

Annex-3

Abstracts of the Theses Submitted at the Department

The Pollution of Seti River in Pokhara

An Anthropological Study

Amrit Kumar Bhandari

Roll No. 104/59

This study centrally focused on the Seti River in Pokhara with the general objective of studying the effects of its pollution on people's life ways, culture and ecology of Pokhara. Its specific objectives were to prepare a resource profile of Seti River, to study the causes of its pollution, the interrelationship between it and people and the effects of its pollution on this relationship and its cultural, symbolic and religious importance and change occurred in it with increase in pollution. A sampling frame with 388 houses built at the both edges of the river was formed at first and 97 of them were sampled by Systematic Random Sampling. Observation, schedule and key - important interview were used to collect data. As a natural resource, the Seti has been very useful to the people in a number of ways. Though it is useful in many ways, people are misusing and polluting it in a number of ways. Their haphazard activities have been the main causes of its pollution due to which its use value is also decreasing. With the increase in its pollution, people's belief towards its sacredness is also changing. The number of devotees visiting it for religious purposes is decreasing. In the view of some people the Seti is no more sacred as in the past due to pollution. Local people are found to be aware of the problems of the pollution of Seti River but they have failed to translate their awareness into practice. Thus it has been concluded that creating awareness about pollution holds no significance if it cannot be reflected into practice. If people make a habit of building a sedimentation tank for household waster water, if the garbage collecting mechanism of PSM becomes more equipped and effective, and if catchments traps are made at different places in the drains that flow towards it before they join it; this pollution may be minimized.

Political Conflicts Impact on Rural Infrastructure Development

A Case Study of Ranivas VDC, Bhojpur

✍ **Samiran Rai**

Roll No. 410/059

This study was carried out in the spring of 2005 in Ranivas VDC of Bhojpur District which is predominantly inhabited by Rai community. The study used triangulation method of data collection to discover the facts with the help of interview schedule, direct observation and focused group discussion. Using simple random sampling method, 160 households, among 1310 households of the VDC were selected as sample. Data collected were both qualitative and quantitative type. The study reveals that the intra-party conflict played a positive role for infrastructure development as it helped to implement the projects in right place due to the pressure of party cadres. But inter party conflict could not play such positive role since the different interests of different political parties caused different projects proposed by different agencies to collapse. While armed conflict brought up due to Maoist insurgency also caused more negative impacts on infrastructure development as Maoists destroyed different infrastructures set up in the earlier period. But some positive impacts of armed conflict were also noticed such as football ground construction, eradication of household revenue and land revenue, control on alcohol market and alcoholism, women, abuse, village gangsters, criminals etc. Another facet of armed conflict was eroding of humanity, stagnation of infrastructure development, abduction, compulsory donation, physical treatment to death and cultural invasion these negative consequences hampered social life of poem villagers a lot.



Impacts of Conflict on Tourism Industry

A Case of Fewa-Lakeside, Pokhara

✍ **Khumanath Baral**

Roll No. 64/059

This study was conducted focusing on the Fewa Lakeside area of Pokhara with major objectives to study the flow of tourists in Pokhara during the conflict period, socio-economic impact on tourism industry before and after

conflict, to find out the causes of decrease in number of tourists in Pokhara and the degree of impact of conflict on tourism industry. 70 respondents were selected with the help of proportional stratified sampling from the universe of 260 ten-year experienced business person. Primary data were collected by using questionnaire schedule, observations, and interview techniques. From the study, it is found that the tourism industry is severely affected by the conflict in the country. The number of tourist was found to be smoothly increasing till 1999 but after 1999, the number started declining. The major cause behind it is the feeling of insecurity among tourists due to the conflict. The Chakka Jam, Nepal Bands, Strikes, donation, threatening, violence and cross-firing etc. are significant for affecting it. The situation has not only decreased the number of tourist, but whole tourism industry is affected by that. Many business spots were already closed, and some on the way towards that. Many individuals have already lost their jobs. With loss of peace and harmony, many social crimes and abuses are also increasing. Many people are found to manage their expenditures with the income else than the existing business. The International Medias advertise Nepal negatively. As a result of negative publicity, the number of tourists visiting Nepal is continuously declining. Thus, tourism industry of Nepal and Pokhara is adversely affected by the present conflict. After resolution of the conflict, it is hoped that Nepal's tourism industry will be promoted, which will be the positive change brought by conflict. The symptoms are being seen.



Socio-cultural Impacts of Tourism on Host Community

A Case of Pokhara and its Vicinity

✍ Ramji Sharma

Roll No. 49/059

This study investigated, reviewed and assessed the implications of tourism on host community from socio-cultural dimension. The objectives of the study were to explore, scrutinize and analyze the impacts and implications of tourism over the lifestyles, value system and creative expressions of the people of host communities. Survey and analytical research approaches were used in this study to collect the data. The primary as well as secondary data were applied in this study as per the utility and the relevance to the

laid objectives. The student's t-test based on matched paired observation, correlation analysis, standard deviation, mean, weighted average, percent, graphs and charts were the statistical tools and techniques used in this work to analyze the variables of established hypotheses. Considering the intensity of tourists-hosts interactions and encounters, Lakeside catchment area of Pokhara and the settlement around the Tower of Sarangkot, Kaski were selected in this work as the study areas where most of the residents depend, directly or indirectly, on tourism as their major source of income. The study has revealed that the development of tourism is like double-edged sword. On the one hand, it appears as an economic redeemer while on the other, it rolls up as a strong agent of socio-cultural diffusion, acculturation and assimilation. Its prosperity and growth may be symbiotic in relation to the visitors and visited. In certain conceptions, this service-oriented industry is the foundation of the economic, social, cultural, technological and even human environs, while in most others it is a paramount insignia of change and alterations; the growth of it as a tumor. Nepal has been an ideal place to visit for a variety of visitors from the backpackers to the researchers. These varieties of tourists not only bring money, they also carry an explicitly discernible and demonstrable life-style along with them. Their outfits, food habits and entertaining style all bring some novelty and distinctiveness to the area of their visit. Thus the effect of tourism might appear in a various forms and guises.



