

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is a home to 23 million people, which comprise numerous multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious groups. The country presents a beautiful mosaic of various racial and cultural groups. Of the total population, as many as 59 indigenous peoples/ethnic groups (Janajatis) live in different parts of the country. The population of indigenous/ethnic communities constitutes quite a big chunk of the total population of Nepal. Even so, these communities have been left out in the cold in the national scheme of things over the decades. If we set aside a small well-off minority, we find that the larger segment of the indigenous/ethnic peoples is politically unconscious, socially immobile and economically disadvantaged. For that reason the indigenous peoples/ethnic groups have not been able to play any significant role in the national development, and lie outside the pale of mainstream economy. In development debates at various levels there is a consensus that poverty in Nepal is so pervasive and complex on account of the existing extremely low socio-economic indicators among the indigenous/ethnic peoples. Recently an urgent need to salvage the indigenous peoples/ethnic groups from all-too-glaring backwardness has been felt strongly in all quarters, including the international arena. As a result, the UN general assembly meeting had declared the 1995 – 2004 decade as the *decade of world indigenous people*. In addition to this, August 9 was declared as *the world indigenous day*.

According to the Population census 2001, of the 23 million population in the country, the indigenous peoples constitute 37.5 percent. The size of its indigenous peoples make majority in 27 districts. The large number of indigenous peoples lives in the rural areas and is engaged in subsistence agriculture. In terms of socio-economic and human development indicators their status falls far below the national average.

His Majesty's Government of Nepal has identified and recognized 59 indigenous Nationalities of Nepal through the enactment of the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2002. Nepal Federation of Indigenous

Nationalities (NEFIN) 2004 has further classified the 59 Janajatis into five groups comprising of endangered, highly marginalized, marginalized, disadvantaged and advanced group. The classification has been based on a composite index comprising of variables like literacy rate, housing, land holdings, occupation and language, graduates and residence and population size. The poor condition and vulnerability of the indigenous peoples call the attention of the policy makers. For a balanced national development it is very essential that their socio-economic status is uplifted so that they could catch up with the national average initially and move beyond gradually. While comprehensive and well thought out programs are required to push forward their socio-economic development such programs should invariably be based on a study which has captured the ground realities, their socio-economic aspirations, and problems and issues which might stand in the way to their progress.

A classification of the indigenous peoples has been prepared with due consultations done with the authorities of Janajati Empowerment Project (JEP). Essentially, this has been done to see which among the entire communities of indigenous peoples are most disadvantaged and should be given the highest priority for their development.

1.2 Rationale

The Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 has recently been completed. It primarily focuses on the condition of living of the people. The living conditions of the people have further been disaggregated to some extent on a regional basis. The collected data set is a wealth of information and, hence, should in all possible ways be analyzed to generate all viable information on different areas and for different section of people to be used by probable users in the formulation of appropriate policies and programs.

As for indigenous peoples, although the survey data may not be based on an adequate sample size, one should not let go this opportunity to investigate where the indigenous peoples stand as compared to other caste/ethnic groups in terms of the living conditions. This section of the society deserves attention, study and research regarding their living conditions as a majority of them is still marginalized and very

poor. The uplift of this section of people will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the goal of reducing the level of poverty in totality.

CHAPTER II

PLANNED EFFORTS FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

It was since the Eighth Plan period that various programs aimed at increasing the welfare of the socially backward communities comprising of indigenous and ethnic groups were launched. Several drawbacks were noted in the eighth plan and, hence, the Ninth Plan introduced special policies and programs aimed at eliminating the existing disparities. Likewise, the Ninth Plan, under the institutional arrangement, proposed an Indigenous People/Ethnic Group Uplift National Academy and Indigenous Council. However, none of the institutions representing each of the 75 districts could be formed as targeted.

The objective behind was to provide development opportunities by empowering the disadvantaged people and people of indigenous and ethnic groups who are unable to participate actively in the development mainstream.

Failure to bring the desired results, as specified in the plan documents (Eighth and Ninth Plan), in the uplift of the indigenous peoples indicate that the plans and programs formulated have probably not been based upon findings of studies on the concerned community. This research work is directed at digging out relevant information on the indigenous groups which might support in the formulation of appropriate policies and programs in the future.

2.1 Plans and programs in the Tenth Plan

2.1.1 Long Term Vision

The long-term vision is to boost up indigenous peoples and ethnic groups and achieve their all-round development in areas of economic growth, education social and cultural upliftment by maintaining ethnic diversity and mainstreaming them into the national development on the basis of equality.

2.1.2 Objective

The objective is to provide development opportunities by empowering the backward people and people of indigenous and ethnic groups who are unable to participate actively in the development mainstream.

2.1.3 Strategies

- Create an egalitarian society by making all-round development through socio-economic and cultural development programs.
- Protect and promote culture and history of indigenous people
- Protect and promote traditional skills and technology
- Encourage participation of indigenous people in the mainstream of development process by establishing harmonious relation with other castes and communities.

CHAPTER III

INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS

The Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) 2003/04 contains a wealth of information collected from a sample of around five thousand households spread all over the country. More than a year's time was devoted to collect these information and the topics include both the socio- economic aspects of the Nepalese households. The sample design of NLSS 2003/04 broadly consists of two components. The first is a nationally representative random sample, a cross section consisting of 4008 households from six explicit strata of the country. The second component consists of panel of 1232 households drawn from the households interviewed during the NLSS conducted in 1995/96.

The NLSS 2003/04 administered two types of questionnaire; one for the households and the other a community questionnaire, separate for the rural and urban areas. The household questionnaire consisting of 19 sections and 10 appendices totaled to a voluminous size of 74 pages. The volume itself speaks of the range of information targeted to be collected in the survey. It ranged from household information, consumption, education, health, employment, and income to remittances etc.

Data collection carried out from April 2003 to April 2004 covered an entire duration of one year and was purposely done to cover a complete cycle of agricultural activities and capture seasonal variation in a number of variables.

Data collection, data entry, inconsistency checking and error minimizing steps were done right in the field itself. Use of portable computers for data entry was a distinctive feature of the NLSS 2003/04.

Considering the size of households belonging to indigenous groups, the NLSS may fall short of a desired sample size. However the NLSS 2003/04 is likely to deliver the most reliable set of information in the present context. And certainly, there remains hardly any other alternative than to derive the maximum benefit in the analysis of digging out where the people of indigenous origin stand today. Whatever limited research is possible will definitely shed light in areas that has remained dark so far.

The research although is expected to generate limited information will help to make some remarkable breakthrough in guiding the policy formulation process to be taken up in the future. This opportunity should be capitalized. A long wait for a good source of information on the other hand might not be quite useful. Time lag renders data even anachronistic.

In-depth analysis of the status of indigenous peoples and ethnic groups has hardly been done in the past. Likewise, past policies and programs to uplift the backward community have been formulated in the absence of empirical evidences. Apart from NLSS 2003/04, one could say without hazard that there is a dearth of research work that could provide abundant empirical information to base the policies and programs. The Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 at the outset provides ample opportunity in this direction. It may not be a research work that could provide adequate information to represent the entire indigenous groups but is at the moment the only reliable source of information which could strengthen and tremendously improve the formulation of appropriate policies and programs for achieving the set objective of uplifting the indigenous people.

Indigenous peoples or indigenous nationalities and other tribal groups or ethnic groups are communities other than the groups of ascribed collectivities belonging to hierarchical Hindu caste system is described as 'Janajati' in brief and for convenience is used in the data presentation and analysis in chapters that follow in this report.

CHAPTER IV DEMOGRAPHY

4.1 Caste and Ethnic Composition of Population

The population census is the most comprehensive source of information when it comes to providing any information on characteristics that pertains to the ethnicity of a country. Likewise, it is also a strong and reliable source of information regarding the indigenous peoples of Nepal. Information of mother tongues has been collected from the 1952/54 census and onwards. However, data on caste and ethnicity were generated only from censuses conducted since 1991.

