of Dalit Households

Family structure is the primary institution of the society. It is a system of organized relationship involving workable and dependable ways meaning of basic needs. Family plays vital role and has tremendous influence on the individual behaviours and his action. Baby learns various social values from the early child hood through family. So the family structure is the one of the main concern of the study. In this study it is found that people in the rural area consider more children as a blessing as a women still does not establish in the society until has the children especially males or sons play the important role for in any society. So sons bring strength to the family in location where factions and feuds are currently available in the society. Family size of the Dalit sample in the study area is given as the types of composition

of family. The family can be distinguished in two types are nuclear and joint family are in study area. This has been in table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: The structure of family size

S.N.	No. of members in family	No. of Households	Household percent
1.	Less than 4	12	23.08
2.	5 to 9	27	51.92
3.	10 and more than 10	13	25.00
4.	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.4 shows that numbers of members are living together and their percentage of the sample households in the study area. The middle family groups 5-9 has the highest number of Dalit households 27 which is about 52 percent of the total sample and the member groups 0-4 has lowest number of households 12 which is about 23 percent of the sample households. Likewise the member groups 10 and more than 10 have 13 households which are 25 percent of the sample households in the study area.

5.1.5 Household Head by Sex

Nepal has male dominated society so the large number proportions of the households are headed by male and few households are headed by females. There is large different between males headed and females headed families in the study area of selected households. This data has been shown in table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5 Household Headed By Sex

S.N.	Household head	Number of HH	Percentage of HH
1.	Male	37	71.15
2.	Female	15	28.85
3.	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.5 shows that there are 37 households are headed by males which is 71.15 percent of total Dalit sample households and there are only 15 households are headed by females which is 28.85 percent of total Dalit sample households in the

Dalit community of the selective area. In the above table shows that there is the large variance between households headed by males and females in the Dalit community in study area.

5.2 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is an important aspect of age composition and its measures the dependent categories of the people in the society. Dependency ratio shows the proportion of economically active and inactive population. In Nepal, the age groups 0-14 are considered as the economically inactive people and in the same way the age groups above 60 years are also considered as economically inactive people in the economy. The number of persons below the age 15 years are considered as youth dependents and the age above 60 years are taken as old dependent in the society. Both of them are considered as economically unproductive persons. There are the middle age groups 15-59 are considered as economically active and productive population in the economy. Overall dependency ratio is the proportion of total number of youth and old persons over per hundred economically active populations. The dependency ratio of sample households of Dalit community has been shown in table 5.6 below.

Table 5.6: Percentage of Economically Productive and Unproductive Population

S.N.	Age Group	No. of Person	Percentage	Remarks
1.	0-14	107	32.72	Unproductive
2.	50-59	197	60.25	Productive
3.	Above 60	23	07.03	Unproductive
4.	Total	327	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.6 shows that percent distribution of economic productive dependent population, youth and old dependency population of the Dalit community in the study area. Here, the economic active population consists of 60.25 percent of the total sample population of selective area and dependent population which is inactive in the economic production are consists 39.75 percent of the total sampled population. Here, the inactive population groups are 0-14 plus 60 above years people equals 130 (39.75 percent) and economically active population groups 15-59 years

people are 197 (60.25 percent) in the study area. It is clear from the table that the youth dependency population is 32.72 percent and old dependency population is 7.03 percent in the study area. Thus, there is a large proportion of the sample population are depending on the active population in the study area.

5.3 Educational Attainment by Sex in Dalit Community

Education is the one of the main variable to measure the social status of the economy. It helps to brings awareness and change in community. The level of education is the main indicator of social economic condition of particular community. Education means through which better life may brings in human life. Education attainment is more marked for younger age groups than the older age groups. It will not only help the individual of personal development but it also provides knowledge and skills gravitates a community towards participation in the nation building efforts. In this study area most of the aged Dalits are uneducated and don't realize the value of education. But new generation of Dalits are conscious of education. So the education status of Dalits is very low and they have not opportunity for getting education in local level as well as in national level. The education status of Dalit sample above 5 years of age population has been shown in table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7: Education Status by Sex in Dalit Community

S.N.	Level of Education	Male	Male Percent	Female	Female Percent	Total	Total Percent
1.	Illiterate	48	34.04	103	67.32	151	51.36
2.	Informal	12	08.51	13	08.50	25	08.50
3.	Primary	52	36.88	31	20.26	83	28.23
4.	Lower secondary	11	07.80	04	02.61	15	05.10
5.	Secondary	08	05.67	01	00.65	09	03.06
6.	Higher secondary	06	04.25	01	00.65	07	02.38
7.	Graduate and above	04	02.83	00	00.00	04	01.36
8.	Total	141	100.00	153	100.00	294	100.00
9.	Total literate	93	65.96	50	32.68	143	48.64

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.7 shows that the education status of Dalit community in the study area. It is clear from the table that Dalits are back warded in the case of education. The education status of Dalits is lower than national figure. The table shows that 34.04 percent of male and 67.32 percent of female are illiterate among the sample households in the study area. In total there are 51.36 percent of Dalit people are illiterate in the Dalit community. Only 8.51 percent males and 8.50 percent of females have taken informal education and they can just read and write in the sample language. Likewise, 4.25 percent of male and 0.65 percent of female are having higher secondary education and in aggregate the 2.38 percent of people have taken higher secondary education. Only 4 male Dalits have got above higher secondary education which is 1.36 percent of the total Dalit population. The researcher have been found that most of the Dalit children specially girls have to leave their education at primary level due to poverty, illiterate parents and trend to marry on early age.

5.4 Land Holding Size by Sample Households

Land is the main asset determining an individual's social status and standard of living in Nepali society. Landlessness has made Dalits economically vulnerable and dependent upon so-called upper caste landlords. Such dependency is often exploited by the landlords, allowing for many abuses against Dalits. Most Dalit victims of violence and discriminations are agricultural and occupational labourers who are generally landless. The root causes of, Balighare, Khalo Haliya etc. systems are associated with the issue of landlessness and small holding. These systems perpetuate dependency of Dalits forcing them to be inferior citizens in society.