Status of Street Children

A Case Study of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City

✎ Ram Bahadur Chhetri

Roll No. 74/059

This study was carried out among the street children and public nearby them with the general objective of the study is to understand, describe and trace the causes and consequences of street children. The specific objectives are as follows to explore the socio-demographics background of street children, to know their needs, interest and aspiration and to explore the public perception and attitude towards them. To come up with the real situation of the children questionnaire, interview, group discussion and observation method were applied in the study. A total of 50 children ranging

from 6 to 16 years were interviewed during the study. Most of them were mostly from the slum areas of pokhara valley while some of them were from different VDCs of kaski district as well as from neighboring districts like Tanahun, Parbat, Dhading, Gorkha, Syanja, Myagdi and Baglung. Even some of them were from relatively far off districts such as Rupandehi, Jhapa, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Sindhuli, Saralahi, Surkhet, Chitwan etc. The main habitats for them use to be street pavement, front shop of shutters. Some of them had no fixed dwelling place. Majority of them are the smokers and alcoholic and had the bitter experience in the street abuse by junky, bully friends, police and local people. The public perception on street children is found to be very negative and dismal who usually regard urchins as a problem without an explanation or concrete solution. Among the children who had purposefully left home, almost none express the desire to go back to live with their families. Despite hard life in the city, life is still much better for these children on the street than their lives at home. Joint programmes of NGO's and Government organizations especially municipality should be launched to provide the alternative to the street children. The public awareness should be created against exploitation and dangerous conditions of street children.



Decision-Making in Agrarian Works

A Study of gender Relation among Simkoti Farmers

✎ Raj Bahadur Rokaha

Roll No 283/059

This study was undertaken among various caste groups inhabiting Simkot VDC of Humla District of western Nepal with the general objective of investigating the factors affecting decision-making of men and women in agrarian works of Simkoti farmers. While it's specific objectives were to document the socio-cultural condition of those farmers, and to account for gender relations among them. Out of 408 households of Simkot VDC, 52 households *i.e.* 5 percent from each stratum were selected as samples by stratified random sampling. Primary data were collected by using household survey, observation, interview schedule and focused group discussion. Collected data were analyzed manually. Among the Simkoti farmers women are found to be involved more in decision-making roles in the agrarian

works such as crop-farming, livestock related works and other related works than men in most of the castes. But among the Thakuris and Lamas, collective decision-making is highly practiced in terms of agrarian related works while among Lamas men are more involved in livestock related works. Similarly, experience, knowledge and continuity of women and men in agrarian works determine their role and involvement in decision-making in such works. Some norms and values of the society also affect the involvement of men and women in decision-making in the agrarian activities. Since women play a vital role in agrarian related activities, their role should be viewed as valuable and productive. It is the high time for prioritizing the development of technology related to agrarian activities and providing the farmers with necessary trainings. Similarly priority should be given to the development of sustainable agriculture, transportation sector, irrigation and biodiversity conservation in Humla district.



Situation of Rural Poverty

A Case Study of Chuwa, Parbat

✍ Bhim Prasad Upadhyaya

Roll No. 323/059

This study was carried out at Chuwa VDC of Parbat district with the general objective to find out the situation of rural poverty in this VDC. Besides this, its specific objectives are to analyze the socio-economic status of poor households and its intensity, to find out the causes and situation for rural poverty and to suggest and recommend some effective efforts and reliable policies against the poverty. Respondents were selected on the basis of purposive sampling from 51 household (sampling units) from ward no. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9 of Chuwa VDC. Limited social variables like food, clothing, housing, health and education sectors were taken to analyze the socio-economic status of poor households. Primary data were collected by interview, observation, case studies etc. The findings reveal that most of the sample households had the low level of income which is a factor responsible for rural poverty. Rural farmers of the Chuwa village did not have sufficient income to meet minimum requirement of calorie so they were absolute poor. Illiteracy, small size of land holding, dependence wage income dependency on others, unemployment/unemployment, low level of

income etc. were the main causes of poverty in the study area. So far as the reduction of poverty in this area is concerned, instead of crops farming, households are to be encouraged for animal rearing, fruit farming and vegetables cultivation. Poor households should be encouraged and motivated to form groups which are principal institutional mechanism for organizing and pursuing community development activities in the village. Similarly, vocational skills should be imparted through people participatory methods where knowledge based on experience can be combined with outside knowledge.



Influence of Nepalese Culture on New Generation of Tibetan Refugees

A Sociological Study of Tibetan People in Pokhara

Shishir Poudel

Roll No. 458/059

This study was undertaken with the general objective of assessing the influence of Nepalese culture on the Tibetan refugees living in this study area. To analyze the influence of Nepalese Hinduism and Buddhism on their Bon religion, to study the impact of Nepalese marriage and way of life on their own, to assess the influence of Nepalese language on their native language and the interest of young generation regarding their return back to Tibet and to compare the influence of Nepalese economic life ways on these people are specific objectives of this study. The universe of this study included Tibetan refugee homes in three different camps in Pokhara (Hemja, Chhorepatan and Prithvi chowk), 60 respondents were selected by using Stratified Random Sampling. Essential data were collected by observation, Interview schedule, and focused group discussion. Tibetan people who became the victims of Chinese Cultural Revolution had migrated to Nepal. Due to a long contact with Nepalese people and culture they have completely modified their religious and cultural behavior to suit those of here but they have not been able to give up their culture and religion completely. They wish to return back to the homeland and love their own native Tibetan language but communicate here in Nepalese languages. Though they are firm supporters of Bon religion, they visit Hindu shrines and are influenced by Buddhism also. Their marriage pattern is also heavily influenced by Nepalese one. Giving gifts to the daughter though they do

not like to practice dowry, following monogamy in place of polyandry, disappearance of levirate marriage etc. are some of the major changes resulted in the third generation of Tibetan refuses due to the influence of Nepalese culture. Similarly they are found to be giving much importance to the son, adopting Nepalese pattern of housing and dressing foods, watching Nepali films etc. Thus there in an immense influence of Nepalese on these people's life ways and socio-cultural practices.



Changing Pattern of Nepalese Farming System in Chilaunebas VDC of Syangja district

✎ Shre Krishna Poudel

Roll No. 90/060

The general objective of this study was to know the changing pattern of farming in Chilaunebas, Syangja. But its specific objectives were to know the productivity of different crops, to find out people's perception towards modern agricultural technology, and to find out the change of socio economic status of farmers owing to farming system as well as the changing pattern of farming system and it's causes. 385 households in the VDC which have been practicing agriculture were taken as universe and 20 percent households from each ward were selected as sample. Household survey, observation, questionnaire, interview etc. were used to collect data. Most of the people in the study area are subsistence farmers. But gradually they have begun to use chemical fertilizers, improved seeds also use of pesticides and insecticides. The level of education of the people is comparatively low so they are found to be feeling difficult to adopt modern technology. The irrigation facility is still not good. Most of the farmers have the feeling agriculture technicians, modern tools sufficient irrigation facilities etc are beyond their access. The peoples are not getting enough knowledge for using varieties of crops with different character. They still practice the traditional system. They to the lack of awareness the manure which they used had already lost its fertility.