Table 4.1: Broad cultural/ethnic groups and their percentage share of population

Broad cultural groups	Percentage share of caste/ethnic groups	
	Number	Population
Hindu Hill Group	9.0	38.0
Hindu Tarai Group	43.0	21.0
Newar	1.0	5.5
Janajati (Both Hill & Tarai)	41.0	31.0
Muslim	2.0	4.3
Others	4.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Population Monograph of Nepal Vol. 1, 2003.

Arguments over deficiencies in the coverage still emerge but there hardly is any other source that furnishes information regarding the ethnicity of the country that comes from a nation-wide operation and as comprehensive as the population census. For the first time, the 1991 census listed the population of the country into 60 caste/ethnic groups. The groups accounted for 96 percent of the total population. The remaining 4 percent comprised of "others", "no caste" and "not reported". The 2001 population census has widened this classification and presents the country's 23 million people classified into 103 different caste/ethnic groups (including three unidentified groups: Adivasi/Janajati, Dalit/unidentified Dalit and unidentified caste/ethnicity). In both the censuses only 11 caste/ethnic groups were found to cross 2 percent of the total population. As reported by the 2001 census altogether 22

caste/ethnic groups were found to have a population exceeding 1 percent of the total population.

4.2 Janajatis according to the Population Census 2001

As given in the Population Monograph of Nepal the definition of a Janajati group or nationality is as defined by the National Committee for Development of Nationalities and is as follows:

Nationality or Janajati is the community which “has its own mother tongue and traditional culture and yet does not fall under the conventional four fold Varna of Hindu or Hindu hierarchical caste structure”. A community with the following characteristics is considered as a Janajati group:

- A distinctive collective identity,
- Own language, religion, tradition, culture and civilization, own traditional egalitarian social structure,
- Traditional homeland or geographical area,
- Written or oral history,
- Having "We feeling",
- Have had no decisive role in politics and government in modern Nepal,
- Who declare themselves as Janajati.

Historically, many Janajatis occupied a particular habitat or territory, a basis to claim that they are the true "*First Settlers*" of Nepal. According to the settlement or the habitat the Janajatis can be divided into two regional groups Hill Janajati and Tarai Janajati.

The National Committee on Nationalities which has identified 59 distinct cultural groups as Janajatis (Published in Nepal Rajpatra, February 2, 2002). These are also classified according to different ecological regions; 18 groups from the Mountain, 23 from the Hills, 7 from inner Tarai and 11 from the Tarai. The census 2001 however

was able to record the population size of 42 Janajati groups. The population size of remaining 17 groups is not separately available.

4.3 Janajatis according to the 2003/04 Nepal Living Standards Survey

Before proceeding further to analyze the economic and social conditions of the Janajatis it would be worthwhile to see its share in the total population of the country. In Table 4.2 the proportions of Janajatis have been presented derived from two sources (viz. the population census of 2001 and the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04). While the relatively comprehensive census indicates that the Janajati population commands a share of 38 percent in the total population the NLSS 2003/04 projects the share to a slightly higher level of 40 percent. In terms of caste/ethnicity, the 2001 census has recorded 42 different indigenous groups and falls short of 17 unaccounted groups. In a similar count the NLSS with a lesser number has recorded only 31 different indigenous groups.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution by Janajati and non-Janajati group

Group	Population Census 2001	NLSS 2003/04
Janajati	37.5	39.9
Non-Janajati	62.5	60.1
Total	100.0	100.0

In Table 4.3 a detail classification of caste under broad ethnic groups have been presented. The two larger groups at the top constitute the non-janjatis and the rest 19 groups comprise the Janajati groups. Because of the smaller sample size in the NLSS 2003/04 comparative study at such a detail level concerning all variables may not be feasible. This study therefore will stick to the detail classification on areas that are feasibly realistic and may opt for larger groupings in case the sample may not allow.

Table 4.3: Classification of Caste and Ethnic Groups

Ethnic group	Caste			
01. Hill Brahmin/chhetri etc	Chhetri	Brahmin Hill	Thakuri	Sanyashi
02. Tarai Brahmin etc.	Brahmin Tarai Marwadi	Kayastha Bangali	Rajput	Baniya
03. Tarai middle caste	Yadav Teli Koiri Kurmi Sonar Kewat	Lohar Nuniya Kumhar Haluwai Badhai Kahar	Mallah Kalwar Thakur/hazam Kanu Sudhi	Lodha Rajbhar Bing/bida Mali Dhuniya
04. Newar/Thakali (Hill Janajati)	Newar	Thakali		
05. Other Hill Janajati	Magar Tamang Rai Gurung Limbu	Danuwar Chepang Thami Bhote Darai	Sherpa Bhujel/gharti Kumal Sunuwar Majhi	Baramu Janjati/Aadibashi Lepcha Raji Yholmo
06. Tarai Janajati	Tharu Dhanuk Meche	Gangai Dhimal	Santhal/Satar Jhangad	Rajbanshi Tajpuriya
07. Hill Dalit	Kami Badi	Damai/Dholi	Sarki	Gaine
08. Tarai Dalit	Chamar/Harijan Musahar	Khatwe Dhobi	Dusadh/Paswan Tatma	Baantar Chidimar
09. Muslim	Muslim			
10. Others	Barai	Panjabi/Shikh	Others	

Ethnic sub-group	Caste			
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	Majhi Darai	Danuwar Baramu	Thami Janjati/Aadibashi	Raji Chepang
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	Rajbansi	Tajpuriya	Dhimal	Gangai

The NLSS 2003/04 with a sample size of 3,912 households has been able to record 80 different ethnic groups including one last category called others. Altogether 31 different Janajatis recorded by this survey are presented in two major regional groups. The breakdown consists of one group belonging to the Hills and the other in the Tarai. The Hills command a larger number of Janajatis totaling 22 groups while 9 such groups have been recorded in the Tarai. For analytical purpose the well to do

two groups comprising of Newar and Thakali Janajatis have been classified into one group in the Hills.

The estimate of population by different caste and ethnic groups is reported in Table 4.4. The estimates are made based on the enumerated population from the NLSS 2003/04. This is lower than the population estimates for the year 2003. The total population of the country in the 2001 census was 23.2 million. The estimates for 2003 and 2004 are naturally higher than the 2001 population. In this section we have preferred to report the results exactly as they arise from the survey. To adjust the figures (to bring them into line with the population estimates of 2003/04) one would need to multiply population figures reported here by around 10 percent. Similarly the estimates of individual groups may need adjustment.

The last column of Table 4.4 reports the number of households enumerated by caste and ethnic groups. For some of the groups very few households were enumerated in the survey. About 300-400 households are the minimum necessary size to obtain estimates with a comfortable degree of precision. Hence, results for caste and ethnic groups with less than this minimum size of households should be interpreted cautiously. Some of the results are likely to be distorted due to the insufficiency of sample size.

Table 4.4: Estimated population by caste and ethnic group

Group	Male	Female	Total	Households interviewed
Higher caste	3,150,174	3,541,791	6,691,965	1,355
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	2,957,509	3,345,927	6,303,436	1,276
Tarai Brahmin etc.	192,665	195,865	388,530	79
Tarai middle caste	1,184,897	1,182,611	2,367,508	331
Janajati	4,325,322	4,596,508	8,921,830	1,594
Hill Janajati	3,126,582	3,435,679	6,562,261	1,320
Newar/Thakali	762,290	875,297	1,637,587	412
Other Hill Janajati	2,364,293	2,560,382	4,924,675	908
Tarai Janajati	1,198,740	1,160,829	2,359,569	274
Dalit	1,193,256	1,340,711	2,533,967	441
Hill Dalit	773,074	897,253	1,670,328	315
Tarai Dalit	420,182	443,458	863,639	126
Muslim	672,956	757,644	1,430,600	168
Others	71,695	66,589	138,284	23
Total	10,598,300	11,485,854	22,084,154	3,912

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

The number of households enumerated in the survey was more than 300 for the following 11 groups of caste, and ethnic population reported in the following Table 4.5. As for the remaining groups reported in Table 4.4, the results should be interpreted cautiously as the number of households on which the estimates are based fall below the minimum required number of households.