There is highly unequal distribution of land in the case of Dalit community in study area. Most of the Dalit families are landless. In the past, they did not want to hold land because they had own their traditional occupation which helped them for survive their life. Now days the land is major factor of living in the agricultural economy. The ownership of land is major indicator of relative economic status of the people in the society. The possession of the land shows both prestige and source of wealth in Nepal. All Dalit people do not possess the same size of land. The table below shows the distribution of land among the sample households in the study area.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Land Size of Sample Households

S.N.	Size of Land Holding (in Ropani)	No. of Households	Households %
1	Land less	21	40.38
2	1 to 4	23	44.23
3	5 to 9	05	09.61
4	10 and more	03	05.77
5	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.8 shows that the distribution of land among the sample households in the study area. There are 21 households (40.38 percent) have not their own land they are landless, 23 households have ownership of 1 to 4 Ropani of land, 5 households have 5 to 9 Ropani of land and only 3 households have 10 or more than 10 Ropani of land in the study area. The 23 households who have 1 to 4 Ropani of land they have only Ghaderi and Bari for their shelter. Thus the 44 households have not the land for agriculture purpose or crops production which is about 84 percent of sample households.

5.5 Food Sufficiency Status of Sample Households

Food sufficiency is another indicator of the economic status of the Dalit community. The main occupation of the studied population is agriculture and wage labour but they cannot produce sufficient food grain because of the small piece of land. The food sufficiency of Dalit sample population has been given in table 5.9 below.

Table 5.9: Food Sufficiency Status of Sample Households

S.N.	Food Sufficiency (in months)	No. of Households	Households Percent
1.	Less than 3	38	73.08
2.	4 to 6	11	21.11
3.	7 to 9	03	05.77
4.	10 to 12	–	–
5.	Surplus	–	–
6.	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The table 5.9 shows that the majority of the households fall under in the food deficiency. Here about 73 percent of households are in the miserable condition because they can produce food only for less than 3 months, about 21 percent of the samples households can be produce the food for 4-6 months and about 5 percent of households only are producing the food for 7-9 months. To analyze the above data, it can be said that poor Dalit people of this area are facing hand to mouth problem to run their livelihood. Therefore, every year active Dalit people go to foreign countries mainly India for the employment. Most of the Dalit youths are working in the India in the lower wages due to unskilled nature of their work. Thus, the Dalits who have not sufficient food, they are facing a lot of social and economic problem in their society.

5.6 Source of Income or Occupation status

Mainly, income source of the study area are traditional occupation of Dalits community, wage labour, agriculture and remittance. Occupation status is a factor which reflects the economic status of the community. Among the sample population only age groups 15-59 are the economically active people in the study area. There are 197 persons are the age group 15-59 in which 92 males and 105 females are the active population and they are engaged in productive activity. The occupation of the Dalit people who are engaged in economic activity has been shown in table 5.10 below.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Sampled Population in Occupation by Gender

S. N.	Occupation	Population					
		Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Total	Percent
1.	Agriculture	14	15.22	34	32.38	48	24.36
2.	Traditional Occupation	19	20.65	15	14.29	34	17.26
3.	Abroad	23	25.00	07	06.67	30	15.23
4.	Wage Labour	05	05.43	21	20.00	26	13.20
5.	Government Service	03	03.26	00	00.00	03	01.52
6.	Students	28	30.43	28	26.67	56	28.43
7.	Total	92	100.00	105	100.00	197	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From the displayed table 5.10, there are only 197 person in the age 15-59 years and they are asked about their occupation. Among them 92 males and 105 females are in involved in economic activity in the study area. In that population 24.36 percent (48 persons) are in their agriculture occupation in which more percent of females are engaged than males in this occupation, it is shows that low percentage of the Dalit population are engaged in agriculture sector than the national level because they are also involved in daily wages works and they have no own agriculture fields. The percent 17.26 population are engaged in traditional occupation of Dalit which is non monetarist wage in lower price. Here about 15 percent of the people are working in foreign employee in order to India at low wage rate. There are about 13 percent of the population in the wage labour in the physical work at the village call by non Dalit community and only 1.52 percent of the people are in government service sector. The share of the students is about 28 percent of the active population. Due to the lack of various sector of the occupation nobody are engaged in other sector. In this VDC there is no jobs opportunity for the Dalits so the most of the young Dalits are going to Indian cities to do hard work at lower wage rate. Nobody is engaged in industrial sector of selective population on the study area.

5.7 Income Status of Dalit in Study Area

Income is the main indicator of the economy. Strong source of income must be to live in a secure environment. So the high income is the indicator of economic prosperity and low income brings all kinds of discomfort in the economy or in a society. In the study area, the economic sources of Dalit community are foreign employer, daily wages works, traditional occupation and agriculture works. The most relevant source of their income is foreign employer which plays the significant role in the economy of the Dalit community. The economic distribution of Dalit households in the study area has been shown in table 5.11 below.

Table 5.11 : Yearly Income Distributions in the Study Area

S.N.	Yearly Income (In Rs. thousand)	No. of Households	Household Percent
1	Less than 20	21	40.38
2	20 to 39	11	21.15
3	40 to 59	08	15.38
4	60 to 79	04	07.69
5	80 to 99	03	05.77
6	100 and more	05	09.61
7	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

In the table 5.11, 40.38 percent (21 households) have below the 20 thousands rupees of the income per year, 21.15 percent (11 households) have the income level between 20-39 thousands, 15.38 percent (8 households) have the income level 40-59 thousands, similarly about 7 percent, 5 percent and 9 percent household have 60-79, 80-99 and 100 above thousands income level respectively. It is clear from the table that most of the Dalit households have low income level among the sample household and income level is not good in the Dalit community in Kailpalmandu VDC.

5.8 Expenditure pattern of Dalit community

Expenditure is another indicator of the economy. This indicator of the economy is a depending variable of the income level. In the study area, most of the household's expenditure is higher than their income level. Priority of the expenditure of this community is to maintain the basic needs for live in the society. Yearly expenditure on food and non food items can be classified in the table 5.12 and 5.13 below.

Table 5.12 Yearly Expenditure Distribution on Food Items

S.N.	Yearly Expenditure (In Rs. Thousands)	No of Households	Household Percent
1.	Less than 10	02	03.84
2.	10 to 19	03	05.77
3.	20 to 29	06	11.54
4.	30 to 39	08	15.38
5.	40 to 49	11	21.15
6.	50 and more	22	42.31
7.	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.12 shows the yearly expenditure of Dalit community in the study area. In the table expenditure is classified into various groups on the basis of amount of food expenditure. The 2 households are expanding in the range of below 10 thousands per year which is 3.84 percent of the sample households. Similarly, 3 households are in 10-19, 6 households are in 20-29, 8 households are in 30-39, 11 households are in 40-49 and 22 households are in above 50 thousands groups which are 5, 11, 15, 21 and 22 percent of the sample households in the study area. There are large number of households are in the range of above 50 thousands which is about 42 percent and small number of households are in the range below 10 thousands which is about 3 percent of the sample households. It is clear that expenditure of Dalit community is less than their income. In this situation, every day the poor Dalits go to beg the foods items and daily necessities from the Non-Dalit community. Observe data tells us that large number of households are in the class below 10 thousands in the case of income and little number of households are in the class below 10 thousands in the case of expenditure and vice versa. Here items indicate rice, millet, maize, fruits, dall, vegetable oil masala etc. In the study area most of the people have less than 3 Ropani of land so all their income goes to on foods.