The Impact of Modernization on the Gurungs of Bhuka Deurali Village, Bhuka Tangle VDC, Parbat

✍ Ganeshwor Subedi

Roll No: 434/059

This study was aimed at finding out the cultural change brought up by the modernization especially on the aspects of economic condition, song, music, food and cloth among then Gurungs of Bhuka Deurali village of Parbat. The specific objectives of this study were to find out the economic change among the people of the study area and the socio-cultural changes on food, cloth, song and music. The techniques of data collection for this study were participant observation, non-participant observation, house hold survey and interview. All 80 households of Gurungs of the study area were included in the study. The Gurungs of the Bhuka Deurali village were found to be much affected by the process of modernization mainly due to the *Lahure* practice. With the increasing enrollment of the local youths in the foreign military services the village gradually saw a great change in the life style pattern of local people. The notable changes occurred in the life style pattern of the local people are loss of self dependency, changes in dietary habits such as consumption of noodles, momo and *chaumin* in place of locally available foods, branded wines, coca-cola, beer etc., schooling the children in boarding schools etc. Similarly loss of *rodhi* practice and other Gurung songs, dohori songs with increasing attraction towards modern, pop, Hindi, English and Nepali songs, decreasing use of *madal*, *mujura*, *bansuri*, *damhu* etc. with increasing use modern instruments, decreasing use of traditional dresses etc have been other changes brought by modernization. Likewise use of electronic instruments like TV, Radio, CD player has also played important role to modernize the local people. Thus both positive and negative impacts of modernization have been taking place in the Bhuka Deurali village.



Women and Depression

A Study of Psychiatry OPD of Manupal Teaching and Western Regional Hospital, Pokhara

✎ *Khim Bahadur Lamichhane*

Roll No. 111/059

This study was conducted with the general objective of studying the social disorder effects on women, and specific objectives related to the socio-demographic profile of the women depressive patients, marital problems of female depressive patients and family problems of female depressive patients. By adopting non-probability sampling 100 women psychiatric patients were selected as sample from both hospitals (50 from MTH and 50 from WRH). Data were collected through interview schedule (semi-structured questionnaire), observation and focus group discussion. The main sources of the primary data were interview with the patients, their relatives and doctors. Observation and informal interviews were also the sources of some qualitative and primary data. Most of the depressed women are found to be in productive age group and depression in women decreases with increasing age. Likewise, Brahman/Chhetry women are highly suffered from depression due to their rigid society. More depressive women are seen in rural than in urban. Gurung and Magar women are less in number possibly because of their free life style and liberal society. In some cases, misunderstanding with husband also causes depression among those who are living with their husbands. However, newly married women are also in risk for depression due to their disability to cope with new family environment. Depression is found to be common among in divorced women. It is also found that women who can not get free environment of sex and daily love by their husbands sometimes suffer from depression. Gender discrimination, domestic violence, sexual and physical abuse are also major causes for depression.



Women in Commercial Vegetable Farming

A Case of Hemja V.D.C., Kaski

✎ *Rajendra Adhikari*

Roll No. 15/060

This study was carried with the general objective to analyze and explore the position and access of women involved in the commercial vegetable

farming. The specific objectives of this study were: to analyze women's participation in commercial vegetable farming, to explore women's access to income generated by commercial vegetable farming and to assess the role of commercial vegetable farming in women's empowerment. Of the total 160 women farmers, 113 households were sampled as informants with the help of stratified random sampling. Methods such as semi-structured interview with sampled women farmers, focus group discussions, interview with key informants, and some case studies were conducted to collect the essential information and cross checked to come up to the conclusion. Data were analyzed using SPSS 11. Qualitative data were managed manually and analyzed descriptively. The majority of the respondents were Brahmins followed by Chhetris and Dalits respectively. The main source of livelihood in study area is agriculture. Vast majority of the women reported them as full time farmers. They use own or others land for potato farming. More than 50 percent of them cultivate off-seasonal vegetables. This farming has also brought improvement in their cereal crops production because of maximum use of poultry manure in their land. Some women farmers have successfully demonstrated how the landless can be involved in commercial vegetable farming. Some landless or small landowner families are able to purchase land with the income generated from vegetable selling and some are able to build new houses. Women are also able to establish self-help saving-credit groups. This has improved their bargaining power, social prestige, decision-making power, organizational activities, and exposure in households as well as community. This farming has increased women's access to, and control over resources. These, in aggregate, have empowered them significantly. But the level of empowerment is more among Brahmin women than Dalit ones.



The Process of Sanskritization

An Anthropological Study Based on a Dalit Village of Lamachour VDC, Kaski

✍️ Amar Bahadur B.K.

Roll No. 301/059

The study attempts to identify and analyze how Sanskritization has been undergoing among Dalits. The study was based on a field work conducted in village of Dalits of Lamachour VDC in Kaski during July and August

2006. Mostly, the primary data that were collected by observation supported by unstructured and informal interview. Case studies and focus group discussions were also made. Sanskritization among the Dalits has been undergoing slowly as an opposition of caste system. Unlike the proposition of M N Srinivas, Dalits in the study area are Sanskritizing for the quest of anti-caste egalitarian society, questioning the caste hierarchy and the privileges the Brahmins are enjoying. Sanskritization process undergoing among Dalits can be classified in three sub-process i.e. imitation, adoption and assertion. Imitation includes the adoption of certain elements of the traditions of high caste Brahmins, which are considered as Sanskritic or “pure”. Avoidance includes discarding certain practices prevalent in them which are considered as non-Sanskritic or “polluted”. Assertion includes the claim of certain culture practices which were restricted only in Brahmins earlier as their rights which were regarded as punishable for Dalits earlier. The mobility is only directed towards high castes however, there is no actual upward mobility. It has neither brought any structural change in the caste system nor strengthening the caste structure but rather weakening it. It has been undergoing as one of the movements of acquisition of rights and socio-cultural reformation. Although it can reduce inequalities between high castes and Dalits and increase social integration among them to some extent, it can not eliminate untouchability. So, it should not be taken as a major process of Dalit uplift.