Table 4.5: Number of households enumerated

Group	Households interviewed
Higher caste	1,355
<i>Bahun, Chhetri, etc.</i>	1,276
Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyasi	728
Brahmin (Bahun)	548
Tarai middle caste	331
Janajati	1,594
<i>Hill Janjati</i>	1,320
Newar, Thakali	412
Other Hill Janjati	908
Dalit	441
Hill Dalit	315

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

The Hill Janajatis with nearly 6.6 million people account for 31 percent share in the total population. Out of this, Newar and Thakali group with 1.6 million people account for 8 percent of the share. The Tarai accommodates around 2.4 million Janajatis and comprises a little less than 9 percent share of the total population. Among the Janajatis the largest groups in the Hills are composed of Magar and Tamangs with almost identical share of 1.4 and 1.3 million persons (Table 4.4A, Annex).

The Tharus as a single Janajati group is found to have recorded the largest proportion of population reaching almost 1.8 million people (Table 4.4A, Annex). One distinct feature that can be observed in the two major regional Janajati groups of Hills and the Tarai is in the sex ratio (Table 4.7). The sex ratio in the Tarai region among the Janajatis is significantly higher than in the Hills. Among the Janajati groups in the Hills the Newar/Thakali, Magar and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo groups have the lowest sex ratio. Likewise the Dhanuk and the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche Janajati groups have the highest sex ratio. Similarly the household size of Janajatis in the Tarai region is comparatively higher (6.5) to that of the size in the Hills (5.0). Distinctly the Tharus of Tarai have the largest household size of 7 persons. Another Janajati group having large household size is the Dhanuks with six persons.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of sex and average household size

Group	Male	Female	Total	HH Size
Higher caste	47.1	52.9	100.0	4.9
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	46.9	53.1	100.0	4.9
Tarai Brahmin etc.	49.6	50.4	100.0	5.6
Tarai middle caste	50.1	50.0	100.0	5.8
Janajati	48.5	51.5	100.0	5.3
Hill Janajati	47.6	52.4	100.0	5.0
Newar/Thakali	46.6	53.5	100.0	5.1
Other Hill Janajati	48.0	52.0	100.0	5.0
Tarai Janajati	50.8	49.2	100.0	6.5
Dalit	47.1	52.9	100.0	5.0
Hill Dalit	46.3	53.7	100.0	4.9
Tarai Dalit	48.7	51.4	100.0	5.3
Muslim	47.0	53.0	100.0	6.7
Others	51.9	48.2	100.0	5.8
Total	48.0	52.0	100.0	5.3

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 4.7.1: Average household size by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.9
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.9
Tarai Brahmin etc.	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.7	4.9	5.6
Tarai middle caste	6.6	6.9	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.8
Janajati	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.2	4.3	5.3
Hill Janajati	6.2	5.7	4.6	4.9	4.3	5.0
Newar/Thakali	6.0	7.1	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.1
Other Hill Janajati	6.2	5.5	4.5	4.8	3.8	5.0
Tarai Janajati	7.5	7.3	5.7	6.3	4.8	6.5
Dalit	6.1	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.7	5.0
Hill Dalit	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.8	4.9
Tarai Dalit	6.6	5.2	4.8	2.7	3.2	5.3
Muslim	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.4	6.7
Others	7.4	5.7	3.7	6.1	4.5	5.8
Total	6.5	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.3	5.3

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

4.4 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the proportion of population in the age group (0-14) and 60 and over as against the population in the age group (15-59). It reflects the ratio of population that are dependent on the size of population that is considered to be in the working age group.

Dependency ratio at the national level is estimated at 89. Such a figure for the Janajati group as a whole is slightly lower and is estimated at 85. However, further disaggregated, the dependency ratio for the Other Hill Janajati group is observed to be higher at 92.

Table 4.8: Dependency ratio by caste/ethnicity

Ethnic group	00-14 years	15-59 years	60 + years	Dependency ratio
Higher caste	37.5	54.4	8.0	83.6
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	37.7	54.2	8.1	84.5
Terai bramhin etc.	34.8	59.2	6.0	68.9
Terai middle caste	44.0	49.5	6.5	102.0
Janajati	37.7	54.1	8.2	84.8
Hill janajati	36.8	54.1	9.1	84.8
Newar/Thakali	29.1	60.3	10.6	65.8
Other hill janajati	39.3	52.1	8.6	91.9
Terai janajati	40.2	54.1	5.7	84.8
Dalit	42.6	51.2	6.2	95.3
Hill dalit	42.7	50.4	6.8	98.2
Terai dalit	42.2	52.9	4.9	89.0
Muslim	47.9	46.0	6.1	117.4
Others	44.7	51.3	4.0	94.9
Total	39.6	52.8	7.6	89.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER V
HOUSING AND ACCESS TO PHYSICAL FACILITIES

5.1 Occupancy Status

Figures presented in Table 5.1 indicate that around 92 percent households in the country are found to be living in their own housing structure. A little more than 5 percent households live in rented buildings and around 3 percent households live in other types of structures. Coming to the Janajati groups residing in the Hills, 90.2 percent are found to be living in their own structures and seven percent live in rented buildings. In the Tarai Janajati groups more proportion of households (94.6 percent) are found to be living in their own structures. Notable, some Janajati groups in the Hills have large proportion of households that live in rented buildings. The Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo groups top the list with 40.2 percent households living in rented buildings. The Gurungs and the Newar/Thakali are the groups next in line with 11.4 and 9.0 percent households in this category.

Table 5.1: House occupancy (rental) status

Ethnic group	Own	Rent	Others	Total
Higher caste	90.7	6.7	2.7	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	91.5	6.0	2.5	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	74.7	19.2	6.1	100.0
Tarai middle caste	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0
Janajati	91.1	6.0	2.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	90.2	7.0	2.9	100.0
Newar/Thakali	88.3	9.0	2.7	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	90.8	6.3	2.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	94.6	2.3	3.1	100.0
Dalit	93.6	2.6	3.8	100.0
Hill Dalit	92.0	3.9	4.1	100.0
Tarai Dalit	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
Muslim	92.7	2.3	5.1	100.0
Others	91.6	8.5	0.0	100.0
Total	91.6	5.4	3.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.1.1: House occupancy (own home) status by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	98.4	94.3	94.2	92.0	85.5	90.7
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri						
etc.	98.2	94.9	94.8	92.7	86.7	91.5
Tarai Brahmin etc.	100.0	75.5	81.0	76.8	65.4	74.7
Tarai middle caste	96.0	98.8	95.4	92.2	76.0	93.9
Janajati	98.3	95.5	94.2	90.5	80.7	91.1
Hill Janajati	98.3	95.0	94.3	89.9	80.1	90.2
Newar/Thakali	92.8	91.1	96.7	89.3	85.6	88.3
Other Hill Janajati	98.8	95.5	93.9	90.1	74.9	90.8
Tarai Janajati	98.1	96.9	93.9	92.2	87.7	94.6
Dalit	98.3	94.0	93.5	95.4	76.2	93.6
Hill Dalit	96.6	93.1	93.2	96.2	70.4	92.0
Tarai Dalit	100.0	95.8	94.3	91.6	100.0	97.0
Muslim	91.4	96.5	94.4	91.6	86.3	92.7
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.0	69.1	91.5
Total	97.3	95.5	94.3	91.8	82.8	91.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.2 Area and Size of Dwelling

The size of a dwelling unit is measured by number of rooms and its surface area. As shown in Table 5.2 average number of rooms per household in the country is 3.7 units. Size of dwelling refers to the surface area and is equivalent to the space available in each household inside the dwelling. And the average surface area available per unit dwelling in the country is 531 square feet.

