

Socio-Cultural & Economic Status of Dhimal Community

(A Case Study of Urlabari VDC, Morang, Nepal)

A Thesis Report

Submitted to:

**Central Department of Rural Development
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Mater's Degree of Arts in Rural Development**

Submitted by:

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled *Socio-cultural & Economic Status of Dhimal Community: A Case Study of Urlabari VDC, Morang, Nepal* is prepared by Mr. Nirmal Prasad Dhungana under my guidance and supervision for the partial requirement of Master's Degree in Rural Development. Therefore, this thesis is recommended to the evaluation committee for its final approval.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled *Socio-cultural & Economic Status of Dhimal Community: A Case Study of Urlabari VDC, Morang, Nepal* written and submitted by **Mr. Nirmal Prasad Dhungana** has been examined. It has been declared successful for fulfillment of the academic requirements toward the completion of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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The objective of the study is to find out the '*Socio-cultural & Economic Status of Dhimal Community*'. In the course of preparing this thesis, I had an opportunity to exercise my knowledge, which inspired me to study in this area and thanks to all the families of Urlabari VDC Ward No. 9 to providing me family environment.

Last but not the least I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family members & friends Mr. Indra Singh Thakali, Bipin Dhital, Mukesh Kumar Sharma, Narayan Timilsina, Nabraj Adhikari, Mahesh Sapkota & Ms. Ekata, Sabina, Chanda for helping to prepare this thesis.

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Mr. Nirmal Prasad Dhungana
(Researcher)

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled 'Socio-cultural & Economic Status of Dhimal Community: A case study of Uurlabari VDC, Ward No. 9, Morang'.

The general objective of the study is to find out the socio-cultural & economic status of Dhimal people of Uurlabari VDC, Ward No. 9, Morang District. Dhimal Community is backward in every sector. The study attempts to document the socio-economic and cultural pattern of the study area.

This research is basically based in Uurlabari VDC of Ward No. 9 of the Dhimal Community. In this community there are 200 Dhimal households. The researcher used census method for this study. All of the 200 households have been used for the primary data collection. Secondary data has been collected from different journals and publications.

The major findings of this research are: The family structure of Dhimal people is being transformed from joint and extended family to nuclear family with the modernity. Before a time, Dhimal people engaged in agriculture as well as fishing and hunting but now the trend is changed. They are interested and devoted to recruit in non-agricultural sector such as foreign employment, police, army, teaching and other services which give the monthly salary. The proportion of Dhimal people enrollment is decreased with the increment of level of education. The rate of reduction with each upper level of education is comparatively higher for females than males that indicate the less favorable condition to gain education achievement for the females in the Dhimal Community. Hence, they are socially and economically backward and distressed than males and they are compelled to limit only at home.

The trend of changing religion has been increased in Dhimal community; they are adopting Christian religion due to the lower level of economic status and lack of knowledge. Dhimal people are becoming landless day by day due to money spent to celebrate their festivals i.e. unproductive sector. Socially, economically and politically Dhimal people are poor and distressed. They are deprived from so many facilities due to their simple and honest character as well as the poor social and economic status.

This research study will be useful for policy makers and development practitioners who are involved in the ethnicity sector.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR	-	Age Specific Fertility Rate
B.S.	-	Bikram Sambat
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEB	-	Children Ever Born
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CMWR	-	Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age
GO	-	Government Office
HH	-	Household
INGO	-	International Non Government Organization
KAP	-	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
L. Sec.	-	Lower Secondary
MWRA	-	Married Women of Reproductive Age
NGDO	-	Non Government Development Office
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
NDHS	-	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NIDS	-	Nepal Indigenous Development Society
NFE	-	Non-formal Education
No.	-	Number
%	-	Percent
Sec.	-	Secondary
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SAP-Nepal	-	South Asia Partnership Nepal
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TV	-	Television
UC	-	User Committee
VDC	-	Village Development Committee