Socio-economic Impact of Labor Migration on the Family

A Case Study of Bhalam V.D.C. in Kaski District

✎ Anjita Kattel (Parajuli)

Roll No. 95/059

The general objective of the study is to prepare a demographic profile of the migrants and to study the ways remittance funds have been used. Sampling was done caste-wise in order to gain a more sociological outlook. Research techniques like observation, questionnaire, and key informant interview were employed to collect data which were analyzed using computer software program Excel. People of all caste and economic level are involved in labor migration, majority of them are males from the age group 20–30. Before going abroad, majority of the respondents were

engaged in agriculture, but now agricultural sector is heavily affected by labor migration thus agricultural production has decreased. The less well off families are found to be using remittance for running daily life and paying debt whereas relatively well off families are able to invest the money in different areas. Either way economic status of the families has risen due to the use of remittance funds which also has helped them in improving their diet, clothing and children's education as well as their socio-economic status. Now labor migration is seen as a way to improve both the as well as social prestige. Participation of women in labor migration is limited only to Gurungs. This shows that women are still dependent and bound to the domestic spheres. But in the absence of husbands, the wives take the family responsibility and also handle the economic matters, thus bringing women out in the public sphere. The government should seek to provide alternative employment for make full use of country's labor force. Similarly if the government makes better provisions for investment of remittance in more productive sectors it could be made much beneficial at local as well as national level.



The Sociological Study of Biswokarmas of Tanahun District

A Study of Social and Economic Condition of BKs of Chhang VDC

✎ Sher Bahadur Thapa

Roll No. 324/059

This study was carried out among the Bishwokarma of Chhang VDC, of Tanahun district with the general objective to study the social, cultural and economic condition of these Bishwoakrmas. While to introduce BKs with their historical back ground, to analyze their social cultural and economic status and to assess their relation with the people of other castes in their locality were its specific objectives. The universe of this study comprised of all 84 houses of Biswokarmas in the Chhang VDC. Primary data were collected by adopting census, interview, observation etc. Biswokarmas of Chhang VDC are found to be strict followers of Hinduism. They practice a number of Hindus practices such as sacrificing animals, belief on the existence of hell and heaven, fatalism, faith on donation, observation of Hindu festivals, worshipping of local deities etc. Most of them are still much influenced by concept and practice shamanism, witchcraft, ghost

etc. Still there prevails caste based discrimination in various public places such as temple, tube well etc. but, the cases of such practices declining as compared to the past. Much of their agricultural practice is subsistence-oriented so their economic status in the society is not significant one. Now the number of people engaged in wage laboring is increasing due the increasing value of people in their life. Due to poor social and economic condition, these people are living a miserable life. So, there is an immediate need of solving the livelihood related problems of not only Biswokarmas of Chhang.



People's Participation in Biodiversity Conservation

An Anthropological Case Study of Lhosepakha Raniban Community Forest, Kaski District

✍ Prem Prasad Khanal

Roll No. 425/059

With the general objective to determine the existing condition of people's participation in biodiversity conservation in community forest, this study was undertaken among the users of Lhosepakha Raniban Community Forest, Dhikupokhari VDC- 5 and 6, Kaski. Its specific objectives of the study were to identify the attitude and participation of community forest user group towards biodiversity conservation, to assess the indigenous knowledge and anthropogenic value of the species (both flora and fauna) on biodiversity conservation with the community and to analyze the professional dependency on forest products of the people and their long run vision about biodiversity conservation. Out of 230 house holds in the universe, 58 households were selected randomly. Interview schedule, observation, focused group discussion, key informant interview, participation rural appraisal etc were used to collect the relevant primary data. It is believed that the endangered bird species spiny babbler (Kande Bhyakur) is found in this CF area. Some wild animal like leopard and jungle cat used to cause trouble by killing domestic animals. This CF is one of the best and active forests for biodiversity conservation and management. It was awarded the Ganeshman Singh Environmental Conservation award in 2057 B.S. Most people were familiar with variability of flora and fauna and used them for various purposes. The species have social cultural religions value.

Most people have positive attitude about biodiversity conservation. It was found that some people such as blacksmith, wood cutter, honey hunter, cow herder, shifting cultivators were highly interested to conserve the biodiversity.



A Sociological Insight towards HIV/ AIDS and Life Skills

✎ Dipendra Dhakal

Roll No. 273/059

This study was focused on university youths especially bachelor-level students Tanahun district. The objectives were to obtain information on the students' knowledge, attitude and practices regarding HIV/AIDS and further to gain insight into the students' beliefs, behavior and skills in relation to life skill knowledge. A KAPS questionnaire, self administered in campuses served as the main study instruments. This was complemented by interviews with key informants as well as FGDs. The majority of the students had heard about HIV/AIDS, however, their knowledge was of rather poor quality. Some considerable misconceptions are found regarding knowledge about how the illness is transmitted and contracted. Certain false beliefs in relation to casual social contacts may lead to unnecessary fears and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. This danger was made evident through the rather negative attitudes expressed towards PLWHAs. Male students showed more knowledgeable on the topic in comparison to their female counterparts. Students who claimed to have knowledge of life skills seemed to have more positive attitude towards PLWHA; they also discuss about HIV/AIDS, STIs and condom use frequently among themselves. Similarly, they also said that they would say no to peer pressure as well as delay their first sexual intercourse. However, there is a significant gap between having knowledge about HIV/ AIDS and the practice of extramarital sexual relationship and condom use. This means that knowledge about HIV/AIDS does not automatically result in change of personal risk behavior. Now it is needed to reinforce the messages and address beliefs and practices that lead to even more awareness and hopefully also on safer behaviour. It is a globally established fact that the raising trend of the HIV/AIDS epidemic can only be reversed if effective prevention programmes are intensified in scale and scope.