Table 5.13 Yearly Expenditure Distribution on Non- Food Items

S.N.	Yearly Expenditure (In Rs. Thousands)	No. of Households	Households Percent
1	Less than 10	05	09.61
2	10 to 19	04	07.69
3	20 to 29	06	11.54
4	30 to 39	04	07.69
5	40 to 49	12	23.07
6	50 and more	21	40.38
7	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.13 shows that the expenditure of Dalit community in the non food items. Here non food items include cloths, education, health and others. Besides food items, the non food items are also necessary in the human life. Here the largest number of households 21 are expending in the range of above 50 thousands rupees per

year which is about 40 percent of the sample and the lowest number of households 4 are expending in the range of 10-19 and 30-39 thousand rupees per year which is about 7 percent of the sample in the study area. Similarly, 5, 6 and 12 households are in the range of below 10, 20-29 and 40-49 thousands rupees per year which are 9.61, 11.54 and 23.07 percent of the sample respectively. Observe data tells us that large number of households are in the class below 10 thousands in the case of income and little number of households are in the class below 10 thousands in the case of expenditure and vice versa. It is clear that expenditure of Dalit community is less than their income.

5.9 Saving Pattern of Dalit community

Saving is another indicator of the economy. It is obtain from income after reduction expenditure. Income creates saving and it high income causes high saving and vice versa. Besides income there is other factor which also affects the saving such as market price, marginal propensity to consume etc. Saving creates capital formulation after it is invest in the economy. So the saving is important is in the economy. The saving pattern of Dalit community in shown by the given table 5.14 below.

Table 5.14 : Yearly Saving of the Sample Households

S.N.	Yearly Saving (In Rs. Thousands)	No. of Households	Households Percent
1	Dis Saving	27	51.92
2	Less than 10	09	17.31
3	10 to 19	04	07.69
4	20 to 29	05	09.61
5	30 to 39	02	03.85
6	40 to 49	02	03.85
7	50 and more	03	05.77
	Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The table 5.14 shows that only 25 households out of 52 households are saved some amount of their income, which is 48.08 percent of sample households in the Dalit community. The 27 households (51.92 percent) are dis saving that is they have

been taking loan to maintain their basic needs. Less than 10 thousands is saved by 9 households which is 17.31 percent, 10 to 19 thousands is saved by 4 households which is 7.69 percent, 20 to 29 thousands is saved by 5 households which is 9.61 percent, 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 thousands is saved by 2 households which is 3.85 percent and above 50 thousands is saved by 3 households which is 5.77 percent of the sample households in the study area. They invest their saving to their relatives and somebody kept in cooperatives. On the other hand, the people who have dis-saving they have been taking loan to fulfil their basic needs from near cooperatives and relatives when they required. Hence now a day they have started the concept of cooperatives for the economic development that plays good role in the society.

5.10 Relationship between Income and Consumption

Based on the information collected from the field study has been generalized from the sample households on both income level and consumption. By using this information, the researcher has found the following regression equation (Appendix – III).

$$C_t = 12.61 + 0.62Y_t \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where C_t = consumption

Y_t = Income Level

Equation (i) shows that the Keynesian consumption functions which is comparing to general equation

$$C_t = \alpha + \beta Y_t \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

Where α = autonomous consumption

β = marginal propensity to consume.

Now we have $\alpha = 12.62$

$\beta = 0.62$

This summary output of the regression model has been shown in table 5.15 below

Table 5.15 : Summary Output of Regression Statistics

S.N.	Name of Statistics	Value of Statistics
1	Autonomous Consumption = α	12.61
2	MPC = β	0.62
3	Coefficient of determination = r^2	0.8969
4	SE (α)	1.535
5	SE (β)	0.0297
6	F- ration (F)	435.44

Source: Field Survey, 2013

5.10.1 Autonomous Consumption

In the above table 5.15 the value of autonomous consumption of the sample Dalit household (α) is 12.61 which implies that it is the minimum level of consumption. If there is no income the consumption should be 12.61 thousand rupees in a year. It is appear due to the basic needs.

5.10.2 Marginal Propensity to Consumption (MPC)

In the table 5.15 the value of MPC of the Dalit households is 0.62 implies that 62 percent of total income of the household has spent for consumption and the remaining 38 percent of the total income has been saved. This is so because saving plus consumption equals income in the economy. Here MPC is higher implies that the Dalit households spent most of their income in consumption and less saving in the Dalit community.

5.10.3 Coefficient of Determination

Coefficient of determination of the percentage of total variation in dependent variable which is explained by regression line and it shows the goodness of fit of the regression line to the observe value. Here, we have the value r^2 is 0.8969 implies that 89.69 percentage of total variation in consumption (C_t) is explain by regression line and rest 10.31 percentage is due to error. Here the value of r^2 in higher also implies better the goodness of fit.

5.10.4 Standard Error of the Parameters

Standard error of the parameter is used to test whether the population regression function is significant or not. The testing of true population parameter can be made by comparing value of Standard error of parameter with value of parameter. If the Standard error smaller than the half of the numerical value of the estimated parameter then we conclude that the least square estimate is statistically significant and the true value of parameter is other than zero. If not so or greater the least square estimate is not statistically significant and the true value is zero or true regression function passes through the origin. Here $SE(\alpha) = 1.535 < \alpha_{12}$ implies that LSE is statistically significant and $SE(\beta) = 0.0296 < \beta_{12}$ implies that LSE is statistically significant. So we conclude that value of α and β are statistically significant and the true parameters are other than zero.

5.10.5 Testing the Overall Significant of Regression Line (ANOVA)

Analysis of variance is a statistical method of testing the overall significance of the estimated regression line. The total variation (TSS) of depended variable can be split into two components: explained variation (ESS) and unexplained variation (RSS). Here we have the value F-ratio is 435.44 which can be found in appendix –II of table –B. the tabulated value of F-statics is 4.08 at 5 percent of significant.

$$\text{i.e. } F_{\text{cal.}} = 435.44$$

$$F_{\text{tab}} = 4.08$$

$$\text{Now } F_{\text{cal}} > F_{\text{tab.}}$$

Hence, there is calculated value of F is greater than tabulated value of F implies that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. That means the true value of slope of coefficient is not equal to zero. The consumption function on income is significant implying that there is linear relationship between consumption C_t and income Y_t .