Three Janajati groups, two in the Hills and one in the Tarai are found to have lower number of rooms and surface area in comparison to the average figures at the national level. The Tamangs, Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc in the Hills and Rajbansi/Tajpuria etc in the Tarai belong to this lower category with almost identical average number of rooms of 2.6 sizes. Although all the three groups have lower than national level surface area in their households the Majhi/Dnuwar/Thami etc group has the lowest surface area among the three equivalents to only 341 square feet in dimension (Table 5.2A, Annex).

Table 5.2: No of Room and Average size of Dwelling and Housing plot

Ethnic group	Average no. of room	Average size of dwelling (Sq.Ft.)	Average area of housing plot* (Sq.Ft.)
Higher caste	4.2	594.4	1,581.2
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	4.2	587.7	1,571.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	4.7	720.3	1,771.5
Tarai middle caste	3.3	480.8	1,415.4
Janajati	3.7	544.9	1,483.3
Hill Janajati	3.7	534.5	1,430.0
Newar/Thakali	5.0	672.6	1,274.1
Other Hill Janajati	3.2	489.3	1,481.0
Tarai Janajati	3.7	583.2	1,677.8
Dalit	2.7	385.9	1,241.5
Hill Dalit	2.9	428.0	1,323.3
Tarai Dalit	2.2	296.9	1,068.6
Muslim	3.0	475.3	1,369.6
Others	2.7	380.1	1,372.4
Total	3.7	531.2	1,473.2

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Note: * Includes area surrounding the dwelling.

5.3 Source for Lighting

Table 5.3 presents the proportion of households that have access to the type of source of energy for lighting purposes. On the whole, proportion of households that have access to electricity constitutes around 37.2 percent. Around 58.2 percent of households depend on gas/oil/kerosene for their lighting needs. And 4.6 percent households are found to depend on other sources of energy for lighting. Notable in this Table is the Janajati group that has much lower access to electricity than the national level of 37.2 percent. The Rai and Limbu Janajati group in the Hills and the Dhanuk and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche groups in the Tarai fall in this category with the lowest proportion of households having access to electricity. In each of these Janajati groups households having access to electricity lies within a range of 19.8 to 16.8 percent, a level much lower than the national level (Table 5.3A, Annex).

Table 5.3: Source of light

Ethnic group	Electricity	Gas, oil, kerosene	Other	Total
Higher caste	48.6	44.7	6.7	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	47.2	45.7	7.1	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0
Tarai middle caste	22.9	75.9	1.2	100.0
Janajati	38.9	57.9	3.2	100.0
Hill Janajati	42.8	53.4	3.8	100.0
Newar/Thakali	76.8	22.8	0.4	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	31.7	63.4	4.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	24.9	74.1	1.0	100.0
Dalit	17.6	74.4	8.0	100.0
Hill Dalit	22.9	65.3	11.8	100.0
Tarai Dalit	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0
Muslim	25.4	73.9	0.6	100.0
Others	24.9	75.1	0.0	100.0
Total	37.2	58.2	4.6	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.4 Access to Toilet Facility

Access to toilet facility is one of a good indicator that shows households to be in better living conditions. Such facilities are indeed prerequisites for maintaining good health. Figures in Table 5.4 indicate that only around 39 percent of households all over the country have such a facility. While such figures for Janajatis in the Hills are encouraging to have reached a proportion of around 50 percent households the same in the Tarai region is at a disappointing level only to be found in around 13 percent households.

Janajati households that have very low access to toilet facility are visible in two groups residing in the Tarai region. The two groups are Dhanuks (6.3 percent) and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (9.6 percent) respectively (Table 5.4A, Annex).

Table 5.4: Toilet facility

Ethnic group	Yes	No	Total
Higher caste	55.0	45.0	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	55.0	45.0	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	55.1	44.9	100.0
Tarai middle caste	9.1	90.9	100.0
Janajati	41.5	58.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	49.5	50.5	100.0
Newar/Thakali	75.6	24.4	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	41.0	59.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	12.5	87.5	100.0
Dalit	21.5	78.5	100.0
Hill Dalit	30.1	69.9	100.0
Tarai Dalit	3.4	96.6	100.0
Muslim	10.6	89.4	100.0
Others	19.6	80.4	100.0
Total	38.7	61.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.4.1: Toilet facility

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	8.8	24.7	35.3	54.3	82.9	55.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	9.5	24.5	36.0	54.8	82.4	55.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	0.0	30.8	21.2	43.6	91.5	55.1
Tarai middle caste	0.0	2.8	2.9	14.5	49.3	9.1
Janajati	14.5	22.5	28.5	48.7	80.1	41.5
Hill Janajati	17.4	29.3	35.5	56.3	84.4	49.5
Newar/Thakali	17.9	57.4	49.1	69.5	90.4	75.6
Other Hill Janajati	17.4	25.4	33.3	52.1	78.7	41.0
Tarai Janajati	5.1	6.7	10.4	22.9	28.2	12.5
Dalit	8.5	11.3	21.7	31.8	65.1	21.5
Hill Dalit	16.6	13.7	29.2	38.7	75.1	30.1
Tarai Dalit	0.0	6.7	1.4	0.0	24.5	3.4
Muslim	3.7	5.4	11.9	15.9	39.5	10.6
Others	0.0	0.0	22.9	60.4	71.1	19.6
Total	9.5	17.4	25.9	44.0	79.1	38.7

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.5 Energy Source for Cooking

Table 5.5 presents the proportion of households according to type of fuel used for cooking. In total there are 69.1 percent households that rely on fuel-wood for cooking, 10.2 percent that use gas, 4.7 percent use kerosene and 16.0 percent use other types of energy for cooking. In comparison to these figures the Hills Janajati group on an average has higher proportion of households using wood, gas as well as kerosene. On the other hand the Tarai Janajati group has lesser proportion of households using all the three types of fuel but has more than twice the share of households using other sources of fuel for cooking. Other sources of fuel include cow-dung, straw etc. Notable among the Janajatis are three groups that have higher proportion of households using gas for cooking. The three groups that use the highest proportion of gas are Newar/Thakali, Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo and Gurungs. Similarly, the Dhanuks in the Tarai region have the highest proportion of households that use other sources of energy for cooking purposes (Table 5.5A, Annex).

Table 5.5: Fuel for cooking

Ethnic group	Wood	Gas	Kerosene	Others	Total
Higher caste	76.9	16.4	4.3	2.4	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	78.9	15.9	3.9	1.3	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	38.9	26.4	11.1	23.6	100.0
Tarai middle caste	35.6	1.9	2.7	59.7	100.0
Janajati	72.6	11.1	5.8	10.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	76.6	13.6	7.0	2.9	100.0
Newar/Thakali	42.4	38.8	13.2	5.6	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	87.8	5.3	4.9	2.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	58.2	2.2	1.7	37.9	100.0
Dalit	76.8	1.0	3.8	18.4	100.0
Hill Dalit	92.5	1.4	5.1	1.0	100.0
Tarai Dalit	43.9	0.0	1.0	55.1	100.0
Muslim	41.6	1.0	3.5	53.9	100.0
Others	35.7	11.1	5.1	48.2	100.0
Total	69.1	10.2	4.7	16.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.6 Water Supply

The supply of piped water seems to be serving a large proportion of Janajati households in the Hills. The proportion of Janajati population receiving piped water (65 percent) even surpasses the proportion in the higher caste by a few percentage points (Table 5.6). However, the supply of piped water among the Janajatis in Tarai appears to be in a disappointing state to have reached only to a meager share of 3 percent of households. Conversely, 87 percent of Janajati people in the Tarai depend on covered well and hand pump for drinking water and such a share in the Hills account for only around 15 percent households.

