

# CHAPTER-ONE

## 1.1 Introduction

Nepal is a country of different caste ethnic groups who has their own language, different cultures, faiths and traditional. It makes clear that Nepal is a common garden of 4 Jat and 36 Barna. This is the statement of late king Prithivi Narayan Shah, the founder of modern Nepal.

Although Nepal is a small with land locked, developing country situated on the southern slope of Himalayas two third of land occupied by hills, Mountains and Terai. It is a land of multiple culture diversity and multiple ethnic groups, which has a long complex and diverse history. The social and cultural life of the people has unique features.

There live more than 60 ethnic casts throughout the country. Most of the indigenous are economically poor and marginalized. Among them the Tharu is one of the indigenous ethnic groups of Nepal and distributed throughout the country.

Change is a universal and continuous phenomenon, which is found in all the societies at all time. The present study deals with the changes in the livelihood strategies of the Tharus from Kopahawa Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kapilbastu District. This Study attempts to look at the Tharus community in relation to its socio-economic condition in changing context. Hence this study intends to investigate and analyze how Tharus have witnessed and experienced rapid socio-economic, cultural and environmental changes over the last twenty

five years and how they have developed adaptive measures to adjust in such a changing context of globalization.

In the years after Second World War, 'development' has become one of the most widely used term. The charm of the term is that all people want it as the way they understand and define it. Development has been subjectively perceived in this recent period due to globalization. The livelihood strategies have been changed with the changing context of development.

The notion of development is equated with the economic growth, social structure and political orders. Scientific advances, industrialization, high level production, consumption and accumulation of material wealth. Which are the factors of development, pave the way for socio-economic development?

While talking about social, political, economic, cultural and other changes in Nepal, they are said to have taken their speed with fall of Rana regime in 1950. the opening up the Terai, the building of schools, construction of different roads, especially the Mahendra Highway, increase in population, establishment of market centers, easy flow of migratory population, eradication of malaria, reestablishment programme launched by Govt. and development of particularity politics all these factors contributed to the major changes. Consequently, as they came in contact with new world, their living strategy is likely undergoing a great many changes.

After the political revolution of 1990, Nepal has also followed the policy of economic liberalization which was the beginning of globalization and together with people starts to change their livelihood strategy industrial and other socio-economic sectors also starts to influence on Nepalese life. The globalization process has even its impact on the traditional as well as disadvantaged groups. Tharus are the indigenous as well as the disadvantaged ethnic groups of southern region of Nepal. Their life is also influenced by socio-economic change of globalization.

Terai is the rice bowl of the country which is flat as well as productive. The clay dominated soil is highly fertile from east to west boundary of the country and the major inhabitants of this region are Tharus. They spread in the entire length of Terai with traditional occupation, agriculture. Tharus, the main inhabitant of Terai and one of the disadvantaged ethnic groups of Nepal are mostly uneducated and prefer to live unexposed in close relation of relatives and community like all the other ethnic groups. Tharus are rich in traditions and socio-cultural life of unique personality structure developed and shaped. They are the people of land who usually live very close to the dense forest. Tharus are peace loving groups (Bista, 1968) .

Tharus are innocent, shy and relative timid people. They have been exploited by government authorizes Tharus are not good in business or home economics. They are often in debt since the grain they product is frequently used to brew alcoholic drinks. Clever person from the hills land give them money to purchase food and continue to compound the interest. Eventually the hill man acquires the Tharus land and the Tharus are delegated to landless status (Pyakurayal, 1982).

Tharus have been living in most parts of the Terai region since very earlier time. Although the slavery system was abolished many years ago, Tharus were sold and bought and they were compelled to live as a bound labor and Kamaiya as in medieval period. Because of the general illiteracy, lack of awareness about their rights as citizens and a feudal system of economic explosion, Tharus were subjected to be the very lowest status in this community. They have always been agriculturally oriented. However the figure of the significance oriented. However the degree of the significance of the particular activity for their livelihood has lessened over the 25 years. The traditional occupation of agriculture has been

supplemented by other activities. The present situation is conspicuously related to the change in the socio-economic scenario.

The livelihood strategies of Tharus have changed with the socio-economic development. Migration of the hill people, malaria eradication, demography, urbanization, education, modernization etc is the responsible factors for the changing livelihood strategy of Tharus over the last 25 years. The overall intention of the research is to understand how the development activities and awareness of Tharus have brought about changes in socio economical environment. These changes have induced in the livelihood strategies of Tharus living in this region.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

It has been stated that the livelihood strategies of Tharus are undergoing gradual and conceivable change. The prime factors contributing to these changes are the eradication of malaria (1954), industrial development, urbanization, demographic importance, migration of hilly people and various impacts of globalization that have emerged since 1950s. Transport and institutional linked across the boundaries of individual countries all over the world has passed the modern socio-economic development. So it is relevant to asses the changed in socio-economic and livelihood strategy even in the Tharu community.

Tharu and important ethic group of Nepal and its importance in the national interest matter is also unavoidable. This research study is mainly concerned with the effect of globalization in Tharu community. Attempts have been made to cover the changes from their traditional live style of the past, modification of their attitude towards themselves, and their present life style. Mode of thinking and behavior are naturally, shaped by it. But the recent changes have made considerable impact on their outlook.

Taking all these factors into consideration this study is carried on to answer the following general research questions;

1. What are the changes in the livelihood strategies of the tharus change in the socio-economic milieu?
2. What are the changes in the socio-economic milieu that have contributed to the changes in the livelihood strategies of Tharu?
3. What are the drivers of the changes in the livelihood strategies of Tharus?
4. How sustainable are the economic activities of Tharus in providing them livelihood security?

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The broad objectives of this study are to analyze the changing livelihood strategies of Tharus in Kopahawa VDC of Kapilbastu District. The specific objectives of this study are as follows.

- i. To describe the socio-economic condition of Tharu community of Kopahawa VDC (ward no. 7 and 8).
- ii. To find out the change in Agricultural techniques and major occupation in Tharu communities of Kopahawa VDC (ward no. 7 and 8).

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

This research study is based on a particular ethnic group directly related to the traditional gradational agricultural occupation. It focuses on the changes extremely important for addressing the livelihood issue of the socio-economically disadvantaged cast/ethnic of Nepal particular and the all round development and social welfare of the country as well as many people in the world, even in Nepal, want to know about the life style and living standard of these particular groups, this knowledge can be obtained only from the study of their socio-economic status and changes in the livelihood.

This study aims to find out their ways of living traditions, occupations, income source and several other aspects of the indigenous Tharus of Kopahawa VDC. The study, in particular, will be significant for the following reasons:

- ) To understand the adaptation strategies of Tharu people in a mixed community.
- ) To identify the problems of Tharus in socio-economic and livelihood strategic context.
- ) To give information for planners and policy makers in designing policies and plans to improve the economic and social condition of this particular indigenous group.
- ) To facilitate for further in depth study on the same group in order to reduce the knowledge gap.

This research work has attempt particularly to fill up lacunas of understanding about the impact of socio-economic change include globalization on livelihood of socio-economically disadvantaged ethnic group like Tharu.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Relevant Status**

The relevant previous studies that gave some ideas for further studies are reviewed as following, which are categorized in different heading.

##### **2.1.1 Studies Related to Livelihood Strategy**

Livelihood concept in Nepal is very new. So studies in livelihood strategies are limited. The studies are found some in community based and some are occupational caste group based. These studies have basically focused on traditional occupational change of different groups.

Subedi and Pandey (2002) have prepared a research article 'livelihood strategies of Rai communities in Arun Valley: continuity and change', focusing on environmental changes take place there. Two spatial locations namely Sitalpati and Makalu, two different altitudinal places have been taken for the study. They have found that in both places households have gradually reduced land under Khorias using more public resources for self-consumption and transforming Bari (non-irrigated slopping terrace) into Khet (irrigated slopping terrace). This followed additional inputs in agriculture, adoption of multiple cropping and crop-diversification strategy. On the hand, strategies such as laboring, pottering, borrowing, crediting and livestock selling activities were the sequence of livelihood states adapted under categories. The communities have also adapted several activities to fulfill their needs because food sufficiency was limited and agriculture is heavily dependent on nature.

Pandey, (1987) has studied the 'Livelihood of landless peasants; a study of evicted re-settlers' in 1987 focusing the causes and consequences for becoming landless peasants and their place of origin. This is a research paper series which has the objectives like: to assess of the justification for evicting landless tenants and the ways in which landless peasants make a living through the sociological point of view. To fulfill those objectives, he has used mainly primary data collected from the field survey by using the questionnaire. He has concluded his study by emphasizing that the landless peasants has been increasing with the increase in population due to the underemployment, unemployment, population growth land fragmentation and little chance or scope in extra agricultural employment. He further says that the rural people have migrated highly in plain area of Tarai having the hope of land through the company resettlement programme. By the result, the land hungry peasants started to encroach up on the forest. The small portion of land provided by government for resettlement to the migrants, which could not support them the highest sector of employment opportunities for them was agricultural labour but its seasonal nature and the small area of farmland owned by their clients left them with limited opportunities. So the peasant has been increasing there.

Dahal (2001) has studied the 'Struggling with Development; A Case Study of the Changing Livelihood Strategies of the Bramans from Western Nepal' focusing that the Bramans have changed their livelihood strategies due to the collapsed of Dole and Bani traditional practice in the society. He has used both primary and secondary data to analyze in his study. Finally he has concluded his study that the Bramans need-based attitude to utilized the land and the scarcity of the land around the area gave passage to the arrival of non-Bramans in their both the demand side and the factors within Bramans society led to the collapse of these system. Bani system has changed there due to the opportunities provided by the



expanding the market and alternative source of income. Likewise Dole system has changed due to the awareness among the Bramans and increased practice of land marriage in the higher caste people. So the Bramans are forced to change their traditional way of life and to adopt the new livelihood strategy.

Bhatta(1988) has studied the adaptive strategies of the Kumals: an ecological anthropological case study of Chakratirtha VDC of Lamjung district in 1995 focusing the changes on livelihood strategies due to the population growth along with other community. He further says that Kumals have changed their livelihood strategy due to the co-operation competitive and symbiotic relationship with the society. Because of the marginal group of the society and the growing their population they have to divert to agriculture labour sharecropper, *hali* and the porter in that study area. Now the Kumals are involving in agriculture carpentry, Masonary, Portage, fishing, stone quarrying and others. Only the few kumals engage in their traditional pottery making. This shows that people of any society should have to follow the societal rules and demand to adjust in that particular space.

Papola (1999) has studied the 'mountain enterprises for sustainable livelihoods' in 1999 focusing the Himalayan people's livelihood and their adjustments with that environment. Mountain people are traditionally practicing food crop based subsistence agriculture. Other items for daily use were collected and made from local natural resources. Limited needs

For such items, that could not be met locally, were met by remittance from out migrants and off-season farming.

Timilsina(2003) has studied the "impact of Bhimdhunga Lamidanda-Road on the livelihood strategy of Rural people", A case study of the Jivanpur VDC,

Dhading District, focusing that a clear picture of Rural urban linkage by the road and its impact on livelihood of rural people of Rural urban linkage by the road and its impact on livelihood of rural people. He has used both primary and secondary data analyze in the study. Finally he concluded his study that the road is important tools for improving livelihood strategies of the people. There is change in any space and society if development takes place. The primary economic activities of rural people i.e. agriculture itself is undergoing noticeable change in the past. So there is a need to improve rural infrastructure like, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, which can help to increase productivity as well as reduce poverty.

Cecilling(1998) has studies 'rural urban linkage and sustainable rural livelihoods in the year 1998. He has found that agriculture production is assumed to benefit from proximity to urban markets. However, the opportunity for household income increase are mediated by the household members resources as well as by their social capital and the mediation processes which determine access to markets. He further states that it should be assumed that reinforcing the physical infrastructure connecting rural and urban areas is necessarily beneficial because it reinforces local interaction or negative because it extracts resources from the region bypassing local Centers in favor of large Centers. Linkages with more than one urban centre are likely to be more successful for rural development as they increase the range of income diversification opportunities and the number of potential markets opens to people. Moreover he says that migration is an important element of livelihood strategies. In many cases, it is more useful to understand households as multi-spatial rather than rural or urban and to encourage the positive linkages between spatially distant members by recognizing urban-based members' claims on rural assets and facilitating their contribution to the rural economy. At last he concluded his study focusing on rural urban linkages play an important role in the ways in which livelihoods are contracted although the traditional dichotomy between rural and rural and urban development theories and

practices has underplayed their significance and rural urban mutually reinforcing determine whether livelihoods which include the rural-urban divide are bet understood as 'accumulation strategies' or as 'survival strategies'.

### **2.3 Studies related to Tharu Community**

These reviews indicate a current trend papering in the study on Nepal and Nepalese people. A brief review of literature specific to the Tharu community is given below.

Bista(1967) is pioneer in pioneer in identifying and describing Tharu of Nepal. In his ethnographic survey of Nepalese Peoples. Similarly Bista writes: "Tharus are probably among the oldest groups to inhabit the Terai. They usually live very close to the heavily frosted regions. A great number of the villages of Tharuwan are found in small clearings in the middle of the forest. Most of the large compact Tharu settlements are found in tropical malaria areas inhabited with wild animals such as elephant's rhinoceros, beers, tigers and poisonous snakes ( Bista, 1970)."

Social discrimination on the basis of caste ethnic and gender difference plays a significant part in maintaining social inequality in Nepal. In the same way the structure of the agrarian of economy of traditional from is also the root of poverty. Various ethnographic studies have been undertaken in Nepal. Some studies have focused on demographic, behavioral, socio-economic changes in Nepalese peoples. Bista has attempted to sketch an ethnographic map of all ethnic groups of Nepal. He has given some descriptions on different aspects of the socio-economic life of Tharus based on field observation.

Similarly he further states: "Tharus are by tradition peasant farmers. Some of them are rich farmers and a few in the eastern terai have successfully taken

up business. But a great majority of them are very hard-working tenant cultivators..... most of the Tharus in Dang- Deukhuri have been very greatly exploited by ruthless Zamindars and revenue agents. They are virtually slaven in the hands of them are landless share- cropping peasants. They have to rely entirely on the mercy of the Zamindars. Eventually they are sold to other Zamindars trying to cultivate new area of land (Bista, 1970)."

Rajaure (1977) ,Tharus in the early days were not interested in holding land registered in their own name due to the absence of cash. They were interested only in cultivating barren or virgin land for which they did not have to pay revenues for certain period: later they again moved on in search of such new land. Tharus who had private registered land sold the land whenever possible at a cheap price and moved further west (Bardia. Kailali) to cultivate new land, For the same season.

Pykuryal(1982) had carried out his fieldwork in the eastern Chitwan; the main concern on his study was to explore how amiabilities in settlement pattern affect the process of integration and economic modernization of farm people. Others were focused on four Tharu villages that represent different location and compositional situations in the chitwan district of Nepal. One among the two major findings of his study. Which differs from what generally thought is that village location (centrality) is a more important condition factor reinforcing the manifestations of ethnicity than is the ethnic composition of the village (Homogeneity/diversity) It means that households in centrally located village (irrespective of their homogeneity/diversity) are too more isolated areas as the findings of the study as well.

