

**Socio-Economic and Cultural Condition of
Bote Community:
(A Case Study of Karmaiya VDC of Sarlahi, District)**

**A Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements
For the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts
In Rural Development**

**Nirmal Kumar Bista
Exam Roll No: 5158
T.U. Regd. No. 9-1-29-37-98
Central Department of Rural Development
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu, Nepal
July, 2009**

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled "**Socio-Economic and Cultural Condition of Botes : A Case Study of Karmaiya VDC of Sarlahi, District**" has been completed by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bista under my supervision in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for Master of Art in Rural Development. I hereby forward in with recommendation for evaluation.

Mr. Umesh Prasad Acharya

Supervisor

Lecturer

Central Department of Rural Development, TU

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the dissertation submitted by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bista entitled "**Socio-Economic and Cultural Condition of Botes : A Case Study of Karmaiya VDC of Sarlahi, District**" has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master Arts (M.A.) in Rural Development.

Thesis Evaluation Committee

Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka
Head of the Department

Mr. Umesh Prasad Acharya
Supervisor

Dr.....
External Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Umesh Prasad Acharya, lecturer of Central Department of Rural Development for his invaluable guidance, supervision and suggestions. Without his intellectual cooperation, this work would be handicapped.

I am grateful to Prof. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, Head of the department, and Central Department of Rural Development for providing me with administrative facilities and valuable suggestions.

Research work, whether detailed or in brief, cannot be result of an individual effort. Different persons contribute to, the work from different levels. I express my deepest gratitude to Mr. Prashant Acharya, the chairman of Jagaran Abhiyan Nepal (JAN) and Mr. Kumar Prasad Guragain, the secretary of Oxford Saving and Credit Cooperative Limited, for their great cooperation in the period of field trip and report writing period. I convey my special thanks to Mr. Kaluman Bote, a respondent. Despite his personal engagements, he always managed time to avail me of the necessary data and information and for his great help by providing me with peaceful accommodation facilities. In a way, he also acted as my field assistant during my field trip and supported me throughout the work. Similarly, I record my thanks to Mr. Lambodar Kafle for his kind act of inducing me with many Bote friends of the village.

I will not forget the cooperation extended to me by my Bote friends. To be honest, this work is the result of their kind cooperation and I would like to express my thanks especially to Mr. Ram Bahadur Bote, President, Bote Samaj Karmaiya and Ms Bibi Bote who indebted me with

providing motherly affection during the period of field visit. And my thanks go to Mr. Ashis Bote who helped me during field survey.

I am indebted to my wife Ms. Bhagirathi Thapa for her incessant help during the entire phase of study work. I would like to thank my friends Mr. Ramchandra simkhada and Mr. Riden Maharjan (R.P. Photocopy & Computer Service, Kirtipur, Pangadobato) for their computer assistance and Mr. Aba Raj Karki, President Free student union, Birendranagar Multiple Campus, Surkhet for his immemorable help and cooperation.

Finally, acknowledgement will be incomplete if I fail to convey my gratefulness to my parents and family members for their continuous support and encouragement for higher studies and their numerous help in the completion of the work.

Nirmal Kumar Bista

July, 2009

ABSTRACT

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world with its multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-faceted ethnic identities. Despite its numerous natural resources, it invests trifling amount on the development of indigenous and ethnic groups of Nepal. The development discourses in Nepal are filled with rhetoric, colourful Jargons and baffling postulations that relate to dominant group thinking about the various approaches to planned development in Nepal in the last 50 year.

This research has conducted to explore the socio-economic and cultural status of Botes of Karmaiya VDC. The data and information were collected by observing and Key informants as focus group discussion and standard questionnaire survey. 65 households of Botes are inhabited and among 65 households, 80 respondents were taken for purposive random sampling was adopted. Concerning on the pre-planned objectives, this study was initiated with different theoretical, as well as methodological process of research. The data and information were gathered from primary and secondary sources and analyzed with tabulation, percentage distribution and figures of illustration where it necessary.