Table 5.6: Water source

Ethnic group	Piped water supply	Covered well/hand pump	Open well	Other water source	Total
Higher caste	55.8	24.5	3.5	16.2	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	57.3	22.2	3.6	17.0	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	28.3	67.9	1.5	2.4	100.0
Tarai middle caste	4.5	81.5	7.1	7.0	100.0
Janajati	51.5	30.3	5.3	12.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	64.9	14.8	4.4	15.9	100.0
Newar/Thakali	83.7	10.8	2.8	2.8	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	58.7	16.1	4.9	20.3	100.0
Tarai Janajati	2.8	86.8	8.5	1.9	100.0
Dalit	36.4	35.5	4.9	23.2	100.0
Hill Dalit	52.1	15.6	5.5	26.8	100.0
Tarai Dalit	3.4	77.4	3.8	15.5	100.0
Muslim	4.0	89.3	2.1	4.7	100.0
Others	19.4	74.5	6.1	0.0	100.0
Total	43.9	37.2	4.7	14.2	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.7 Construction Material of Outer Walls

In Table 5.7 the distribution of houses according to types of materials used in the construction of outer walls is given. Presented in the table are four major categories of materials that roughly reflect the quality of the houses. Overall figures indicate that there are 18.3 percent houses that have outer walls built from cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete that represent superior quality. A large proportion of

houses (47.5%) is found built from mud bonded bricks and stones. Houses that have inferior materials used in constructing outer walls comprise around 18.5 percent and around 15.7 percent houses are found to have used other materials.

Since the last two categories comprise of houses that have outer walls built from inferior materials, it would be relevant to see which of the Janajati groups have larger proportion of houses of this type. The other way would be to see which Janajati groups have fewer houses that fall in the first two categories or in other words those that live in lesser number of better houses.

Figures in Table 5.7A, Annex reveal that large proportion of Janajati families in the Terai region live in poor quality houses as seen from the materials used for constructing outer walls that are inferior in quality. The highest proportion of such families are seen in the Dhanuk Janajati group (86.6 %) and is closely followed by Terai Dalits (86.1%), Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.(80.9%), Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (71.3%), Tharus (70.8%).

Barring a few groups, most Janajatis in the hills also have large family proportions living in inferior quality houses that belong to the latter two categories. Among Janajatis In the hills, 49.3 Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. families comprise the largest group to live in inferior quality houses. Likewise, 46.9 percent Bhujel families, 43.8 percent Limbu families, 43.4 percent Rai families, 33.3 percent Bhujel families and 31.7 percent Tamang families live in such type of houses.

Table 5.7: Distribution of houses by materials used in the construction of outer walls

Group	Cement bonded bricks/Stones & concrete	Mud bonded bricks/Stones	Wood/ Branches	Other	Total
Higher caste	25.3	60.0	8.8	5.9	100.0
Hill bramhin/chettri etc.	23.4	62.5	8.2	6.0	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	60.9	13.5	20.3	5.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	13.5	13.5	31.5	41.6	100.0
Janajati	17.0	48.1	20.6	14.4	100.0
Hill janajati	18.2	57.7	13.9	10.2	100.0
Newar/Thakali	33.1	57.9	4.1	4.9	100.0
Other hill janajati	13.3	57.6	17.1	12.0	100.0
Terai janajati	12.9	12.9	44.9	29.3	100.0
Dalit	8.1	52.1	18.5	21.4	100.0
Hill dalit	9.9	72.2	11.5	6.4	100.0
Terai dalit	4.3	9.5	33.2	52.9	100.0
Muslim	16.6	20.5	40.0	22.9	100.0
Others	20.1	19.2	20.7	40.1	100.0
Total	18.3	47.5	18.5	15.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.8 Materials for Roof

Materials used for the constructing roofs also reveal the quality of houses that people live in. In the construction of roofs the most common and inferior material used is the straw /thatch. Since there are still 32 percent families for the country as a whole that live in houses with roofs made of straw and thatch it would make a bit of sense to see which Janajati group has houses that exceed this level (Table 5.8).

Notable among the Janajatis that have houses with straw/thatch roofs are Terai Dalits with 67.5 %, Rais, Bhujels, Limbus and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami in the hills with 65.9 %, 59.6, 58.2 % and 51.8 percent such houses (Table 5.8A, Annex) .

Table 5.8: Distribution of households by construction materials of roofs

Ethnic group	Straw/thatch	Galvanized sheet	Concrete	Tile/Slate	Others	Total
Higher caste	20.2	26.7	17.3	33.3	2.5	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	20.5	27.6	15.6	33.6	2.7	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	13.8	10.0	47.4	28.8	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	36.7	9.2	13.3	39.6	1.1	100.0
Janajati	35.2	22.6	13.0	25.2	4.0	100.0
Hill janajati	36.5	25.4	13.8	19.6	4.8	100.0
Newar/Thakali	10.6	36.2	29.8	21.7	1.8	100.0
Other hill janajati	44.9	21.9	8.5	18.9	5.7	100.0
Terai janajati	30.7	12.2	10.4	45.5	1.1	100.0
Dalit	51.4	15.9	3.4	26.1	3.3	100.0
Hill dalit	43.7	23.0	3.2	25.3	4.9	100.0
Terai dalit	67.5	0.9	3.8	27.8	0.0	100.0
Muslim	33.7	7.5	18.7	38.8	1.3	100.0
Others	35.4	13.7	20.5	30.4	0.0	100.0
Total	32.3	21.0	13.6	30.1	3.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.9 Flooring Materials

Materials used for constructing floors also exhibit the quality of a house. Table 5.9 and 5.9A, Annex show the proportion of houses using different materials in the construction of floors. Figures indicate that almost four out of every five houses have used earth for the construction of floors. The proportion of houses among the Janajati group that use earth for the construction of floor is even higher in most groups.

Table 5.9: Distribution of households by construction materials of floor

Ethnic group	Earth	Cement/Tile	Wood	Others	Total
Higher caste	72.3	22.0	3.9	1.8	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	73.6	20.5	4.1	1.7	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	47.4	49.3	0.0	3.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	86.6	9.4	1.9	2.1	100.0
Janajati	79.3	14.8	4.7	1.3	100.0
Hill janajati	76.1	16.7	5.8	1.5	100.0
Newar/Thakali	62.2	31.6	2.8	3.5	100.0
Other hill janajati	80.7	11.8	6.8	0.8	100.0
Terai janajati	91.0	7.8	0.6	0.5	100.0
Dalit	89.7	5.9	4.2	0.2	100.0
Hill dalit	87.5	7.3	5.0	0.2	100.0
Terai dalit	94.5	3.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Muslim	87.9	7.8	1.8	2.5	100.0
Others	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	79.4	15.2	3.9	1.5	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

5.10 Access to Facilities

In terms of access to facilities the most remarkable progress achieved can be seen in the field of primary education. Around 98 percent of the people in the country have access to primary education and the level of access Janajati people have in this area is equally remarkable (97%). Access to health services is another important aspect that reflects the rise in the welfare of the people. Around 81 percent of the people in the country have access to health services through institutions like health post. The Janajati people that have access to this kind of facility have reached 74 percent. Obviously, a quarter of Janajati people still remain out of reach from health services. And among Janajatis, those in the other hills remain the worst hit with the services available to only two third of the Janajati population (Table 5.10).

For the country as a whole 53 percent have access to cooperatives, 43 percent to banking services. Janajati people that have access to cooperatives is slightly lower at 50 percent but the level of access to banking services is almost at par to the national level (42 %). Access to drinking water is found to be within the reach of all Janajati people (99 %).