Impact of Utero-vaginal Prolapse on Women Health and Socio-cultural Status

A Case Study of Concerned Clients of Western Regional Hospital

Rajani Thapa

Roll No: 159/060

This study was carried out from 2nd Jestha to 2nd Shrasan 2006 at WRH Kaski, Pokhara. The general objective of this study was to understand the impact of Utero-vaginal Prolapse (UVP) upon women health and socio-cultural status. But the specific objectives were to examine the social and economical background of sufferers, to analyze women's knowledge and practice regarding UVP, to explore social and economic factors associated with prolapse and to analyze social cultural and psychological consequences of prolapse on suffered women. Out of 160 women who came and admitted to the hospital for treatment, 75 respondents were sampled as informants by using purposive sampling. Tools and methods such as structured interview, case studies, and observation were conducted to collect the essential information. Women are especially victimized by UVP because of working pattern, intra and extra household work load, unsafe motherhood pattern etc. Similarly, the desire of son which forces a woman to give birth to more number babies is another but one of the most important reasons for UVP. It has been found that, in the initial phases women used to hide their problem due to various socio-cultural reasons, fear of being hatred etc. Their attempt to treat this disease in the local and traditional pattern is also found to be increasing its complication. Their low economic status is creating difficulty in the permanent treatment of this illness which also has resulted in complication of the UVP and they may have to suffer from diseases such as ulcer, cancer, etc. Due to this they are found to be psychologically, mentally and physically stressed. As a result there may occur a loss of productive human resource in the future. Therefore there is a need of promoting programs concerned with reproductive health, women education, income-generating activities, and gender equality among the women.



Changing Pattern of Occupation among Kumal in Lekhanth Municipality

✎ *Bidhya Laxmi Lamichhane*

Roll No: 82/059

The occupation of all the castes is going on changing. In this light this study was undertaken with the general objective of the study to explore the changing pattern of occupation among the Kumal in Lekhnath Municipality, Ward No 2, Kaski. Its specific objectives were to explore the occupational preference among them, the factors associated with subsistence strategy change among them and to find out the relationship between the traditional occupation and environment. Primary data were collected by using questionnaire schedule, observation interview method. Pottery is the main traditional occupation of the Kumals of the study area. Besides this, they used to involve in fishing as well. But now, their traditional occupation of pot making or pottery is in the verge of disappearance. At present, only a few of them are continuing their traditional occupation for the purpose of continuing their culture. Now they are much involved in agriculture, services, business, driving, foreign job etc. than in their traditional occupation. They viewed lack of resources and difficult nature of the work as the main reasons associated with the discontinuation of their traditional occupation. The process of modernization process is also responsible for this to some extent. Similarly, this discontinuation can be viewed as a response to the change in their socio-cultural and natural environment. Once the traditional practice of pottery started to make them difficult to meet their subsistence needs also, they started to discard it.



An Ethnographic Study of Gurung of Upper Manang

A Study on Socio-economic Changes among the Gurungs of Upper Manang

✎ *Maiya Gurung*

Roll No. 359/059

This study was basically undertaken for the ethnographic study of Gurungs of upper Manang. The specific objectives of the research were to prepare an ethnographic profile of Gurungs focusing on their culture and structure of society, to identify the factors responsible for bringing about change in

social, cultural and economic life of the people and to analyze the socio-economic changes in the Gurung community. Among 227 household of Manang VDC, 180 household are of Gurungs. Out of 180 households, 60 households were chosen as respondents by accidental sampling. Observation, interview, questionnaire and household survey were used to collect primary data. Both quantitative and qualitative ways of data analysis and processing have been employed. Moreover, in course of data analysis various tables, charts etc have been properly arranged and enclosed. The process of socio-cultural change has taken place through the processes like migration, adaptation, Hinduisation, westernization and modernization. Social organization and institution such as clan, marriage and family also have undergone slow changes. However the cultural and economic aspect of their life has been changing rapidly because of modernization and modern education. The living standard of the people has been bettering. Changes can also be seen in religion, *koseli*, traditional occupation, dress, language, festivals and rituals etc.



The Role of Family Support for Women's Education among Magar Community of Pokhara

✎ Purnima Ale

Roll No: 118/2060

The study was mainly undertaken to analyze the family support for women's education among the Magars of Pokhara. The specific objectives of this study were to describe the socio-economic status of Magar, to find out the role of family support on women's education and to study the job preference of Magar women after completion of their study. The Magars living in pokhara are organized into a social organization called '*prarambik committee*'. They are associated with Nepal Magar Association also. There are sixteen such PCs in Pokhara. Each committee includes different wards and has not any complex limitation of giving the membership to the Magars. Among them only 5 PC's were selected randomly. Interview, observation and questionnaire schedule were used to collect primary data. The data were analyzed by using simple statistical methods. Table, chart and diagrams have been used to represent the collected data. Both monovariate & bivariate analysis have been made. Women's education has great value

among Magar community. Parents are responsible to educate their children basically the daughter. Majority of Magars haven't given priority to the higher education of their children because they are mostly involved in Indian and British Army Service. The daughters in large size family are bearing lot of work that has affected their academic career. Low level of education is due to the daughter's unwillingness and ignorance about the importance of education, lack of awareness etc.



Gender Situation of Family Planning
a Sociological Study of Kodi Village, Kaski

✍ Damodar Parajuli
Roll No. 129/059

The general objective of this research is to study the situation of gender discrimination and family planning of the Kodi village of Pumdi Bhumdi, Kaski while the specific objectives were to describe the socio-demographic condition of the people, to identify the decision making role and relationship between male and female regarding family planning and to analyze the effect of gender discrimination practice on family planning practice. This study is based on interviews with 80 couples who are still fertile. A part from interview, key informants interviews, a focus group discussion and some case studies were employed to collect the relevant data. Patriarchy, property rights, education, employment, income, marriage and sex life religion, norms/value, biological and psychological roles are found to influence decision making regarding family planning. Condom and pills are used before first conception; the use of condom is decided by the husband himself and pills are taken by female asking to her husband. Depo-Provera, IUD and Nor-Plant are used for spacing children by a joint decision. Permanent measures are used by deciding jointly whoever will use it. Some of the respondents did not use family planning measures because of infrequent sex, fear of side effect, health concerns, religious prohibition, lack of knowledge etc. Desire of sons affects the family planning programme. Member of families and relatives force to have sons. It is concluded that higher gender discrimination practice can led lower efficiency in family planning and vice versa. People should be made aware about bad effect of practice of gender discrimination society and importance of family

planning. Large scale periodical awareness campaigns should be conducted. This can be achieved through advocacy with an effective information, education, and communication programme.



