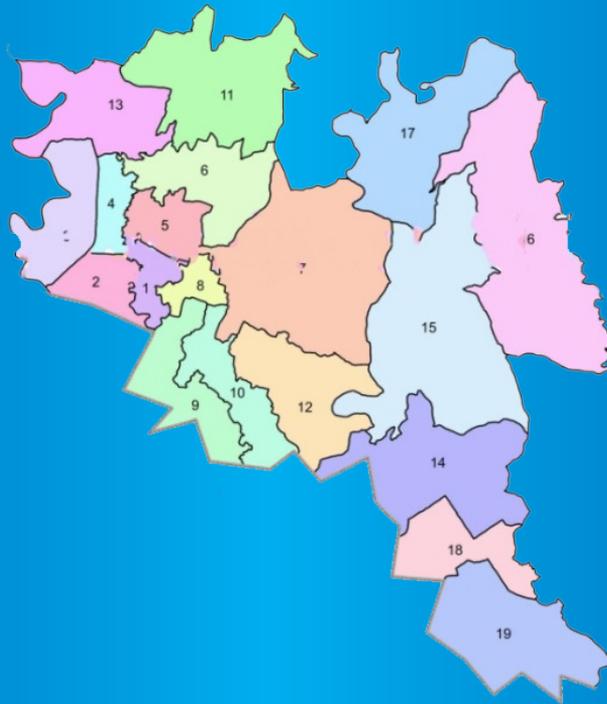


SITUATION ANALYSIS REPORT

(Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic Issues of Dalits
at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali)



Collaboration



Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City
Dhangadhi, Kailali

Support



The Asia Foundation

Co-ordination



RDN Nepal

Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic Issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali 2021

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Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic Issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali 2021

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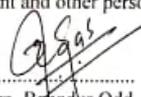
Foreword

I am delighted to know that Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal has carried out a baseline study entitled "Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic Issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali" with the support of The Asia Foundation (TAF). RDN Nepal is an national level social organization working to ensure human rights, social justice and empowerment of the disadvantaged groups of the community.

After the of local bodies election under the new constitution of Nepal, Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City has initiated many efforts directed toward the socio- economic upliftment of Dalits and other excluded groups. Economic inequality, social and cultural exclusion and low participation in the governance process of Dalits continue to be major challenge for us. The Sub-metropolis has tried to address the issues and concerns of all disadvantaged groups of the community in its periodic plans and programs. Along with this, efforts have been done to ensure participation of Dalits in the municipal governance process.

The baseline study has revealed many facts about the socio-economic status of Dalits. These revelations will be helpful in formulating targeted plans and programs by the Sub metropolis. The suggestions given in the report will be implemented in the coming years. Moreover, Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan city is ready to collaborate with RDN Nepal and other organizations working on the issue of disadvantaged groups.

I would like to thank Mr.Ganesh BK Chairperson and Mr.Hukum Sarki, Team Leader of RDN Nepal for conducting this study. Likewise, I am also thankful to Prof Dr.Hem Raj Pant and other persons involved in preparation of the baseline study.


.....
Nirpa Bahadur Odd
Mayor
Dhangadhi Sub -metropolitan City

Nirpa Bahadur
Mayor
Dhangadhi Sub-Met



दलित अधिकार, भूमि अधिकार र मानव अधिकारका लागि :
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"छुवाछूत बिनाको अको नेपाल संभव छ, आउनुहोस् निर्माण गर्नु" "Another Nepal Without Untouchability is Possible. Let us Build It!"

Acknowledgement



It is our great pleasure to present Baseline survey (situation analysis) report under the implementation of **Promotion of Sustainable Governance through Advancing Human Rights, Dignity and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan in Nepal-PAHAL**. The project is being implemented at 19 wards of Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city of Kailali in Sudurpaschim province of Nepal with the financial support The Asia Foundation (TAF) for the period from 19th November, 2020 to 18th January, 2022 to contribute advancing the dignified life of Dalits or their socio-economic transformation through accountable, transparent and democratic governance system with active participation of civil society organizations.

Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal is the national level Dalit organization working in the field of Dalit rights, land rights, Haliya rights, Kamiya rights and Human Rights through community mobilization, capacity building and advocacy campaigns. It is working all over the country in 77 Districts. It has one Dalit activist in each district. It has ample of experience on rights, democracy, inclusion, social accountability and political governance through implementing 25 diversified projects funded by various funding agencies since the time of its establishment.

At the inception of the project, situation analysis also known as baseline survey has been carried-out in project targeted area with an aim to create knowledge based on enquiries within specific and practical socio-economic figures of Dalits that is impacted by covid-19 pandemic context. The analysis was undertaken livelihood and market development assessment, loan period and payment duration of Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), resource analysis and value chain. Similarly, it was also focus to assess the response of duty bearers, participation in decision making process, collective bargaining skill, and legal awareness level of Dalits. The fact and findings of the study are being used as baseline indicators of the project. A group of research team was formed including a leader researcher and enumerators. The lead researcher had prepared detail methodology of the analysis and facilitates the process accordingly.

We are very grateful to The Asia Foundation (TAF) which has supported us to organize, empower and mobilize the target groups to exercise for the socio-economic rights through human rights based approach to development. Similarly, we are thankful to local elected representatives, government officials, civil society organizations, human rights activist, media and other concerned stakeholders including Dalit communities. We would like to appreciate the contribution of Dr. Hem Raj Pant, lead researcher who professionally facilitated the whole process of base-line survey.

We also appreciate comment and feedback from our supporting partners, well-wishers and concerned stakeholders to bring the further improvements for our future initiatives. Finally, I would like to recognize the collective efforts and contributions of staff colleagues and strategic support of executive committee members of RDN which has made our achievements possible.

Thank you so much for your kind cooperation and support in advance.

With Best Regards,

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FOREWORD

On behalf of the Asia Foundation, we are pleased to share the baseline survey report on "Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic Issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali" conducted by our grantee Rastriya Dalit Network Nepal under South Asia Small Grants Program for Promotion of Sustainable Governance through Advancing Human Rights, Dignity and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Dalits.

RDN has adapted human rights-based approach to development empowering the Dalit community in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city. It has contributed towards advancement of dignified life of Dalits or their socio-economic transformation through accountable, transparent and democratic governance system with active participation of civil society organizations. It has directed all its efforts towards empowering the Dalit community to systematically claim for their rights and entitlements.

The foundation began its partnership with RDN in November of 2019 and in a year's time, RDN through the project PAHAL has worked towards increasing meaningful participation of Dalits in decision making forums to end social discriminatory practices and access services resources through legal awareness and strengthening democratic institutions. The baseline survey in a key activity under this project that has analyzed the livelihood and market development assessment, loan period and payment duration of Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), resource analysis and value chain. Similarly, it also has focused to assess the response of duty bearers, participation in decision making process, collective bargaining skill, and legal awareness level of Dalits. The fact and findings of the study will be used as baseline indicators of the project.

We extend of gratitude and good wishes to Mr. Ganesh BK, Chairperson at RDN for his continuous commitment towards uplifting the socio-economic structures of marginalized communities and Mr. HukumBahadurSarki, Team Leader of the project for his managerial skills and efforts. We also take this opportunity to thank the entire team involved in this survey.

Best regards,
AshrayPande
Economic and Governance Program Manager

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Hem Raj Pant Ph,D
Researcher

I am grateful to Rstraiya Dalit Network (RDN) Nepal and The Asia Foundation (TAF) for giving me the opportunity to undertake a study entitled " Situation Analysis of Socio- Economic issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali " The study through quantitative and qualitative approaches has examined the overall situation of different aspects of Dalit population of Dhangadhi Siub-metropolitan city. More particularly , the study has tried to collect baseline information on Dalit population relating to socio - economic aspects , ,participation in local level decision making , access to urban facilities , awareness about governance issues and involvement in different social and political organizations . The study will be helpful in bridging existing information gaps in formulating plan and programs directed toward the empowerment of Dalits

I like to record my sincere appreciation for support provide by Mr. Hukum Bdr. Sarki, Team Leader of RDN , as well other staff and officials. I am thankful to Mr.Ganesh BK, Chairperson of RDN. My special thanks to enumerators of this study who troubled to visit the sampled households in all Wards of the Sub-metropolis to collect information. My special thanks also to Prof.Prem Raj Pant and Mr.Sita Ram Bhatta for their inputs. I would also like to thank all of the participants of household survey, key informant interview and focus group discussions for sharing their insights and opinions relating to the subject matter of the study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

discrimination and vulnerabilities of Dalits by ensuring access to land, natural resources and human rights.

The major objective of the situation analysis was to identify the situation of Dalits in relation to several socio-economic factors and explore the extent of participation of Dalit community in local level planning, decision making and overall governance process.

The study was carried out in sampled households of 19 wards of Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City of the Sudurpashchim Province.

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed for the study. Questionnaire for household survey, key informant interview and focus group discussions were the main instruments of data collection.

Summary of Findings

1. The study reveals that most of the Dalit households included in the study can be categorized as urban poor with high incidence of poverty, which is evident from the fact that more than half of the HHs (57 percent) have monthly earning of less than Rs. 10,000.
2. The dwelling status of the sampled HHs shows, as high as 80 percent of them live either in tiled roof houses or temporary houses. Only 19 percent of the HHs had permanent (pakki) house. Likewise, vulnerability to food insecurity exists to nearly 77.6 percent of the HHs.
3. The issue of landless households is a long standing problem of Dhangadhi Sub – metropolis. The study shows that 57 percent of Dalit HHs own some land but do not possess land ownership certificate (lalpurja).
4. A high proportion of school-dropout children is found among the Dalit households.
5. Among the households covered in the study, nearly one third (32 percent) possess different ancestral occupational skills.
6. Among the households, 89.5 percent have access to electricity facility and 77 percent have personal toilets, while only 42 percent households are linked with road connectivity. Less than 10 percent of the households have access to waste collection and drainage facilities.
7. It is evident from the study results that 63 percent of the respondents have experienced caste-based discrimination. Besides other places, Dalits have to face discriminatory behaviour in government offices also.
8. It is also found that there is low involvement of Dalit community in local level planning and policy making. The data reveal that only 8 percent of the respondents had participated in such activities.
9. Data relating to aspects like access to public services, awareness about their rights and entitlements and justice seeking behavior provide an insight into existing

state of good governance in Dalit community. Among the respondents, 69 percent said that they do not know about the citizen's charter, grievance and complaint procedures. This shows the lack of information among Dalits about their rights and entitlements.

10. The study also reveals the fact that different government services are not easily available to Dalits. Nearly 32 percent of them opined that they had to bribe the concerned staff to get the work done, while in case of others, 38 percent of their work was done through bhansun (source–force).
11. Data relating to Dalits' participation in different organizations like political parties, women groups, cooperatives, saving and credit groups, Tol development committees and NGOs reveal the fact that the proportion of female participation is higher (75 percent) than males (25 percent). However, compared to the proportion of other castes in these organizations, involvement of Dalit community is significantly low.
12. Nearly 88 percent of the households had taken loan from different sources. Borrowing from saving and credit cooperatives and other cooperative organizations combined together constitute major borrowing source for nearly half of the households (48 percent). It shows the increasing role of micro finance institutions for the poor people.
13. As small self-help groups and cooperatives have been formed in the community, the role of traditional money lenders is gradually decreasing.
14. Among the sampled households, only 8 percent had borrowed loans from banks which indicates very low access of the poor people to commercial banking services.
15. Regarding the spending of the borrowing, a greater number of HHs (31 percent) spend on daily household consumption followed by spending on medical expenses (26.6 percent)
16. Besides caste-based discrimination and exclusion, other social issues also exist in Dalit community under study. Among these, the main social issues are alcoholism, drug abuse and violence against women.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Level Action Implications

1. Problem of landless Dalits has emerged as one of the main issues of concern that needs to be addressed regarding the socio-economic empowerment of Dalits in Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City. Therefore, initiatives should be taken to provide land ownership certificate (lalpurja) to the actual landless households.
2. Program should be implemented to increase access of Dalit households to basic urban facilities like electricity, drinking water, waste disposal, road connectivity etc.
3. Support is needed from the governments to upgrade and renovate the housings of Dalits living in temporary (Kachhi) houses.
4. Targeted programs are needed to preserve and modernize the traditional occupational skills of Dalit community.
5. The study reveals that more than two thirds of Dalit households are living in a state of food insecurity. Their regular earnings can support their food requirement

for six months only. To end the food insecurity problem, alternative sources of income should be generated to the targeted poor families.

6. There is low involvement of Dalits in overall governance process including local level planning and decision making. Therefore, meaningful participation of Dalits should be ensured in local governance.
7. Many NGOs and social organizations are working on Dalit issues in the Sub-metropolitan area. There is therefore the need for coordination among these agencies to avoid duplication.
8. Also needed is the provision for low interest rate finance for poor Dalit families.
9. A high proportion of school-dropout children is found among the Dalit households. Programs are therefore needed at the provincial and local levels to prevent school dropouts.

ACTION IMPLICATIONS FOR RDN

1. Lobbying and advocacy should be carried out to ensure meaningful participation of Dalits in local governance process.
2. Provide support to ward level small self-help groups of saving and credit, particularly groups formed by women, to increase the access of Dalit community to finance.
3. Most of the households consulted during the study were found unaware about their rights and entitlements in local governance. Awareness raising programs for Dalit community regarding the service provided by different offices should be carried out. Likewise, they should also be made aware about accountability and transparency tools like citizen's charter, right to information, complaint filing, public hearing etc. Alongside, they should be encouraged to participating in such programs held in their locality.
4. Lobbying and advocacy programs to increase Dalit participation in different social and political organizations
5. Social problems like alcoholism, drug abuse, believe in blind faith (andhabiswas) and domestic violence against women were found in the community. To end such social evils awareness programs should be implemented.
6. Detailed study of various occupational skills of Dalits should be undertaken to make a time bound strategic plan to upgrade them. Furthermore, market study should be undertaken for the promotion of products based on such skills, followed by creation of a data base of locally practiced skills and their commercial viability .
7. Many traditional skills are disappearing as such the knowledge and know how should be documented and preserved through designing a 'knowledge management system ' for traditional crafts and skills,
8. This study shows that even today caste- based discrimination exists in some offices where. Dalits are treated differently once their identity is revealed. In many cases concerned staffs had to be bribed for service delivery. In view of these discriminatory practices, civic organizations like RDN should act like a watchdog to ensure service delivery to Dalit community
9. Lobbying with political parties for meaningful representation of Dalits.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the context of the study. It includes background, objectives, significance, research methodology, limitations and introductory profile of Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City,

1.1 THE CONTEXT

Caste-based social system had been an integral feature of Nepalese society. Since centuries, a large segment of population of Nepal has been subject to various forms of social exclusion, worst of them being prevalence of untouchability.