5.11 Correlation between consumption (C_t), Income (Y_t) and

Level of Education (L_t)

Correlation analysis deals with the degree and direction at the variables. For this analysis the researcher has been taken three

Variables: consumption (C_t), Income (Y_t) and Literacy (L_t). here we have the data result from appendix-III, the correlation coefficient between consumption and income is 0.947 which implies that there is high degree of correlation between C_t and Y_t and the correlation coefficient between income and literacy and consumption are 0.609 and 0.589 respectively. Which are implies that there is low degree of correlation between these variables.

The partial correlation coefficient between consumption (C_t) and income (Y_t) while effect of literacy (L_t) is constant is 0.9178 which is interpreted by the coefficient of partial determination. In the appendix-III we have the value of coefficient of partial determination is 0.8423 this implies that 84.23 percent of variation in consumption is explained by income and vice versa and not associate with literacy i.e. literacy is held constant.

The multiple correlation coefficients between consumption (C_t) and combined effect of income (Y_t) and literacy (L_t) is 0.947 which is interpreted by the coefficient of multiple determination calculated in the appendix-III. Here the coefficient of multiple determination is 0.897 implies that 89.7 percent of the total variation in consumption has been explained by the income and literacy and the rest 10.3 percent is due to other factor.

5.12 Income Analysis

As obtained from the field study per household yearly lowest income strata and highest income strata are given below in table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Income Range of Sample Households

Lowest Yearly Income	Rs. (Thou.) 13
Highest Yearly Income	Rs. (Thou.) 250

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As shown in the table 5.17 the lowest yearly income of the sample household is Rs. 13 thousand where as the highest yearly income of the sample household is Rs. 250 thousand. This shows that there is wide gap of income between sample households in the study area. This is also implies that there is highly unequal distribution of the wealth in the community.

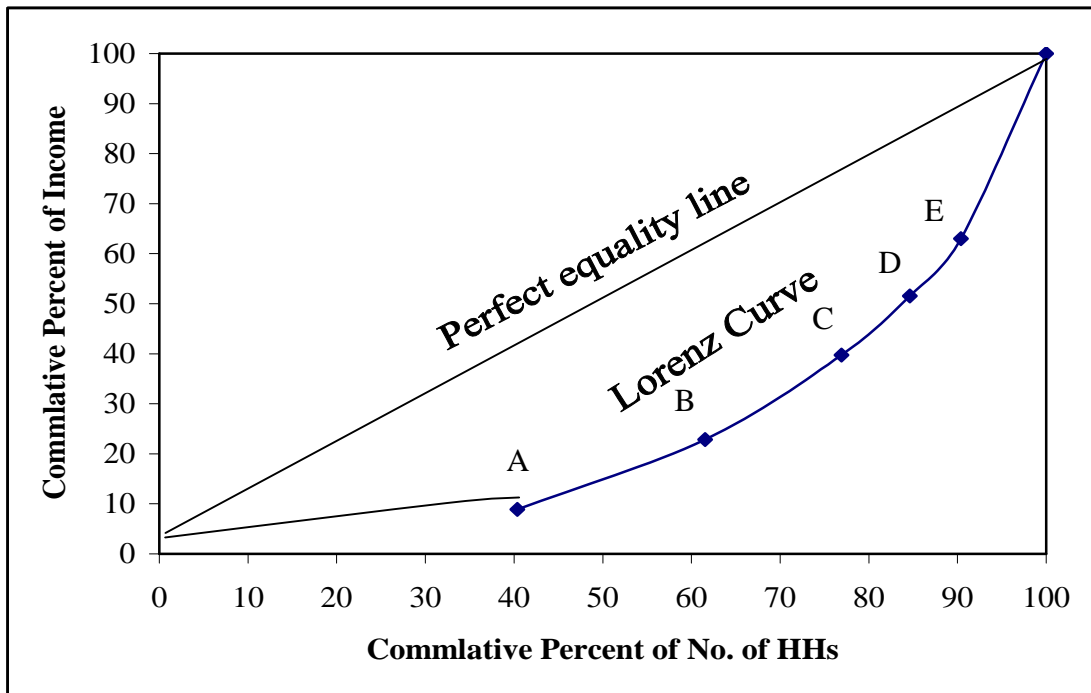
5.13 Income Inequality Analysis

Income inequality is the one of the major phenomena of human development. It shows the gaps between income distributions in the community. It refers to the convert distribution of the income in the study area. The degree of inequality on the income has been shown by the various methods of measuring inequality. The researcher has been used the Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient to measure the income inequality in the Dalit community.

5.13.1 Lorenz Curve (LC)

Lorenz curve is the graphical representation of inequality that prevails in any variable. The degree in inequality can be shown with the help of L.C. It shows the relationship between cumulative percentage of the households and cumulative percentage of income in the study area. The researcher has been derived the Lorenz curve in the appendix-V of Table C. By using this data we can be plot the information and give the graphical representation is in the figure 5.1 below.

Fig. 5.1: Lorenz Curve



In the above figure 5.1, the cumulative percentage of income is kept on Y axis and the cumulative percentage of no. of households is kept on X axis. The line (0, 0) 100, 100) is the perfect equality and the line below the perfect equality line which is getting by plotting the information received in appendix-V is the Lorenz curve. We have clearly shown that the distance between perfect equal line and Lorenz curve is greater implying that the degree of unequal is higher in the community.

5.13.2 Gini Coefficient (GC)

Gini coefficient is a quantities measure of inequality it is the ratio of area between Lorenz curve and line of perfect distribution to area below the line of perfect distribution. The higher the value of Gini coefficient implies that higher degree of inequality and vice versa. In this research we have the value of Gini coefficient is 50.769 percent implies that there is high degree of inequality of income in the Dalit community (see appendix –VI).

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Nepal is known as multiethnic, multilingual and democratic country. Nepal is very diverse in its geographic conditions and more complex in its social structure. The society has a very structured and complicated hierarchy based on Hindu religion defined by different norms and values for each caste and sub-caste. The present study mostly focuses on the socio-economic status of Dalits, which is one of the untouchable castes in Nepal. The caste discrimination practice is not eliminated from Society and from the mind of scholars, educated, legislature and bureaucrats.

Various books, articles, reports relating to ethnographic studies by the different scholars both have been reviewed. Similarly, various data technique i.e. interviews, observation, focus group discussion, discussion with key informants, household survey were applied during the study period. The data have been analyzed using descriptive method of analysis.