Gender Roles in the Livestock Production and Management at the Household Level

A Case of Jhawalungtar, Chapagaon VDC, Lalitpur District

 **Srijana Tulachan**

Roll No. 276/059

The study was conducted in Jhyalungtar of Chapagaun VDC, Lalitpur district in Bagmati zone. The general objective of this study was to explore the intra-household gender roles in the Livestock Production and Management. For the study of Jhyalungtar, altogether 55 households out of 79 were conveniently selected. The tools and methods used to collect primary information were key-informants interview, social mapping, questionnaire, focused group discussion and observation. The economy of the village is mainly based on agriculture that includes both crops and livestock production. The livestock species reared there are cattle, buffalo, goat and poultry. In average, livestock contributes more than one-third of total income of the village. From the gender perspective, the accessibility right and control over the resources is more in women in Tamang community. But in the case of Brahmins, Chhetries and Dalits, males have more access to and control over the resources. In those communities, female's accessibility right and control over the resources is more in the domestic matters such as in the consumption of livestock product and using the agricultural products for livestock. Otherwise, selling the livestock products, investing te income, sell and mortgage of property for livestock raising as well as other economic activities where money matters are fully controlled by male. Hence gender inequality exists in the division of labour, access to and control over the resources between male and female and also among the females of all the caste and ethnic group existing in the village.



Perception about Abortion and Family Planning among Married Muslim Women of Miyapatan, Pokhara

✍ **Sandhya Shrestha**

Roll No. 186/060

The General objective of this study was to study the perception about abortion among married Muslim women. But its specific objectives were to state the perception of married Muslim women about family planning, to detect the common type of abortion among them, to find the reasons behind abortion among them and to find the methods used for abortion . 100 married Muslim women within 15-50 years age group were selected as sample. Primary data were collected fby using a schedule. Besides this, key informant interview was also adopted. It is found that the people of Kundhar have been adopting features of other culture in the process of cultural diffusion. Most of the respondents received secondary education. Majority Muslim girls were married at the age of 12-16 years so majority of the respondents were having spontaneous abortion. Though the study area is near the Western Regional Hospital, they are not using the facilities of the hospital. Majority have given birth to their child at home by their religious midwife. Most of the respondents have knowledge about Family Planning but they are not following permanent family planning methods thinking it against their law. Only a half of total respondents were family planning users. Regarding abortion knowledge, majority got knowledge from their friends and neighbor. Majority of the women adopting abortion want husband's consent on this. Their perception towards family planning was found to dependent on their age. Young women view it right but elderly women feel it bad. As an immediate attempt these Muslim women should be encouraged to use health facilities which are near by. Similarly they should also be encouraged studying higher education.



Knowledge and Awareness about HIV/AIDS

*A Comparative Study between Urban and Rural Students of
Rupandehi*

✍ **Ram Prasad Regmi**

Roll No. 375/059

This study was carried out with the main objective to assess the comparative knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS between the urban and rural

students of Rupandehi district while its specific objectives were to explore the knowledge, awareness about HIV/AIDS among the students and to identify the sources of information about HIV/AIDS for them. Firstly three public secondary schools from each urban and rural area were selected by simple random sampling. One hundred and fifty respondents; twenty five tenth grade students from each school were selected as respondents. Data were collected by using questionnaire, case study and key-informants interview which were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Generally Students possess good knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS. Overall knowledge and awareness regarding them is found to be higher among urban than rural respondents. Mass media, teachers, peer, health workers, poster/pamphlet and guardians were the prime sources of information of HIV/AIDS among them. Such information was more accessible to urban than rural ones. Rural respondents were more aware towards news and programs than urban. *Sathi sanga manka kura* is the most common radio programs regarding HIV/AIDS for them. Proper educational programs based on behavioral science through joint efforts of all concerned ones are necessary to provide in-depth knowledge to clarify some misconceptions about HIV/AIDS among these students.



A Sociological Study on Commerical Tomato Farming in Bharatpokhari VDC, Kaski

✍ Shivaji Baral
Roll. No: 96/059

This study was undertaken in Bharat Pokhari VDC ward no 3 and 4 of Kaski District. It was guided by three-fold objectives to analyze the current situation of tomato farming in the VDC, to explore the causes and consequences of commercial tomato farming in the study area and to assess the gender participation in this farming. Among 250 households in the universe, 50 households were selected as sample by simple random sampling. Data were collected through observation, interview schedule, key-informant interview etc. Collected data have been analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Most of the people in this VDC are farmers so they are very highly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The geo-spatial structure of the village has also supported commercial tomato

farming so the farmers have been engaged in it since 2027 B.S. The main market for selling their agro-production including tomato has been Pokhara and its surrounding area. Income from tomato farming is also satisfactory one thus they are helped by it in making their livelihood. Though commercial tomato farming is flourishing here but still the farmers are facing several problems related to adoption of modern scientific agricultural system, storage, investment, transportation etc. If proper attention is paid towards it from the concerned agencies, the tomato farming will surely boost up the living standard of the people of Bharatpokhari VDC.



Educated Women in Government Employment

A Study of Gender Situation

✎ Meera Dhakal

Roll No. 120/059

This study was undertaken among the government employed women in Pokhara Sub-metropolis Office and Kaski District Development Committee Office with the general objective to assess gender situation these educated employed women. The specific objectives of this study were to find out the perception of gender situation of employed women, to find out the occupational aspiration of educated women, to investigate the status of changing pattern of professional women and to find out the gender discrimination in employment (e.g. wage, working hour, recruitment etc). In this research study, information and data has been collected from 60 respondents *i.e.* 21 educated employed women form Kaski DDC Office and 39 of them from PSM Office. To achieve specified objectives, necessary data were collected by using schedule, direct personal interview and focused group discussion etc. These educated employed women have found their pattern of life have been remarkably changed after their involvement in the job. They feel that it has also increased their confidence, self reliance, responsibility, reliability, leadership ability and opportunity to show own capacity. Majority of the employed women have managed their household work by partial or full sharing of difficult work with their husband and family members. Since there is found a vast difference in the status of the employed women before and after their involvement in the job, employment opportunity has significant role to promote living standard of their family. It

has promoted their role in various social activities. Since education, employment, information and transformation are the major factors which affect development, it is necessary to provide some privilege to the women for specific period to promote them up to the level of the men.



