

Education Status of Female in Dalit Community

(A Case Study of Syanikhal VDC, Salyan)

A Dissertation

**Submitted to Central Department of Population Studies,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science for the Partial Fulfillment
for the Degree of Master of Arts in Populoation Studies**

By

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that **Mr. Opendra Woli** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled "*Education Status of Female in Dalit Community: A Case Study of Syanikhal V.D.C. of Salyan District*" for the partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries out useful information. I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "*Education Status of Female in Dalit Community: A Case Study of Syanikhal V.D.C. of Salyan District*" prepared by **Opendra Woli** was accepted as partial fulfillment of requirement for Master's Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACT

The dissertation entitled "Educational status of female in Dalit community" submitted to the Central Department of Population(CDPS) is based on primary data, collected from 3 wards of Syanikhal V.D.C of Salyan District in January 2010. This includes 100 Dalit female from each household as sample size and total 757 populations from their household members. The main objective of this study is to identify the educational status of the 757 sampled populations. For this purpose, further it is done to find out the causes of drop out of Dalit female student from the school, and to find out the causes of illiteracy of Dalit female. For this purpose, further it is done to identify literacy status, causes of illiteracy, drop out level and causes of drop out.

To conduct this survey, semi-structured questionnaire was designed for the data collection. Most of the questions were pre-coded and some open questions had also been included in the targeted population from whom the data were collected.

From this survey, a total of 757 household populations including 364 (48.0 %) male and 393 (51.9%) female were collected. Similarly majority of populations 61.5 percent are in active age group i.e. 15-49, followed by 29.19 percent of age group 0-14 and 9.20 from the age above 60. Majority of population are depend on agriculture (40.3%) and than students (33.7%), 11.38 percent people are involved in service 4.1 percent are in Business, 3.8 percent and 6.2 percent are involved in others. The highest percent of population having income source is agriculture (61.6%) followed by service 18.2 percent, business 6.3 percent, wedge 5.9 percent and other 8.1 percent it is found that out of 100 sampled household all of them (100%) household have their own land but very few in quantity i.e. less than 10 ropanies. In the field of literacy, it is found that 36 percent are literate whereas 64 percent are illiterate. Similarly, 37.0 percent respondents have gained their literacy from non-formal source and 62.9 percent respondents have gained their literacy from formal source i.e. school. Out of literate 48.5 percent have achieved primary education followed by lower secondary and secondary level 28.8 percent and 10.6 percent respectively. Only 8.5 percent have passed the S.L.C. level and 3.6 percent intermediate.

According to religion it is found that all the respondents were Hindus. Among selected 100 respondent 40 percent are Sarki, 24 percent are Damai and 36 percent were Kami.

Majority of respondents 87.3 percent pointed out, the main causes of their illiteracy is lack of awareness and 10.9 percent illiterate said that they could not go to school due to economic problem. So the main cause of lower Dalit female literacy is due to lack of knowledge or ignorance regarding the importance of women education.

Regarding causes of drop out, most of respondents 36.6 percent have dropped out their classes due to household work, due to failed in exam 20 percent, due to marriage 13.3 percent, due to lack of knowledge about the importance 10 percent and due to economic causes 6.6 percent.

The educational level as well as literacy status of Dalit female of sampled area is very low hence is it essential to lunch different intensive programs to encourage Dalit female about the importance of education. Concerning the lack of awareness it is better to lunch awareness and intensive programs to make them conscious about the importance of education and demerits of being illiterate. Intensive programs like scholarship, provision of job, opportunities for higher education, education loan, household economic support or other typed of subsidies can be provided to reduce the drop out level and helps to continue their school/campus.

National policies and programs are not being able to cove various aspects of Dalit female especially in the especially in the field of education. So specially concentration should be given from the policy making level. Specially National government, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs that are working on the various social issues should concentrate to increase Dalit female literacy and improve the education level of Dalit female.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CERID	: Center for Education Research Innovation and Development
GOs	: Government Organizations
HHs	: Households
HMG	: His Majesty of Government
INGOs	: International Government Organizations
MS Excel	: Microsoft Excel
NDHS	: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organizations
Rs.	: Rupees
SLC	: School Leaving Certificate
TU	: Tribhuvan University
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund