

INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY OF THARU COMMUNITY

(A Case Study of Kabilasha VDC of Saptari District)

A THESIS

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by Mamta Kumari Chaudhary entitled 'INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY Of THARU COMMUNITY (A Case study of Kabilasha VDC of Saptari District)' has been prepared under my supervisor in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information in the field of indigenous technology of Tharu community. I hereby recommend to the committee for its evaluation.

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Date: May, 2011.

APPROVAL LETTER

We verify that this thesis entitled 'INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY OF THARU COMMUNITY (A Case study of Kabilasha VDC of Saptari District)' submitted by Mamta Kumari Chaudhary to the central department of rural development, faculty of humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Rural development, has been found, satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the aforesaid degree.

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ABSTRACTS

The present study has been focused on indigenous technology of Tharu community in Kabilasha VDC of Saptari district. The study has been limited on indigenous technology of only Tharu community. Sixty Indigenous nationalities are found or identified in Nepal which most of them have their own identity, culture, language, technology, dresses, skill, and livelihood. Mainly Tharu are simple, honest, hard working and peaceful in its nature. Tharu are son of soil of Terai or Tharuhat. Tharu community practicing their technology and knowledge from thousands of years.

The main objective of the present study is to find out the indigenous technology of Tharu community. There are some of other specific objectives to find out indigenous technologies of Tharu Community, resources used for the technologies, and analyze the impact of traditional technology on income generation of Tharu Community.

The present study was based on Kabilasha VDC of Saptari district was chosen and exclusive field visit was conducted. Of 185, Tharu household of this VDC, 50 households, 5 key informant interview and observation were applied, is purposive sampling of the non random or non probability sampling method was used and based on qualitative and quantitative research approach. From the findings, all together 60 technologies were identified, 21 technologies were describe with methodology and application. These technologies were found to be used by all the respondent household households for both household and commercial purpose. Comparison of male and female user female user is high.

These technologies are dying day by day. These technologies are in daggered situation. Its promotion and protection is very important. Governmental and non-government local and central organization role is very important. Creation of awareness is also very important in Tharu community. Almost all technologies used locally available and accessible like natural and local resources. They use technology for easy their daily life which save time, money and optimum utilization of local resource. That is depends on time, place and situation.

Agriculture is main occupation of tharu community, people of the community are utilized everything. Globalization and Modernization effect in the Tharu indigenous technology. So, intermediate technology is very necessary. It means think globally and act locally. These technologies market value is very low. Tharu technology wants to be a intermediate technology. Technology is replacement in modern technology. Because it wants to replace according to time and place.

ABSTRACT

The present study focused on the 'indigenous technology of tharu community' attempt to describe the literature review, methodology, introduction of the study area and data presentation and analysis in tharu community.

This thesis consists of six chapters. The first gives the introduction of Tharu community. Fifty nine indigenous nationalities are focused or identified in Nepal which most of them have their own identity, culture, language, technology, dresses, skill and livelihood. Mainly, tharu are simple, honest and peaceful in its nature. Tharu are son of soil of nature of Terai or Tharuhat. It consists of statement of problem, objective of the research, significance of the study, limitation of the study and the organization of the study.

The main objectives of the present study is to find out the indigenous technology of Tharu community, resources used for the technologies and analyze the impact of traditional technology on income generation of Tharu community. The second chapter presents the review of the literature. There are a few references about the Tharu community. They include Dwivedi (1955), Srivastava (1958), Sharma (1983), Shing (1988), Bista (2004), Dahit (2009) and Aryal (2009). The third chapter deals with research design, population and sampling procedure, nature and sources of data, primary data and secondary data, data collection technique and tools, and data processing and analysis. The techniques of data collection are: observation, key information interview, and household survey. Observation protocol sheet, checklist, key Indicator, questionnaire and camera, these are the tools of data collection.

The fourth chapter presents the physical setting, climate, natural resources, ponds, and river, settlement and housing. The fifth chapter deals with socio-economic status of study area, demography distribution of Tharu in study area, indigenous technology of Tharu community. In Tharu community, various indigenous technologies are used of Tharu community. In Tharu community, various indigenous technologies are used as Dhasa, Thotri, Kauki, Pitna, Pati, Seak, Kothi, Borais, Rack, Tama, Perwa Khor (Pigeon House), Chaka, Chulo (stove) making, Patiya (mat) making, Birwa, Dali, Dasa, Sakhari Bakhari ,Chura (Beatenrice), usina chamalmaking (boiled rices) and Bagya etc. The last chapter summarizes the whole thesis, presents a brief conclusion and recommendation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page No.
Recommendation letter	
Approval Letter	
Acknowledgements	
Abstract	
Table of content	
List of tables	
List of Figures	
List of Abbreviation / Acronyms	
Chapter -I: INTRODUCTION	1-8
1.1 General Background	1
1.1.1 Geographical Diversity of Nepal	1
1.1.2 Socio-Eco-Cultural Diversity of Nepal	1
1.1.3 Ethnic Groups	2
1.1.4 The Indigenous of Nepal	2
1.1.5 <i>Tharu</i> they are Rich	4
1.1.5 <i>Tharu</i> Indigenous Technology	4
1.2 Statement of Problem:	5
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	7
1.5 Limitation of the Study	7
1.6 Organization of the Study	7
Chapter - II: LITERATURE REVIEW	9-17
2.1 Technology (concept & meaning)	9