Rajaure(1977) viewed that due to geographical cross cultural and cross linguistic factors. Several regional variations of Tharu culture have developed in different parts of the country within the narrow belt of Tharu inhabitation. He has

loosely put these cultural variations into the major two groups less influenced by other cultures and more influenced by other cultures. Tharus of Nawalpur and Chitwan Valley. Dang- Deukhari and surkhet valleys and Bardiya belongs to first group while the Tharu of east, jhapa, east koshi region. Bara and parsa and farwest kailali belongs to latter group. There was no interaction in significant degree between Tharu and Non Tharu landlords who had controlled over most of the land in Dang valley, but there occurred great interaction then before between the Tharus and the Non Tharus. Who came from the hill after the implementation of malaria eradication and land reform?

Programs which proved very helpful or beneficial to hill people, Proved less fruitful and unfortunate to the Tharus. They were the people of different natures and attitudes. Tharus prefer disciplined manner are peaceful and obey the rules of society while the hilly people on the other hand do not want to remain under the control or domination of others. So the first impact that took place in Tharu villagers after the immigration of hill people according to Rajaures findings was the decay the neglect of the village-level rules costumes and disciplines. Which the committee of the Mahaton and the Tharu households' chiefs had imposed up till then. The problem of wildlife and conflict issues in chitwan is accounted in many studies.

Guneratne (1994) studied about Tharu class and concluded that the Tharu groups came increasingly into contact with each other as forests were cleared and networks of communication were established. They established marriage ties with their class fellows in other groups. They came to share symbolic forms based on a common education and assimilation of Nepalese culture and their material culture and styles of consumption began to diverge from that of the poorer strata within their local societies. Modernization, in other words, acted to homogenize the upper levels of Tharu society.

The impacts of 'Modernization' and the efforts to create a modern bureaucratic state and the demographic shift that has taken place as a substantial proportion of the country's population moved from the hills to the fertile lands of the lowland Terai Region and these changes have affected them profoundly. He furthermore unites that the Tharus of Nepal Specially Chitwan rank today as one of the most exploited ethnic groups in Nepal.

From the above literature reviews, it is found that different scholars have different views about Tharus and their living style. But as a whole Tharus are indigenous people in terai region of Nepal. In the past their life was harder, but in recent period their activities and livelihood strategies have changed with the change in socio-economic context. All these reviews given above help the researcher to know about their traditional livelihood strategies has changed. These reviews also help to meet the objectives to this research work.

## **CHAPTER-THREE**

### **Research Methodology**

Methodology is one the most important aspects of all types of research. The researcher has applied various tools and techniques of field work methods for collecting primary data in addition to securing any available secondary data whenever needed. The appropriate and correct methodology should be applied correctly on the processing time and the time of taking data and information. The following is a general outline the methods that the researcher has made use at various points of the study.

#### **3.1 Selection of the study area**

The present study focuses on the changing of livelihood strategies of Tharus under globalization and changing socio-economic context. So KopahawaVillage VDC of Kapilbastu district was studied which is largely occupied by Tharus. This VDC is located in Terai region. The VDC largely occupied by tharus. This VDC is located in inner Terai region. The VDC largely meets the changes in socio-economic context for the objective of this study.

The area is accessible by motor able road and it is about 10 km. distance from the district headquarters Taulihawa. The VDC is also a place of residence of the researcher. So the researcher has a close relationship with the community of VDC which is important considering the natural and precision of the data used for the study,

## **3.2 Research design**

The study is descriptive as well as explanatory in nature. It doesn't have any formal hypothesis regarding livelihood strategy. The main focus of the study is to find out and analyze the livelihood strategy among the Tharus of KopahawaVillage VDC through the description of institution demographic and socio-economic condition.

## **3.3 Process of Sampling**

The study attempts to explore many aspects of socio-economic condition and livelihood strategy and explain them in the context of rural societies. For this study, simple random sampling, of both type such as random numbers table method and Lottery method are used to select the respondents. The study covers about 103 (32 percent) households among 322 households of Tharus in the VDC.

## **3.4 Methods of data collection**

### **3.4.1 Data sources**

Both primary as well as secondary source of data have been used in this study. The primary source of data is the main basis of this study. The bulk of data required for the study has been acquired from the extensive field survey. Primary data were obtained from field survey by participatory observation structured questionnaire, informal interview, observation, field notes. From the field survey, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected.

The secondary sources data can be broadly categorized into two sets viz. attribute data and map data. They were obtained from the followings sources.

#### **A. Nature of data**

- ) Published and unpublished data from office of Nepal, district profile of Kapilbastu District, Village Profile of KopahawaVillage VDC as well as



from the offices of NGO/INGOs which are working in the field of livelihood strategies during last few decades.

- ) Census report of different period.
- ) Agriculture Statistics Books 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

### **3.4.2 Household Survey**

This technique is very important not only to get a general demographic picture (see in table 5.1), but also to quantitatively support or even prove, the picture a researcher puts forward about the society in question. Data on the random number of Tharus and the number of households or all VDC the population and also its composition at the individual and the household level was recorded. A household list was prepared and total 103 household head acted as the main respondent, were surveyed observed and interviewed.

### **3.4.3 Field Observation**

An observation is one of the major tools of study. The researcher has been familiar with the Tharu community for nearly two decades. Therefore, the researcher personal reading long time period were useful further more, the research has employed this techniques combining it with other techniques to observe things such as settlement pattern, land use pattern, land use pattern availability of socio-economic conditions of Tharu community.

### **3.4.4 Questionnaires**

A set of questionnaire was prepared. Those questionnaire contains designed questions. The four page questionnaire was used to interview Tharus to capture several information and facts of their daily life i.e. family background, occupation, sources of income, expenditure, educational status, land use pattern, landholding size, and food sufficiency use of domestic. Fuel and development infrastructure change etc.

### **3.4.5 Focus Group Discussion**

During the study focus group discussion has been carryout for the qualitative data. Focus group discussion conducted with key informants of Kopahawa VDC of ward no. 7 and 8. Mostly key informants were local leaders, teachers VDC secretary, Leader farmers and old aged farmers etc.

### **3.5 Method of data analysis**

The raw data obtained from different sources are put down into written and tabulated from. The systematic analyses have been done using qualitative as well as quantitative tools and techniques. After completing the field survey, data collected during the fieldwork period are edited and tabulated as per need of the study.

Different type of table regarding family structure, educational level, occupational level, land holding income and expenditure of Tharus have been prepared. After setting tables' different comparative analysis have been done on the basis of findings of Tharus level, improvement on living conditions etc. The primary data are compared with secondary data wherever it is necessary.

### **3.6 Limitation**

The area selected for this study is a small administrative unit called village developed Committee (VDC). So its findings may not be absolutely valid for all Tharus in the Terai region as socio-economic and environmental characteristics vary from place to place.

The present study is limited to Tharu's past and present situation of this VDC. Field study is conducted within the village by sampling basis. However it is micro level research which may or may not represent the situation of whole nation. This research has covered only some aspects such as demography, occupation, literacy, land use pattern, productivity and income source to fulfill its objectives

## **CHAPTER-FOUR**

### **Social-Economic Changes in the Tharu Community**

This chapter deals with socio-economic changes of Tharu that includes demography, occupation, literacy, land use pattern, landownership and development infrastructure has been analyzed in order to look into changing livelihood strategies of Tharus of Kopahawa(7 and 8) VDC of Kapilbastu District.

#### **5.1 Demography**

Demography is an important socio-economic element that highly responds to changes in socio economic situation. Demography can be taken as indicator of socioeconomic changes and has an implication on a changing livelihood straggles of community in the region. In the present section, changes in demography due to last 25 years have been taken into consideration. The demographic variable and descried in the following section this includes age, sex of the respondents and their families.

##### **5.1.1 Age and sex composition**

Age plays an important role in the household and agriculture activities. Age wise distribution of the respondents is summarized in Table.

Ages of respondent as outlined in the table are grouped represents 16 percent of the respondents, which is the highest. Likewise the second highest age group of respondents is 15-19 years age group. Which constitutes 12 percent Similarly the lowest age group of respondents is above 65 years age group, which represents 1.8 percent.