Cast-based discrimination and untouchability exist in many South Asian countries. The UNCHR report says: Across the globe, millions of people face segregation, exploitation, and physical and psychological abuse because of their caste or other inherited status into which they are born Most of the affected communities are in South Asia—where they are known as Dalits (UNHCR, 2017).

Regarding the legalization of caste-based system, a number of historical land-marks have been responsible for re-structuring of the state including the practice of caste-based discrimination, untouchability. One such important indicators was the promulgation of the Muluki Ain (National or Civil Code) of 1854 by the Prime Minister, Junga Bahadur Rana (Bhattachan, 2009).

Based on 2011 census, 2,151,526 (8.1 percent) were hill low caste or Dalits and

1192,517 (4.5 percent) were Madhasi low caste groups which together made the total population of Dalits as 12.6 percent of total population of the country (CBS, 2014).

Another aspect related to Dalit and caste based discrimination is that almost all of the occupational castes that possess various useful technical skills and knowledge are considered untouchable. Unfortunately, owing to social exclusion and lack of support, several traditional skills and know-how of these castes, that could have been source of creativity and innovation in technical fields, are now slowly vanishing.

Lack of modernization and limited access to markets and having no patent rights for their inherent skills has put Dalits' traditional occupations in danger. Developing social respect for these occupations of Dalit, making them competitive in the market and protecting patent rights is a major concern for ensuring the livelihood rights of Dalits (NNDSWO, 2015).

Poverty Profile of Dhangadhi Municipality prepared in 2008 had shown the socio-economic condition of Dalits in the Municipal area. The study showed,

among the total population, 12 percent belonged to different Dalit casts. The study showed only 2.1 percent Dalit households have regular source of income. The ranking of the Wards of Dhangadhi Municipality on the basis of the number of households using urban facilities revealed the fact that Wards with predominantly Janajati and Dalit population have high incidence of poverty and marginalization (Poverty Profile of Dhangadhi Municipality, 2008).

Caste-discrimination is widely prevalent in Sudurpashchim Province. A study on Ex- haliya (RDN, 2013) showed 96 percent of the respondents of the study as experiencing caste-discrimination in their locality. Likewise, their social and political involvement and awareness level was also low.

It is against this background that the present study is being carried out by RDN to support the implementation of "Promotion of Sustainable Governance through Advancing Human Rights, Dignity and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan in Nepal-PAHAL project. Hence the results of the situation analysis will be helpful in the implementation of the project.

1.2 DHANGADHI SUB – METROPOLITAN CITY: AN INTRODUCTORY PROFILE

Dhangadhi Sub -metropolitan City is situated in the western part of Kailali district. It is the headquarters of the district as well as temporary capital of Sudurpashchim Province. It shares borders with Godawari and

Gauriganga Municipalities in the North, Kanchanpur district in the West, Kailari Rural Municipality in the East and Uttar Preadesh state of India in the South.

As per the 2011 population census, the total population of Dhangadhi-Sub Metropolis was 147,741, of which 73,462 were males and 74,279 females. It comprises of 19 administrative wards. On the basis of the population, Ward No 1 is the largest while Ward No 9 is the smallest. It was established as municipality in 1976 and upgraded to the status of sub-metropolis in 2015. The estimated population of Dalits is 19,520 including 9,564 females in 3,586 households.

Dhangadhi was a small town during 1950s with few government offices and the trading activities limited to four months of winter season fulfilling the need of the seasonally migrated hill people. Hill people used to migrate back to their native place due to fear of malaria during summer. However, the native Tharus, most of whom worked as Kamaiys in the farms of hill landlords. They were the only permanent residents of the area. Until half century ago, most of the area where the present Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolis is located was covered with dense forest.

The phenomenal growth in the population of Dhangadhi is largely the result of successful malaria eradication program launched during 1960s.. In the following years there has been a large influx of migrants from adjoining hill districts of the Far West and other parts of the country and India as well. Dhangadhi is among the fast growing municipalities of Nepal. During 1981 and 1991 it grew

at 5.16 percent per year. In the recent past the municipality has witnessed large inflow of conflict affected people.

The pull factors like eradication of malaria in Terai, land distribution by the government to the landless (Sukumbasi) people, better livelihood opportunities than in the hills, better educational and medical facilities, employment opportunities, construction of East-West highway led to the heavy migration of people in Kailali district. On the other hand, limited economic opportunities for the increasing population in the hills was the major push factor.

Now, Dhangadhi has emerged as the largest urban industrial and educational center of Sudurpashchim Province. Due to the convenient road access to all parts of the Province and rest of the country and proximity to Geta Airport, it has become the “gateway” of Sudurpashchim.

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the situation analysis are as follows:

1. To identify the situation of Dalits in relation to socio-economic factors like level of caste-based discrimination, sources of income, land ownership, access to financial services, and urban facilities like electricity, road connectivity, waste disposal, drinking water and the like.
2. To explore the extent of participation of Dalit community in local level planning, decision making and overall governance process
3. To explore the involvement of Dalit community in different social organizations.

4. To provide base-line information to RDN ,Nepal for the implementation of Dalit focused programs

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

2. This study will provide valuable insight into the situation of Dalit community, particularly the urban Dalits of Dhangadhi Sub –metropolitan City. The results of the study can be used as a basis for project formulation by RDN and other organizations.
3. Likewise, the study will also be helpful to Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City, Provincial Government and local level service providers. The information containing in this report can be used as a base-line data for Dalit-focused program formulation.
4. The study will fulfill existing information gap relating to different aspects of Dalit population in Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City.
5. After the promulgation of New Constitution of Nepal, 2015 and restructuring the country into federal structure, elections for federal, provincial and local levels had been held. Socio-economic inclusion of Dalits and their increased involvement in governance process was a major agenda in the elections. In this regard, results of the study will be useful in assessing the participation level of Dalits in local planning, decision making and overall democratic process under the country’s new federal structure.
6. In addition, the study will also provide valuable information relating to issues like access of Dalits to different services and facilities and awareness about their rights and

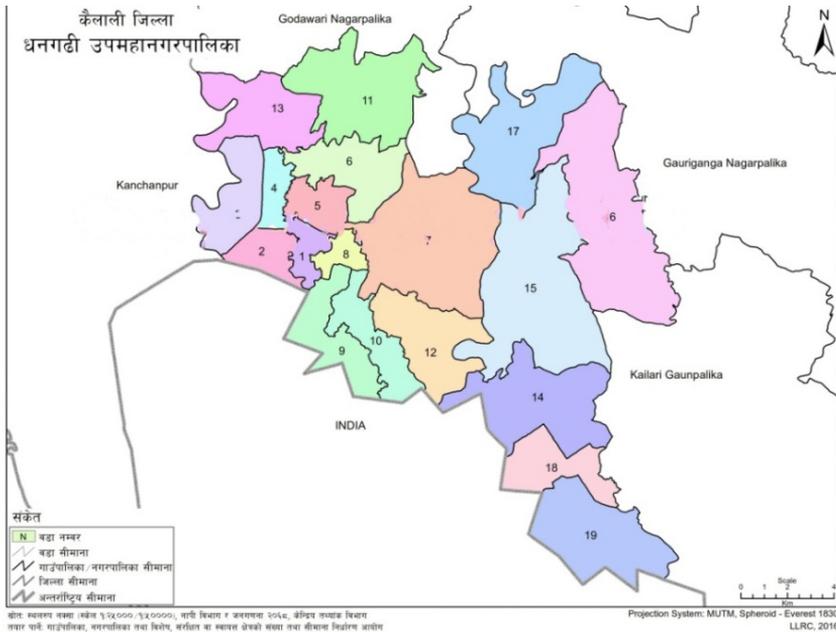
entitlements, These information apart from being helpful in gaining an insight into prevailing state of exclusion, will also be useful to NGOs and Dalit -right activists and donor organizations as well.

- The study contains information about the problems faced by Dalit population during Covid-19 pandemic. It will help the government and social organization(s) to make plans to support Dalits and other marginalized communities during crisis situation in future.

1.5 STUDY METHODOLOGY

1.5.1 Desk Study

At the initial phase of the study, various reports and documents of RDN and other published literature concerning the issue under study were reviewed to gain an insight into the Dalit issue in the Sudurpashchim Province, .It was followed by study of relevant information through secondary sources like statistical reports, annual reports and findings of previous studies.



1.5.2 Study Area

The study area covers all of the 19 wards of Dhangadhi Sub -metropolitan City. Map of Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City.

1.5.3 Sample Size

The sample size of the study included 400 respondents as follows:

Table 1.1. : Sample Size	
Study Tools	Respondents
Household Interview	252
Key Informant Interview	19
Focus Group Discussion	129
Total	400

1.5.4 Study Approach and Data Collection

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used for the study incorporating household survey, FGD and Key Informant Interviews.

Based on the objectives of the study, three sets of questionnaires/checklists covering all aspect elated with issue under study were developed as follows: (Annex II)

- a) Questionnaire for household survey.
- b) Key-informant interview /semi structured interview checklist.
- c) Lead questions for FGD.

Questionnaire included both structured and open ended questions .In the household survey only Dalit households were included. However, to have a deeper understanding of Dalit issues on a wider social perspective, in KII and FGD, some non-Dalit stakeholders representing cross-section of the community were also included.

1.5.5 Sampling

The situation analysis has attempted to include a representative sample of the Dalit households from all 19 Wards of the Dhangadhi Sub –metropolitan City. Altogether 400 respondents were included in the HH survey, KII and FGDs.

Selection of HHs for the survey

- A representative sample was drawn from the list of Dalit households from different wards based on their income level, occupation, housing type, access to different services and land ownership in coordination with elected representatives of the Ward and Tole.
- Likewise, Dalit Rights Forum (DRF), a NGO working in the Dalit community, was also coordinated in the selection of HHs and participants for FDG and KII.

1.5.6. Orientation on Data Collection

Following the questionnaire/checklist design, an orientation program was held at the RDN office for the 15 enumerators involved in the study. The orientation program was facilitated by the chief researcher. The orientation program was focused on imparting skills related to taking interviews, maintaining research ethics, questionnaire administration, recording and transcription of the field information.

1.5.7 Pre-testing

The questionnaire/interview checklists were pre-tested on a sample of 5 respondents before actually using it. Depending on the difficulties in understanding and answering the questions, the initial questions were modified.

1.6 DATA COLLECTION AND FIELD WORK

The study period was from 1st January to 28th February 2021. Data collection work was done by a team of 15 enumerators. They were supervised by RDN staff and the chief researcher. Interviews with the heads of the household and key informants were recorded in the questionnaire forms, while proceedings of the FGD were recorded in note book pages.

1.7 DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected from the HH survey was further compiled and 19 Ward wise tables were constructed. Similarly, the information collected through KII and FGD was also compiled ward-wise. Following this, the information was further analyzed as per the objectives of the study based on the following themes: (1) Socio-economic profile of the respondents, (2) Food self- sufficiency, (3) Land ownership, (4) Traditional occupational skills, (5) Present status of caste discrimination, (6) Access to basic urban facilities, (7) Access to finance, (8) Involvement of Dalit people in governance, (9) Social Involvement, and (11) Other social Issues. Likewise, summary of FGD and KII was also prepared. The discussion was followed by presentation of key findings. Finally recommendations were made:

1.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The enumerators and other RDN staff involved in the study were appraised about the confidentiality of the collected data. Information pertinent to the household survey, key- informant interviews, and focus group discussion was used only for the purpose of this study. If some respondents were not willing to answer a particular question,

they were free not to answer. The study participants were informed about the purpose of the study in the beginning.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Some problems were encountered during the course of the study. These were identified as its limitations. The limitations may be specified as follows:

- Among the respondents of household survey, some of them had not responded to some questions in the questionnaire.
- Among the 252 households, some questions were not answered either they do not have the information about it or they didn't like to respond that particular question. Owing to this, total number of responses may slightly differ among the ward wise tables shown in the report.
- Likewise, it was also difficult to find the head of the households and other respondents and arrange meeting schedule.
- The study is based on the sample of Dalit community of Dhangadhi Sub – metropolis where their access to different facilities and level of awareness was comparatively better than other parts of the Province. Therefore, the finding may not represent the entire Dalit population of the Province.

1.10 REPORT STRUCTURE

This study report is divided into three chapters - Chapter 1 consists of the introductory part of the study. It presents the context, objectives, research methodology and sample selection. Chapter 2 includes the results and discussions, and Chapter 3 presents the major findings and action implications.

Chapter 2

Results and Discussion

This chapter presents a discussion along with the results on aspects like socio-economic profile of the households, access to urban services and amenities, access to finance, and status of caste-based discrimination. Likewise, it also covers discussion on participation of Dalit people in local planning and decision making, their traditional occupational skills and governance related aspects.

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents

The study is based on samples from Dalit households in all 19 Wards of Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City. Altogether 252 household heads and in some cases other members of the family were interviewed for the purpose of the study. The total population of these households was 1547 of which 50.6 percent were females and 49.4 percent males. Table 2.1 shows the sexwise distribution of the population of the households covered in the study.