2.1.1 Types of Technology:	11
2.1.2 Indigenous Technology: (Meaning and Application)	11
2.1.3 Characteristics of Indigenous Technology	12
2.2 Review on <i>Tharu</i> Community	13
2.3 Summary of the Review	16
Chapter - III: METHODOLOGY	18-21
3.1 Research Design	18
3.2 Population and Sampling Procedure	18
3.3 Nature and Source of Data	19
3.3.1 Primary Data Collection	19
3.3.2 Secondary Data Collection	19
3.4 Data Collection Techniques and Tools	19
3.4.1 Techniques of Data Collection	19
3.4.2 Tools of Data Collection	20
3.5 Data Processing and Analysis	21
CHAPTER - IV: INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA	22-28
4.1 Physical Setting	22
4.2 Climate	23
4.3 Natural Resources	23
4.4 Ponds and river	24
4.5 Settlement and Housing	24
CHAPTER -V: DATA PRESENTTION AND ANNALYSIS	26-58
5.1 Socio-Economic Status of Study Area	26
5.1.1. Demographic Distribution of <i>Tharu</i> in Study Area	26
5.1.2 Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents	27

5.1.3 Size of Family	28
5.1.4 Occupational Status of the Sample Respondent	30
5.1.5 Income Generation through IT of Respondents	32
5.1.6 Availability and Accessibility of Resources	33
5.2 Indigenous Technology of <i>Tharu</i> Community	33
5.2.1 <i>Dhasa</i> .	37
5.2.2 <i>Thotri</i>	38
5.2.3 <i>Khauli</i>	39
5.2.4 <i>Pitna</i>	40
5.2.5 <i>Pati (Hand Black Board)</i>	41
5.2.6 <i>Seak</i>	42
5.2.7 <i>Kothi</i>	43
5.2.8 <i>Borais</i>	44
5.2.9 <i>Rack</i>	45
5.2.10 <i>Tama</i>	46
5.2.11 <i>Perwa Khor (Pigeon House)</i>	47
5.2.12 <i>Chaka</i>	48
5.2.13 <i>Chulo (Stove) Making:</i>	49
5.2.14 <i>Patiya Making (Mat making)</i>	50
5.2.15 <i>Birwa</i>	51
5.2.16 <i>Dali</i>	52
5.2.17 <i>Dala</i>	53

5.2.18 Sakhri- <i>Bakhari</i>	54
5.2.19 <i>Chura (Beaten Rice)</i>	55
5.2.20 <i>Usina Chamal Making (Boiled Rice)</i>	57
5.2.21 <i>Bagya (food item made by rice flour)</i>	58

CHAPTER-VI: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMADATION59-63

6.1 Summary	59
6.2 conclusion	61
6.2 Recommendation	61
REFERENCES:	63

ANNEX

	Page No.
ANNEX 1 : Check List	67
ANNEX 2 : Household Questionnaire	68
ANNEX 3 : Key Informant Interview Guideline	72
PHOTOS	74
MAP	75

LIST OF TABLES

	Page No.
Table 5.1 : Demographic Distribution of <i>Tharu</i> Community	26
Table 5.2 : Sex Wise Distribution of Population of the Sampled HH	27
Table 5.3 : Age and Sex Composition of the Respondents	27
Table 5.4 : Size of Family	28
Table 5.5 : Classification of Educational Level (Literacy Rate)	29
Table 5.6 : Education Status of the Respondents (HH)	30
Table 5.7 : Income Generation through IT of Respondents	32
Table 5.8 : Availability and Accessibility of Resources	33
Table 5.9 : Identification of <i>Tharu</i> Indigenous Technology by Respondents (HH)	34
Table 5.10 : Users of Indigenous Technologies of the Respondents	35

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page No.
Fig 1 : Educational Status of the Respondents	29
Fig 2 : Occupation of the Sampled Respondents	31
Fig 3 : Income Generation through IT of Respondents	32

LIST OF ABBREVIATION / ACRONYMS

C.B.S.	:	Central Bureaucracy of Statistics
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
IT	:	Indigenous Technology
DDC	:	District Development Committee
Dr.	:	Doctor
Fig	:	Figure
GOs	:	Governmental Organization
ILO	:	International Labor organization
INGOs	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
LCD	:	Less Developing Country
NFDIN	:	National Foundation for Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization
No.	:	Number
P.	:	Page
RD	:	Rural Development
RECAST	:	Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology
S.L.C.	:	School Living Certificate
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University
UDC	:	Under Developed Country
VDC	:	Village Development committee