**Table -5.1**  
**Age structure of the Tharu household**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Cumulative frequency</b>
0-4	28	8.28	32	9.32	60	8.81	8.81
5-9	38	12.04	44	12.82	82	12.04	20.85
10-14	45	16.15	65	18.95	110	16.15	37.00
15-19	42	12.18	41	11.95	83	12.18	49.18
20-24	35	9.98	39	11.37	68	9.98	59.16
25-29	34	9.39	30	8.74	64	9.39	68.55
30-34	19	6.16	23	6.70	42	6.16	74.71
35-39	21	6.02	20	5.83	41	6.02	80.73
40-44	17	4.69	15	4.37	32	4.69	85.82
45-49	13	3.81	13	3.79	26	3.81	89.23
50-54	14	3.96	13	3.79	27	3.96	93.19
55-59	12	2.64	6	1.74	18	2.64	95.83
60-64	13	2.34	3	0.87	16	2.34	98.17
65+	7	2.07	5	1.45	12	1.76	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

From Table 5.1 we can conclude that the majority of respondents are teenagers and small children. This implies that in Tharu community the population growth is very high. The rapidly growing population affects the livelihood strategies of the people of the community.

The total population of sampled household members is 681, of which 338 male and 343 are female. 0-4 year age group consists of 8 percent male and 9

percent female population. This age group represents 8.5 percent of the total population 10-25 age groups comprises of 16 percent of the total population is the largest age group. 25-29 age groups is composed of 9 percent male and 9 percent female. This age group represents the middle age group consists of 1 percent of the total population. Similarly age 65 above comprises 2 percent male and 1 percent female, this age group represent only 2 percent of the total population.

This data shows that the number of population of female is greater than the population of male. But in old age population (60 above) male's population is greater than female. This is because in Tharu, community when they marry female is generally older than male, so female die before male. Because of the lack of education a mother gives birth to many children. Maternal mortality rate is very high. So, there are a greater number of male widowers. This affects the livelihood strategies of this community.

This rapid increasing population growth in Tharus community shows that the landownership has been decreased as a result Tharus are forced to give up traditional occupation of agriculture although it has been a main source of livelihood. Due to population growth on the one hand Tharus are forced to incline to foreign jobs, wage labor government jobs etc and on the another hand modern technology have been applied to grow more crops in small size of land.

## **5.2 Occupational changes of Tharus**

Nepal is an agricultural country where more than 80 percent of the total population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods and Tharus of the study are not an exception, in the present time very few of people are engaged fully in national and international service and wage (labor) while studying and analyzing, it has been found that Tharu people are very straight forward and rigid in nature.

The topic present occupational change tabulations and analysis used in this topic will help us to understand the occupational changes of Tharus. Occupations are divided into different categories such as agriculture, business, labour, foreign job and government service. Table 5.2 shows the change in occupation during last 25 years.

**Table -5.2**  
**Occupational change of Tharus over the last 25 years**

Occupation	Present time		Before 25 Year's	
	Respondent	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	80	77.66	90	87.37
Business	3	2.91	2	1.94
Labour	14	13.59	10	9.70
Foreign Job	4	3.88	-	-
Gov.Service	2	1.94	1	0.97
Total	103	100	103	100

*Source: Field survey, 2011*

Table 5.2 shows that of eighty seven percent Tharus were depended on agriculture twenty-five years ago now it has declined to 80 percent of the total population. The percent of Tharus depended on business was 2% twenty-five years ago but now this percent is 3. Twenty-five years ago only 10 percent Tharus were labour but this percent has increased to 14 percent. No Tharus did foreign job twenty-five years ago but now it is 4 percent, Tharus who did government job twenty-five years ago was 0.97 percent but now it is 2 percent.

The above data analysis shows that the occupation is changing phenomenon for Tharus in the 25 years have followed societal changes. They have gradually turned to modernization. Their other occupational sectors, involvement in education, foreign jobs, government jobs and business have gradually developed.

But in general we can say that most of Tharus are still depended on agriculture, which is their traditional occupation. It seems that Tharus due to poor-economic status, they have not been able to imitate the other source brought about has undergone employment. Socio-economic development in terai and the globalization.

### 5.3 Educational Status of Tharus

Education is one the important tool to improve the status of Tharus in the community. Without education it is different to improve their life and get involve in decision-making positions. Education is an important factor for Tharus upliftments, and development. Table 5.3 shows the level of education of the respondent's household. The recent statistic shows that 39 percent students have passed in SLC of 2067 in Kapilbastu district.

**Table 5.3**  
**Educational status (above 5 years ago)**

Level	Respondents	Percent
Illiterate	204	33.39
Literate	397	64.97
SLC above	10	1.63
Total	611	100

*Source: field Survey, 2011*

Figure 1: Education Status

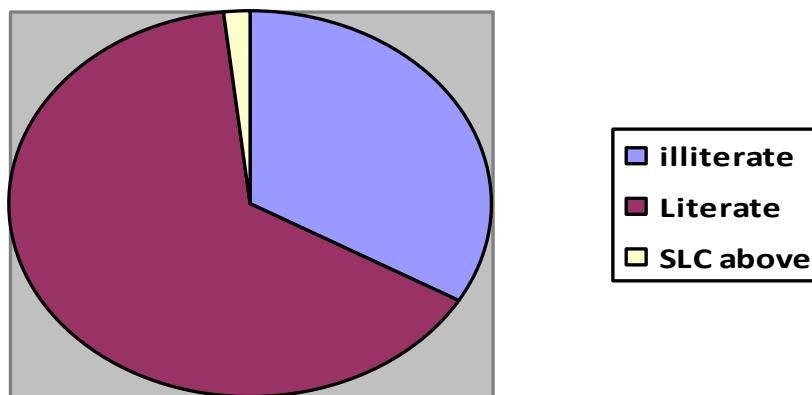


Table 5.3 and figure 1, shows that majority or 64.97 Percent of them are literate where as 33.39 percent are illiterate and 1.63 percent of respondents have SLC over education. The data shows 64.97 percent of population is literate where as national literate population is 57.6 percent. Though the data shows greater number of Tharus are literate, but in reality they can just read and write. This fact can be proved from the percent of SLC+ above sample population, which is only 1.63 percent. The data of twenty-five years ago are not available. But is it evident that the educational status among the Tharu community implies that low skilled man power amenable to exploit the opportunities provided by socio-economic development and the globalization.

#### **5.4 Changes in Ownership of Land**

Tharus of Kopahawa VDC of Kapilbastu District owned adequate portion of land 25 years ago. Because of increasing rate of migrant people from the hill, and other parts of the country and also from foreign countries like India, Burma etc the land tharus owned transferred to others. Slowly and gradually there do



many households own a remarkable decrease in amount of land? The rapid population growth, financial problems of Tharu is other reasons in decreasing amount of land. The Table 5.4 shows the size of landholdings of the sampled households for cultivation.

**Table 5.4**  
**Change in Ownership of Land**

Area	Present time		Before 25 Year's	
	Respondent	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Below 1 Bigha	55	55.39	18	17.47
1-5 Bigha	45	43.68	69	66.99
5-10 Bigha	2	1.94	8	7.76
Above 10 Bigha	1	0.97	8	7.76

Source: Field Survey, 2011

It is evident from the table 5.4, that the member of households that owned below 1 bigha of land or was or 17.47 percent household twenty-five years ago the same portion of land is owner by 53 percent households in the percent. Similarly 8 percent households owned above 10 Bighas of land twenty-five years ago but this amount decreased at the rate of about 1 percent households.

The most important point to be noted here is that in 25 years, there is a rapid decrease in the amounts land owned by Tharus. In some cases land is divided among brother but still is found in the name of living father.