Table 2.1: Sampled Households and Sex-Wise Population by Wards

Wanrd.	Male	Female	Total	Number of Households
ward 1	68	55	123	18
ward 2	45	54	99	18
ward 3	37	37	74	12
ward 4	22	18	40	6
ward 5	9	11	20	5
ward 6	20	30	50	9
ward 7	48	44	92	16
ward 8	30	30	60	8
ward 9	47	31	78	12
ward 10	1	1	2	1
ward 11	25	41	66	13
ward 12	79	98	177	24
ward 13	55	53	108	19
ward 14	56	50	106	18
ward 15	32	30	62	10

ward 16	46	58	104	18
ward 17	29	26	55	9
ward 18	49	48	97	18
ward 19	66	68	134	18
Total	764	783	1547	252
Percentage	49.39	50.61	100	

Source: Field Study 2021

Among the sampled households, 57 percent had monthly earning of less than Rs 10,000, while nearly 36 percent households the earning was between Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. Only 5.5 percent household's monthly income was between Rs.20,000 to 30,000. About 1.5 percent households had monthly income exceeding Rs. 30,000. The details are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Monthly Income of the Households by Wards

Ward.	Lies than Rs. 10000	Rs.10000 to 20000	Rs 20000 to 30000	Above Rs, 30000	Total
ward 1	10	8			18
ward 2	11	7	1		19
ward 3	5	6		1	12
ward 4	4	2			6
ward 5	3	2			5
ward 6	5	3			8
ward 7	5	5	3	3	16
ward 8	4	2	2		8
ward 9	8	3	1		12
ward 10	1				1
ward 11	5	7	1		13
ward 12	9	14	1		24
ward 13	16	3			19
ward 14	12	6			18
ward 15	5	4	1		10
ward 16	14	4			18
ward 17	8		1		9

ward 18	11	7			18
ward 19	7	7	3		17
Total	143	90	14	4	251
Percentage	56.97	35.86	5.58	1.59	100.00

Source: Field Study 2021

(Note- The total number of respondents may differ in the tables owing to non -response to some questions by the respondents.)

Table 2.3 reveals the dwelling status of sampled HHs. Nearly half of them (47 percent) live in houses with brick wall and tiled roof, while one - third (33. percent) live in temporary (Kachhi) houses. Only 19 percent have pukka houses.

Table 2.3: Types of Houses by Wards

Ward No.	Brick wall and concrete roof (Pukka house)	Brick wall and tiled roof	Temporary (kachhi) house	Living in rented house	Total
ward 1	10	2	6		18
ward 2	5	11	2		18
ward 3	3	1	8		12
ward 4	2	1	3		6
ward 5	1	2	2		5
ward 6	1	4	4		9
ward 7	5	7	5		17
ward 8	1	4	3		8
ward 9	1	7	4		12
ward 10				1	1
ward 11		3	10		13
ward 12	2	10	1		13
ward 13	2	3	13	1	19
ward 14	3	13	3		19
ward 15	2	5	3		10
ward 16	2	15	1		18
ward 17	1	6	2		9
ward 18	1	15	2		18

ward 19	5	5	8		18
Total	47	114	80	2	243
Percent age	19.34	46.91	32.92	0.82	100.00

Source: Field Study 2021

School Drop-Outs

Regarding the school drop-outs, the responses showed that in 36.6 percent of the households, school drop-out children were found.

Table 2.4 School Dro-pout Children by Wards

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	Percentage
Yes	2	4	2	3	4	5	7	6	1	10	18	7	1	5	8	1		2	92	36.65
No	16	14	9	3	1	4	1	6		3	6	12	17	5	10	8	18	16	159	63.35
Total	18	18	11	6	5	9	8	12	1	13	24	19	18	10	18	9	18	18	251	100

Source: Field Study 2021

2.2 Food Self-sufficiency

Food self-sufficiency by regular monthly income or agricultural production of the households is shown in Table2.5. Among the HHs, 77 percent had food self-sufficiency for less than six months. This means that they can sustain only for six month by their regular agricultural yields and other income. For rest of the period, they have either to borrow from friends and relatives or do some manual work as daily wagers. Only 14 percent households can sustain for whole year by their regular income.

Table 2.5: Food Self-sufficiency of the HHs

Wards.	up to 6 months	9 months	Whole year	Total
ward 1	16		2	18
ward 2	17		1	18
ward 3	11	1		12
ward 4	5		1	6
ward 5	3	1	1	5
ward 6	4	2	3	9
ward 7	8		8	16
ward 8	5	2	1	8
ward 9	11	1		12
ward 10	1			1
ward 11	8	3	2	13
ward 12	22		2	24
ward 13	17		2	19

ward 14	18			18
ward 15	5	3	2	10
ward 16	15	2	1	18
ward 17	6		1	7
ward 18	11	3	4	18
ward 19	11	3	4	18
Total	194	21	35	250
Percentage	77.60	8.40	14.00	100

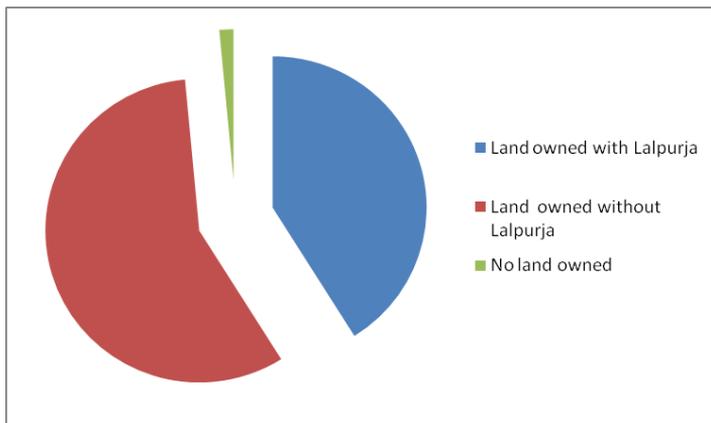
Source: Field Study 2021

2.3 Land Ownership

The status of land ownership reveals that 57 percent households possess land without Lalpurja (land ownership certificate). While 41 percent had land ownership certificate. The remaining 2 percent households do not own any land. Land ownership of Dalits by Wards are shown in Table 2.6. The table includes data for 17 Wards. Data of two Wards were not available

Table 2.6: Land -ownership by Wards

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	Percentage	
Land owned with Lalpurja	18	14	9	2	1		4	1	10		3	5	3			3	7				80	40.82
Land owned without Lalpurja		2	3	4	4	9	12	7			10	19	15		10	15	2				112	57.14
No land owned		2							1	1											4	2.04
Total	18	18	12	6	5	9	16	8	11	1	13	24	18	NA	10	18	9	NA	NA	196	100	



Source: Field study : 2021

Figure 2.1 Land ownership of the HHs

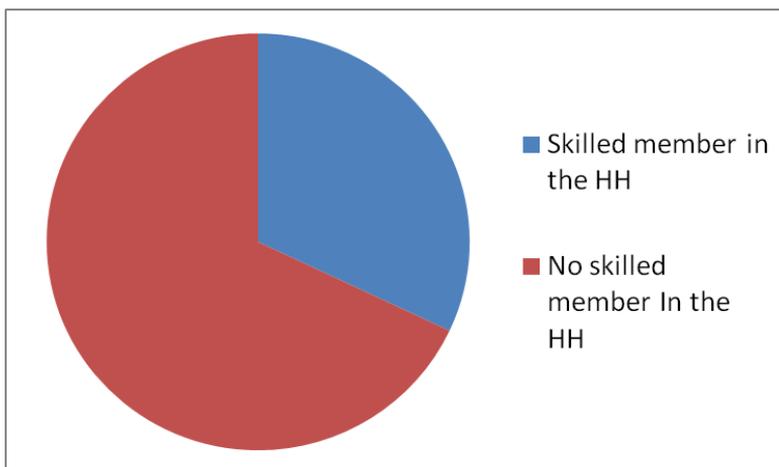
2.4 Traditional Occupational Skills

During the study, an attempt was made to identify the knowledge of traditional occupational skills possessed by the households. Dalit community have been traditionally performing several occupations for their livelihood. Among the households, nearly one third have members in their family who have some occupational skills (Table 2.7). Such skills are related to ironwork, tailoring, leather work, goldsmith, copper/bronze work, pottery, musical instruments, etc. to name a few.

Table 2.7: Traditional Occupational Skills Possessed by the Households by Wards

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	Percentage
Skilled member in the family	11	7	5			1	3	7		2	5	10	4	2	4	5	3	3	7	79	31.98
No skilled member in the family	7	11	7	6	5	8	13	1	12		3	14	15	16	6	13	6	15	10	168	68.02
Total	18	18	12	6	5	9	16	8	12	2	8	24	19	18	10	18	9	18	17	247	100.00

Source: Field Study 2021



Source: Field study : 2021

Figure 2.2. Households with occupational skills

2.5 Present State of Caste-based Discrimination

In order to know the present state of caste-based discrimination in the Sub-metropolis, respondents were asked whether they had ever experienced such discrimination. As shown in Table 2.8, about 63 percent of the respondents had experienced caste-based discrimination.

Table 2.8: Responses Relating to Experiences of Caste -based Discrimination

Wards	Yes	NO	Total
ward 1	12	6	18
ward 2	18		18
ward 3	6	6	12
ward 4	6		6
ward 5	5		5
ward 6	2	7	9
ward 7	10	6	16
ward 8	8		8
ward 9	4	8	12
ward 10	1		1
ward 11	11	1	12
ward 12	9	15	24
ward 13	16	3	19
ward 14	7	11	18
ward 15	3	7	10
ward 16	15	3	18
ward 17	6	3	9
ward 18	13	5	18
ward 19	7	11	18
Total	159	92	251
Percentage	63.35	36.65	100

Source: Field Study 2021

As regard to the places where caste-based discrimination mostly exists, denial entry in temples and houses of so called upper caste people were the most frequently cited places of discrimination. (35 percent each).Some respondents (less than 2.3 percent) had felt discrimination at places like schools and government offices also (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Responses Relating to Place of Caste –based Discrimination

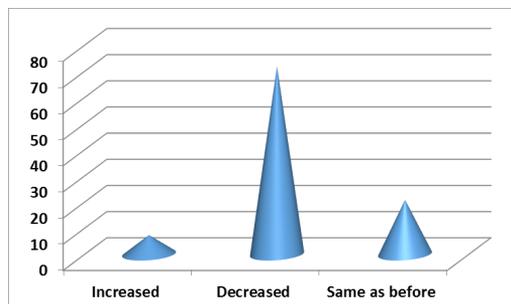
Ward.	Public place	Office	Temple	School	Hotel	Residence of upper caste	ther	Total
ward 1	2		3		3	7	1	16
ward 2	2	2	6	1	1	4	2	18
ward 3	1		1		1	3		6
ward 4	1		4			3		8
ward 5	1		2		1	1		5
ward 6	2		1			2	1	6
ward 7	1		7			5		13
ward 8	4	1	7	3	2	3		20
ward 9	3				2	8		13
ward 10	1							1
ward 11	3		9		3	4		19
ward 12			24					24
ward 13	3		7		4	3	2	19
ward 14					2	17		19
ward 15			2	1		2		5
ward 16	1		1		10		2	14
ward 17			3		1		1	5
ward 18						16		16
ward 19			10			8		18
Total	25	3	87	5	30	86	9	245
Percent age	10.20	1.22	35.51	2.04	12.24	35.10	3.67	100

Source: Field Study 2021

The respondents were also asked to mention their opinion about whether the caste-based discrimination against Dalits has increased or decreased over the years. Their responses are shown in Table 2.10. Among the respondents, 73.6 percent think caste discrimination has decreased in the society while 19 percent were of the opinion that it is the same as before. Only 7.4 percent think it has increased.

Table 2.10: Respondents’ Perception of Present Level of Discrimination

Wards	Increased	Decreased	Same as before	Total
ward 1	2	15	1	18
ward 2		11	7	18
ward 3		12		12
ward 4		4	2	6
ward 5	1		4	5
ward 6	2	5	2	9
ward 7		14	2	16
ward 8	8			8
ward 9		11	1	12
ward 10			1	1
ward 11		3	10	13
ward 12		23	1	24
ward 13	3	11	5	19
ward 14		17	1	18
ward 15		8	2	10
ward 16		15	3	18
ward 17		4	5	9
ward 18		18		18
ward 19		16		18
Total	16	187	47	252
Percentage	7.48	73.62	18.9	100



Source: Field Study 2021

Figure 2.3 Respondents’ perception regarding the present status of caste-discrimination in the society

2.6 Access to Basic Urban Facilities

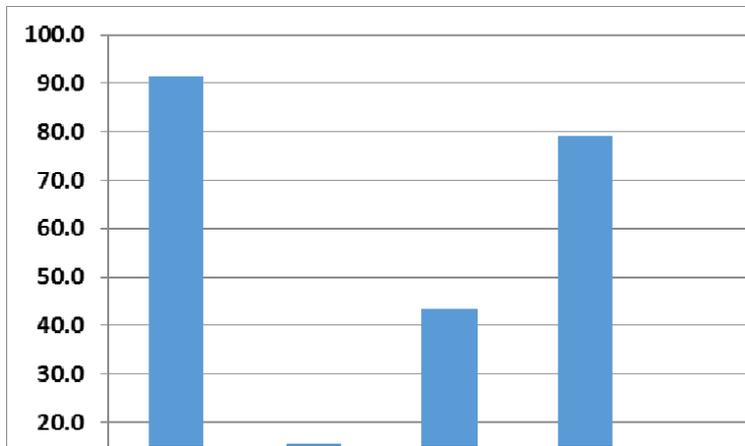
Availability of basic facilities like electricity, drinking water, waste disposal etc. are important determinants of quality of life. for the households. During the study, sampled households were asked about their access to these facilities., The data are presented in Table 2.11..As shown in the table, electricity facility is available to most of the HHs (89.5 percent) followed by personal toilets in 77 percent HHs. Likewise 42 percent HHs have road connectivity. Piped drinking facility is available to 15.5 percent HHs and less than 10 percent HHs have access to waste collection and drainage facilities. The respondents also mentioned that there is not any discrimination among Dalit and non-Dalit households by the government in providing these facilities.