The major findings of the study summarized as: the literacy rate of Botes is very low; sex ratio is higher, the landholding situation is trifling ; most of Botes have insufficient land. The major portion of Botes are engaged in subsistence agriculture and unskilled wage labouring. A crowd of Bote youngsters are unemployed. Hinduism is the religious philosophy of the Botes of Karmaiya. The study is limited to Karmaiya VDC of Sarlahi and it can be the representative of the all Botes of Nepal which are classified as highly marginalized ethnic group of Nepal. It will also be useful to the researchers writers, scholars etc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page. No.
Recommendation	
Approval Letter	
Acknowledgement	
Executive Summary	
Table of contents	
List of Tables	
Abbreviation	
 CHAPTER - ONE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	4
1.3 Significance of the study	6
1.4 Scope and limitation of the study	6
1.5 Objective of the study	7
1.6 Organization of the report	7
 CHAPTER - TWO	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Child Labour	8
2.2 Domestic Child Labour	13
2.3 Domestic child labour is as worst form of child labour	14
2.4 Migration of domestic child labour	16
2.5 Major area of child labour	18
2.6 Condition of domestic child labour	20
2.7 Cause and consequence of DCL	23
2.8 Combating child labour in Nepal	28
 CHAPTER - THREE	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Selection of the study area	32
3.2 Research design	33
3.3 Universe and sample	33
3.4 Nature and source of data	33

3.5 Data analysis and presentation	34
3.6 Case study	34

CHAPTER - FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Socio- Economic Condition of DCL	35
4.1.1 Numerical composition of domestic child labour	35
4.1.2 Ethnic composition of DCL	35
4.1.3 Place of origin of DCL	36
4.2 Socio economic condition of DCL	38
4.2.1 How children become DCL	32
4.2.2 DCL and their family vulnerability	38
4.2.2.1 Family occupation of DCL	40
4.2.2.2 Family assets of DCL	41
4.3. Education of DCL	41
4. 4. Situation Relation between employers and DCL	42
4.4.1 Job satisfaction	43
4.4.2. Job quits	43
4.4.3. Quality of Food and bed	44
4.4.4. Works of the DCL	45
4.4.5. DCL perception of tier works	46
4.5 Some case studies	46

CHAPTER - FIVE

MAJOR FINDINGS

5.1 Summary	51
5.2 Conclusion	53
Recommendation	54

REFERENCES
QUESTIONNAIRE

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO	TITLE	PAGE
NO 4.1.	Age and sex composition of DCL	35
4.2.	Ethnic composition	36
4.3.	Origin district of domestic child labour	37
4.4.	Person recruiting DCL for employers	38
4.5.	DCL and their parents	38
4.6.	DCL depend of their parents	39
4.7.	Size of DCL families	39
4.8.	Working hours of DCL	40
4.9.	Family occupation of DCL	40
4.10.	Landholding pattern and indebted DCL family	41
4.11.	Literacy rates of DCL	41
4.12.	Treatment of the employers	42
4.13.	DCL job satisfaction	42
4.14.	Number of job quits	43
4.15.	Quality food and bed	44
4.16.	works of DCL	45
4.17.	Work perception of DCL	46

ABBREVIATION

C.B.S	Central Bureau of statistics
C.D.P.S	Central Department of population studies
C.L	Child labour
C.W.C.C.D	Centre for women / children and community Development
C.W.I.N.	Child Workers in Nepal.
D.C.L	Domestic Child labour
GON	Government of Nepal
HRIN	Human Right in Nepal
ILO	International programmes of child labour
NHRC	Nepal Human Right Commission
No.	Number
RAC	Rapid Assessment Carried Out.
SN	Symbol Number
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund

LIST OF TABLES

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDS	:	Central Development Committee
Govt.	:	Government
Hs	:	Households
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
USA	:	United States of America
USSR	:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VDC	:	Village Development Committee