## **5.5 Change of Land use Pattern**

While surveying the study area the researcher found drastic change in the land usual pattern during the last twenty five years where there t was thick forest and tall trees but now most of the trees have been cut down and the land is used for cultivation. There were pastures land and bush for livestock but now, they are changed into cultivated land settlement areas. There are not public land now except the land of government school and other public offices. There were narrow paths or roads twenty-five years ago but now these roads are changed into wide

motor able graveled road in in each ward of Kopahawa VDC of Kapilbastu. The catchment areas of Banganga were adequate but now this is decreasing with the increasing rate of population because of the establishment of factories like rice mills. Match factory, bricks factories, and crash factories. The cultivated land has decreased but population and human settlement have increased.

Having discussed the changes in the land use pattern comparing past and present it is known that this change is rapid.

### **5.6 Development Infrastructure Changes**

Development infrastructure is the most important element in changing the livelihood strategies of people. which comparing the present with 25 years ago this Kopahawa VDC has undergone drastic change in term of development infrastructure, twenty-five years ago there was no facility of health, electricity, telephone, motorway, graveled road, education etc. There was only one school. But now with modern technological changes all kinds of facilities are available here. Development infrastructure helped Tharus to change the agriculture based livelihood strategies. They had to depend on traditional irrigation system which was more difficult, but now boring deep table are available, that help farmers to get water in due time and as a result cordoning pattern have changed, and more agricultural product have been dine. Table 5.5 shows the changes in development infrastructure.

**Table 5.5**  
**Development infrastructure**

Infrastructure		Before 25 years	Present Time
Road	Pitch Road	-	2km
	Graveled Road	-	48km
	Bon-graveled Road	-	18km
School	Primary School	-	4
	Lower Secondary School	-	1
	Secondary School	1	1
	Private Boarding School	-	4
Health post		-	1
Post office		-	1
Telephone		-	28 Line
Irrigational	Modern Canal	-	2
	Boring	-	7
	Deep tubel	7	34
	Traditional Canal	11	9
Others		-	-

**Source:** *Field survey-2011*

It can clearly see that 25 years ago there was only one school in the whole village but now there are six government school and four boarding schools. Now this VDC is well facilities in terms of transportation. There is 2 km. pitch road, 48km graveled road and 18 km. non-graded road. While talking about irrigation in the past was depended on canal and rainfall but now there are modern boring canal, the facility of telephone, health post, post office is well provided now which was non in the past. All those development infrastructure helps to change the livelihood strategies of Tharus.

## **5.7 Vegetation**

Kopahawa VDC lies 109 m. to 125 from the sea level. The climate of these regions is tropical. Mostaly tropical evergreen forest covers the forest area. Sal (Shorea robusta), Sisau (Delbergia), Khayar (Acazia catechu), Mango (Magnifera Indica), etc are the main tress which vary from place to place. Likewise in this region there is temperate decidus forest and trees like Simal (Bombax ceibia), Bamboo (Bambusaps), Pipal (Ficus Religia), Barya(Ficus Bengalensis), Sajh(Termimalia alata), Katahar (Artocarpus heterophyllus lam) are also found.

Because of deforestation forest Kopahawa VDC *has* changed into barren land. Most of the mango trees around Banganga river been cut down. Only tall Sisau and Sal trees can be seen around the settlement.

## **5.8 Population**

In accordance with the population census 2001 the total Population o this VDC is 11289. The population consists of different casts, ethnic group's religion race and gender, Tharus, Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar and Dalit are the habitants. Tharus live here in greater number. Out of total population 5505 are males and 5784 females. The composition of the population is presented below in the table 4.

**Table-4**

**Number of Household and Wards Population by Sex**

Ward No.	House No.	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
1	188	1006	510	4.51	496	4.39
2	147	764	379	3.35	385	3.41
3	141	802	392	3.47	410	3.63
4	387	2384	1185	10.49	1199	10.62
5	175	938	445	3.94	493	4.36
6	119	622	302	2.67	320	2.83
7	373	2191	1035	9.16	1156	10.24
8	188	941	442	3.91	499	4.42
9	289	1641	815	7.21	826	7.31
Total	2007	11289	5505	48.76	5784	51.23

*Source: CBS 2001.*

## **5.9 Drainage**

Banganga is the main source of drainage in this area. The origin of this river is Middle mountain; especially it flows through Arghakhachi district from east to south. During rainy season, the current of this river is very high but in the winter, water level lies very low.

## **5.10 Transportation**

Mahendra highway is also not so far from this VDC. This highway is linked with other graveled and non-graveled roads. Another highway, almost all parts of this area is facilitated by graveled roads. The important means of transportation in this area are tractors, jeeps, motorbike, truck and bus. Tractors and jeeps are very useful to farmers to bring their necessary goods at their home and sell their agricultural good to the markets.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **Livelihood strategy of Tharu Community in the Socio-economic Changing Context**

This chapter focuses on data and analysis of socio-economic changes of Tharus that includes the changing cropping pattern, food sufficiency changes in the agricultural impact, agriculture product and market linkage, changes of income and level, changes in other. Income sources changes in the use of domestic fuel, migration impact have analyzed in order to find the changing livelihood strategies of Tharus of the study area.

#### **5.1 Changing Cropping Pattern**

Agriculture is the main occupation of Tharu of Kopahawa VDC. Paddy, wheat, oil seed and pulses, vegetable, fruit are main crops they are harvested twice a year. Vegetable and wheat are winter crops whereas paddy; fruit and vegetable are summer crops. It was found that all household do not plant same crops. They have different crops depending on their different needs. After harvesting the agricultural products most of the Tharus sell their goods to earn money therefore the agricultural products are their main source of income.

As mentioned earlier, paddy wheat, oilseed, pulses, vegetable, fruit are major crops of Tharu of Kopahawa VDC. This is indicated in Table 5.1 It shows major crops production comprising changing in livelihood context.



**Table 5.1**  
**Changing Cropping pattern**

Crops	Present				Before 25 years			
	Summer Agri.		Winter Agri.		Summer Agri.		Winter Agri.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Paddy	77	74.75	-	-	96	93.20	-	-
Wheat	-	-	75	72.81	-	-	92	89.32
Oil Seed	-	-	74	71.80	-	-	90	87.37
Pulses	-	-	73	70.87	-	-	80	77.66
Ve./ Fruits	8	7.76	53	51.45	-	-	-	-
Not inv.	-	-	20	19.4	-7	6.79	8	1.76

*Source: Field survey, 2011*

Table 5.1 shows, 93 percent household planted paddy twenty-five years before but now this is decreased at the level of 75 percent household. 89.00 percent households cropped wheat in the past, whereas 73 percent household plant wheat now. Oil seed was grown by 87 percent household twenty-five years before; 72 percent households usually grow it now. Seventy eight percent households produced usually grow it now. Seventy eight percent household produced pulses/daal before twenty-five years; it is only 71 percent households produce daal today. The last major agriculture product is vegetable and fruit. Now a days there are 51 percent household who produce vegetable and fruit compared to none at a; 25 year ago. Table 5.1 shows now 8 percent household can do without primarily being involved in the crop cultivation they produce fruits compared to none at all in the past.

It is evident from the data presented in Table 5.1 that paddy and wheat have remained the dominant crops in the years although householder's involvement has declined. An interesting feature that could be seen from the table is that neither of household involved in vegetable in the past. This indicates that although agriculture is the dominant means of livelihood. There have been some changes in cropping pattern. The vegetable cultivation among the householders could be a strategy to support the income earned from the traditional crops. Similar is these of cash crops like oilseeds and pulses, which are traditionally grown.

