

**Socio-Economic Status of Sarki Community:  
A case study of Neelakantha VDC, Dhading  
District, Nepal**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
The Central Department of Rural Development,  
Tribhuvan University,  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)  
in  
Rural Development**

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**September 2015**

## **Recommendation Letter**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is prepared to fulfill the partial requirement for Master's Degree in Rural Development. I would like to express my gratitude to the department in particular for providing me such an opportunity.

At first, I would like to admire my respected head of department Associate Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shraस्था (Ph.D.) for his valuable advices and suggestion during the entire period of research preparation.

I wish to express gratitude to respected teachers of university campus for their valuable advices and inspiration in the entire period of research preparation.

I would like to extend thanks to the entire respondent from Pauwa of Neelkantha VDC, key informant Mr. Ramkumar Nepali and Mrs. Monika Nepali for providing valuable information and help during the time of data collection in the field.

I am very grateful to my mother Mrs. Jetha Sarki, who had suffer innumerable discrimination and prejudice to maintain social harmony living with deprived condition, which is the key inspiration to prepare this research work.

I would like to thanks all of my colleague for their help and advice to prepare this thesis work. And also I would like to extend my thanks to Mr. Rabi Sudan Thapa who helped me by providing valuable data, ideas and conceptual aspect of this thesis work.

At last, but not least I want to thanks to my wife Mrs. Januka Mizar, Son Pratap Rokka and daughter Miss Sumitra Rokka and Prakriti Rokka to their grate support and encouragement to prepare this research work.

I would like to dedicate this thesis work to the Sarki ethnic people of Pauwa who have bitter experience of untouchability, discrimination prejudice and harassment as well by so- called upper caste and still waiting the day to come of social harmony and living in backwardness of social development in this modern 21<sup>st</sup> century's world.

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Garve Bahadur Mizar

September 2015

## ABSTRACTS

NEPAL (Never End Peace and Love) is a habitat for cultural diversity. Thus, Nepalese society is a multi ethnic and mosaic society. They have habited Nepal for thousand years. These ethnic groups are classified in three communities. Original Nepalese tribes, indo Nepalese races, and Tibet Nepalese races. The origin Nepalese tribes include several ethnic groups that have existed in the country senses ancient times. The other communities are migrated into the county later. There are 61 indigenous groups and various unidentified vulnerable/deprived groups in Nepal. They are scattered in diverse sector of rural area, in the country i.e., mountain, hill, Terai. Out of them. Sarki community is a significantly vulnerable community in all around Nepal, and most densely settle in Pauwa of Neelkantha, Dhading.

Sarki people are also known by Shoe Maker, Chamar and Mizar. They have similar culture, religion, ritual/rites, dress, language, tradition belief and indigenous knowledge as Brahman and Chhetri. By the geographical variance some places their culture, ritual/rites of one place is significantly different then other, language as well. They are recognized as simple gracious, polities' honest, hard laborious, extra-tolerable and romantic in nature.

The present study has attempted to find out the socio-economic situation, causes of backwardness and relationship with other ethnic groups is Pauwa of Neelkantha at Dhading District. For the study primary/secondary data was collected through consulting with 20 household purposive as well as simple random sampling methods. The data's have been collected by using questionnaire, interview, observation, focus-group discussion tools/techniques. Hence it is based on primary and secondary sources as well as qualitative social research methodology questionnaires but this study is both explorative and descriptive and actionable in nature.

From the various further research studies, their socio-economic situation has been shown not satisfactory, that had shown to be poor and natural in nature. All this is just because of low income, low expenditure, and low illiteracy, neglected by elite groups, not unity among community member and not considered by youth-mobilization for

community development in general and practicing poor subsistence agriculture system particularly.

In the study area sample HHs 45 percent are involving in agricultural activity, 90 percent are Hindu, 25 percent male and 10 percent female are only literate, only researcher completed Master degree from respected ethnic group of respected area, 70 percent household are living in joint family, 90 percent houses are made of mud and thatch, most of them has land but 90 percent of them are suffering from food deficiency for year round. They are still suffering from prejudice, discrimination and untouchability up to this modern era in different from and ways in most of the public and privet places.

Any way their socio-economic situation seems to be very poor but they are remarkably rich from the cultural practices and self esteem of work. Every HHs celebrates fests/festivals, ritual/rites with great pleasure and great expense. By the reason, there is a possibility for uplift socio-economic situation through their honest and laborious attitude, enforcement of law and legal provision, social awareness and concept of social harmony.

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## **ABBREVIATION**

VDC	-	Village Development Committee
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HHs	-	House holds
SWOT	-	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Treats
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
NGOs	-	Non Government Organizations
JTA	-	Junior Technician of Agriculture
KAP	-	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
HMG	-	His Majesty Government
DDC	-	District Development Committee