

LIVELIHOOD SITUATION OF EX-KAMAIYA:

A Case Study of K-Gaun Sibir, Hasuliya VDC, Kailali District

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Livelihood Situation of Ex-Kamaiya: A Case Study of K-Gaun Sibir, Hasuliya VDC, Kailali District, Nepal** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled **Livelihood Situation of Ex-Kamaiya: A Case Study of K-Gaun Sibir, Hasuliya VDC, Kailali District, Nepal** has been prepared by Mr. Yogesh Chaudhary under my supervision and guidance. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

The evaluation committee has approved this dissertation entitled **Livelihood Situation of Ex-Kamaiya: A case study of Hasuliya VDC of Kailali district** submitted by Mr. Yogesh Chaudhary for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development.

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ABSTRACT

This research study entitled **Livelihood Situation of Ex-Kamaiya: A Case Study of K- Gaun Sibir, Hasuliya VDC, Kailali District** has been conducted to analyze the actual situation of livelihood of ex-Kamaiys' and their living standard. By carrying the objectives such as: to assess and social and human dimension; to analyze financial dimensions and to find out the physical dimensions in the study area. Applying descriptive, explanatory, and analytical method holds this research study. Descriptive design concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or a group. Explanatory research was employed to formulate a problem for more precise investigation. This research study was based on universe sampling by selecting all 58 households for the data source. And for the data collection primary and secondary tools are used. The primary data were taken from field survey and secondary data were collected from already information like previous published books, village and VDC records, unpublished documents related to livelihood and Kamaiya. Interview schedule, key informants interview; questionnaire was used as the technique of data collection. The collected data were coded and processed manually through qualitative and quantitative data.

While analyzing the social and human dimensions in the study area, 72.42 percent households were literate, 8.62 percent households had completed their SLC, 74.13 percent were using mobile and 53.44 percent were using TV for entertainment and some extra information, 15.53 percent households were using gas/ bio gas for cooking. This shows that the ex-Kamaiyas' of the study area were approaching their standard life. Moreover, while analyzing the financial dimension, 39.65 percent households per year income were 100,000 and above, 10.35 percent household's annual income was 80000-100000 and 20000-40000. Unlike this, 24.13 percent household's yearly income was 40000-60000 and 15.52 percent households were earning 60000-80000 per year. While analyzing expenditure pattern the most of the (29.31) percent household's annual expenditure was 100000 and above. In this respect we conclude that ex-Kamaiyas had increased their earning and spending capacity in the study area. Calculating the physical dimension, 37.93 percent households had house made from bricks, cement with zinc roof, 29.31 percent households had house made from sticks with tile roof, 22.41 percent

households had house made from bricks and mud with tile roof, 10.35 percent households had house made from mud and straw with tile roof. While analyzing health and sanitation of ex-Kamaiyas', almost all sample households were in approach of healthy service of hospitals. By analyzing this we come to the point all sample households had their own houses.

Among the 58 households at least all households have left their traditional occupation and they had adopted other skill occupation. The 10 households were engaged in carpentry, 2 households were electrician, 4 households had cycle shops, 2 households were driver, 3 households were barber, 5 households were in mason profession, 7 households were bricks maker, 3 households had small shops, 13 households were rickshaw puller and left 9 households were aged one so that they are engaged in their traditional occupation.

The Kamaiya system was abolished but the problems of Kamaiya is still prevalent. Those who are skilled have good earning but this cannot be measured as a whole. Some ex-Kamaiyas are still compelled to live as labor due to being unskilled so this research concludes that government of Nepal must carry a more significant approach to deal with the issues of the ex-Kamaiyas by comprehending their livelihoods.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BASE	Backward Society Education
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDRD	Central Department of Rural Development
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
FDG	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
H.A.	Health Assistance
HHs	Households
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Center
KM	Kilometer
KIS	Key Informants
KPUS	Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj
LRO	Land Reform Office
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
No.	Number
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
Rs.	Rupees
SL	Sustainable Livelihood
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SRL	Sustainable Rural Livelihood
TB	Tuber Colossi
TU	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
U.P.	Uttar Pradesh, India
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY

Adhiya	Sharing crops [half portion]
Andik	Kind of rice
Astimki	Krishna Janmastami
Atwari	Festival celebrate by Tharu Community on the month of Bhadra
Badghar/Bhalmansa	Master of village
Baidhwa	Professional user of medicines to cure sick people
Bhaisharwa	Buffalo herder
Bigha	Certain portion of land given to the kamaiya to cultivate and consume whole production of that land in return of work done by him or the unit of land measurement of that contains 20 Katthas. Unit of land measurement [1 Bigha = 20 Katthas]
Bukra	Hut [small house], A residence (hut) provided by the landowner to his Kamaiya untill and unless he work with the landowner.
Charuwa	Cattle herder
Dasya/Dashya	Dashain
Deuta	God/Goddess
Dhur	Certain portion of land [20 Dhur = 1 Kattha= 338.63 m ²]
Dhureri	Holi, festival of color
Gairwa	Cattle herder
Gaun	Village
Ghardhuriya	Head of the family
Guruwa	Priest of Tharu community
Hali	Male who plough in the field
Hardahwa	Worship of God Indra, occurred at completion of farming
Hareri Puja	Worship of crops and seeds to keep them greenery and to protect from unknown diseases or insects

Haruwa	The tiller on wage mostly in permanent contract with the landowner
Jadibuti	Medicinal Plants
Kaluwa	Meal for morning (Lunch), Food for breakfast
Kamaiya	Bonded Male Labour
Kamaiya Pratha	Bounded Labour System
Kamlahari	Female worker [Bonded Female Labour]
Karesabari	Plot of Vegetation near by home
Kisanwa	Master, Head of Kamaiya or Tharu family (male) is called Kisan or Kisanwa
Langauti	Traditiona dress made of cotton
Lahriya	Cart
Lal Purja	Land owner certificate
Lehenga	Traditional dress (a kind of Skirt)
Mantar	Chanting
Maghi	Greatest festival and New Year of Tharu community
Majuri	Work for Daily wages
Saunki	Debt, Loan borrowed by a Kamaiya from his master
Sibir	Place where people temporarily settles, Camp
Sohrinya	Lady practitioner who facilitates during the child delivery and takes cure of mother and child both
Tharu	One of the ethnic groups of Terai region, considered by law that they are ‘enslavable’ status in the Nepali caste system, but not ‘untouchable’.
Zamindar	Land lord or landowner