## **5.2 Changes in the agricultural inputs**

The study area has changed with modern times. Cropping trend was traditional twenty-five years before. There has been a fundamental change in agriculture in terms of tools and seed varieties used for cultivation. Twenty-five years before farmers used to use spade and plough. Though it was one of the difficult task. Tractors, thresher and fans replace the use of oxen traditional plough and other traditional tools in recent times. The use of chemical fertilizer has been very significant in order to increase the agricultural production as in recent time, which was used to increase the agricultural production twenty-five years ago. Likewise there has been drastic change in the use of seed variety. During these year important and modern variety of seeds of paddy wheat, oil seed, daal, all the respondents have used vegetable, etc..

From the field survey it was found that the agricultural field of the study area is well irrigated now compared to none at all in the past. Twenty-five years before there was parma system while cropping but now must of the cropping but now most of the cropping field works are done by agricultural labours.

Hence it is clear that, although the cropping trend has not significantly Changed but there has been a considerable impact of modern agricultural inputs in recent times.

### 5.3 Agriculture product and market linkage

The main income source and the source of livelihood of people of this VDC is agriculture. Most of the people are involved in other field like foreign job, government service, business labour etc. Paddy, wheat, vegetables, daal, oil seeds are the main agricultural product.

**Table 5.2**  
**Agriculture Product of Tharus**

Time		25 years		Present time	
Crops		Quantity in Qu.	Percent	Quantity in Qu.	Percent
Crops	Paddy	365	25.7	135	10.2
	Wheat	272	19.2	205	6.6
Cash	Jute,	165	11.6	18	0.6
Crops	Oil seed	19	1.3	9	0.3
	Pulses	35	2.5	25	0.5
veg.	Potato	11	0.8	280	9.1
	Veg.	370	26.1	1500	48.5
fruits	Fruits	182	12.8	750	24.3
		1419	100.00	3092	100

*Source: Key person interview and group discussion,*

**Figure 2: Agriculture Product of Tharus**

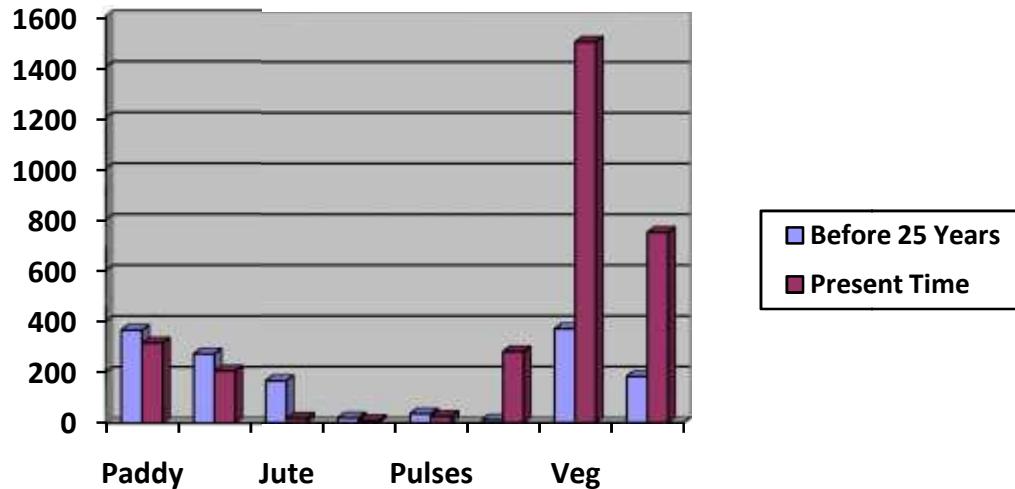


Table 5.2 and figure 2 shows that mostly Tharu used to sell cereal agricultural products like wheat, paddy etc. in the past. But now day's seasonal vegetable and fruits are also sold. Twenty-five years ago 45 percent of the total sale was shared by paddy and wheat but now it is only about 17 percent. Seasonal vegetable scale is increased now at the percent 57.6, Where as it has 27 percent in the past. The scale of fruits is increased in the past. The sale fruits are increased nearly double comparing it with 12.8 percent past. Jute, Oil seed, Pulses sale is decreased now, which was 15.4 percent twenty-five years ago. The main cause of decreasing is low production Vegetable and fruits replace the cereal crops in these days. Now a day's Tharus pay much attention to seasonal vegetable and fruits because it is most rewarded and their main source of income.

About twenty-five years ago Tharus used to sell agricultural products to local merchant and Baniys but now they go to local market to sell their products and sometimes wholesalers themselves go to the farm field to purchase agricultural products.

In terms of market leakage of the people of this area is linked to Taulihawa and Butwal. But they fulfill their daily needs buying goods in Hat Bazaar most of the products are sold and bought at the Hat Bazaar (Weekly market) in Kopahawa and Gageda. But large-scale marketing is done at Butwal and Taulihawa. The people of this VDC have stated that goods are cheaper at Krishnagar to buy clothes and other goods beside, daily useable goods.

From this, it is clear that the market linkage of this VDC is directly related to Butwal, Taulihawa and Krishnagar and in India; Soharatgadh, Badani and Sunauli.

#### **5.4 Food sufficiency condition of Tharus**

Food produce by farmers is not sufficient to sustain for one full year. The crops that farmers produce are limited and have to buy most of the food supplies of the people. Most people store food enough for one year at time during the winter period, which is the major annual expense of farmers. They also borrow that food from their relatives and friends, which can be grown in their fields. The table below shows the food sufficiency from agriculture production of the sampled households.

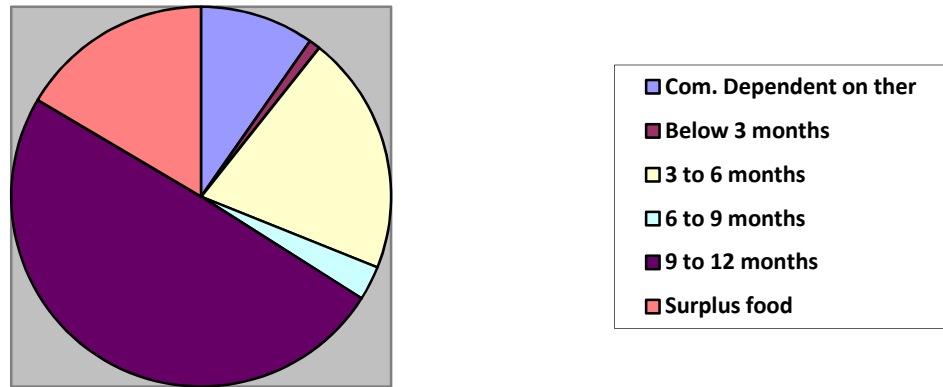
**Table 5.3**  
**Food sufficiency condition of Tharus**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Completely dependent on others	10	10
Less than 3 months	1	1
3 to 6 months	21	20
6 to 9 months	3	3
9 to 12 months	51	50

Surplus food	17	16
total	103	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**Figure 3: Food sufficiency condition of Tharus**



Although the agriculture is the main source of livelihood, the production from agriculture is still not adequate to fulfill the household demand for years. It is evident from the table that 34 percent household are sufficient for less than 9 months in terms of food availability. Similarly 50 percent produce the food that is only just adequate to food that only just adequate to fulfill their household demand. Only 17 percent of household have surplus food production. In this way through agricultural products majority of people have been able to fulfill their food demand. This indicates that although agriculture is the main basic livelihood, but the sufficiency condition is very poor.