Mothers' Group in Community Development

A Study of Sataun, Syangja

✎ Raj Kumar Dhakal

Roll No: 105/059

This study was primarily focused on assessing the role of mothers group in community development in Satuan and its surrounding locality. Its specific objectives were to explore major causes behind its establishment, to document its impacts in the society and to analyze the contribution of local men in the activities this group. 60 households within the area of Samaj Sudhar Aama Samuha were selected as sample from which one male and one female were selected as respondent. Interview schedule, observation, key-informant interview etc were used for data collection. Local community was characterized by problems such as excessive alcoholism, gambling, low educational status of women, illiteracy etc. This mothers' group was established to act against all of these collectively. Now it has been able to control such problems to some extent. It has also been contributing well in the physical infrastructural development like construction of foot-trail, school building, multipurpose building, temple etc. In this process, it has been presenting an excellent example of people's participation in community development though its activities are not strictly based on community development model. Increased awareness of women regarding health, sanitation, politics, daughters' education, decreasing belief on superstition, increased literacy of women etc. are its major impacts in the community. The contribution of local men in the efforts of the mothers' group is an exemplary one and it has been a communal group groomed by the active efforts of both men and women. But in some cases, it has been over-dependent on local men for making the decision regarding its programs and activities hence women need to empower themselves more and more. Analyzing activities and efforts of this group, it can be concluded that real

achievement of development of a community can be made if both men and women act together. Such development can be sustainable in the long run.



Socio-Economic Status of Women Farmers:

A Sociological Study of Bhadaure-Tamagi VDC, Kaski

 **Santosh Kumar Gurung**

Roll No. 92/060

This study was aimed at tracing the socio-economic status of women farmers in the ward 1 of Bhadaure-Tamagi VDC, Kaski but its specific objectives of this study were to trace out the general characteristics of women farmer, to assess the role of women farmers' economic support and participation and to study the condition of decision-making within the family and at village level. Out of 177 households in the study area, 72 households were sampled as informants by stratified random sampling. Mainly the interview schedule technique was applied to collect required data. Subsistence farming is the main characteristic of agriculture in the study area. The women's participation in farm activities is greater than that of men. Only in land preparation, fertilizer application and marketing works men and women have equal roles. But, in other activities like manuring, weeding, harvesting, collecting and storing women's involvement was found greater. Men's support was also found high in solving the crop related problems. Most of the agrarian women have low personal status in terms of land holding as most of it is registered in the name of male household head and male member. Men took major economic decision in the study site. The choices are extremely limited for Dalit women, both by lack of assets and powerlessness to negotiate with both formal and informal intuitions. They have a less access in training and organization than Gurung and Brahmin women. The study area is victimized by high rate of illiteracy due to which women's social awareness is lacking behind. So, the concerned authorities must introduce programs for raising awareness to the women. Maximizing the women's role to make them equally participate in decision-making at local level should be the target of every related agencies and institutions. Dalit women need special concern for their livelihood and empowerment.



Nepalese in Foreign Employment

A Case Study of Dhikurpokhari VDC, Kaski, Nepal

✎ **Ramji Prasad Adhikari**

Roll No. 61/060

The specific objectives of this study were; to identify the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of emigrants, to analyze the causes for emigration in study area and to assess and examine the impacts of foreign employment in study area. The study was only concentrated to the emigrants of Gulf States and Malaysia. Tools and techniques such as questionnaire, key informants interview, FGD's with non-sampled emigrants, socio-workers, teachers, leaders and case studies were followed to have both qualitative and quantitative data. Push factors were seen to be more responsible than pull factors for their joining foreign employment. The remittances gained from foreign employment were seen to be used mainly to maintain livelihood need and daily expenditure, to invest on business, cattle, repairing house, repay loan etc and to invest in long term purposes such as purchasing land and property, to construct new house and to invest on children's education. Thus the remittances have brought many reforms on the village life despite the fact that it has assisted to increase 'Culture of Dependency' in great extent. Likewise, a lot of changes have been seen in the village life due to foreign employment which are both positive and negative in nature. Improvement in life style and household assets, development of rational attitude, enthusiasm to learn skill and new technology, improvement in education etc. are positive whereas inclination towards foreign product and culture, desire to live a luxurious life rather being productive, less interest in agriculture, loss of indigenous technology etc. were seen as negative impacts. Though the respondents expressed different attitude, all of them were agreed that foreign employment has an important role in rural livelihood.



Changes in Leadership Pattern of Trade Union Movement

A Sociological Study

✎ **Purna Bhadra Aryal**

Roll No: 065/059

This study was carried out with the basic aim of exploring the changing leadership patterns in trade union movement. Specifically, it was focused

on identifying the changing characteristics of leadership in the trade union movement, to study the changes in the pattern of running trade unions with the change in leadership pattern and to understand the efforts and processes among trade unions for leadership development. The local level, district level and regional level members of the four active trade unions in Kaski district were identified as the parts of universe. Out of these, 72 members were selected as respondents by the stratified random sampling. Observation, interview schedule, focused group discussion etc. were used to collect relevant primary data. Trade union movement is found to an outcome of class conflict. Intra group struggle, class struggle, political ideology adopted etc. were identified as the main inputs for changing pattern of trade union movement. Similarly, the relationship between leaders and the grass root level cadres of the trade union have also contributed to such changes. There exists a great influence of the political party towards which the particular trade union is affiliated regarding the nature of the movement to be undertaken, selection of the leadership etc. There can be seen a debate between the unions following communist ideology and those following democratic wing. So far the major trade union movements are much guided by the goal of the affiliated political party and it is yet to become a fully class movement. The study has found that these unions have not been able to work for the complete benefit of the workers though it ought to be. The influence of the international trade union movement, leadership art, leadership development, education etc. are found to have positive influence on the transformation of the trade union movement leadership. High incorporation of these factors will surely make the trade union movement a more class oriented one which in turn will contribute in the social transformation as well.



Socio-economic Status of Educated employed Women in Bandipur VDC, Tanahun

✍ Rasiya Piya
Roll No. 362/059

The study was aimed at tracing the socio-economic status of educated employed women in Bandipur. Qualitative as well as quantitative methodology has been used to make the research successful. Both primary

and secondary data have been used in the study. A total number of fifty women respondents were selected using the simple random sampling. Mainly, the questionnaire, interview and observation were used to collect the quantitative information. The result was descriptively analyzed. Most of the women who were employed in teachings, jobs in NGOs, jobs in private agencies and civil service more on temporary basis, than permanent and contract one. Most of the employed women occupied quite higher social status. They got varied salary according to job and qualification that ranged from NRs. 2000 to NRs. 10000. The use of the salary was mainly for family consumption. Respondent women experienced discriminatory behaviors in household tasks, decision making in family, allocation family property. Women were found to be dominated in terms of the ownership of land. Motivational factor for majority of the educated employed women for seeking job was the economic security. More than half respondents were satisfied with their present job. Large number of respondents inclined to feel difficulty in adjusting between house and office works. All the respondents held that there should equal opportunities for getting job for male and female. Most of the respondents were satisfied with male staff's behaviors while the rest respondents felt domination from their male counterparts. From the above findings it becomes apparent that the socio-economic condition of the employed women is bettering.