Table 2.11: Status of Basic Urban Facilities Used by HHs by Wards

Ward.	Electricity	Drinking water	Road	Toilet	Waste collection	Drainage	Total HHs
ward 1	18	2	7	18			
ward 2	18	5	15	18			
ward 3	17	1	16	16		1	
ward 4	12	1	8	11			
ward 5	4	1	3	5			
ward 6	5		3				
ward 7	9		9	7	1		
ward 8	16	4	13	17	15	2	
ward 9	8	4	3	7		4	
ward 10	2		2	2			
ward 11	3			5			
ward 12	10	1	3	7	1		
ward 13	21		5	15			
ward 14	18	6	3	6			
ward 15	18		3	18			
ward 16	9	5	7	8	2	6	
ward 17	18	8	2	18	2	1	
ward 18	7	2	6	3	3	3	
ward 19	18		1	18			
Total	231	38	102	181	24	17	258
	89.53	14.73	39.53	70.16	9.30	6.59	

Source: Field Study 2021

The overall situation of HHs access to urban facilities in shown in Fig.3



Source: Field study 2021

Figure 4. 1 1 HHs access to urban facilities

2.7 Involvement of Dalits in Local Planning, Decision Making and Anti-discrimination Activities\

Participation in Local Governance

Participation in local level planning, decision making and other local governance activities is an important indicator of empowerment of marginalized communities. Dalits are among the most excluded and marginalized social groups of Nepal which is also evident from their relatively lower participation in these activities. During this study, an effort was made to probe into the participation of Dalits in local governance.

Table 2.12 presents the participation of Dalits in local level (Tole ,Ward) planning and decision making activities. Among the respondents, only 8 percent had participated in any event related to local level planning and decision making. This indicates very lower level of participation of Dalit community in local governance in the Sub-metropolis.

Table 2.12: Participation of Dalit Community in Planning and Policy Making

Wards	Yes	NO	
ward 1	1	17	18
ward 2		18	18
ward 3	2	10	12
ward 4		6	6

ward 5	1	5	6
ward 6	1	8	9
ward 7			NA
ward 8		8	8
ward 9		12	12
ward 10	1		1
ward 11	1	10	11
ward 12		24	24
ward 13	1	18	19
ward 14	6	12	18
ward 15		10	10
ward 16		18	18
ward 17	1	8	9
ward 18	3	15	18
ward 19	1	17	18
Total	19	216	235
Percentage	8.09	91.91	100

Source: Field Study 2021

Likewise, data revealed very low level of participation of Dalit community in activities like meetings, interactions, rallies and public demonstrations against caste–discrimination. Among the respondents, only 18 percent had taken part in rallies, meetings, demonstrations and collective bargaining activities organized against caste- based discriminations. Data are shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Participation in Activities Against Caste–Discrimination

	Yes	No	
ward 1	7	11	18
ward 2	5	13	18
ward 3	5	7	12
ward 4		6	6
ward 5		5	5
ward 6	7	2	9
ward 7			NA

ward 8	1	7	8
ward 9		12	12
ward 10		1	1
ward 11	2	8	10
ward 12		24	24
ward 13	5	14	19
ward 14	1	17	18
ward 15	2	8	10
ward 16	1	17	18
ward 17	1	8	9
ward 18	3	15	18
ward 19	2	16	18
Total	42	191	233
Percentage	18.03	81.97	100

Source: Field Study 2021

2.8 Access to Financial Resources

The sources of borrowing for the sampled households are shown in Table 2.14. It includes borrowings from both formal and informal sectors. .As exhibited in the table, more then 88 percent of the HHs have borrowed from different sources.

2.14 ; Borrowing by the Households

Wards	Yes	NO	Total
ward 1	16	2	18
ward 2	14	4	18
ward 3	11	1	12
ward 4	6		6
ward 5	1	4	5
ward 6	9		9
ward 7	12	4	16
ward 8	7		7
ward 9	12		12
ward 10	1		1
ward 11	13	3	16

ward 12	22	2	24
ward 13	15	4	19
ward 14	18		18
ward 15	10		10
ward 16	18		18
ward 17	9		9
ward 18	13	5	18
ward 19	18		18
Total	225	29	254
Percentage	88.58	11.42	100

Source: Field Study 2021

Sources of Borrowing

Table 2.15 shows the sources of borrowings for the HHs. Borrowing from saving and credit cooperative groups and other cooperative organizations combined together constitute a major source for nearly half of the HHs (48 percent). It also shows the significance of grass root level self-help groups like saving and credit cooperatives for the poor and marginalized people. In recent years, small saving and credit cooperatives which collect small amount from their members in daily or weekly basis and provide loan to the needy members, are becoming very popular in the marginalized communities of Nepal.

Likewise, borrowing from neighbors and relatives at the time of need is a tradition in Nepal. The study also shows nearly 30 percent of the HHs had borrowed from their neighbors and relatives. Similarly, 11 percent HHs had borrowed from local money lenders. Among the sampled households, only 8.5 percent had borrowed from banks which indicates lower access of the poor people to the commercial banking services.

Table 2.15 Sources of Borrowings for the Households

Wards.	Neighbour & relatives	Local money lender	Saving and credit cooperative	Other cooperatives	Bank	Other	
ward 1	3	2	1	5	7		18
ward 2							
ward 3	2		1	5	2	2	12
ward 4	1		4	1			6
ward 5	3	1	1				5
ward 6	3	2	2	6			13
ward 7	2		1	9	2	1	15
ward 8	6	5	4	2			17

ward 9	8		2		1		11
ward 10	1						1
ward 11	9	2	2	2			15
ward 12	10	2	10	2			24
ward 13	2	7	5		1		15
ward 14	1		9	6	2		18
ward 15	7	1	1	5	2	1	17
ward 16	7	2	7	2			18
ward 17	4	3	2	1			10
ward 18	1		5	5	2		13
ward 19	5		4	7	2		18
Total	75	27	61	58	21	4	246
Percentage	30.49	10.98	24.80	23.58	8.54	1.626	100

Source: Field Study 2021

Spending Pattern

The spending pattern of the borrowings by the households under study is shown in Table 2.16. Expenditure on daily household activities accounts for nearly one third of the HHs (31 percent) followed by medical expenses (26.6 percent), and food consumption (18.50 percent). Other expenses were related to business and education.

Table 2.16. Households Spending of the Borrowing

Wards	Food items	Household exp.	Business	Education	Medical treatment	Other	Total
ward 1	1	9	2	1	4	1	18
ward 2	4	7		1	6		18
ward 3	2	3	3	1	3		12
ward 4		3			2	1	6
ward 5	1	2			2		5
ward 6		5		1	3		9
ward 7		5	5	2	1	1	14
ward 8	3	3			2		8
ward 9	4	2		2	4		12
ward 10	1						1
ward 11	4	4	1	1	2		12
ward 12	5	6	2	4	7		24
ward 13	5	6		2	6		19
ward 14	5		6		6		17

ward 15	4	2	1	1	2		10
ward 16		7	2	1	7	1	18
ward 17	3	2	2	1	1		9
ward 18		5	6	2	4	1	18
ward 19	4	6	2	2	4		18
Total	46	77	32	22	66	5	248
Percentage	18.55	31.05	12.90	8.87	26.61	2.02	100

Source: Field Study 2021

2.9 Involvement of Dalit Community in Governance

Dalit community is among the most disadvantaged and excluded social group in Nepal. Along with cast-based discrimination, they have low access to various services provided by the government.

During this study, an effort was made to know the level of understanding among the respondents about their rights and entitlements under the local governance mechanism.. The respondents were asked whether they had ever gone to any government office for seeking any service or expressed any complaint relating to it.

Table 2.17 shows the number of respondents who had gone to any service provider office to get a service to which they are entitled, or with complaints relating to service delivery, or any injustice done to them,. These data throw light on justice seeking behavior of Dalits. Less than one third of them (28 percent) said they had gone to a service provider's office to redress their grievances.

Table 17: Respondents who visited a Service Provider's office

Wards	Visited	Not visited	Total
ward 1	2	16	18
ward 2	8	10	18
ward 3	2	10	12
ward 4	3	3	6
ward 5	2	3	5
ward 6	6	3	9
ward 7			NA
ward 8	5	3	8
ward 9	1	11	12
ward 10	1		1

ward 11	3	8	11
ward 12	5	19	24
ward 13	12	6	18
ward 14	5	13	18
ward 15		10	10
ward 16	5	13	18
ward 17	1	8	9
ward 18	7	11	18
ward 19		18	18
Total	70	181	251
Percentage	28.00	72.40	100.4

Source: Field Study 2021

Table.18 Treatment of Dalits in Service Providers Offices

Wards	Treated like others	Treated differently after knowing their Dalit identity	Total
ward 1	7	11	18
ward 2		18	18
ward 3	9	3	12
ward 4	5	1	6
ward 5		5	5
ward 6			NA
ward 7			NA
ward 8	1	7	8
ward 9	9	3	12
ward 10	1		1
ward 11		13	13
ward 12	13	11	24
ward 13	12	6	18
ward 14	15	3	18
ward 15	8	2	10
ward 16			NA

ward 17			NA
ward 18	18		18
ward 19	4	14	18
Total	95	86	181
Percentage	52.49	47.51	100

Source: Field Study 2021

The respondents were asked whether their concerns and issues had been heard and addressed in local and state levels. To this, 61.4 percent think their issues and concerns were heard and addressed to some extent, while 36. percent said their issues were not addressed. Only 2 percent were of the opinion that their issues and concerns were mostly addressed (Table 2.19).

Table .2.19 Respondents’ Perception about Inclusion of Dalit Issues in Government Plans and Programs

Wards	Many covered	some issues covered	Not covered	Total
ward 1	1	12	5	18
ward 2		5	13	18
ward 3		10	2	12
ward 4		1	5	6
ward 5			5	5
ward 6		9		9
ward 7		5		5
ward 8		1	8	9
ward 9		8	4	12
ward 10	1			1
ward 11	1	2	8	11
ward 12	1	18	5	24
ward 13		2	17	19
ward 14	2	17		19
ward 15		9	1	10
ward 16		17	1	18
ward 17		7	2	9

ward 18		16	2	18
ward 19		10	8	18
Total	5	137	81	223
Percentage	2.24	61.43	36.32	100

Source: Field Study 2021

Knowing about citizen’s charter and making a written or oral complaint regarding delivery of a services at the service provider’s office are indicators of citizen’s awareness and their participation in local governance. To know about the respondents’ awareness about the existence of citizen’s charter at service provider’s offices, they were asked whether they knew about it or not. Likewise, they were also asked about filing complaint. Their responses in Table 2.20 show that more than two-thirds (69 percent) respondents do not know about the existence of citizen’s charter and its purposes. Likewise, regarding filing a complaint also equal number of respondents were unaware about it. It shows the ignorance among the Dalit community about governance system and lack of citizen’s involvement in the service delivery process.

Table 2. 20. Involvement in Governance Process

Wards	Citizen’s Charter			Complaint Filing		
	Know	Don’t know	Total	know	don’t know	Total
ward 1	5	13	18	6	12	18
ward 2	3	15	18	3	15	18
ward 3	4	8	12	4	8	12
ward 4		6	6		6	6
ward 5	1	4	5		5	5
ward 6	3	6	9	3	6	9
ward 7	11	5	16	7	9	16
ward 8	2	6	8	1	7	8
ward 9	4	8	12	4	8	12
ward 10		1	1		1	1
ward 11	2	12	14	2	10	12
ward 12	4	20	24	1	3	4
ward 13	1	18	19	2	17	19
ward 14	12	6	18	9	9	18
ward 15	2	8	10	1	9	10

ward 16	8	10	18	10	8	18
ward 17	4	2	6	2	7	9
ward 18	12	6	18	14	4	18
ward 19		18	18	1	17	18
Total	78	172	250	70	161	231
Percentage	31.20	68.80	100	30.30	69.70	100

Source: Field Study 2021

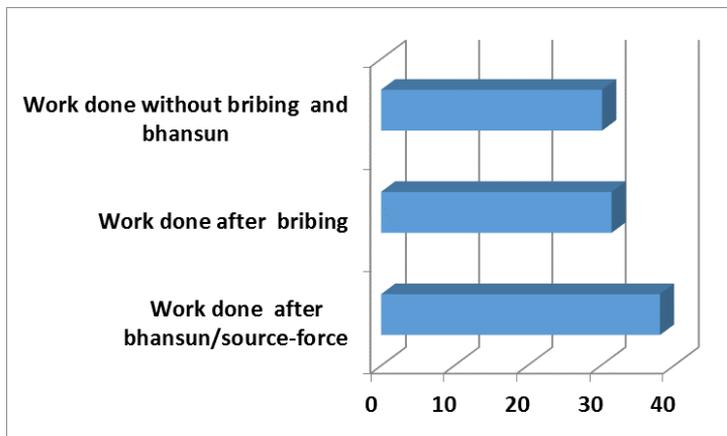
To probe further into the governance issue, the respondents were asked to mention what problem they had faced as service-seekers to get their work done in various government offices. Their responses are shown in Table 2.21. It shows that nearly one third (32 percent) of the respondents had to bribe the concerned staff to get the work done, while in case of 38 percent, work was done only after they used bhansun (source-force). However, the work of remaining 30 percent was done easily without bribing and bhansun. These data are indicative of the present state of local governance and functioning of the government bureaucracy.