## **5.5 Changes in Income Level**

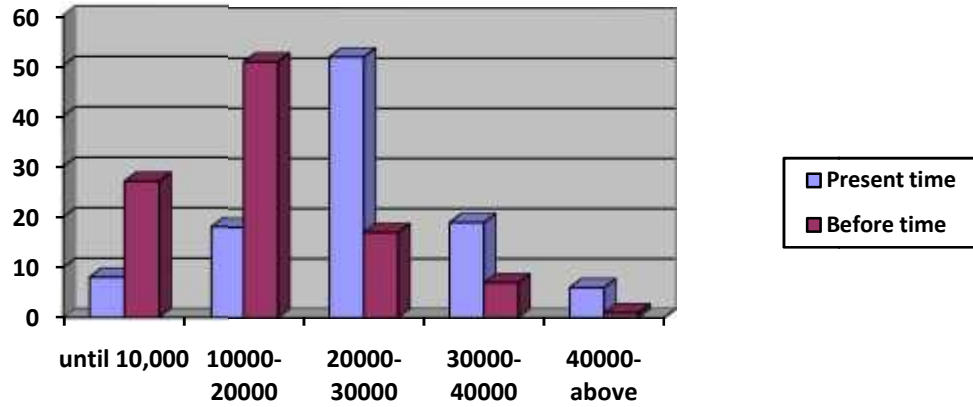
Income level of Tharus changed over twenty-five years. This income level is varied from household to household. The majority of respondents of KopahawaVDC trade more agricultural products. They sell fruits, vegetable and other agricultural products now. The sources of income of Tharus were own-agricultural produce and labor in the past but, now other source like business, remittance and Public service is important. Table 6.4 shows income sources level.

**Table 5.4**  
**Changes of Income level**

Annual Level		Present time		Before 25 years
Income Level	Respondents	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Until 10,000	8	7.76	27	26.21
10,000-20,000	18	17.47	51	49.51
20,000-30,000	52	50.48	17	16.50
30,000-40,000	19	18.44	7	6.79
40,000+	6	5.82	1	0.97
Total	103	100.00	103	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**Figure 4: Changes of Income level**



(Note: The income of the people 25 years ago denotes the purchasing capacity of the content income which is mentioned in column 1.)

From the table and figure, it shows that 10,000 was the annual income of 26 percent households 15 years before, but now it is 8 percent households who have 10,000 annual incomes. Similarly 1 percent households had above 40,000 annual incomes but now it is increased to the number of 5 households.

From the table and other information the researcher found the drastic change of income level of Tharus. It is shown in figure 6.3.

## **5.6 Changes in the Other Income Source**

As mentioned earlier, agriculture is the main occupation of Tharus of Kopahawa VDC. Most of Tharus depended on agriculture in the past they did not engage in other works. But now in addition to the labour they go to foreign countries and work in government offices. Table 6.5 shows the main source of income of the sampled households.



**Table 5.5**

**Change the main source of family income of the respondent's household**

Source	Before 25 years		Present time	
	Respondents	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	79	76.69	99	90.11
Business	1	0.79	-	-
Labour	19	18.44	3	2.91
Remittance	3	2.91	1	0.97
Service	1	0.97	-	-
Total	100	100	103	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**Figure 5: Income source**

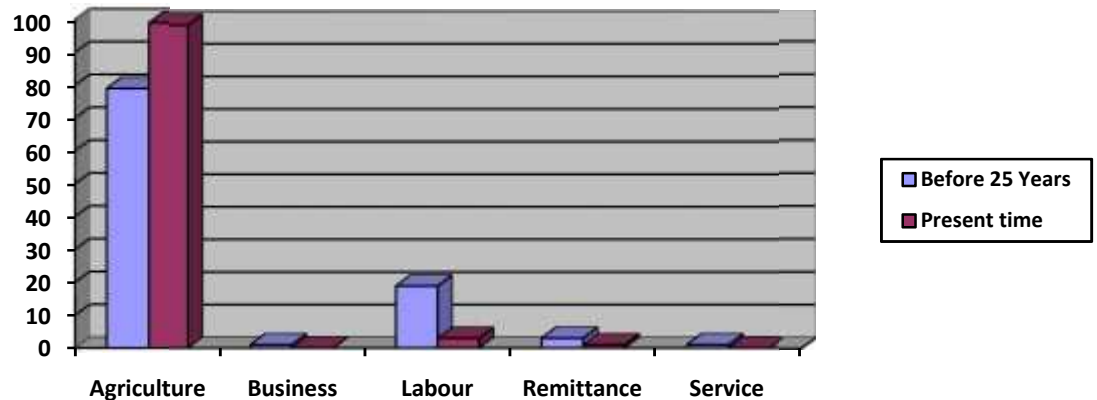


Table 5.5 and this figure show that the agriculture is the main source of income for about 96 percent households twenty-five years ago but today it is main source only for 77 percent households. For 1 percent households business is the main income source compared to none at all in the past. Similarly 2.91 percent households, labour was the main source of income twenty-five years ago, which is now for 18.44 percent household. Public service or government job is the main source of income for 1 percent households, which was not in the past. Likewise

remittance income is the main income source for 3 percent household now, which 1 percent twenty-five years ago.

It is clear that 25 years ago 90 percent depended on agriculture but now it has been decreased at the level of 79. It means 11 percent Tharus have changed their main occupation this changing occupation has helped to income source and supplement the agricultural income. As a result the livelihood strategies of Tharus have changed.

### 5.7 Changes in the use of Domestic Fuel

There have been slight changes in the use of domestic fuel. Table 6.6 shows the changes in the use of domestic fuel during last 25 years.

**Table 5.6**  
**Changes in the use of domestic fuel of Tharus**

Fuel	Present time		Before 25 years's	
	Res.	Per.	Res.	Per.
Dung, Wood, Dust Stove	98	95.14	103	100
Gobar Gas	3	2.91	-	-
Stove/Gas	2	1.94	-	-
Total	103	100	103	100

*Source: Field survey, 2011*

**Figure 6: domestic fuel**

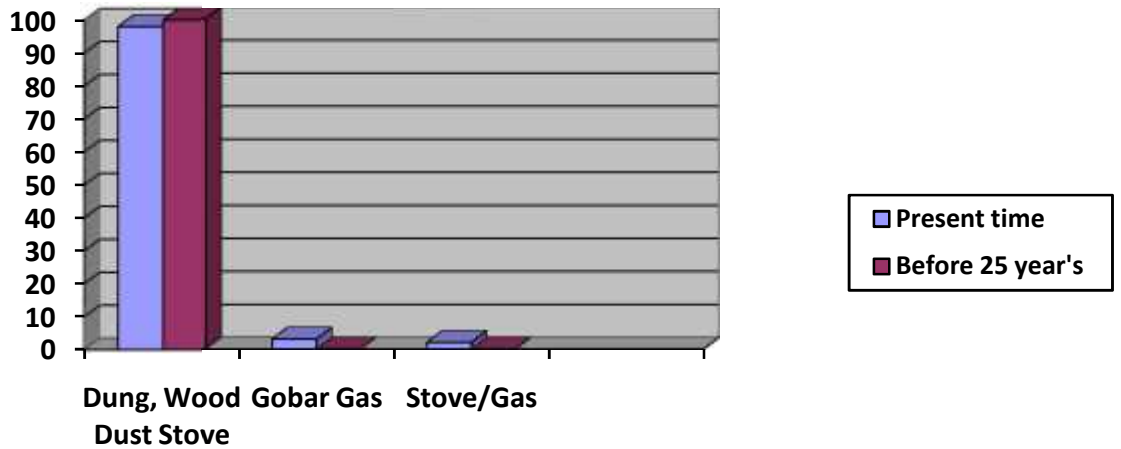


Figure and table show that, 95 percent people of this VDC used dried dung, wood and dust stove, in 25 year's. Now 3 percent respondents use dung gas comparing none at all 25 year's before. Likewise, only 2 respondent's kerosene stove and gas which was hardly used in the past. To conduct, the area could be noticed.