KAP Study on HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour among Slum Dwellers of Pokhara

A Study Based on Krishna Tole of Pokhara-9, Buspark

 **Lakshmi Narayan Deo**

Roll No: 01/059

This study was basically undertaken to analyze the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) towards HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior of the slum dwellers of Pokhara-9, Krishna Tole, Kaski. Its specific objectives are to analyze the socio-cultural background of the respondents, their knowledge, attitude and sexual behavior on HIV/AIDS and to explore the factors associated with the knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS. Among 145 houses in the dwelling, 73 were sampled by systematic random sampling. Survey, interview schedule FGDs, Case Studies etc. were employed to

collect primary data. Quantifiable data were analyzed by using SPSS for windows while non-quantifiable data were analyzed manually. The HIV/AIDS is found to be commonly known by the slum dwellers through different sources. They know the transmission HIV/AIDS can be avoided but do not the methods. Similarly people are found to be having some misconceptions regarding them. The use of condom is less in practice and most of them do not talk about these diseases and infections freely among themselves and others; they view social and cultural norms as the main obstacles to talk about them. Illiteracy, discrimination and women trafficking, unemployment, poverty and migrant labors are identified as the social factors responsible to spread HIV/AIDS. There requires awareness programs to rectify the misconceptions on people regarding HIV/AIDS and also enable them to adopt safe sex behaviour as a combat against these infections.



Sociological Study of Domestic Violence against women

A Comparative Study among the Women of Different Castes in Kahu VDC.

✍ Sunita Ghimire

Roll No. 429/059

With the general objective of studying the domestic violence against women sociologically, this study was carried out among the women of different castes in Kahu VDC of Kaski District. Its specific objectives were to find out the types of domestic violence among Dalit and non-Dalit women, to assess their causes, to compare the violence among Dalit and non-Dalit women and to explore the ways to reduce such kind of domestic violence. Among 321 women in the sampling frame, 98 women (65 Tagadhari, 7 Janjati and 24 Dalit women) were selected as respondents to generate primary data. Women of Kahu VDC are facing a variety of cases of domestic violence. Beating, preventing foods, scolding, sending away from home etc. are the main forms of domestic violence among women in the VDC. Similarly, women are compelled to work heavily in the domestic and farm activities. This represents another form of violence against these women. Most of the women of all castes are found to be the victims of violence by their husbands. Alcoholism is found to be the main factor responsible most of the cases of such violence from husband's side. Polygamy is another cause for it. Among Dalits, domestic violence is found

to be caused due to having co-wife. Domestic violence is found to be more against illiterate women. In terms of time frame, weekly violence against women is found to be high in frequency. Since alcoholism and its haphazard selling, dowry, Polygamy, gambling, illiteracy are found to be the main cause of domestic violence against women it would be much beneficial if effective measures are launched against them. Similarly providing better education to daughters, arranging better opportunity of job for women etc. can also be fruitful regarding this.



Women's Participation in Decision- Making Process in Nigale Budhaghare Community Forestry of Bangsing Deurali, VDC, Syangja District

✎ Gupta Bahadur K.C.

Roll. No: 95/061

This research was conducted in Nigale Budhaghare Community Forestry of Bangsing Deurali VDC of Syangja district. The general objective of this study was to trace out women's participation in decision making process in CF. Similarly, the specific objectives were to assess the women's participation at different decision making levels in handover process, implementation process and their decision making roles in all these activities from 2050 BS. Required data were collected by using PRA tools, questionnaires etc. The total sample size was 21 households of the total 84 households. In 2050 BS, the women participation was very low due to socio-cultural barriers such as bounded in household chores, illiteracy, restriction in free mobility, lack of awareness and lack confidence. While in 2064 BS, it is in increasing trend. All these are possible due to involvement in income generation activities beyond house chores, awareness raising program, training and exposure visit. However, the existing dichotomy between home and outside is one of the serious factors hindering women's participation in CFUG activities. Their awareness level has increased but their participation in FUG/FUC assemblies and meetings have still not improved substantially. Some elite men are still influencing and dominating women's in various ways for example FUG key positions are lead by them till now. Therefore, until and unless women hold the key positions it is difficult to make improvements regarding their empowerment and gender

equity. Furthermore, awareness level on women rights remains a hindrance towards women's participation in decision-making in the sampled CFUG.



Child Care and Socialization among the Squatters of Peepaldali Village of Sarangkot V.D.C.-9, Kaski

✉ Bedhari Adhikari

Roll No. 08/059

Field work of this study was carried in the Squatter settlement of Peepaldali village of Sarangkot V.D.C.-9, Kaski with the main objective to understand the Child Care and Socialization Practices. Its specific objectives were to examine the existing status of nutrients, immunization and sanitation of the children in study area, the cultural beliefs in care of children and to analyze the role of socio-economic and cultural factors in child care and socialization among the squatters. Out of 142 households of squatters in the universe, 73 households had children of the age 10 or below 10 years. These were included to form a sampling frame from which 60 households were sampled by simple random sampling. Structured interview, observation, key informant interview etc. were used to collect quantitative and qualitative data. There are different types of people living in Peepaldali. So there is a mixed culture. Being socio-economically disadvantaged, squatters here cannot provide facilities of food, shelter, cloth, health and education to their children. Children also have to involve in manual labour before maturity so they cannot complete even the secondary education. Since parents have to engage on the work from early in the morning to late evening for the fulfillment of basic survival needs, children cannot get proper care, food and sanitation. They are facing the poorest life with their worst family condition. Low income and poverty have made some of them victims of malnutrition and different diseases. Since alcoholism, smoking, drug abuse, vulgar words, sexual harassment etc. are abundant in the familial and community level, there is a danger that same practices may be followed by their children. Child delinquency has been found in this community as a result of improper socialization. But now-a-days their economic condition is improving and the rate of dropouts from the school is decreasing, so we can hope for better socialization of the children in future.

