

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL PEOPLE

A Case Study of Ratanpur and Dandajheri VDCs, Nawalparasi District, Nepal

A Thesis

Submitted to

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master of Arts in

Rural Development

By

Narayan Prasad Acharya

Exam Roll No.: 2783

T.U. Regd. No.: 17786-85

Central Department of Rural Development

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This Thesis entitled **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL PEOPLE, A Case Study of Ratanpur and Dandajheri VDCs of Nawalparasi District, Nepal** has been prepared by Mr. **Narayan Prasad Acharya** under my supervision and guidance. I hereby recommend this Thesis to the evaluation committee for its final evaluation and approval.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

The evaluation committee has approved this Thesis entitled **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL PEOPLE, A Case Study of Ratanpur and Dandajheri VDCs of Nawalparasi District, Nepal**. Submitted by **Mr. Narayan Prasad Acharya** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgement and gratitude to my respected supervisor Associate Prof. Dr. Uma Kant Silawl, Department of Rural development, Tribunal University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal for his constant moral and technical support, invaluable guidance and suggestions. I feel proud to be a student of the Tribhuvan University, Nepal. It has helped me much to develop my academic carrier and way of knowing about the community. It has taught me a lot about the rural biography. I would like to acknowledge with the sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, Head of Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University for providing suggestions and facilitation during the preparation of this dissertation.

I greatly appreciate the support and cooperation of the VDCs secretary, teachers, local organizations of Ratanpur and Dandajheri VDCs, who not only taught me about the community but also spent their valuable time responding to my activities. Thanks for their support and cooperation. I am also thankful to them who actively participated in interview and providing valuable information.

Lastly but not the least, with deep gratitude, I express my regards to my mother Maya Acharya and father Krishna Prasad Acharya who have been constantly encouraging and inspiring me to the direction of academic career.

Narayan Prasad Acharya

ABSTRACT

This study executes the academic research in the Ratanpur and Dandajheri Village Development Committees in the northern belt from the Narayangadh-Butwal high way of Nawalparasi district of Nepal.

This Study is focused on the ethnic diversity biodiversity health and sanitation education and the living standard of Sattler of the selected area ie Ratanpur and Dandajheri VDCs of Nawalparasi district. It also focuses the indigenous knowledge of the rural people especially related to treatment and use of agriculture products. The objectives of this study are: (i) To explore the social economic system and condition of the living in these VDCs and(ii) To get the information of situation of health, sanitation, nutrition and education of rural people

This study follows different theoretical as well as field work research and statistical procedures. Main tools and methods used in the research process consisted are observation, key informant interview and structured questionnaires. Both primary and secondary sources are used to collect the relevant qualitative and quantitative information. Participatory field work and common statistical tools are used to collect and identify the relevant data to study within the aforementioned study areas. For this study, a descriptive research design has been followed during the study. Mainly this study is descriptive in nature that includes survey and fact finding indices on selected issues. In order to meet quantitative and qualitative seducements both primary and secondary sources of data are used in the study. Conducting house hold survey group discussion key informant interview and observation method are used to collect primary data. Likewise published and unpublished documents are reviewed to gather secondary data. It has its own importance and significance that all the studies and research activities used to have.

The limitation of the study is to unable to separate sufficient time needed for field exercise and analysis of the collected information.

.The study area has been composed of multi cast /ethnic communities. There is majority (88.9% HHs) of G/M/T (Gurung Magar and Tamang).In our tradition Kami, Damai, and Sarki are considered as untouchable group but we should respect their pride and dignity. This traditional concept is still found to be alive. So the people

from this category (4.96%HHs in this area) are found to be weak in all respect. Women from the Mongolian group are found to be more active than from other groups. The farmers of these two rural VDCs cultivate ginger to produce suttho and use maize and millet in upland to make alcohol and sell in the market which is taken as their main sources of income. The more popular livestock are Ox Cow Buffalo pigeon Duck and Rabbit. About 33.3%HHs has sufficient food and the remaining 66.7%HHs are lacking for all round the year. Even more medical plants have been recorded their uses are found to be limited. Few people know the use of such plants. About 62.13%HHs are using modern treatment whereas 9.84% and 28.03%HHs are using traditional and Ayurvedic treatment method respectively. The national immunization programme of government has shown positive impact in this study area. More than 76.24%HHs have been practicing immunization of their children for BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles. However, the government of Nepal as well as many NGOs and INGOs have been trying to create awareness regarding the use of alcohol and tobacco products, its impact has been found negligible in this study area. This study has been found that more than 89%HHs and 96%HHs are involved in alcoholism and smoking respectively in this selected area.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

B/C:	Brahmin/Chhetri
CBS:	Central Bureau of Statistics
D/K/B:	Darai/Kumal/Bhujel
DPHO:	District Public Health Office
G/M/T:	Gurung/Magar/Tamang
GO:	Government Organization
HHs:	Household Survey
ICIMOD:	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IK:	Indigenous Knowledge
INGO:	International Non-Government Organization
JICA:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KG:	Kilogram
N:	Newar
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
NSAC:	Nepal South Asia Centre
Pop:	Population
RHHs:	Responded Household Survey
S.L.C.:	School Leaving Certificate
Untouchable:	Damai/Kami/Sarki
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WDO:	Women Development Office