Table 2.21 Status of Governance and Service Delivery

Wards	Work done after bhansun/source-force	Work done after bribing	Work done without bribing and bhansun	Total
ward 1	5	6	7	18
ward 2	12	6		18
ward 3	2	3	7	12
ward 4	3	2	1	6
ward 5	5			5
ward 6	2	5	2	9
ward 7	3		4	7
ward 8	8			8
ward 9	3	3	6	12
ward 10	1			1
ward 11	10		2	12
ward 12	4	12	8	24
ward 13	7	4	8	19
ward 14	4	13	1	18

ward 15	7	1	2	10
ward 16		2	6	8
ward 17	3	6	1	10
ward 18	5	5	8	18
ward 19	4	7	7	18
Total	88	75	70	233
Percentage	37.8	32.2	30.0	100

Source: Field Study 2021



Source: Field study : 2021

Figure 2.5 Status of good governance and service delivery

2.10 Social Involvement

Participation of the community people in political, social and other organizations is considered as an indicator of their awareness and also an important aspect of sustainable democracy at the grass-root level of the society. During this study, to gain an insight into the participation of members of the sampled households, they were asked to mention about their involvement in different types of organization. Their responses are presented in Table 2.22

Table 2.22 Involvement in Different Organizations

Involvement in	Female	Male	Total
Elected Representative	1		1
Tole Dev Committee	13	24	37
Ward Committee	10	2	12
Mahila Samuha	118		118
Sahakari Organization	35	13	48
NGO/Club	10	2	12
Political Party	5		5
Upabhokta Smiti	20	28	48
Total	211	69	280
Percentage	75	25	100

Source: Field Study 2021

As shown in Table.2.22, altogether 280 persons belonging to the sampled HHs, were found to be involved in different organizations at the time of the study. One remarkable feature of the data is that the number of females involved in such organizations was higher (75 percent) than males (25 percent). This is mainly owing to more females involved in Mahila Samuha (women's groups). Likewise, in Ward Committees, Sahakari, NGOs and political parties, females outnumbered males. However, among the households under study, only one female was elected representative. In view of the marginalized state of women in the overall context of Nepal, these data can be taken as positive indicators of women's involvement in social sectors.

2.11: Other Social Issues and Problems

Besides caste-based discrimination and poverty, several other social problems and or evils also exist in Dalit community. In this regard, during the study, an attempt was made to estimate the extent of prevalence of different social problems in the Dalit community of Dhangadhi Sub -metropolis.

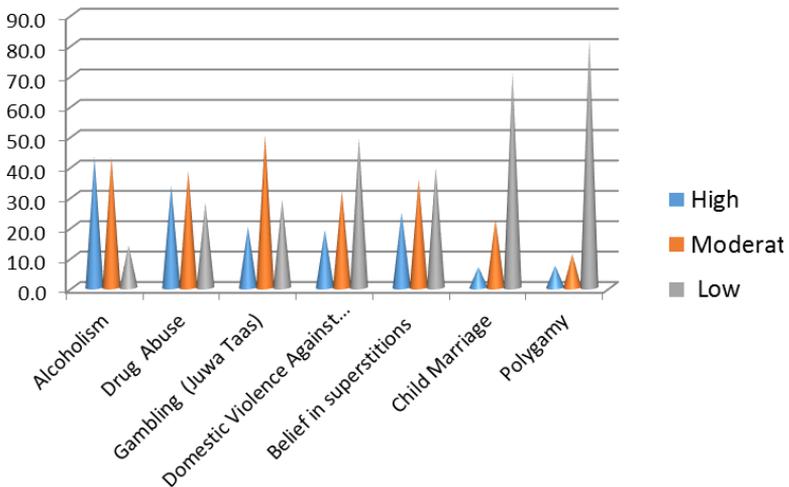
The respondents were asked to rate the level of different social evils of Dalit community in a three point scale (i.e. high prevalence, medium prevalence and low prevalence) based on the degree of presence of that particular social issue. Their responses are shown in percentage in Table.2.23.

Table 2.23 Respondents Perception of Level of Prevalence of Social Problems in the Dalit Community (in percentage)

Social Evils	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Alcoholism	43.04	43.04	13.91	100
Drug Abuse	33.62	38.43	27.95	100
Gambling (Juwa Taas)	20	50	29	100
Domestic Violence Against Women	19.01	31.82	49.17	100
belief in superstitions (Andhabiswas)	24.79	35.71	39.50	100
Child Marriage	6.77	22.40	70.83	100
Polygamy	7.18	11.00	81.82	100

Source: Field Study 2021

The responses show that alcoholism and drug abuse are major concerns in the community. For both of these, more than one third respondents had rated as ‘high’ prevalent. Likewise, 20 percent had rated gambling (juwa, taas) as highly prevalent and 19 percent rated domestic violence against women as higher prevalent. Similarly nearly one fourth of the respondents had ranked different types of superstitions (andhabiswas) as highly prevalent. Two other social problems i.e. child marriage and polygamy are found to be less prevalent in the study area.



Source: Field study : 2021

Figure 2.6. Respondents' perception of level of different social issues of Dalit community

In Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), the respondents were asked to indicate the main problems of Dalit community in Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City. The main problems as perceived by the respondents were:

- Discrimination at public places like temples and other religious places
- Gender-based violence against women
- Problems of landless (sukumbasi) Dalits
- Unemployment
- Drug abuse and alcoholism
- Belief in superstition (andhabiswas)
- Food insecurity
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of political access
- Low social and political participation
- The respondents were also asked to mention what type of problems they encountered during covid-19 lockdown? The responses were as follows:
- Family had run out of food/food insecurity.
- No work for the daily wage laborers. Problem of survival due to work loss
- Loss of regular income
- Problem in getting medical treatment
- Young boys had to quit school and compelled to go to India in search of jobs.
- Mental tension and depression due to loss of work
- Insufficient relief and assistance from government
- Problem in getting loan/credit
- Problem in education of children due to closure of school

Chapter 3

FINDINGS AND ACTION IMPLICATIONS

This is the concluding chapter of ‘Situation Analysis of Socio- economic Issues of Dalits at Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City of Kailali’. In the first part key findings of the study are presented followed by some recommendations.

3.1 Key Findings

Based on the situation analysis, the key findings are presented under following headings:.

3.1.1. Socio economic Profile of the Respondents

The study reveals that most of the households can be categorized as urban poor with high incidence of poverty, which is evident from the fact that more than half of the HHs (57 percent) had monthly earning of less than Rs. 10,000. The dwelling status of the sampled HHs show, as high as 80 percent of them live either in tiled roof houses or temporary thatched houses, only 19 percent of the HHs had permanent (pakki) houses.

The survey data revealed that food insecurity persists among the dalit community. Since 77.6 percent of the households reported their monthly earning and food grain production from agricultural activities is sufficient to feed the family up to six months only, vulnerability to food insecurity exists to most of the households.

Among the Dalit households under study, nearly 57 percent own some land

but do not possess the land ownership certificate (lalpurja). These data reveal the problem of landless Dalit (Sukumbasi) in the Sub- metropolitan city. These data thus throw light on the long standing issue of landless people (sukumbasi) of Dhangadhi living in occupied land without land ownership certificate. Regarding the access of education to children, in more than one third (36.6 percent) households surveyed, there were significant number of school drop-out children.

3.1.2 Traditional Occupational Skills

Among the households covered in the study, nearly one third (32 percent) possess different ancestral occupational skills. Such skills are related with ironwork, tailoring, leather work, gold smith, copper/bronze work, pottery, musical instrument playing, wood work and the like.

3.1.3 Access to Basic Urban Services

Regarding the availability of electricity and toilet facilities, the situation was comparatively better among the households as 91.4 percent and 79 percent HHs use these facilities respectively. Only 43 percent HHs’ were

linked with road connectivity. Likewise, piped drinking water was available to 15.5 percent HHs. Data showed that less than 10 percent HHs had access to waste collection and drainage facilities. However, no discrimination among Dalit and non-Dalit households was found in the distribution of these facilities and services by the government.

3.1.4 Prevalence of Untouchability and Caste-based Discrimination

Although caste-based discrimination including untouchability is illegal, it is widely prevalent in the society. It is evident from the fact that 64 percent of the respondents had experienced caste-based discrimination. Denial of entry in the houses of upper caste people and temples were the two places where highest incidents of caste discrimination occurred. It is a matter of concern that some respondents had mentioned schools and government offices also as the places of caste discrimination.

Besides, Dalits had to face discriminatory attitudes at service provider's offices. Almost half of the respondents (48 percent) said that in the office they were treated differently once the office staff know about their Dalit identity. This shows the discriminatory attitude and caste-based mentality existing in the public offices. However, in an answer to another question, 72 percent respondents thought that over the years, caste discrimination had decreased to some extent.

3.1.5 Participation in Planning and Policy Making

Low involvement of Dalit community in local level planning and policy making. The data reveal that only 8 percent of the respondents had participated in such

activities.

3.1.6 Dalits and Good Governance

Data relating to aspects like access to public services, awareness about their rights and entitlements and justice seeking behavior provide an insight into the existing state of good governance in Dalit community.

In this regard, the respondents were asked whether or not they had ever gone to any government office like local administration or other service provider with a complaint or grievance against any flaws in service delivery and unfair treatment, to this nearly 30 percent answered affirmatively.

Citizen's Charter is powerful tool to make the public service provider accountable and empower the service –seeker. It ensures the delivery of different programs and services of the government to the citizens. Among the respondents, 69 percent said that they did not know about the citizen charter. Likewise, equal numbers of them did not know about grievance and complaint procedure of any unfair treatment or discrimination. It shows lack of information and awareness among the respondents about their rights and entitlements.

The study also reveals the fact that different public services are not easily available to people. In this regard, the respondents were asked about their experience of getting the work done at the public service provider's office. To this, nearly 31.5 percent of them opined that they had to bribe the concerned staff to get the work done, while in case of 38 percent, their work was done only after applying bhansun (source –force). These

facts speak volumes about the existing state of governance and service delivery to common people including Dalits.

3.1.7 Involvement in Different Organizations

Data relating to Dalits' participation in different organizations like political parties, women groups, cooperatives, saving and credit groups, Tole Development Committees, NGOs, etc. reveal that proportion of female is higher (75 percent) than the males (25 percent). One reason for the higher percentage of females might be the large number of women's groups in different Wards. However, compared to the proportion of people of other castes in different organizations, involvement of Dalit community is very low.

3.1.8 Access to Finance

Nearly 88 percent of the households had borrowed money from different sources. Borrowing from saving and credit cooperatives and other cooperative organizations combined together constitute major borrowing sources for nearly half of the HHs (48 percent). It also shows the significance of grass root level self-help groups like saving and credit cooperatives for the poor and marginalized people.

One important aspect revealed by the data is the decreasing role of the local money lenders in the community. For example, only 11 percent of the respondents had borrowed money from them. Traditionally, local money lenders were the main source of meeting financial needs of poor people. As small-self-help groups of saving and credit are formed at the community levels, the role of traditional money lenders is gradually

decreasing. This fact also shows the effectiveness of micro-finance for the marginalized communities of Nepal.

Among sampled households, only 8.3 percent had borrowed from banks which indicates low access of the poor people to the commercial banking system.

Regarding the spending of the borrowing, highest number of households (30.7 percent) spend on daily household consumption followed by medical treatment (26.7 percent).

3.1.9 Other Social Problems and Evils of Dalit Community

Besides caste-based discrimination and exclusion, other social problems also exist in Dalit community that need to be addressed. This study has tried to identify such social problems as well.

Respondents perception of level of prevalence of social problems in the Dalit Community shows alcoholism and drug abuse as two social problems which are mentioned as high prevalence by 43 percent and 33 percent respondents respectively. Likewise, gambling (Juwa taas), domestic violence against women and belief in different superstitions (andhabiswas) are rated high by 20 to 30 percent respondents. Child marriage and polygamy was mentioned as low prevalence in the community.

3.2 Action Implications

3.2.1. Policy Level Recommendations

Several recommendations have been made by national and international human rights agencies on the promotion of Dalit rights in Nepal, which still

remain to be implemented. Based on the situational analysis, this study makes the following suggestions to be initiated as a starting place for concerned organizations engaged in Dalit empowerment programs:

- Problem of landless Dalits had emerged as one of the main issue of concern that needs to be addressed regarding the socio-economic empowerment of Dalits in Dhangadhi Sub- metropolitan City. Therefore, initiatives should be taken to provide land ownership certificate (lalpurja) to the actual landless households.
- Strict punishment should be given under the provisions of the existing law against caste discriminatory behaviour.
- Programs should be implemented to increase the access of Dalit households to basic urban facilities like electricity, drinking water, waste disposal, road connectivity, etc.
- Financial and technical support from the side of the government is needed to upgrade and renovate the housings of the Dalits living in temporary (Kachhi) houses.
- Targeted programs are needed to preserve and modernize the traditional occupational skills of Dalit community. These skills should be upgraded and their productivity should be increased through the use of improved methods and crafts. Likewise, provisions of finance, raw material and market connectivity should also be ensured through proper institutional arrangements.
- The study reveals that more than two-third Dalit households are living in a state of deprivation and food insecurity. Their regular earnings

can fulfill food requirement of their families up to six months only. To end food insecurity, alternative sources of income should be provided to the targeted poor families.

- There is low involvement of Dalits in overall governance process including local level planning and decision making. Therefore, meaningful participation of Dalits should be increased in local governance.
- Many NGOs and social organizations are working on Dalit issues in the Sub-Metropolitan area, resulting in the need for coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication.
- Strengthening Dalit women civil society organizations to empower females of this community and protect their rights.
- Provide support to micro-finance institutions like cooperatives and saving and credit groups.
- Provision should be made of low interest finance for poor Dalit families.
- High proportion of school-dropout children is found among the Dalit households. Programs are therefore needed at provincial and local levels to prevent school dropouts.

3.2.2. Recommendations for RDN

- In view of the existing state of caste-based discrimination, awareness building programs involving both Dalit and non-Dalit stakeholders are needed.
- Incidents of caste-discrimination and bribery were reported in government service provider's offices. Such cases should be taken into account through a follow-up and proper legal action should be initiated against such act and behaviour.