This study has been conducted to find out socio-economic status of Dalits of Kailpalmandu VDC Dadeldhura district. Due to the limited time and other factors the study of all the aspects of Dalits community has not possible. For the purpose of the study the researcher has been applied the social science research methodology. This study is held on exploratory and descriptive research design. The sources of data are qualitative and quantitative. There are total 5254 households in Kailpalmandu VDC. All the wards are purposively selected for the details study. There are 173 Dalit households in the study area. Among total Dalits households, 52 households with 327 populations were taken as study unit. To select the some respondents, proportionate random sampling technique was used. The study is based primarily on the information collected during the field survey in the study area administering, questionnaire for interview and observation.

The summary of the findings are given below:

1. There is 71.15 percent of households are headed by males and the remain 28.85 percent households are headed by females in the Dalit community of sampled household in the selective area.
2. In the total population, number of children is 32.72 percent, the economically active population is 60.25 percent and only 7.03 percent are in the age above The 60 years. It means dependent population is 39.75 percent in the study area.
3. The sex ratio of Kailpalmandu VDC is 95.17 and the aggregate sex ratio of sample households of the study area is 90.17 which is less than the VDC sex ratio.
4. The literacy figure of the Dalits population is poor. The illiteracy rate of the Dalit population counted 51.36 percent in which females are 67.32 and males are 34.04 percent implies females are comparatively illiterate than males.
5. Major population of Dalits of Kailpalmandu VDC belong agriculture (24.36%), traditional occupation (17'26%), foreign employer (15.23%) and wage labour (13.20%) and only 1.52 percent population are belong to government service sector.
6. There are 40.3 percent Dalits are landless and 44.23 percent have land only below 4 ropani. The distribution of land was uneven. The unproductive land and lack of irrigation facilities, limited the productivity of land. Therefore 73.08 percent Dalits have food sufficiency for 3 months and none of them have produced sufficient food for the whole year.
7. There are 40.38 percent households have below the 20 thousands rupees of the income and 9.61 percent households have greater than 100 thousands rupees in a year.
8. The expenditure pattern of the Dalit community is greater than their income and they are having loan to fulfil their deficit.
9. There are 51.92 percent households have dis-saving and less percent only 5.77 save above 50 thousands rupees in a year.

10. The investment pattern of Dalit community is not satisfactory even if they invest in the unproductive sector.
11. The value of autonomous consumption and marginal propensity to consumption are 12.61 and 0.62 respectively.
12. There is high degree of correlation between Consumption and income. i.e. the simple correlation between Consumption and income is 0.947, the partial correlation coefficient between consumption and income while effect of literacy is constant is 0.9178 and the multiple correlation coefficient between consumption and combined effect of income and literacy is 0.947.
13. There is highly unequal distribution of income in the Dalit community. We have the value of Gini coefficient is 50.769 percent implies that there is high degree of inequality of income in the Dalit community.

6.2 Conclusion

On the basis of the facts figures, opinion, literature and the experiences gained by the researcher during the field visit, it is concluded that the socio-economic condition of Dalits is not satisfactory because of illiteracy, poverty, low level of income, unemployment, discrimination and lack of land ownership etc.

Dalits does not have proper knowledge about their health and sanitation due to the lack of education and awareness. They still have old beliefs, tradition, values and go blindly with superstition. Literacy rate is very poor among the Dalits population. They do not know the importance of education. They utilize their indigenous skill and knowledge to fulfil their domestic requirements since the skill of these people do not play significant role to bring change in their economic status.

The Nepalese society is deeply influenced by the caste discrimination and untouchability. Dalits are also suffering from this tradition in Kailpalmandu VDC of Dadeldhura district. The development activities and motivation activities to them and awareness increasing programme to Dalits are playing vital role to change their attitudes and concept. The caste discrimination is gradually decreasing after the restoration of democracy because they have right of speech, freedom and equality. All legal provisions related to Dalits are not execution. That is the weakness of government. The Dalits are gradually aware about their access opportunities and rights also lead them to adopt another culture and give up some unreliable, irrational

traditional practices. In order to ensure and attain various opportunities and legal and social rights, some of people from untouchable castes including Dalits participate in various political practices to raise the equality of rights and confinement. The relation with upper caste is gradually increasing with positive way. Now, they invite each other in marriage ceremony.

6.3 Recommendations

Dalits are one of the vulnerable communities of Nepal. They are educationally, socially, religiously, politically and traditionally oppressed and discriminated everywhere in the country. Hence, following recommendations are appropriate to improve the condition of Dalits:

1. Educational and social awareness programme need to be practiced among Dalit community about caste discrimination.
2. Income generation activities need to be started to the Dalit community to increase their economic condition. Dalits must be provided modern technical and vocational training for enabling them to produce standard goods.
3. To protect the culture and traditional occupation of Dalit, it is needed to motivate the Dalit community.
4. Dalit should be adjusted on government and non-government services as fix quota system according to their capacity.
5. The developmental programme should be focused to Dalit community to build their capacity to increase their income and taking the leadership. The upper caste should be ready to handover the stick to the Dalit community.
6. The policy and procedure on the behalf of Dalits, some relevant income generation programme should be started immediately to empower the Dalit community.
7. The Dalits must be given social reorganization.

8. The occupation of the Dalit community must be made professional by developing and protecting it.
9. "Dignity for all" principle must be applied in all sectors.
10. The intensive study on the execution of the government policy and programme should be carried out.
11. There are many research and study on Dalits but the recommendation are not followed by state (government). Hence the study on this subject should be carried out.
12. Reformation needed in the various culture and religious practices and sentiments that perpetuate caste discrimination and untouchability.