In the field of communication like post office and telephone booth the proportion of Janajati people that have access to them is slightly lower as compared to the access levels at the national level. Almost 76 percent Janajati people have access to post office as compared to 79 percent for the country. Similarly, 64 percent of Janajati people have access to telephone booth as compared to 66 percent for the country as a whole (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Distribution of households based on time to reach service/facility centre within one hour

Ethnic group	Primary school	Health post	Bus stop	Paved road	Dirt road vehicle	Dirt road no vehicle	Local shop	Haat bazaar	Market center	Agri. centre	Cooperative	Bank	Source of drinking water	Post office	Telephone booth	Total
Higher caste	97.5	82.9	62.9	51.6	69.0	94.7	91.8	77.8	55.5	52.7	51.4	42.9	99.7	79.7	62.8	70.8
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	97.4	82.0	61.3	49.2	67.6	94.6	91.4	75.1	53.9	50.8	49.3	40.7	99.7	78.6	60.9	69.5
Terai bramhin etc.	100.0	99.4	93.1	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.3	88.2	90.0	84.0	100.0	0	98.0	95.2
Terai middle caste	100.0	94.5	82.1	59.5	97.7	100.0	98.0	93.1	54.8	65.8	62.3	54.8	100.0	87.2	85.9	81.6
Janajati	97.0	74.2	63.1	51.1	69.4	95.3	90.2	64.5	51.5	50.9	50.2	42.1	99.3	75.8	63.7	68.7
Hill janajati	96.2	68.9	55.0	45.2	59.9	94.3	87.8	52.3	45.1	45.0	45.4	38.4	99.1	71.1	56.3	63.8
Newar/Thakali	100.0	88.6	84.9	70.9	85.4	97.7	96.7	68.9	76.0	75.2	75.1	70.6	99.6	91.7	83.2	84.4
Other hill janajati	95.0	62.5	45.3	36.8	54.3	93.8	84.9	49.3	35.0	35.2	35.7	27.9	99.0	64.4	47.5	57.5
Terai janajati	99.6	93.3	92.7	72.7	99.6	100.0	98.9	93.7	74.9	72.4	68.0	55.4	100.0	93.0	90.7	86.4
Dalit	99.0	78.0	61.2	46.0	73.0	95.5	92.0	79.0	46.7	46.8	48.3	35.1	99.2	75.5	60.5	68.2
Hill dalit	98.9	72.5	52.4	41.1	60.2	94.3	88.6	71.5	42.7	37.1	41.2	28.9	99.2	71.7	51.3	62.6
Terai dalit	99.1	89.7	79.9	56.5	99.1	100.0	99.2	84.7	55.0	67.2	63.5	48.2	99.1	83.7	80.0	79.6
Muslim	100.0	91.8	81.1	63.0	96.0	100.0	98.1	90.6	69.8	65.9	66.9	52.5	100.0	88.7	83.1	82.6
Others	100.0	93.9	88.1	76.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.5	70.9	74.5	65.2	41.8	100.0	93.9	81.9	84.0
Total	97.8	80.5	65.7	52.2	74.3	95.7	92.2	76.5	53.6	53.3	52.5	43.3	99.5	78.9	66.3	71.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER VI EDUCATION

6.1 Literacy Level

The role and impact of schooling on the fronts like economic welfare and social well-being are immense and well known. Investment in schooling ultimately enables people to acquire powerful instruments to enhance earnings, fight poverty and promote social mobility; improve health, nutrition and life expectancy and produce sustained human development. It is also self-reinforcing and self-perpetuating across generations, with educated parents exhibiting strong preferences to invest in human development for their children through schooling.

How well spread is education within a certain community is revealed by the literacy rate prevalent in the group. Such a distribution between males and females if close and high can be taken to be positive particularly in rural areas. Similarly, high primary school enrollment rates are also good indicators of education taking firm ground in the community. This combined with higher rates of lower secondary and secondary school enrollment rates display that large numbers of younger people are attending school means that the community as a whole is heading towards healthy human development levels.

Table 6.1: Literacy rate of population aged 6 years and older

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher caste	80.1	53.3	65.8
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	79.7	53.1	65.3
Tarai Brahmin etc.	86.3	57.5	72.3
Tarai middle caste	46.8	17.6	32.0
Janajati	63.7	39.9	51.3
Hill Janajati	64.8	42.9	53.3
Newar/Thakali	80.0	58.4	68.4
Other Hill Janajati	59.7	37.4	48.1
Tarai Janajati	60.6	30.9	45.5
Dalit	47.9	25.6	36.1
Hill Dalit	58.2	34.9	45.7
Tarai Dalit	28.1	6.2	16.8
Muslim	39.0	16.6	27.3
Others	46.9	26.4	36.6
Total	63.5	38.9	50.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

In Table 6.1 the proportion of people that are literate are presented. Literate here means those that can at least read and write. According to figures available from NLSS 2003/04 around 51 percent of the populations at the national level are found to be literate. Disaggregated by sex 64 percent male and 39 percent female in the country are literate.

One of the main objectives of this report is to reveal the level of progress attained by the Janajati people in the field of education. Obviously, a worthy beginning would be to see what proportions of the people are literate? It can be observed in Table 6.1 that Janajatis in the Hills are slightly better off with a literacy rate of 53 percent which is a bit higher than the overall rate. Another encouraging figure to note is the female literacy rate in the Hills which at 43 percent is higher by more than 4 percentage points as compared to the national level of 39 percent. Comparatively, the males have registered a literacy rate that is higher only by a single percentage point. In contrast, the Janajatis of Tarai lag behind by almost 5 percentage points in view of the overall rate. Further disaggregated by sex the figures reveal that the males lag behind by a smaller margin of 3 percentage points the females remain more backward with a much wider gap of 8 percentage points.

Much needs to be done for the Janajatis in both the Hills and Tarai to catch the literacy rate that the people of higher caste (66 percent) have achieved. The Dalits are still far behind with a low literacy rate of 36 percent. And among the Janajatis the two most vulnerable groups with the least literacy rate are Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (33 percent) in the Tarai and Tamangs (34 percent) in the Hills (Table 6.1A, Annex). Notable, the Newar/Thakali group has the highest literacy rate among the Janajatis and the females in this group have recorded a higher literacy rate even surpassing the literacy rate recorded for the higher caste.

Table 6.1.1: Literacy rate aged 6 years and older by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	42.7	48.5	58.6	68.6	79.3	65.8
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	43.5	48.5	58.3	68.2	78.7	65.3
Tarai Brahmin etc.	31.4	48.4	63.2	74.5	88.3	72.3
Tarai middle caste	18.7	26.6	29.3	44.1	56.8	32.0
Janajati	25.8	43.7	49.0	61.5	74.6	51.3
Hill Janajati	26.5	45.2	47.6	62.6	75.8	53.3
Newar/Thakali	26.9	43.5	49.4	68.4	80.6	68.4
Other Hill Janajati	26.5	45.4	47.3	60.7	70.2	48.1
Tarai Janajati	23.9	41.1	51.8	58.7	64.0	45.5
Dalit	20.3	30.4	45.2	48.5	61.9	36.1
Hill Dalit	30.8	38.1	51.2	53.0	67.6	45.7
Tarai Dalit	11.3	15.8	28.1	18.0	35.3	16.8
Muslim	19.9	28.7	27.4	39.3	39.9	27.3
Others	23.1	14.5	45.2	79.9	90.2	36.6
Total	25.1	39.2	48.1	60.1	75.2	50.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.2 Educational Status

Table 6.2 presents the educational status of persons aged six years and over. The educational status is categorized into three types and includes persons that have (i) never attended school, (ii) attended school in the past and (iii) currently attending school. For the country as a whole figure indicate that there are still 44 percent population aged six years and above that have never attended school. Around 26 percent population in the same age group is found to have attended school in the past and the remaining 30 percent are found currently attending school.