- Required supports should be provided to ward level small self-help groups of saving and credit, particularly the groups formed by women to increase the access of Dalit households to finance.
- Lobbying and advocacy should be carried out to ensure meaningful participation of Dalits in local governance process.
- Most of the households consulted during the study were found unaware of their rights and entitlements in local governance. Awareness building programs for Dalit community regarding the services provided by different offices should be carried out. Likewise, they should also be made aware about accountability and transparency provisions like citizen charter, right to information, complaint filing, public hearing, etc. Alongside, they should be encouraged to participate in such programs held in their locality.
- Lobbying and advocacy programs to increase Dalit participation in different social and political organizations.
- Awareness building programs should be carried out to create Dalit friendly environment in the service provider organizations.
- Social problems like alcoholism, drug abuse, belief in superstitions (andhabuswas) and domestic violence against women were found in the community. To minimize such social evils, awareness programs should be initiated.
- A detailed study of various occupational skills of Dalits should be undertaken to make a time-bound strategic plan to upgrade and modernize such skills. Furthermore, a market study should be undertaken for the promotion of products made through using traditional occupational skills, followed by creation of a data base inventory of locally practiced skills and their commercial viability.
- Many traditional skills are disappearing as such the knowledge and know-how should be documented and preserved through designing a 'knowledge management system ' for traditional crafts and skills.
- Awareness programs in schools and campuses against caste-based discrimination should be launched.
- Lobbying and advocacy should be done for Dalit-focused programs in the government policies, plans and programs.
- Income generating programs should be worked out and implemented for poor and Covid-19 effected households.
- More civic organizations that work on the broader interest of Dalits should be formed at the local level.
- This study shows that even today caste-based discrimination exists in some offices where Dalits are treated differently once their identity is revealed. In many cases, concerned staff have to be bribed for timely service delivery. In view of these discriminatory practices, civic organizations like RDN should act like a watch dog to ensure service delivery to Dalit community
- Capacity development of Dalit community as service-seekers from different government agencies,
- Lobbying with political parties for meaningful representation of Dalits in different fora.

Coccluding Remarks

These recommendations are made with a focus on maximising and uplifting the socio-economic status of Dalit communities in Dhandadhi Sub-metropolitan city. These recommendations are formulated from a holistic perspective, which recognize the interplay of social, political, economic, and legal dynamics in determining the standing and empowerment of Dalit communities and realizing their potential as an integral part of the society.

It is observed from the facts presented in this study that the constitutionally guaranteed affirmative action policies and programs have had some positive impact in increasing the representation of Dalits in different socio-economic and developmental activities. Notwithstanding these improvements, Dalits continue to remain the underprivileged class of the society: the stigma they face remains evident to this day. As has been seen, in areas such as health, education, housing, employment and wages, application of legal rights, decision-making and political participation, Dalits face discrimination. Therefore, based on the data-base and findings of this study, RDN should work out a comprehensive plan to bring about phase-wise changes and improvements in the existing depreviating status of Dalits in this Province. A consensual approach to uplift the existing socio-economic status of Dalits is required to facilitate the formulation and implementation of policies and programs.

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Annex I

Summary of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions

Problems/issues/opinions of the participants relating to the socio- economic status of Dalits in Dhangadhi Sub- metropolis during FGD and KII are summarized as follows

- Problem of landless Dalits (sukumbasi) households
- Low participation of Dalits in Tole, Ward and Municipal level planning and policy making
- Although caste -based discrimination is widely prevailing in the society, comperatively, such incidents are decreasing.
- There is no discrimination in providing urban facilities and distribution of social security and scholarship to the Dalit students in schools. Government facilities are provided to Dalits like people of other castes.
- Need for modernizing and upgrading the traditional skills and occupations of Dalits
- Program is needed to increase the participation of Dalit people in local governance. Likewise , their involvement should be increased in the practice of good governance and accountability tools like public hearing, right to information , citizen's charter, , lobbying and advocacy etc.
- Low participation of Dalits in political parties and other social organizations
- Problem of drug addiction
- Illiteracy among Dalit women
- Education and awareness among Dalit is needed to receive government facilities
- Dalits should be informed about their rights and entitlements
- Dalits should unite against caste- discrimination
- Low access of Dalits to the government services
- Low participation in Tole,Ward level plan and programs
- Strict implementation of law against discrimination is needed
- Targeted programs had not reached Dalit community
- Reservation for Dalits in political parties and other organizations is needed
- Dalit people should be made self -reliant through more employment creation
- There is lack of information among Dalit community regarding different government programs and facilities targeted to them
- Food insecurity in low- income Dalit families
- Very low participation of Dalits in policy making
- Lack of unity among Dalits
- Dalit 's issues are not taken seriously by the elected representatives

- Problem in selection of target beneficiaries among Dalits
- Lack of authentic data/ information about Dalit population and their socio-economic aspects
- During religious festivals and pooja ,Dalits are denied entry in some temples
- Lack of information
- Dalit women are not getting proper support from the family
- Training for modernization of agriculture
- Prevalence of gender violence against women
- Skill training for women
- Due to lack of land ownership certificate (lalpurja) , Dalit households have to face problem in getting many government facilities
- Main problem of Dalit community is poverty and lack of education .
- There is some participation of Dalits in municipal and Tole level plan and policy making but their voices are hardly heard
- Due to lack of authentic information targeted program are not reaching Dalit community
- Increased access to financial resources is needed for doing agricultural and business activities
- Belief in blind faith/superstitions (andhabiswas) among Dalit community
- Lack of authentic data about level of poverty in the Dalit community
- There is wide scope of employment for Dalit youths by modernizing their traditional occupations like shoe making, tailoring, pottery, iron work etc.
- Leadership development trainings for Dalit women
- Participaion of Dalits should be increased in Ward and Tole level planning .
- People of other castes should also be involved against caste -discrimination

Annex II

Questionnaires/Checklists

Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN)

धनगढी उप महानगरपालिकाको विभिन्न वडाहरूमा दलितहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था को विप्लेशन ९ टबकभस्लिभ कगचखभथ ० गर्न नमुना छनोटमा परेका दलित परिवारको घरम'ली लाई सोधिने प्रश्नावली

परिवार मूलीको नाम.....

अन्तरवार्ता दिनेको नाम,जात/ जाती.....

बडा न टोल.....

आधारभूत पारिवारिक बिबरण :

परिवारका सदस्यहरूको नाम	लिङ्ग	उमेर	बैवाहिक स्थिति	शिक्षा	पेशा		
					मुख्य	सहायक	बेरोजगार

कोड नं.

लिङ्ग : पुरुष-१, महिला-२

बैवाहिक स्थिति : बिवाहित-१, अविवाहित-२, सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद-३,

शिक्षा : निरक्षर-१, साक्षर-२, प्रा.बि.तह-३, .मा.बि.तह-४, , , स्नातक तह र माथि -५

आर्थिक अवस्था

१. पारिवारिक आयको श्रोत

पारिवारिक आयको श्रोत	✓	पारिवारिक आयको श्रोत	✓
नौकरी		ज्याला मजदुर	
व्यवसाय		घरभाडा	
शिपमुलक कार्य र जातिय सिप		वैदेशिक रोजगारी / रि मिटान्स	
खेतिपाति,पसुपालन		पेन्सन	
अन्य			

२. आवासिय घरको किसिम

- पक्की
- दिवाल र जस्ता / टायल छाएको
- कच्ची दिवाल र खरले छाएको
- भाडामा वसेको

३. तपाईंले तपसिलका मध्ये कुन सुविधाहरू उपभोग गर्नु भएको छ

शहरी सुविधा हरू	छ	छैन
विजुलि जडान		
खाने पानिको धारा		
पक्क सडक		
शौचालय		
फोहर मैला संकलन		
ढल निकास		

४. तपाईंको परिवारको मासिक आय

मासिक आय रु	√
१०,००० भन्दा कम	
१०,००० देखि २०,०००सम्म	
२०,००० देखि ३०,०००सम्म	
३०,००० भन्दा वढी	

५. तपाईंको परिवारको स्वामित्वमा भएको जग्गाको किसिम

- दर्ता भएको कठ्ठा
- ऐलानि, लालपुजा नभएको कठ्ठा

६. तपाईंको परिवारमा परम्परागत शिप भएका मानिस छन्

- छन्
- छैनन्

छन् भने कुन सीप भएका छन्

१.	
२.	
३.	

७. उत्पादन र वजारिकरणमा सहयोग पाएमा सीपमुलक उद्यम गर्न ईच्छुक व्यक्ति तपाईंको परिवारमा छन भने कुन उद्यम गर्न चाहन्छन

८. कोरोना महमारीको वेला तपाईंको परिवारले ले सामना गर्नु परेको मुख्य समस्या के थियो

९. दलित समुदायका वेरोगार युवाहरूलाई आत्मनिर्भर बनाउन कस्तो कार्यक्रम सवभन्दा राम्रो हुन्छ रु

- परंपरागत सिपलाई आधुनिकिकरण गर्ने
- अन्य सिपमुलक तालिम दिने
- व्यवसाय, उद्यम गर्न ऋण दिने
- वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जान ऋण दिने

सामाजिक विभेदको अवस्था

१०. तपाईंले अहिले सम्म कुनै जातिय भेदभाव अनुभव गर्नु भएको छ रु

- छ
- छैन

११. यदि छ भने कुन ठाउमा कस्तो भेदभाव भयो रु

- सार्वजनिक स्थलमा.....
- कार्यालयमा.....
- मन्दीरमा
- विद्यालयमा
- होटल मा
- घरमा
- अन्य

१२. तपाईंको विचारमा यस नगरपालिका भित्र जातिय छुवाछुत र भेदभावको स्थिति कस्तो छ र

- व्यापक रूपमा विद्यमान छ
 केहि मात्रामा छ
 छैन

१३. तपाईंका विचारमा समाजमा जातिय भेदभाव र छुवाछुत

- वढेको छ
 घटेको छ
 पहिलेको जस्तै छ

१४. दलित माथि हुने जातिय भेदभाव हटाउन के गर्नु पर्ला र

- कडा कानुन कार्यान्वयन
 शिक्षा र सचेतना
 आर्थिक सवलिकरण

१५. प्रदेश सरकार तथा स्थानीय निकायको गठन पछि दलित समुदायको समस्या समाधान गर्न के कस्तो सहयोग पुगेको छ र सामाजिक, राजनीतिक संलग्नता

१६. तपाईंका परिवारका सदस्यहरु कुनै संघ संस्थामा अबद्ध छन्ा यदि छन भने तलका मध्ये कुनमा अबद्ध छन र

अबद्ध भएको संस्था	पद		जम्मा
	पुरुष	महिला	
स्थानीय निकायमा निर्वाचित			
टोल सुधार समिति			
वडा समिति			
महिला समुह			
सहकारी संस्था			
गैरसरकारी संस्था, क्लब			
राजनीतिक दल			
उपभोक्ता समिति			
अन्य.....			

स्थानिय योजना तथा नीति निर्माणमा सहभागीता

१७. तपाईं आफ्नो वडा, टोल या नगरस्तरीय यो

छ
 छैन

१८. दलितहरुको शसक्तिकरणको लागि कस्ता कार्यक्रम हरूको आवश्यकता छ

- जिविकोपार्जनमा सहयोगी कार्यक्रम
 सचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम
 माथिका दुवै

१९. दलित समुदायका सवालहरु स्थानीय र प्रदेश यो जनामा परेका छन या छैनन

- धेरै छन
 केहि मात्र परेका छन
 परेका छैनन

दलित समुदायका मुद्दाहरुमा वहस , पैरवि र सामुहिक सौदावाजिमा संलग्नता

२०. तपाईंले हाल सम्म दलीत समुदायको समस्या, भेदभाव, उत्पिडन वारे कुनै सामुहिक वार्ता, छलफल जुलुस, आन्दोलन हरूमा भाग लिनु भएको छ र

- छ
 छैन

२१. छ भने कस्तो कार्यक्रममा सहभागी हुनु भएको छ, त्यसको के नतिजा प्रप्त भयो

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२.
३.

२२. तपाईंले स्थानीय , केन्द्र वा प्रदेश सरकारको कुनै निति निर्माणमा दवावमुलक कार्यक्रममा भाग लिनु भएको छ

- भाग लिएको छ
 भाग लिएको छैन

- तपाईंले सेवा प्रदायक निकायहरू जस्तै सरकारी कार्यालय, या स्थानीय तहको कार्यालय प्रहरी आदिमा मा कुनै समस्या या गुनासो लिएर जानु भएको छ
- छ
- छैन
- यदि जानु भएको छ भने त्यहा तपाईंको समस्या या गुनासोको सुनुवाई भयो या भएन
- भयो
- भएन
- तपाईंको विचारमा विभिन्न सेवाप्रदान गर्ने सरकारी र स्थानीय निकायहरूमा दलितहरू संग कस्तो व्यवहार हुन्छ
- अरु जस्तै समान व्यवहार हुन्छ
- दलित भनेर थाहा पाएपछि भेदभाव गरिन्छ
२३. दलित अधिकारको लागि आयोजित कुनै सभा, गोष्ठी प्रदर्शनमा र कुनै संघ संस्थामा तपाईंको सहभागिता भएको छ या छैन
- छ
- छैन
२४. यदि भाग लिनुभएको छ भने कति पटक कस्तो कार्यक्रममा सहभागी हुन
२५. दलित समुदायको सशक्तिकरणको लागि कस्ता कार्यक्रम वढी प्रभावकारी हुन्छन
- नीत निर्माण तहमा प्रतिनिधित्व
- नीत निर्माण तहमा दवाव श्रृजन गर्ने
- सार्वजनिक वहस छलफल गर्ने
- अधिकारवारे जनकारी दिने
- वहस, पैरवि गर्न सिकाउने
- अन्य
-
- वित्तिय श्रोतमा पहुच