Appendix -1

Table –A: Summary Output of Consumption, Income and Level of Education

HH no.	Consumption (C _t)	Income (Y _t)	Literacy (L _t)	C _t ²	Y _t ²	L _t ²	C _t Y _t	Y _t L _t	L _t C _t
1.	24	17	1	576	289	1	408	17	24
2.	24	32	2	576	1024	4	768	64	48
3.	38	18	1	1444	324	1	684	18	38
4.	23	15	2	529	225	4	345	30	46
5.	28	25	3	784	625	9	700	75	84
6.	66	75	4	4356	5625	16	4950	300	264
7.	20	14	2	400	196	4	280	28	40
8.	35	46	3	1225	2116	9	1610	138	105
9.	19	17	2	361	289	4	323	34	38
10.	25	13	1	625	169	1	325	13	25
11.	43	18	2	1849	324	4	774	36	86
12.	28	18	2	784	324	4	504	36	56
13.	48	43	3	2304	1849	9	2064	129	144
14.	62	95	4	3844	9025	16	5890	380	248
15.	19	17	2	361	289	4	323	34	38
16.	15	35	2	225	1225	4	525	70	30
17.	50	55	3	2500	3025	9	2750	165	150
18.	104	110	6	10816	12100	36	11440	660	624
19.	25	18	2	625	324	4	450	36	50
20.	200	250	5	40000	62500	25	50000	1250	1000
21.	28	13	2	784	169	4	364	26	56
22.	18	38	3	324	1444	9	684	114	54
23.	31	13	2	961	169	4	403	26	62
24.	25	29	2	625	841	4	725	58	50
25.	38	49	3	1444	2401	9	1862	147	114
26.	100	155	5	10000	24025	25	15500	775	500
27.	30	13	2	900	169	4	390	26	60
28.	28	14	2	784	196	4	392	28	56
29.	48	73	4	2304	5329	16	3504	292	192
30.	25	19	2	625	361	4	475	38	50
31.	35	37	3	1225	1369	9	1295	111	105

32.	32	13	2	1024	169	4	416	26	64
33.	20	18	1	400	324	1	360	18	20
34.	18	19	2	324	361	4	342	38	36
35.	39	38	3	1521	1444	9	1482	114	117
36.	39	27	2	1521	729	4	1053	54	78
37.	150	250	2	22500	62500	4	37500	500	300
38.	18	59	4	324	3481	16	1062	236	72
39.	43	38	3	1849	1444	9	1634	114	129
40.	50	54	3	2500	2916	9	2700	162	150
41.	25	18	2	625	324	4	450	36	50
42.	29	23	2	841	529	4	667	46	58
43.	40	43	2	1600	1849	4	1720	86	80
44.	38	33	3	1444	1089	9	1254	99	114
45.	51	65	4	2601	4225	16	3315	260	204
46.	15	13	1	225	169	1	195	13	15
47.	55	89	6	3025	7921	36	4895	534	330
48.	25	47	3	625	2209	9	1175	141	75
49.	85	125	6	7225	15625	36	10625	750	510
50.	20	13	2	400	169	4	260	26	40
51.	75	95	5	5625	9025	25	7125	475	375
52.	61	74	3	3721	5476	9	4514	222	183
Total	$C_t = 2230$	$Y_t = 2538$	$L_t = 143$	$C_t^2 = 154080$	$Y_t^2 = 260318$	$L_t = 477$	$C_t Y_t = 193451$	$Y_t L_t = 9104$	$L_t C_t = 7437$

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Appendix II
Regression Model

A. Derivation of Consumption Function

The Keynesian consumption function is given by

$$C_t = a + \beta Y_t \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Where C_t = consumption at time period 't'

Y_t = Income at time period 't'

a = Autonomous consumption

β = Marginal propensity to consume

t = Time period

The value of C_t and Y_t can be found by observation or survey. The equation (i) is the regression equation of consumption (C_t) on income (Y_t) and the value of parameter a and β can be found by regression model of ordinary least squares (OLS). The normal equations are given by:

$$\sum C_t = n a + \beta \sum Y_t \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$\sum C_t Y_t = a \sum Y_t + \beta \sum Y_t^2 \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

Where, n = no. of observation

Now, we have from the above appendix – I

$$n = 52$$

$$\sum C_t = 2230$$

$$\sum Y_t = 2538$$

$$\sum C_t Y_t = 193451$$

$$\sum Y_t^2 = 260318$$

Substituting these values in the above normal equation (ii) and (iii)

$$2230 = 52 a + 2538 \beta \dots\dots\dots (iv)$$

$$193451 = 2538 a + 260318 \beta \dots\dots\dots (v)$$

To solve the above equation we use the matrix method. Now the matrix form of the above equation can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2230 \\ 193451 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 52 & 2538 \\ 2538 & 260318 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Or, } \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 52 & 2538 \\ 2538 & 260318 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2230 \\ 193451 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let

$$V = A^{-1}U \dots\dots\dots (vi)$$

$$\text{Where, } V = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 52 & 2538 \\ 2538 & 260318 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 2230 \\ 193451 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now finding A^{-1}

A^{-1} can be found by

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj.}A}{|A|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 52 & 2538 \\ 2538 & 260318 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 7095092 \end{aligned}$$

Finding adjoint matrix of A

The co-factors are

$$C_{11} = 260318$$

$$C_{12} = -2538$$

$$C_{21} = -2538$$

$$C_{22} = 52$$

Co-factor matrix is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 260318 & -2538 \\ -2538 & 52 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Ad joint matrix of A is given by transpose of co-factor matrix.

$$\therefore \text{Adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} 260318 & -2538 \\ -2538 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then, we have

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj.}A}{|A|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{709592} \begin{bmatrix} 260318 & -2538 \\ -2538 & 52 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, substituting the value of A^{-1} in equation (vi).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{709592} \begin{bmatrix} 260318 & -2538 \\ -2538 & 52 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2230 \\ 193451 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Or, } \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{709592} \begin{bmatrix} 260318 \times 2230 & -2538 \times 193451 \\ -2538 \times 2230 & 52 \times 193451 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Or, } \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{709592} \begin{bmatrix} 89530502 \\ 4399712 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Or, } \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.61 \\ 0.62 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 12.61 \text{ and } \beta = 0.62$$

Now the required consumption function or regression equation of C_t on Y_t can be obtained by putting the value of α and β in equation (i)

$$\Sigma C_t = 12.61 + 0.62 \Sigma Y_t \dots \dots \dots \text{ (vii)}$$

B) Calculation of Coefficient of Determination

i) Total variation = Total sum of squares (TSS):

$$TSS = \Sigma (C_t - \bar{C}_t)^2$$

$$\text{Or, } TSS = \Sigma C_t^2 - N \bar{C}_t^2$$

$$= 154080 - 52 \times (42.8846)^2$$

$$= 58447.376$$

ii) Unexplained Variation = Residual sum of squares (RSS):

$$RSS = \Sigma (C_t - \tilde{C}_t)^2$$

Where, \tilde{C}_t = estimated value of C_t

$$\text{Or, } RSS = \Sigma C_t^2 - \alpha \Sigma C_t - \Sigma C_t Y_t$$

$$\text{Or, } RSS = 154080 - 12.61 \times 2230 - 0.62 \times 193451$$

$$= 6020.08$$

iii) Explain Variation = Explain sum of Squares (ESS):

$$ESS = TSS - RSS$$

$$= 58447.376 - 6020.08$$

$$= 52427.296$$

iv) Coefficient of Determination (r^2):

$$r^2 = \frac{ESS}{TSS} = \frac{52427.296}{58447.367} = 0.8969$$

C) Calculation of Standard Errors

i) Standard error of α :

$$SE(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{RSS}{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{Y}_t^2}{\sum y^2} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Where } \sum y^2 &= \sum Y_t^2 - n(\bar{Y}_t)^2 \\ &= 260318 - 52 \times (48.807)^2 \\ &= 136447.591 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(\alpha) &= \sqrt{\frac{6020.08}{52-2} \left(\frac{1}{52} + \frac{48.807^2}{136447.59} \right)} \\ &= 1.535 \end{aligned}$$

ii) Standard errors of β :

$$\begin{aligned} SE(\beta) &= \sqrt{\frac{RSS}{n-2} - \frac{1}{\sum y^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{6020.08}{52-2} - \frac{1}{136447.59}} \\ &= 0.0297 \end{aligned}$$

D) ANOVA Test

ANOVA Table -B

Source of variation	Source of square	Degree of freedom	Mean sum of square	F Ratio
ESS	$\sum \hat{Y}_2^2$	K - 1 = 1	S1 = 52427.296	$F = \frac{S_1}{S_2}$
RSS	$\sum \hat{e}_2^2$	n-k = 50	S2 = 120.40	
TSS	$\sum Y^2$	n-1 = 51		$\frac{52427.296}{120.40}$ = 435.44

Source: Field survey 2013

The critical value of F at 5% level of significant

$$F_{\text{tab}}(1, 50) = 4.08 \quad \text{and}$$

$$F_{\text{cal}} = 435.44$$

This is,

$$F_{\text{tab}}(1, 50) = 4.08 < F_{\text{cal}} = 435.44$$

Appendix III

Correlation Coefficient

In this study there are many variables that are important for the goal of research. For the simplicity the researcher has been included only three variables for the correlation analysis. They are consumption (C_t), Income (Y_t) and Level of Education (L_t).

Again, let us suppose that

$$\text{Consumption } (C_t) = X_1$$

$$\text{Income } (Y_t) = X_2$$

$$\text{Level of Education } (L_t) = X_3$$

Here, we have the following values which are calculated in appendix-I

$$\Sigma C_t = \Sigma X_1 = 2230$$

$$\Sigma Y_t = \Sigma X_2 = 2538$$

$$\Sigma L_t = \Sigma X_3 = 143$$

$$\Sigma C_t^2 = \Sigma X_1^2 = 154080$$

$$\Sigma Y_t^2 = \Sigma X_2^2 = 260318$$

$$\Sigma L_t^2 = \Sigma X_3^2 = 477$$

$$\Sigma C_t Y_t = \Sigma X_2 X_3 = 193451$$

$$\Sigma Y_t L_t = \Sigma X_2 X_3 = 9104$$

$$\Sigma C_t L_t = \Sigma X_1 X_3 = 7437$$

$$N = 52$$

A) Correlation Coefficient between Consumption and Income

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } r_{12} &= \frac{n \Sigma X_1 X_2 - \Sigma X_1 \Sigma X_2}{\sqrt{n \Sigma X_1^2 - (\Sigma X_1)^2} \sqrt{n \Sigma X_2^2 - (\Sigma X_2)^2}} \\ &= \frac{52 \times 193451 - 2230 \times 2538}{\sqrt{52 \times 154080 - (2230)^2} \sqrt{52 \times 260318 - (2538)^2}} \\ &= 0.947 \end{aligned}$$

B) Correlation Coefficient between Income and Literacy

$$r_{23} = \frac{n \Sigma X_2 X_3 - \Sigma X_2 \Sigma X_3}{\sqrt{n \Sigma X_2^2 - (\Sigma X_2)^2} \sqrt{n \Sigma X_3^2 - (\Sigma X_3)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{52 \times 9104 - 2538 \times 143}{\sqrt{52 \times 260318 - (2538)^2} \sqrt{52 \times 477 - (143)^2}}$$

$$= 0.609$$

C) Correlation Coefficient between Income and Literacy

$$r_{13} = \frac{n \sum X_1 X_3 - \sum X_1 \sum X_3}{\sqrt{n \sum X_1^2 - (\sum X_1)^2} \sqrt{n \sum X_3^2 - (\sum X_3)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{52 \times 7437 - 2230 \times 143}{\sqrt{52 \times 154080 - (2230)^2} \sqrt{52 \times 477 - (143)^2}}$$

$$= 0.589$$

D) Partial Correlation Coefficient between Income (X₁) and Consumption (X₂) while effect of Level of Education (X₃) is constant

$$r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13} r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - (r_{13})^2} \sqrt{1 - (r_{23})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.947 - 0.609 \times 0.589}{\sqrt{1 - (0.609)^2} \sqrt{1 - (0.589)^2}}$$

$$= 0.9178$$

E) Coefficient of Partial Determination

$$(r_{12.3})^2 = (0.9178)^2$$

$$= 0.8423$$

F) Multiple Correlation Coefficients between Consumption (X₁) and a Combined Effect of Income (X₂) and Level of Education (X₃)

$$R_{1.23} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2 r_{12} r_{23} r_{13}}{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0.947^2 + 0.589^2 - 2 \times 0.947 \times 0.609 \times 0.589}{1 - 0.609^2}}$$

$$= 0.947$$

G) Coefficient of Multiple Determinations

$$(R_{1.23})^2 = (0.947)^2$$

$$= 0.897$$

Appendix –IV

Derivation of Lorenz curve:

Lorenz curve is a statistical tool to measure inequality of variables. It is the graphical representation of inequality that prevails in any variable and the degree of inequality can be shown with the help of it. It shows the relationship between cumulative percentage of frequency and cumulative percentage of variable. In this research, the Lorenz curve is used to show the degree and relationship between income distributions of Dalit household in the study area. To derive the Lorenz curve, the researcher has been taken the data of yearly income of the sample households from the table 5.11 and adjusted as in the following ways as below:

Table –C Derivation of Lorenz Curve

S. N.	Yearly Income (Rs Thou)	No. of HH	Mid Value	Total Income	Comulative of total Income	Comulative of no. of HH	Comu. pre. of income Y_i	Comu.precent of no of HH X_1
1	0-20	21	10	210	210	21	8.87	40.38
2	20-40	11	30	330	540	32	22.83	61.53
3	40-60	8	50	400	940	40	39.74	76.92
4	60-80	4	70	280	1220	44	51.58	84.61
5	80-100	3	90	270	1490	47	63.00	90.38
6	100-250	5	175	875	2365	52	100.00	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2013

Appendix V
Calculation of Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient is another statistical tool to measure inequality that prevails on any of the variable. It is the quantitative measure of concentration derived from Lorenz curve when the degree of concentration in the variable increases, the gap between line of perfect distribution and Lorenz curve increases and there by value of Gini coefficient increases and vice versa. To calculate the Gini coefficient the researcher has been taken the values which are used in Lorenz curve in table-C of Appendix –V.

Table D: Calculation of G. C.

	Cumulative percentage total income (Y _i)	Cumulative percentage of no of HH (X _i)	X _i .Y _{i+1}	X _{i+1} Y _i
1	8.87	40.38	921.87	-
2	22.83	61.53	2445.20	545.77
3	39.74	76.92	3967.53	1756.08
4	51.58	84.61	5330.43	3362.40
5	63.00	90.38	9038.00	4661.80
6	100.00	100.00	-	6300
		Σ X _i Y _{i+1} = 21703.03	ΣX _{i+1} Y _i = 16626.05	ΣX _{i+1} Y _i = 16626.05

Now, we have,

$$\Sigma X_i Y_{i+1} = 21703.03$$

$$\Sigma X_{i+1} Y_i = 16626.05$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{G. C.} &= \frac{1}{100} [\Sigma X_i Y_{i+1} - \Sigma X_{i+1} Y_i] \% \\ &= \frac{1}{100} [21703.03 - 16626.05] \% \\ &= 50.769\% \end{aligned}$$

REFERENCES

- Aahuti, P. (2009), *Nepalma Varna Byabastha Ra Barga Sangharsha*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Samata Foundation.
- Aryal, J.P. & Gautam, A. (2001), *Quantitative Technique in Economics*, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, : New Hira Books Enterprises.
- Aryal, J.P. (2011), *Micro Economics analysis*, Kirtipur, Kathmandu,: New Hira Books Enterprises.
- Basnet, P. (2011), *Quantitative Technique In Economics*, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, : New Hira Books Enterprises.
- Bhattachan,K.B. (2009), *Socio Economic Condition of Dalit in Nepal*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Lalitpur FEDO, Nepal.
- Bishokarma, H. (2007), *Nepalko Dalit Andolan ra Dalit sagthanko Bhumika*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Jana Uthan Prakasan, Kathmandu.
- Bist, R.B. (2010), *Econometrics Theory and Application*, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, : New Hira Books Enterprises.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (2013), *Statistical Pocket Book*, Kathmandu, Nepal: CBS 2015.
- Dahal, D.R. (2011), *Sociology and Anthropology of Nepal*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Vidhyarthi Pustak Prakasan, Botahiti, Kathmandu.
- District Development Committee (DDC,2011), *District Development Plan*, Dadeldhura, Nepal: DDC, Dadeldhura, Nepal.
- Kisan,Y.B. (2009), *The Study of Dalit of Nepal, Socoal Exclusion and Inclusion in Nepal*, Kathmandu ,Nepal: Mandal Book Point, Kathmandu.
- Koirala, B. (2009), *Schooling and Dalits of Nepal* , Kathmandu, Nepal: Sajha Prakashan Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (1977), *Micro economics Analysis*, Harper and Row Publisher, Inc.,New York.
- Ministry Of Finance (MOF, 2013), *Economic Survey 2013/014*, Kathmandu, Nepal: MOF, Kathmandu.
- National Freed Haliya organization (NFHO, 2007), *Annual Report 2007*, Central Office Dadeldhura: NFHO Dadeldhura, Nepal.
- National Freed Haliya organization (NFHO,2009), *Annual Report 2009*, Central Office Dadeldhura: NFHO Dadeldhura, Nepal.

- National Freed Haliya organization (NFHO,2010), *Annual Report 2010*, Central Office Dadeldhura: NFHO Dadeldhura, Nepal.
- National Freed Haliya organization (NFHO,2011), *Annual Report 2011*, Central Office Dadeldhura: NFHO Dadeldhura, Nepal.
- National Planning Commission, (NPC, 2013), *Dalit and Negelated Communities in Nepal*, Kathmandu, Nepal: NPC, Kathmandu.
- Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization, (NNDSWO, 2013), *Demographic and Socio-Economic Survey*, Dadeldhura, Nepal: NNDSWO, Dadeldhura.
- Sagar,D.B. (2005), *Nepalma Dalit Uthanka Rananitiharu*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Sajha Prakashan Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sherma, S. (2010), *Dalit Jati ra Garibi: Chhaprama Dalit*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Ekta Books, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sunar, G. (2012). *Arthik Sandaebha Dalit Bishes*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Ekta Books, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sustainable Livelihood Forum,(SLF, 2008), *Samajik Rupantanma Dalit*, Kathmandu, Nepal: SLF, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Swarnkar,D. (2013), *Ristriya Budget ra Dalits*, Kathmandu, Nepal: Dalit NGO
- Village Development Commottee (VDC, 2011), *VDC Profile of Kailpalmandu*, Kailpalmandu, Dadeldhura: Kailpalmandu VDC, Dadeldhura.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF DALIT FAMILY IN NEPAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Name of household head

EducationAgeSex

OccupationReligion

2) DistrictVDC/.....

Ward no.....Household No.....

3) Family profile

4) How many of your family members are involving in income generating activities?

5) What is your net income per month in average?

SN	Net Income (NRS)	Mark	Remarks
1	Up to 5000		
2	5001-10000		
3	10001-15000		
4	15001-20000		
5	Above 20,000		

23) How many cattle do you have presently?

S.N	Types of cattle	No. of Cattle
1	Oxen	
2	Cows	
3	Buffalo	
4	Chickens	
5	Goats	
6	Others	

24) How much income and from which sources did you have last year?

S.N	Source of income	Amount in Rs.
1	Business/Trade	
2	Service (gOvt/private)	
3	Wage labour	
4	Remittance	
5	Agriculture	
6	Livestock sell	
7	Other	

25) In order to earn money do you go for labour work?

a) Yes () b) No ()

26) Would you like to exchange labour between with other people?

a) Yes () b) No ()

27) Have any member of your family participate in any decision making process?

a) Yes () b) No ()

28) If, yes mainly who will be participated?

a) Husband () b) Wife ()
 c) Son () d) Daughter ()

29) What are the main causes to make low socio-economic status of Dalit in the society?

- a) Education ()
- b) Health ()
- c) Culture ()
- d) Govt. policy
- e) Others ()

30) What do you suggest to improve socio-economic status of Dalit?

- a) Education ()
- b) Skill promotion ()
- c) Priority in the job. Opportunities ()
- d) Promote to socio activities ()
- e) Improve in traditional Belief ()