People in the higher caste seem to have performed better than the national average. They have six percentage points more people that are currently in the school; almost the same margin of additional people that attended school in the past. And those that have never attended school are lower by 12 percentage points compared to the national average. Coming to the Janajatis, those in the Hills have managed to stay close to the national average in all the categories. On the contrary, the Tarai Janajatis seem to have fared adversely with higher percentage of people not to have

attended school; lesser proportion of people to have attended school in the past. Encouragingly however, the proportion of Janajatis in the Tarai currently attending school is in par with that of the Hill Janajatis. With respect to the category (i) the Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. (54.1 percent) and Tamangs (53.6 percent) groups appear to have suffered badly with higher proportion of people that never attended school (Table 6.2A, Annex). In terms of those that are currently attending school they are still behind but appears gradually creeping towards the national average. The one Janajati group that is far behind in the Tarai is the Dhanuks. Dhanuks that are currently attending school is lagging behind by 9 percentage points in comparison to the national average.

Distribution by sex the males are better off in all the three categories. With regard to the females some 12 percent more than the national average never attended school. Seven percent less females than the national average attended school in the past. However, those in the currently attending school category the females are only five percentage points behind. Three Janajati groups that have the lowest females currently attending school can be distinctly identified to be Tamangs (20.4 percent), and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc (17.8 percent) in the Hills and the most backward among the females Dhanuk (11 percent) in the Tarai (Table 6.2A, Annex).

Table 6.2: Distribution of educational status aged 6 years and older

Ethnic group	Male				Female				Total			
	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total
Higher caste	18.8	39.4	41.9	100.0	43.6	25.0	31.5	100.0	32.1	31.6	36.3	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	19.2	38.5	42.4	100.0	43.9	24.6	31.6	100.0	32.5	31.0	36.5	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	13.5	52.0	34.5	100.0	38.6	31.9	29.5	100.0	25.7	42.3	32.1	100.0
Tarai middle caste	39.4	32.0	28.6	100.0	73.3	10.5	16.2	100.0	56.6	21.1	22.4	100.0
Janajati	30.4	34.8	34.8	100.0	55.5	19.6	25.0	100.0	43.5	26.9	29.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	29.9	35.1	35.0	100.0	52.4	22.6	25.1	100.0	41.7	28.5	29.8	100.0
Newar/Thakali	17.7	47.6	34.7	100.0	39.4	33.1	27.5	100.0	29.4	39.8	30.8	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	34.0	30.9	35.1	100.0	57.0	18.8	24.2	100.0	46.0	24.6	29.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	31.8	34.0	34.3	100.0	64.7	10.7	24.6	100.0	48.5	22.1	29.4	100.0
Dalit	44.1	24.2	31.7	100.0	67.1	14.3	18.6	100.0	56.3	18.9	24.8	100.0
Hill Dalit	33.8	28.4	37.8	100.0	56.0	18.9	25.1	100.0	45.8	23.3	31.0	100.0
Tarai Dalit	63.9	16.1	20.0	100.0	90.1	4.7	5.2	100.0	77.5	10.2	12.3	100.0
Muslim	50.8	25.4	23.7	100.0	76.2	8.7	15.2	100.0	64.0	16.7	19.3	100.0
Others	42.4	24.6	33.1	100.0	63.8	11.5	24.7	100.0	53.2	18.0	28.8	100.0
Total	30.7	34.1	35.3	100.0	56.1	19.1	24.9	100.0	44.0	26.2	29.8	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.3 Reasons for Not Attending School

One aspect of prime concern in the field of education is to understand why kids never attend school. Not attending school is to shut oneself into darkness. This alone can lead people to poverty and almost cripple them for a long time unable to come out of the dark. Therefore, it may be by understanding the reasons of not attending school that the solutions to this basic problem of almost half the population remaining illiterate could be geared towards a solution.

Table 6.3: Reason for not attending school for all population 6-24 years that has never attended school

Ethnic group	Who have never attended	Reason for not attending school					Total
		Help at home	Parent didn't want	Not willing to send	Too expensive	Others	
Higher caste	9.6	23.5	34.0	14.3	10.4	17.7	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	9.5	24.6	32.9	15.3	9.3	18.0	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	11.0	7.6	50.1	0.0	28.1	14.2	100.0
Tarai middle caste	36.9	15.7	30.6	16.7	25.1	11.8	100.0
Janajati	19.6	26.0	33.3	11.2	12.1	17.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	16.7	30.0	26.3	12.3	10.3	21.1	100.0
Newar/Thakali	9.0	31.6	30.8	22.5	7.3	7.7	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	18.9	29.8	25.7	10.9	10.7	23.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	27.1	19.4	44.9	9.5	15.1	11.2	100.0
Dalit	30.1	15.9	28.6	14.9	25.7	15.0	100.0
Hill Dalit	14.5	26.7	31.6	9.7	13.2	18.8	100.0
Tarai Dalit	64.2	10.6	27.1	17.5	31.8	13.1	100.0
Muslim	46.6	10.4	37.7	9.8	33.0	9.2	100.0
Others	37.3	46.0	38.1	0.0	12.7	3.2	100.0
Total	21.2	20.3	32.8	12.9	19.3	14.8	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

In Table 6.3 reasons for not attending school for population aged 6-24 is presented. Among the five Janajati groups that have the highest proportion of kids who have never attended school, two are from the Hills and three from Tarai region. They are Tamang and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. from the Hills and Dhanuk, Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Tharu group in the Tarai. Notable, the Dhanuks have

the highest proportion (42 percent) of kids that have never attended school (Table 6.3A, Annex).

Prominent reasons for kids not attending school (for the first two groups in the Hills) were *"help at home"*, *"parents did not allow"* and *"not willing to send"*. Reasons like *"help at home"*, *"parents did not allow"* were the main causes in the Janajati groups of Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Tharu group for not attending school. Large number of kids not attending school in the Dhanuk Janajati group was mainly because of the reason *"too expensive"* (Table 6.3A, Annex).

6.4 Gross and Net School Enrollment Rates

While gross enrollment rates measure total number of children enrolled at a given level of schooling the net enrollment rate measures the extent to which children are enrolled at the age appropriate level of schooling.

Excluding a few Janajati groups the gross enrollment rates at the primary level looks quite encouraging (Table 6.4). Those that are lower than the national average are for *Dhanuk*, *Santhal/Jhangar/Meche* in the Tarai region and Tamangs in the Hills. At the lower secondary level the gross enrollment rates that have slipped down a bit sharply as compared to the national level are for the Janajati groups of *Dhanuk*, *Santhal/Jhangar/Meche* in the Tarai region and *Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.* in the Hills (Table 6.4A, Annex). Gross enrollment rates that have gone down steeply as compared to the national level in the secondary level is found in the Janajati groups of *Magars* in the Hills and *Santhal/Jhangar/Meche* group in the Tarai.

Table 6.4: Gross enrollment rate by level of schooling

Ethnic group	Primary level			Lower secondary level			Secondary level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher caste	130	123	127	95	94	94	86	77	82
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	131	124	127	95	95	95	87	76	82
Tarai Brahmin etc.	118	108	113	100	70	85	70	90	79
Tarai middle caste	103	75	89	54	27	42	40	25	33
Janajati	130	109	120	77	71	74	62	45	53
Hill Janajati	127	114	120	81	66	74	63	45	53
Newar/Thakali	132	122	127	103	88	96	88	72	78
Other Hill Janajati	125	112	119	76	61	69	57	36	46
Tarai Janajati	139	95	117	68	87	75	60	46	52
Dalit	130	91	110	41	43	42	28	12	20
Hill Dalit	143	130	137	49	57	53	28	17	22
Tarai Dalit	100	28	60	20	0	12	28	0	15
Muslim	85	53	69	24	5	13	5	2	3
Others	108	89	99	69	72	71	63	0	30
Total	123	102	112	74	67	71	62	46	54

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Figures given in Table 6.5 exhibit net enrollment rates at the national level for primary, lower secondary and secondary levels and stand at 72, 29 and 15 percent respectively. One prime concern to be noted here is in the sharp decline in the enrollment rate in each level of education. In the primary level both the Janajati groups in the Hills and Tarai have kept pace to the national level. Coming to the lower secondary level Janajati in the Tarai have slipped down to a much lower rate and is recorded at 20 percent. Furthermore, net enrollment rate in the secondary level for Janajatis in both the regions of Hills and Tarai can be observed to have declined to a much lower level of 13 and 12 percent respectively.

