

**The Condition of Inclusion of Dalit in Government School
(A Case Study in Kha. Bangai VDC, Rupandehi)**

**A Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Prithvi Narayan Campus, Tribhuvan University In the Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for Master of Arts
In Sociology**

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to inform that a study on "**The Condition of Inclusion of Dalit in Government School**" a case study in Kha. Bangai VDC of Rupandehi district carried out by Mr. Indra Bahadur Bishwakarma under my supervision and directions.

In this regard, I am very much satisfied with his research, therefore, I recommend this thesis for approval by evaluation committee.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This study entitle "**The Condition of Inclusion of Dalit in Government School**" a case study in Kha.Bangai VDC of Rupandehi district carried out by Mr. Indra Bahadur Bishwakarma has been evaluated and accepted as requirement for the partial fulfillment for the Degree of Master of Arts in sociology by dissertation committee comprising of:

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The Condition of Inclusion of Dalit in Government School (A case study in Kha. Bangai VDC, Rupandehi) is an original research for the partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Sociology from the department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. This study would never be completed without the help of many helping hands.

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ABSTRACT

Dalit are socially discriminated, economically poor, educationally illiterate, politically deprived groups. The major reason behind the marginalization of Dalit is systematic exclusion of state mechanism. As a result of century long exclusion, Dalit even in this modern era, are at the beneath of development indicator and social rank. In this context, this research was carried out with an aim to explore the condition of Dalit inclusion in government school level and provide the concrete recommendation to concern authorities. This research study on "The Condition of Inclusion of Dalit in Government School" was carried out aiming that helpful to the concern organization, persons and agencies those are related to fact of this research study.

The following are major finding from this research study.

-) Total 355 people studied in terms of educational status among them 17 percent are only literate, 24 percent children are studying in 1- 5 level of grades, 26 percent are in 6-10 grades and only 1 percent people has passed the SLC. Among the SLC passed students, few of them have continued their higher education.
-) The composition of teachers also prevail that School Management Committee is not responsive towards the inclusive education .Among 21 teachers from different level of schools, there are 67 percent teachers from Brahamin and Chhetri community and 33 percent teachers from Ethnic community. There is no teacher from Dalit community.
-) School Management committee is not Dalit friendly in research site. 35 percent respondent that they are not invited in schools during the formation of School Management Committee. 43 percent respondent they are invited sometime in school and only 22 percent parent attended in school during the formation of Management committee. If attended in program they could not express their remarks in school which is not meaning full participation.
-) Dalit parents themselves are not aware and literate in hinders to the educational effectiveness of their children too. There are 65 percent Dalit parents illiterate in this area.
-) This study shows that economic factor was an important element for hindering the education of Dalits parents. Dalit people in this area 55 percent people mainly focused on their agricultural activity and 10 percent Dalit are engaged

in other income able activities. Moreover, 35 percent Dalit are working as daily wage labour. However, 85 percent Dalit reported that their present profession is not appropriate for their livelihood. It shows that they are under pressure for arranging their livelihood option instead of sending their children schools constantly.

-) The study showed that scholarship program was useful to encourage Dalit children to be enrolled in school but it was not able to help them continue their study. It concluded that Dalits children Dalit children inculcated positive ideas towards education because of the scholarship support program but they have challenges of livelihood and deeply rooted social stigma.
-) The facts and evidences show that the level of Dalit enrolment in school is increasing. However, there is still a challenge of retention and drop out of Dalit children. Likewise the described primary and secondary data and case studies prove that the main reason of dropping out of Dalit children is poverty in school.

During the resource time, relevant documents, papers, articles, reports etc were studied. Related literatures were reviewed to develop the conceptual framework and clarity of objectives.

The overall design of the study was a combination of survey and ethnographic research. The study primarily focused on qualitative data although quantitative data had been also substantively used and analyzed. The in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion were tools for generating primary data and information, while documents analysis consultation meeting also were appropriately used for verification and validation of the finding and conclusions.

Except interview, observation was used as another method to collect data. Since the research was qualitative and in the primary sources of data were used in this study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected to secure the objectives of the study. The obtained data were analyzed by developing an excel files and also interpreted by Ms excel 2007. Cross checking was done for trustworthiness and credibility. The data and information obtained was thematically analyzed and theoretically interpreted.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ASIP	Annual Strategic Implementation Plan
CBD	Caste Based Discrimination
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DEO	District Education office
EFA	Education for All
FEDO	Feminist Dalit Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HRW	Human Rights watch
IDSN	International Dalit Solidarity Network
IIDS	Indian Institute of Dalit studies
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine
MoE	Ministry of Education
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non Government Organization
NNDSWO	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare organization
DFID	Department for International Development
NPC	National Planning Commission
SESP	Secondary education support program
SLC	School leaving Certificate
SMC	School Management Committee
SSRP	School sector reform plan
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSO	Vocational Student Organizations