

**POVERTY IN RURAL NEPAL: A CASE STUDY
OF MANPUR VDC, DANG DISTRICT IN
NEPAL**

A Thesis

**Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Rural Development**

By

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Mr. Sanjaya Sharma has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this thesis "**Poverty in Rural Nepal : A Case Study of Manpur VDC, Dang District**". For the partial fulfilment of Master's Degree of Arts in Rural Development. The study is in acceptable format has prescribed and embodies original characteristics. It carries useful information in the field child labour domestic areas; I therefore, recommend it for the evaluation by the research committee for acceptance.

.....

Associate Prof. Dr. Keshab Raj Khadka
(Supervision)

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis "**Poverty in Rural Nepal : A Case Study of Manpur VDC, Dang District**", by Mr. Sanjaya Sharma has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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ABSTRACT

Nepal is a least developed country in the world. It has a rural economy based on agriculture and characterised by scarce and underdeveloped resources increasing inequality, illiteracy underdevelopment and increasing poverty.

Poverty is the cause of conflicts, caste, ethnicity and gender discrimination. The present study has focused the poverty in Rural Nepal of Manpur VDC, Dang district. It also explains the absolute, relative and total poverty, identify the extent of poverty and incident of poverty in the study area.

The study has been conducted in 3 ward of the Manpur VDC. The respondents were selected 70 household from ward 1, 2 and 3 on the basis of purposive sampling.

In the study area the people of the household have the income Rs. 15.8 per capita per day this considered as absolute poverty which was calculated from local prices of the cereal, pulse and other non-food item according to NPC and for the relative poverty is the people of the household who have income below Rs. 21 is considered as relative poverty calculated from wolf point. In the sample population male are 49.18 percent and female are 50.82 percent. In caste wise distribution of the households, Brahmin are 16.58 percent, Chhetri 17.89 percent, Tharu 33.16 percent, Dalit 15.79 percent, other 16.58 percent shown. The educated status of the sampled population 37.37 percent are illiterate and 62.63 percent are literate and in them only 23.95 percent population are upto 10 class. The extent of poverty shows the value of Gini-coefficient of sampled household is 0.31. The value of Gini-coefficient of Brahmin is 0.19, Tharu is 0.2, Dalit (Kami, Damai, Sarki) is 0.21 and the value of women is 0.23. Thus to find

out the value of area of concentration or extent of inequality, from the sampled household total poor are 58.57 percent, and non poor 41.43 percent.

In the study area the majority of economically active population are engaged in agriculture sector, but they have low productivity, lack of agriculture credit, fertilizers and irrigation, small size of land holding, backward technology, lack of market facilities and minimum basic infrastructure etc. which make them poor.

The problem of poverty is different from country and even from region to region. The provision of irrigation should be spread. Improved agriculture technology, live stock development, vegetable cultivation poultry farming, compulsory and free education should be instituted for children. Most labour forced engaged in agricultural sector should be transformed to other more productive sectors and agro based industry should be established.

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ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	:	District Development Committee
FOA	:	Food Agricultural Organization
GC	:	Gini-Coefficient
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
MD	:	Mean Deviation
MOF	:	Ministry of Finance
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NHDR	:	Nepal Human Development Report
NLSS	:	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	:	Nepal Planning Commission
PAF	:	Poverty Alleviation Fund
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	:	village Development Committee
WB	:	World Development Bank
WDR	:	World Development Report
WTO	:	World Trade Organization