२६. तपाईंलाई आर्थिक समस्या पर्दा ऋण लिनु भएको छ या छैन
- छ
- छैन
२७. यदि लिनु भएको छ भने कहा वाट लिनु भएको छ
- छर छिमेक संग सापटी
- साहु संग
- वचत तथा ऋण संस्था वाट
- सहकारी संस्था वाट
- बैंक वाट
- अन्य
२८. त्यो रकम तपाईंले के मा खर्च गर्नु भो ।
- खाद्य सामग्री
- घरायसी खर्च
- व्यवसाय
- शिक्षा
- ओषधि उपचार
- अन्य
२९. तपाईंको परिवारलाई आफनै कमाईले कति महिना खान पुगछ
- ६ महिना
- ९ महिना
- वर्षभरि पुगछ
३०. तपाईंको परिवारमा स्कुल छोड्ने बालबालिका पनि छन
- छन
- छैनन
३१. यदि छन भने विद्यालय जान किन छोडे
- कारण
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-
-
-

३२. संघीय सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार र स्थानीय तहवाट समेत समाजको सिमान्तकृत समुदायको लागि विभिन्न कार्यक्रम संचालन भएका छन् । ति कार्यक्रम वाट तपाईंको परिवार लाभान्वीत भएको छ र
- लाभान्वीत भएको छ
- लाभान्वीत भएको छैन
३३. यदि लाभान्वीत भएको छ भने कुन कार्यक्रम वाट के फाइदा लिएको छ र
३४. कोरोना महामारिले तपाईंको परिवारमा परेको मुख्य प्रभाव
- सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रदायक निकायको पारदर्शिता र जवाफदेहिता सम्बन्धमा
३५. तपाईंले तपाईंको टोल, छिमेकमा हुने स्थानीय निकाय वा कुनै संस्थाको सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई, छलफल कार्यक्रममा भाग लिएको छ र
- छ
- छैन
३६. गत एक वर्षमा तपाईंको टोल छिमेकमा तपाईंले निर्वाचित गरेको कुनै जन प्रतिनिधि आउनु भएको छ
- आउनु भएको छ
- आउनु भएको छैन
३७. तपाईंको टोल छिमेकमा भएका स्थानिय तह या प्रदेश सरकारले निर्माण गरेका विभिन्न काम हरूमा भएको खर्च र कामको गुणस्तर को बारेमा तपाईंले एकलै वा टोलवासिको समुहमा गएर चासो राखेर सोधपुछ गर्नु भएको छ
- गरेको छु
- गरेको छैन
३८. तपाईं आफ्नो समस्या लिएर कुनै निकायमा जनु भएको छ र
३९. यदि जानुभएको थियो भने के समस्या थियो र त्यसको समाधान भयो या भएन महिलाहरुको अवस्था
४०. तपाईंको परिवारका महिलाहरु कुनै संघ संस्था या महिला समुहमा आवद्ध छन्
४१. यदि छन भन्नु ति संघ संस्थाहरुले के कस्ता कार्यक्रमहरु गरेका छन ...शुसासन सम्बन्धी सचेतना..
४२. हरेक कार्यालयमा त्यहाँ वाट प्रदान हुने से वा सुविधा र जवाफदेहिता उल्लेख भएको नागरिक वडापत्र राखिएको हुन्छ यस बारेमा तपाईंलाई थाहा छ
- थाहा छ
- थाहा छैन
४३. हरेक स्थानीय निकायमा गुनासो ,सिकायत सुन्ने कर्मचारीको व्यवस्था हुन्छ यस बारेमा तपाईंलाई थाहा छ
- थाहा छ
- थाहा छैन
४४. तपाईंले कुनै कामको सिलसिलमा लिखित या मौखिक रुपमा कुनै निकायमा कुनै गुनासो गर्नु भएको छ
- छ
- छैन
४५. स्थानीय निकाय सरकारी कार्यालय र अन्य से वा प्रदायक वाट काम लिदा तपाईंको अनुभव बस्तो रट्यो
- भनसुन गराएपछि मात्र काम भयो
- पैसा दिएपछि मात्र काम भयो
- बिना पैसाले सहज रुपमा काम भयो

सामाजिक समस्याहरू

४६. दलित समुदायका विद्यमान विभिन्न सामाजिक समस्याहरू रु

सामाजिक समस्या	विद्यमान अवस्था		
	धेरै	मध्यम	न्यून
मादक पदार्थ सेवन			
लागुपदार्थ दुर्व्यसन			
जुवा तास			
महिलामाथि हुने धरेलु हिंसा			
धार्मिक अन्धविश्वास			
वाल विवाह,			
वहु विवाह			

लक्षित समुह छलफलको लागि चेकलिष्ट
मिति
स्थान

छलफलमा सहभागिहरू

नाम	लिंग	संस्थासंग आवद्धभए संस्था		

- ज्ञा. धनगढी नगरपालिकामा जातीय भेदभाव र छुवाछुतको अवस्था कस्तो छ। पहिलेको र अहिलेको अवस्थामा के परिवर्तन आएको छ रु
- द्वा. धनगढी नगरपालिकको विभिन्न वडाहरूमा बस्ने दलित समुदायको प्रमुख समस्याहरू के हुन रु
- घा. विभिन्न वडाहरूमा सुकुम्बासी, भूमिहीन दलितहरूको संख्या कति छ रु
- द्वा. नगरपालिकामा बस्ने दलितहरूले विभिन्न शहरी सुविधाहरू जस्तै विजुली, खानेपान, सडक आदिको सुविधा अरु सरह पाईरहेका छन् कि छैनन् यदि पाएका छैनन् भने के कारणले पाएका छैनन् रु

- छा. शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बालबालिका तथा महिला कल्याण, सामाजिक सुरक्षाभत्ता र अन्य सरकारी राहतका कार्यक्रमहरूमा दलित वर्गको पहुँचको अवस्था कस्तो छ रु
- टा. विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थामा दलितहरूको पहुँचको अवस्था कस्तो। पहुँच वृद्धि गर्न कस्तो कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ रु
- ठा. दलित समुदायको राजनीतिक, सामाजिक संघ संस्थाहरूमा सहभागिताको अवस्था कस्तो छ। यदि सहभागिता न्यून छ भने के कारणले हो।
- डा. नगरक्षेत्रमा दलित समुदायमा विद्यमान परंपरागत सिपहरू के के हुन ति परंपरागत सिपको आधुनिकीकरण संभावना छ कि छैन रु
- ढा. दलित समुदायका बेरोजगार युवाहरूको लागि कस्ता कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ रु
- ज्ञण. विभिन्न सरकारी सेवा प्रदायकहरूबाट प्रदान गरिने सेवाहरूमा दलितहरूको पहुँचको अवस्था कस्तो छ। पहुँच बढिको लागि के गर्नु पर्ला रु
- ज्ञज्ञा. दलित महिलाहरूको अवस्था कस्तो छ र उनिहरूको सशक्तिकरण गर्न कस्तो कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ रु
- ज्ञद्वा. कोभिड (१९ वन्दावन्दीले दलित समुदायमा के कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ रु
- ज्ञघा. वडा, नगर र प्रदेश तहमा तहमा निति निर्माण, योजना तजुमा र निर्णय प्रक्रियामा दलितहरूको सहभागिताको अवस्था कस्तो छ। सहभागिता वृद्धि गर्न कस्ता कार्यक्रम आवश्यक छन् रु
- ज्ञद्वा. छुवाछुत र सामाजिक विभेद हटाउन सवैभन्दा बढि कस्तो कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ रु
- ज्ञछा. विभिन्न कार्यालय तथा सेवाप्रदायकहरू वाट प्रदान गरिने सेवाहरू, र सो सम्बन्धमा गुनासो गर्ने ठाँउ त्यसको पारदर्शिता, र जवाफदेहिता जस्ता सुशासनका सवालहरूमा दलितहरूले आफ्नो अधिकारको लागि प्रजातान्त्रिक तरिकाले शासन प्रणालिमा प्रभाव पार्न सक्ने क्षमता विकास गर्न कस्ता कार्यक्रमहरू आवश्यक छन् रु

सहजकर्ता.....

टिपोट कर्ता

प्रमुख सूचनादाता अन्तरवार्ताको लागि प्रभावशाली

१. व्यक्तिगत विवरण

नाम पद

ठेगाना... फोन नं.....

१. धनगढी नगरपालिकामा जातीयविभेद र छुवाछुतको अवस्था कस्तो छ। पहिलेको र अहिलेको अवस्थामा के परिवर्तन आएको छ र
२. धनगढी नगरपालिकको विभिन्न वडाहरूमा वस्ने दलित समुदायको प्रमुख समस्याहरू के हुन र
३. विभिन्न वडाहरूमा सुकुम्वासी, भूमिहीन दलितहरूको संख्या कति छ र
४. स्थानिय टोल, वडा या नगरस्तरीय योजना निर्माणमा दलित वर्गको संलग्नताको अवस्था कस्तो छ र
५. नगरपालिकामा वस्ने दलितहरूले विभिन्न शहरी सुविधाहरू जस्तै विजुली, खानेपानि, सडक आदिको सुविधा अरु सरह पाईरहेका छन कि छैनन् यदि पाएका छैनन भने के कारणले पाएका छैनन र
६. शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बालवालीका तथा महिला कल्याण, सामाजिक सुरक्षाभत्ता र अन्य सरकारी राहतका कार्यक्रमहरूमा दलित वर्गको पहुँचको अवस्था कस्तो छ र
७. विभिन्न विरिक्तिय संस्थामा दलितहरूको पहुचको अवस्था कस्तो छ। पहुँच वृद्धि गर्न कस्तो कार्यक्रमहरूको आवश्यकता छ र
८. दलित समुदायको राजनीतिक, सामाजिक संघ संस्था हरुमा सहभागिताको अवस्था कस्तो छ। यदि सहभागीता न्यून छ भने के कारणले हो, र
९. स्थानिय टोल, वडा या नगरस्तरीय योजना निर्माणमा दलित वर्गको संलग्नताको अवस्था कस्तो छ र
१०. नगरक्षेत्रमा दलित समुदायमा विद्यमान परंपरागत सिपहरू के के हुन ति परंपरागत सिपको आधुनिकीकरण संभावना छ कि छैन र
११. दलित समुदायका बेरोजगार युवाहरूको लागि कस्ता कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ र
१२. विभिन्न सरकारी सेवा प्रदायकहरूबाट प्रदान गरिने सेवाहरूमा दलितहरूको पहुँचको अवस्था कस्तो छ। पहुँच वढिको लागि के गर्नु पर्ला र
१३. दलित महिलाहरूको अवस्था कस्तो छ र उनिहरूको सशक्तिकरण गर्न कस्तो कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ र
१४. कोभिड (१९ वन्दावन्दीले दलित समुदायमा के कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ र
१५. वडा, नगर र प्रदेश तहमा तहमा निरति निर्माण, योजना तजुमा र निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा दलितहरूको सहभागिताको अवस्था कस्तो छ। सहभागिता वृद्धि गर्न कस्ता कार्यक्रम आवश्यक छन र
१६. दलित वर्ग लक्षित कार्यक्रमहरू दलित सम्म पुगेका छन या छैनन। नपुगेको भए के कारणले हो र
१७. छुवाछुत र सामाजिक विभेद हटाउन सबैभन्दा वढि कस्तो कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ र

Annex III

List of Participants of Household Survey, KII and FGD

1) Participants of HH Survey

S.N	Name	Ward No.	Age	Gender
1	Lalit Bahadur Odd	1	50	Male
2	Karan Magarati	1	56	Male
3	Man Bahadur Koli	1	53	Male
4	Amrita BK	1	56	Female
5	preim bhadur auji	1	31	Male
6	lock bhadur koli	1	65	Male
7	Bal Bahadur Aauji	1	40	Male
8	Udhaykami	1	60	Male
9	suraj sharki	1	36	Male
10	ganesh koli	1	40	Male
11	kal koli	1	62	Male
12	kishana bhadur	1	46	Male
13	dhanbir bk	1	65	Male
14	lila magarati	1	55	Male
15	giban nepali	1	45	Male
16	laxmi parki	1	60	Female
17	Davi Parki	1	68	Female
18	Rup Bhul	2	30	Male
19	Laxman BK	2	40	Male
20	Salibhan Damai	2	56	Male
21	Rani B K	2	30	Male
22	Dal Bahadur Sunar	2	52	Male
23	Gagane Kami	2	60	Male
24	Lalit BK	2	55	Male

25	Radha Sunar	2	35	Female
26	Prashade Aaugi	2	66	Male
27	Gora B K	2	65	Male
28	Bahadur Sarki	2	45	Male
29	Amar Bhul	2	65	Male
30	Mukesh Raika	2	30	Male
31	Khadak Sarki	2	44	Male
32	Bhim Bahadur nepali	2	55	Male
33	Khadak Singh Sunar	2	52	Male
34	Nar Odd	2	40	Male
35	Dan Bahadur B K	2	39	Male
36	Basanti Nepal	2	70	Female
37	Bhadani BK	3	35	Female
38	Kalu Singh B K	3	66	Male
39	Hari Sunar	3	65	Male
40	Sabitri Sarki	3	30	Female
41	MeghRaj Nepali	3	34	Male
42	Parbati Sarki	3	50	Female
43	Mansira Shrmal	3	70	Female
44	Laxmi Magrati	3	65	Female
45	Hem Raj Luhar	3	40	Male
46	Lala Bahadur Koli	3	55	Male
47	Ujale Nepali	3	73	Male
48	Dev Sing B K	3	55	Male
49	Bhim Sarki	5	35	Male
50	Manuwo Sarki	5	60	Male
51	Laxman B K	5	35	Male
52	Puni Sarki	5	49	Female
53	Santosh Sob	4	37	Male
54	Bhumi Sara B K	4	68	Female
55	Bhabi BK	4	40	Female
56	Man Devi B K	4	68	Female
57	Bhunban BK	4	40	Male

