

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF KAMI COMMUNITY:

A Case Study of Beltar Basaha of Udayapur

**A Thesis Submitted to
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Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **Socio economic status of Kami Community: A case study of Beltar Basaha Udayapur** submitted to the Department of Rural Development of Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam 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 the 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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ABSTRACT

This study socioeconomic condition of dalit: a case study in Beltar Basaha Municipality which lies in the eastern part of Udayapur district of Sagarmatha zone. It is focused to examine socio-economic condition of Dalit in Nepalese society. The specific objectives of the study were following(1) To find the literacy condition of Kami society (2) Study the social and cultural aspects of kamis (3) To analyze the economic condition of Kamis.

The research design of this study is both descriptive and analytical. Regarding 16 households out of 64 households (only 25%) were taken as census methods. The data were both qualitative and quantitative nature and both primary and secondary sources were used for data collection. The primary data were collected through field visit and secondary data were collected from various sources and publications and also different previous research documents. To collect data different techniques and tools were used. Different techniques were household survey, observation, interview and tools were structured and unstructured, took information from other caste group and key information interview. Data were analyzed through tabulation with short description. The study was focused in the specific area i.e. Beltar Basaha municipality ward no 10 with limited time framework.

Here is no doubt that Nepal has a very diverse from various caste ethnicity and language. Among these various castes that has been a glory to the country; ironically the Kamis falls under the category of untouchables, but it has been decreasing day by day. There is no caste based discrimination in the public sectors except the people of upper caste houses. They are not allowed to enter in the house of upper castes. In this community 8 household (50) percent are illiterate, 6 household (36.5) percent have 1-5 class and only 2 household (12.5) percent have SLC level. The literacy of female is lower in this area comparatively to male people.

Most of the kami families have low income so that their life style is lower than other upper caste people. They choose their priest among their nearest relatives son in law and Bhanja. If they are not available they choose it from other nearest relatives. The kamis fall under the Aryan group. Which is influenced by the religion of Indo-Aryan but 68.7 percent kamis in this area are Hindu, 31.2 percent kamis family are follower of Christian religion. Most of the cultural activities are the same as the upper caste like Brahmin and chhetri. All respondents want to free from the caste

based discrimination totally. They expressed that it must be overthrown through education, eliminating poverty, spreading awareness in the society and by imposing strict law of government.

There are not being good agriculture as they don't have enough land, thus they have to buy all food products from the nearest market. Most of the kami societies have changed their indigenous occupation due to the Use of traditional technology. Because of using traditional technology they are not able to modify this business as the demand of society. Readymade goods of market, lack of modern technology, lack of financial support are the cause of this declination. Women of this community are engage in households and agriculture and women who work indigenous help their males in Aran. They are not able to save money due to the low income and high expenditure because of lack of the education and indigenous can't earn much income.

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ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATION

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| BS | - | Bikram Sambat |
| CBS | - | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| DDC | - | District Development Committee |
| DWO | - | Dalit Welfare Organization |
| DNF | - | Dalit Non-Governmental Federation |
| FEDO | - | Feminist Dalit Organization |
| HMG | - | His Majesty Government |
| INGO | - | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| JUP | - | Jana Uthan Pratisthan |
| KM | - | Kilo Meters |
| NGO | - | Non- Government Organization |
| NNDSWP | - | Nepal National Depressed Social Welfare Organization |
| NO | - | Number |
| NLA | - | National Labor Academy |
| RDSC | - | Rural Development and Study Center |
| RS. | - | Rupees |
| SN | - | Serial Number |
| SLC | - | School leaving Certificate |
| UNDP | - | United Nation Development Program |
| VDC | - | Village Development Committee |
| VOL. | - | Volume |