### **5.8 Migration Impact**

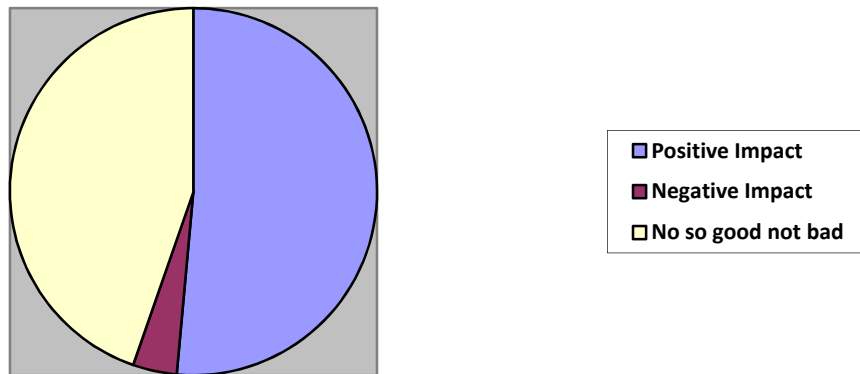
It is usual phenomenon for hill people migrating to Terai. In the past of twenty-five years about the migration rate was very low because of disease like malaria, smallpox, and immature death of snakebite. After the eradication of malaria in the last 1950s gradually hill people began to migrate in Terai area. In 1970, due to development of road and other infrastructures hill people interested to migrate to this area. Because of open border may people from India and Burma came and occupied and cultural places of Tharus. Tharus being century's owner of Terai land obviously affected by these immigrants. Despite that Tharus positively perceived from the immigrants.

**Table 5.7**  
**Impact of Migration on Tharu Community**

Impact	Respondents	Percent
Positive Impact	53	51
Negative Impact	4	3.88
Not so good not bad	46	44.66
Total	103	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

**Figure 7: Impact of Migration**



From the Table 5.7 and figure 7, show that migrant people good impact on 51.45 percent of Tharus. Cultural change, educational change , change in the agricultural pattern, development of infrastructure, cooperation help financial support area the examples of positive impact of immigrants on the lives of Tharus while 3.88 percent of Tharus have told about the negative impact. Tharus culture has been badly affected after immigrate people, settled in the area. Other 44.66 percent of respondents have neither good nor bad impact.

As a whole, most of the respondents are not badly affected by these migrants. They told that the migrant people play vital role in changing the livelihood strategies of Tharus community in Kopahawa VDC.

## **CHAPTER-SEX**

### **Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations**

#### **6.1 Summary**

Tharu is one of indigenous groups of that area. They have their own tradition, language, customs, spirits, norms, belief, values, religion and culture. Traditionally, they were depended upon the agricultural that was only for subsistence. Due to low level of agricultural production and small sizes of land holding they have to depend on other economic activities such as wages labour, public service, jobs, business etc for their survival at present. They are simple honest, hardworking and uneducated. They are dominated in all sphere of life. The rapid development of education, health, transportation, mass communication, as a whole globalization and migration of hill people in that area affect the livelihood strategy of Tharus. There are some socio-economic traditions practiced by them through the study area is developed, they are still far from the industrial and civilized society. Their thanking pattern and socio-economic activities are still traditional

The main objectives of this study are to analyze the changing livelihood strategies of Tharus in Kopahawa VDC ward no. 7 and 8 of Kapilbastu District before 25 years and present time. The study covers 322 household and the sample size is 103. The primary as well as secondary source of data has been used in this study. The questionnaire, household survey, focus group discussion and group interview has used for this study.

Most of Tharus of Kopahawa VDC are depended on agriculture to sustain their life but is not sufficient for all of them. They are not involved in enterprising works. Most of the people of that area are illiterate. The youth of Tharu

community are unemployed due to lack of occupation .Most of the land of Tharu's is taken away by migrant people and their occupations are also under domination. There are several modern technological facilities in the VDC, but Tharus are still unaware of the modern technologies.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Changes have been taken place in this village. The change in the socio-economic environment is deeply rooted in the history of this region. The most noteworthy of the changes in this village is the gradual emergence of modern technologies and chemical fertilizer in cropping trend that increases the agriculture production. Trend in literacy of the Tharus has been remarkably growing up. Among other points, it has been noted that 64.97 of total population can just read and write.

In the past, life was very hard. They had to depend on agriculture. In the 25 years, Tharus have followed social changes. They have turned to modern times. Their interest in education, foreign jobs, government jobs and business has gradually developed. The rapidly growing development of infrastructure has helped Tharus to change their livelihood strategies. Similarly, Changes have been occurred in terms of occupation. Twenty five years ago only about 13 percent Tharus were involved in foreign jobs, government job, and business but now it has been increased at 22.3 percent. It shows that Tharu slowly and gradually have changed their occupation although most of the people are depended on agriculture.

They, by and large have exhibited to contribute in change. Tharus though they are traditionally agriculturist people are gradually shifting to other modern activities, which help to, climbs the other if success. By the contact of advanced, which help to, climbs the other of success. By the contact of advanced

technology, the people of the study area accept it in different activities and change their livelihood strategy. Being a case study to show the changing livelihood strategies of Tharus living in a special location, made here may not be relevant in other cases. Although Tharus all over the country are labeled ethnic groups. It was believed that the historical contexts of Tharus of specific area are different.

At last it is concluded that Tharus livelihood strategy have under gone some significant changes. The responsible factors to the change are economy, migration, education, modern technology, globalization, mass communication, physical facilities, deforestation, changing cropping trod. The influence of transportation, industrialization is also responsible factors of the changes.

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## Appendix

### Family Information

1. Study area

District: ..... VDC: ..... Ward No.: ..... Village .....

2. Respondent' information

Name of Household's: ..... Age: ..... Religion ..... Language

Sex .....

Family Data:

3. How many members are there in your family?

Total                      Male                       Female

4. Family information on table:

S.N	Family head	Relation with F.H	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

5. How many your families are divided in 25 years?

After 25 years

6. What types of family do you like?

Single       Joints       Others

7. How long have you live here?

Less than 25 yrs.                       More than 25 yrs.

8. How much land do you have?

S.N	Time	Present Time			Before 25 years		
		Bigha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigha	Kattha	Dhur
1	Land						
2	Ares						

9. What types of crops do you plant in your land?

S.N	Crops	Present Time		Before 25 years	
1	Paddy				
2	Wheat				
3	Oil seed				
4	Pulses				
5	Veg./Fruit				
6	Others				

10. Do you work in other's land or others work in your land?

S.N	Land	Own land	Others land	Give to others
1	Present time			
2	Before 25 years			

11. Have you been applying new techniques?

S.N	Time	Hybrid seed	Che./Fer.	Tools	Crop. pattern
1	Present Time				
2	Before 25 years				

12. Does the agriculture products you have produced is sufficient for whole years?

i. Completely depend on other  ii. One to three months

iii .Three to six months

iv. Six to nine months

v. Nine to twelve months

iv. Surplus foods

13. What is your occupation?

S.N	Occupation	Present time	Before 25 years
1	Agriculture		
2	Business		
3	Labour		
4	Foreign job		
5	Service		
6	Others		

14. What are the sources of your income? (in 000).

S.N	Income Sources	Present time	%	Before 25 years	%
1	Until 10,000/-				
2	10,000 to 20,000/-				
3	20,000 to 30,000/-				
4	30,000 to 40,000/-				
5	Above 40,000/-				

15. What kind of effect migrant people do on your life?

a. Good  b. Bad  c. Don't Know

16. Has the cultivated land decreased due to migrant people?

a. Yes  b. No



17. What type of fuel do you use in your domestic work?

S.N	Type of fuel	Present time	Before 25 years
1	Dried dung/wood/dust stop		
2	Gobar Gas		
3	stove/Gas		
4	Others		

18. Have you involved any institution?

S.N	Time	Name of Group	Purpose of Group	Post
1	Present time			
2	Before 25 years			

19. If there were development in infrastructure in twenty five years ago?

S.N	Infrastructure	Present time	Before 25 years
1	Motor able Road		
2	School		
3	Health post/Post office		
4	electricity/Telephone		
5	Irrigation facility		
6	Others		