58	Amar B K	4	40	Male
59	Gopal Sarki	6	50	Male
60	Man Bahadur sarki	6	57	Male
61	Jamuna B K	6	52	Female
62	Sankar Sarki	6	42	Male
63	ChatureSarki	6	60	Male
64	Gomati Devi Sarki	6	45	Female
65	Khem sarki	6	32	Male
66	Padam Sarki	6	40	Male
67	Raggo sarki	6	67	Male
68	Baji Sarki	7	38	Male
69	Prakash Damai	7	28	Male
70	Gore Damai	7	45	Male
71	Belu Luhar	7	40	Female
72	Tap Sing sarki	7	44	Male
73	Santosh b K	7	43	Male
74	Kithi Koli	7	55	Female
75	Lal Bahadur B K	7	32	Male
76	RekhaB K	7	45	Female
77	Durga Devi B K	7	60	Female
78	Jhaku Prasad Bishwokarma	7	51	Male
79	Dhoj Raj B K	7	65	Male
80	Naresh Babu	7	34	Male
81	Ishwor B K	7	27	Male
82	Lal Bahadur B K	7	42	Male
83	Khadak Sarki	7	50	Male
84	Gomati B K	8	45	Female
85	Jog Bahadur Tamrakar	8	65	Male
86	Taj kami	12	45	male
87	Arjun bk	12	70	male
88	Dablbk	12	37	male
89	Dhan bhadur parki	12	72	male
90	Ratan parki	12	37	male

91	Rathan bhadur koli	12	37	male
92	Rrandhoj Aagri	12	70	male
93	kishana kami	12	71	male
94	Mman bhadur kami	12	60	male
95	Dhan bhadur kami	12	60	male
96	Mahisorikami	12	32	Female
97	Dhan bhadurkami	12	60	male
98	Muna devi lohar	12	48	female
99	khanya lohar	12	70	male
100	Myra shing bk	12	72	male
101	Pathane lohar	12	62	Male
102	Bijay bk	12	65	male
103	khadak bk	12	47	male
104	Naraynbk	12	45	male
105	Chama dholi	12	68	male
106	chandu lohay	12	47	Male
107	Santali lohar	12	55	Female
108	pashupati kami	12	40	Female
109	Jarya okhada	12	48	Female
110	Bbashudevi bk	12	50	female
111	Bhuday lohar	12	35	male
112	Thara nepalli	9	30	Female
113	Bhime kashara	9	36	male
114	Manoj nepali	9	43	male
115	Mahadev koli	9	46	male
116	Jamana mathar	9	65	male
117	Narayn damai	9	63	male
118	Kaley dhamai	9	73	male
119	Soni devi koli	9	38	Female
120	Radha koli	9	32	female
121	Bishana devi thamrakar	9	45	famale
123	Bir bhadur tamtaa	9	60	male
124	Jagta bhadur aauji	9	75	male

125	Kokila pariyar	13	60	female
126	Kishan damai	13	48	male
127	Chndra nepali	13	80	female
128	Binesh damai	13	23	male
129	Tikaram damai	13	57	male
130	Santa badi	13	55	female
131	Mothi sing	13	55	male
132	Hira parki	13	55	male
133	Saru bk	13	60	Female
134	Batu lohar	13	55	Female
135	parshad kami	13	45	male
136	Sita kami	13	45	Female
137	Ram bhadur bk	13	32	Male
138	Bishana lohar	13	26	Female
139	Mekha raj badi	13	31	male
140	Dinesh shing okhada	13	29	male
141	Dilee damai	13	51	male
142	Sharada pariyar damai	13	49	Female
143	Akindra bk	13	39	male
144	Taykuli kami	14	63	Female
145	Rita sunar	14	30	Female
146	Surjay gautam	14	40	male
147	Raivan nepali	14	60	male
148	Mori nepali	14	60	Female
149	Bir bhadur nepali	14	45	male
150	Nar bhadur bk	14	50	male
151	Parkash bisangay	14	28	male
152	Man bhadur nepali	14	70	Male
153	Jash bhadur pariyar	14	77	Male
154	Vim bhadur bk	14	42	Male
155	Jumati bk	14	55	famale
156	Mina sharki	14	40	Female
157	Tika dhamai	14	39	Male

158	Ujale siky	14	50	male
159	Birma bk	14	60	famale
160	Chitra bhadur sunar	14	60	Male
161	Hark bhadur sharki	14	55	male
162	Thagiram nepali	15	53	male
163	Hajari mahar	15	30	Male
164	Ishwor Bhadur saharaki	15	35	male
165	Parkash bhadur sharki	15	35	male
166	Naule sunar	15	67	Male
167	Ram bhdur parki	15	30	Male
168	Khimuli devi parki	15	50	Female
169	Kasiram bk	15	60	Male
170	Chakra bhadura sharki	15	45	Male
171	Rajish sunar	15	45	Male
172	Gobardan sharki	16	80	male
173	Saru lohar	16	50	Female
174	Nar bhadur sharki	16	40	Male
175	dhan bhadur bk	16	85	Male
176	Jank bhadur shaki	16	29	male
177	dev bhadur bk	16	32	male
178	Tiko bhadur sharki	16	62	male
179	Damar bhadaur bk	16	44	male
180	Karan bhadur sharki	16	55	male
181	Bhadur nepali	16	70	male
182	Amber bhadur sunar	16	34	male
183	Tika devi sharki	16	30	Female
184	Thakar bhadur nepali	16	45	Male
185	Bir bhadur sharki	16	57	Male
186	Narayda bhadur sharki	16	58	Male
187	Kamal bhadur bk	16	30	male
188	Narish bhadur sharki	16	35	male
189	Dil bhadura sharki	16	38	male
190	Kalo bahadur sharki	17	35	male

191	Dilshari bishokarma	17	36	male
192	Narayna bhadur bk	17	40	male
193	bhim Bahadur Bishwokarma	17	64	Male
194	Puran Kami	17	35	male
195	Chane Kami	17	54	male
196	Karan B K	17	35	male
197	Hari Lal Kami	17	59	male
198	Ram Bahadur B K	17	29	male
199	RamBahadur CK	18	52	Male
200	Nain Bahadur B K	18	48	Male
201	Ram Bahadur b K	18	45	Male
202	Birbhane Kami	18	48	Male
203	Dhanbir Sunar	18	62	Male
204	Lal Bahadur BK	18	50	male
205	Nar Bahadur Nepali	18	54	male
206	Dhan Bahadur Tamatto	18	55	male
207	Lal Bahafdur Sunar	18	65	male
208	Dev Bahadurb K	18	41	Male
209	Ram Pariyar	18	24	male
210	Thagi Nepali	18	60	Female
211	Sankar Tiruwaa	18	45	male
212	Ran ahadur sunar	18	67	male
213	Siru sarki	19	60	female
214	Bijmati damai	19	66	female
215	Dhani luhar	19	50	male
215	Ram Samaj b K	19	46	male
217	Bhim Bahadur Aagri	19	36	male
218	Lal Bahadur B K	19	40	male
219	Nabal Singh Sunar	19	65	male
220	Chandu Bhan Damai	19	61	male
221	Mangal Damai	19	61	male
222	Ganesh C K	19	42	male
223	Madan Parki	19	60	male

224	Chitra Bahadur Nepali	19	60	female
225	Rajesh bahadur b k	19	38	male
226	Jashu Devi B K	19	40	female
227	Jagat Bahadur C K	19	60	male
228	Raghu Singh Koli	19	40	male
229	Sankar Kami	19	42	male
230	Dev Bahadur Sarki	19	48	male
231	Ramesh Nepali	11	40	male
232	Indra Koli	11	30	Female
233	Ganga Devi Nepali	11	55	Female
234	Shobha B K	11	45	Female
235	Ram BahadurB b	11	37	male
236	Sunnari B K	11	28	Female
237	Bishal b K	11	40	male
238	Rajan B K Min B K	11	43	male
239	Birma Gahatraj	11	27	Female
240	Sunita Pariyar	11	45	Female
241	Manoj nepali	8	40	male
242	Radha BK	8	46	Female
243	Mausam Nepali	8	50	male
244	Pabitra B K	8	24	Female
245	Hira B K	8	58	Female
246	Jag Bahadur B K	8	67	male
247	Mangali Devi B K	8	45	Female

b) Participants of Ward wise Focus Group Discussions

S.No	Name	Gender
Ward 19`		
1	Ganesh BK	M
2	Bahadur BK	M
3	Tika Singh Kami	M
4	Srijana Agri	F
5	Santi BK	F
Ward 18		
1	Bhim B BK	M
2	Maya Debi Bhul	F
3	Parbati Bhul	F
4	Rita BK	F
5	Sher B Bhul	M
Ward No 17		
1	Dileswori Biswokarma	F
2	Lalita Debi BK	F
3	Rama Debi BK	F
4	Sher B BK	M
Ward No 16		
1	Sita Debi BK	F
2	Apsara Debi Sarki	F
3	Llma Debi Sarki	F
4	Tikesari Debi Sarki	F
5	Belmati Bebi Sarki	F
Ward No 15		
1	Sita Debi Sarki	F
2	Pasputi Debi Sarki	F
3	Naule B Sunar	M
4	Bir B Sunar	M
5	Gagan B Sarki	M

Ward No 14		
1	Ajal CK	M
2	Kamala CK	F
3	Tara Damai	F
4	Manisara damai	F
5	Basanti Damai	F
Ward No 13		
1	Tikeswori Nepali	F
2	Dil B Nepali	M
3	Mina BK	F
4	Ganga Parki	F
5	Mahesh Sunar	M
6	Mina Nepali	F
7	Sakshi Rawal	F
8	Sapana BK	F
Ward No 12		
1	Prem Kala Sunar	F
2	Rita Sunar	F
3	Suka B BK	M
4	Bharat Sunar	M
5	Gita Agri	F
6	Kamala BK	F
7	Rupa Sunar	F
Ward No 11		
1	Ramesh Damai	M
2	Bhakta Damai	M
3	Sunita Pariyar	F
4	Shankar Nepali	M
5	Bima Gahatraj	F
6	Lali Debi Bhul	F
7	Mandhari Bhul	F

8	Pashupati Bhul	F
9	Jogeni Bhul	F
10	Kajal Nepali	F
Ward No 10		
Ward No 9		
1	Sharada Tamrakar	F
2	Radha Nepali	F
3	Saraswoti BK	F
4	Chandra BK	M
5	Harina Kami	F
Ward 8		
1	Jung B Tamrakar	M
2	Kusal BK	M
3	Gagendra Singh Nepali	M
4	Parbati Nepal	F
5	Lalita Sob	F
6	Manju Biswakarma	F
7	Mangali BK	F
8	Sita BK	F
Ward No 7		
1	Kalpna Nepali	F
2	Klpan Sarki	F
3	Santi BK	F
4	Bhim BK	M
5	Pooja BK	F
6	Pooja Nepali	F
7	Radhika Debi Sarki	F
Ward No 6		
1	Sunita Sarki	F
2	Radhika Sunar	F
3	Dharma Debi Sarki	F

4	Parbati BK	F
5	Nirmala Sarki	F
6	Kunta Sarki	F
7	Bisna Sarki	F
Ward No 5		
1	Maya Tamrakar	F
2	Mina Tiruwa	F
3	Basanti BK	F
4	Sabita BK	F
5	Jamuna BK	F
6	Heera BK	F
7	Janaki Tamrakar	F
Ward No 4		
1	Ganga Debi BK	F
2	Radhika BK	F
3	Nirmal Gahatraj	F
4	Jnaki Gahatraj	F
5	Birendra Koli	M
6	Sakshi Rawal	F
7	Sapana BK	F
Ward No 3		
1	Radha BK	F
2	Jeet B BK	M
3	Anju Magrati	F
4	Srijana Magrati	F
5	Debaki Gajurel	f
6	Bhim BK	M
7	Nand Kala BK	F
8	Laxman Nepali	M
9	Sakash Rawal	F
10	Sapana BK	F
11	Gorakh Sarki	M

Ward No 2		
1	Dipa Sonam	F
2	Gita Sonam	F
3	Chandra Rokaya Auji	F
4	Tara Nagari	
5	Kalabati Raika	F
6	Dipendra Nagari	M
7	SakSHI Rawal	F
8	Sapana BK	F

Ward 1		
1	Sita Sunar Kadara	F
2	Srijana Magrati	F
3	Dhanmaya Magrati	F
4	Hira Debi Sarki	F
5	HiMa Sunar	F
6	Radha Magrati	F
7	Sakashi Rawal	F
8	Sapana BK	F

c) List of Participant of Key Informant Interview

S.No	Name	Address	Post
1	Tiluram Chaudhary	Dhangadhi	Ward Chairman ,Ward No. 19
2	Tek Bahadur BK	Dhangadhi	Ward Member ,Ward No.18
3	Tikeswori Devi BK	Dhangadhi	Resident of Ward No. 17
4	Tara Devi Sarki	Dhangadhi	Resident of Ward No .16
5	Sita Devi Sarki	Dhangadhi	Resident of Ward No.,15
6	Ram Bahadur Nepali	Dhandadhi	Ward Member, Ward No.14
7	Hemkarn BK	Dhangadhi	NGO Federation,Kailai Chairperson
8	Ganesh Prasad Joshi	Dhangadhi	Ward Chairman ,Ward No 12
9	Chitra Chaudhary	Dhangadhi	Ward Member, Ward No 11
10	Dhan Bahadur Nepali	Dhangadhi	Resident Ward No 10
11	Prem Bahadur Bhandari	Dhangadhi	Ward Chairman, Ward No 9
12	Parbati BK	Dhangadhi	Ward Member, Ward No.8
13	Sita Ram Rana	Dhangadhi	Chairman ,Ward No 7
14	Dharma Devi Sarki	Dhangadhi	Ward Member, Ward No.6
15	Maya Tamrakar	Dhangadhi	Ward Member, Ward No 5
16.	Ganga Devi BK	Dhangadhi	Ward Member ,Ward No 4
17	Radha BK	Dhangadhi	Ward Member ,Ward No.3
18	Rajendra Raika	Dhangadhi	NGO Chairman,/Social activist
19	Bimala Debal	Dhangadhi	Ward Member, Ward No.1

म जातीय छुवाछूत र भेदभाव विरुद्ध लड्छु ।



तपाईं नि?



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