Table 6.5: Net enrollment rate by level of schooling

Ethnic group	Primary level			Lower secondary level			Secondary level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher caste	85	84	85	43	43	43	26	25	26
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	85	85	85	43	43	43	26	23	25
Tarai Brahmin etc.	87	70	78	59	38	49	38	56	46
Tarai middle caste	69	51	60	28	16	23	12	11	12
Janajati	80	67	74	30	22	26	14	11	13
Hill Janajati	79	69	74	34	22	28	13	12	13
Newar/Thakali	93	86	89	58	42	50	17	26	22
Other Hill Janajati	76	64	71	29	17	24	13	8	10
Tarai Janajati	83	61	72	18	25	20	17	8	12
Dalit	76	59	67	14	12	13	6	2	4
Hill Dalit	85	83	84	17	16	17	2	3	3
Tarai Dalit	54	20	35	7	0	4	15	0	8
Muslim	58	38	48	11	1	5	0	0	0
Others	75	89	82	0	51	31	26	0	13
Total	78	67	72	31	26	29	17	13	15

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.5 Reasons for Leaving School/College

Table 6.6 presents the reasons for leaving school/college by population aged 6-24 years who attended in the past. Among the several reasons presented, two prominent ones with the highest proportion are "poor academic progress" and "help at home". The former reason among the two seems to be worth analyzing because there can be several remedy to rectify this reason. The latter reason may have lesser chances of being solved because the reason "help at home" may not have large alternatives to be solved. The same two reasons have surfaced prominently among the Janajatis in both the Hills and Tarai for leaving school/college in the past.

Table 6.6: Reasons for leaving school/college (for population aged 6-24 years)

Ethnic group	Help at home	Too expensive	Poor academic progress	Parents didn't want	Completed desired level	Moved away	Others	Total
Higher caste	28.5	9.3	30.9	7.9	4.6	5.2	13.6	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	29.8	7.8	31.9	7.9	3.8	5.0	13.8	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	8.2	33.3	14.7	6.8	16.9	8.7	11.3	100.0
Tarai middle caste	26.4	16.6	29.0	8.5	1.9	4.5	13.1	100.0
Janajati	26.3	9.8	34.9	8.9	2.8	3.0	14.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	25.4	8.1	35.6	8.5	2.7	3.0	16.7	100.0
Newar/Thakali	22.7	10.2	42.3	4.3	4.0	2.6	13.9	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	26.2	7.5	33.9	9.6	2.4	3.2	17.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	29.4	15.5	32.4	10.5	2.9	3.1	6.3	100.0
Dalit	30.9	11.1	28.5	7.1	4.2	5.4	12.8	100.0
Hill Dalit	33.8	8.9	30.2	5.5	3.3	5.6	12.8	100.0
Tarai Dalit	14.4	23.7	18.8	16.8	9.1	4.2	13.0	100.0
Muslim	13.7	27.1	21.2	12.0	11.1	8.6	6.4	100.0
Others	21.7	40.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	100.0
Total	26.8	11.5	31.6	8.5	3.8	4.5	13.4	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.6 Primary Level Completion Rates

Primary level completion rates give the number of students that complete primary school at an appropriate age. Figures available in Table 6.7 indicate that a little less than a third (31 percent) of all students at the national level complete the primary level. The rates according to sex reveal that 39 percent boys and 23 percent girls complete this level. Primary level completion rate among the Janajatis show that those in the Hills have achieved an edge (32 percent) over the national level at 31 percent. The Janajatis in the Tarai group are a bit behind in the primary level completion rate at 26 percent. And within the Tarai region the completion rates that are lowest (11.2 and 16.5 percent) is found in the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Dhanuk Janajati groups (Table 6.7A, Annex). Similarly, in the Hills region the Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. and the Tamang group have the lowest (16.9 and 16.0 percent) primary level completion rates. Notable is the fact that the Dhanuk girls among the entire Janajatis have the lowest rate of primary level completion rate attaining a meager level of 4.3 percent. Other vulnerable girls with low rate of

primary level completion rates are to be found in the Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc (8.4 percent) and the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche group (8.9 percent) of Janajatis.

Table 6.7: Primary level completion rate

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher caste	54.0	33.5	43.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	53.2	33.2	42.4
Tarai Brahmin etc.	65.1	38.9	52.4
Tarai middle caste	30.6	10.0	20.2
Janajati	37.7	23.3	30.2
Hill Janajati	38.4	25.9	31.8
Newar/Thakali	58.1	41.4	49.1
Other Hill Janajati	31.9	20.3	25.9
Tarai Janajati	35.9	15.8	25.7
Dalit	22.0	11.7	16.5
Hill Dalit	26.4	16.7	21.2
Tarai Dalit	13.5	1.4	7.2
Muslim	18.2	8.9	13.4
Others	27.2	14.2	20.6
Total	38.9	23.0	30.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.7.1: Primary level completion rate by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	19.1	24.6	36.5	41.7	59.9	43.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	18.8	25.0	36.1	41.2	58.9	42.4
Tarai Brahmin etc.	22.8	13.2	42.3	49.4	72.8	52.4
Tarai middle caste	7.6	16.5	18.2	31.2	38.4	20.2
Janajati	9.9	21.4	26.3	36.9	54.4	30.2
Hill Janajati	10.5	21.3	25.9	35.4	55.9	31.8
Newar/Thakali	11.5	23.4	25.3	38.9	65.2	49.1
Other Hill Janajati	10.5	20.9	26.0	34.1	45.2	25.9
Tarai Janajati	8.1	21.7	27.0	41.0	40.4	25.7
Dalit	6.6	12.2	17.4	28.5	42.4	16.5
Hill Dalit	9.4	14.7	19.4	31.3	47.8	21.2
Tarai Dalit	4.2	7.5	11.6	9.8	16.5	7.2
Muslim	7.4	15.6	16.5	18.8	21.1	13.4
Others	15.2	3.6	6.2	42.1	67.8	20.6
Total	9.8	19.5	26.9	36.6	55.5	30.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.7 Mean Year of Schooling

Table 6.8 and 6.8A, Annex give figures for mean years of schooling by sex and ethnic groups. The mean years of schooling for the population age group 15 years and above are 7.5 years. Distribution of mean years of schooling for male and female differ marginally at 7.6 and 7.4 respectively.

Janajati groups that have mean years of schooling below the national average are Dalits (6.1 years), Other hill Janajati (6.5 years) and Terai Janajati (6.9 years). Some of the lowest mean years of schooling within the groups in other hills show that it is 5.5 yrs for MajhiDanuwar/Thami etc., 5.7 years for Tamang and 6.1 years for Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo. Similarly Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (4.6 years) and Dalits (5.7 years) in the Terai have low mean years of schooling.

Table 6.8: Mean year of schooling (15 years and above)

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher caste	8.5	7.7	8.2
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	8.5	7.7	8.1
Terai bramhin etc.	9.3	7.9	8.8
Terai middle caste	7.1	6.4	7.0
Janajati	7.3	7.4	7.4
Hill janajati	7.5	7.5	7.5
Newar/Thakali	9.2	9.0	9.1
Other hill janajati	6.5	6.5	6.5
Terai janajati	6.9	7.0	6.9
Dalit	6.4	5.7	6.1
Hill dalit	6.5	5.8	6.2
Terai dalit	5.9	5.0	5.7
Muslim	5.7	5.7	5.7
Others	7.7	8.4	7.9
Total	7.6	7.4	7.5

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

6.8 Education Level

Proportion of population spread according to different levels of education is presented in Table 6.9. The three levels presented in the table consist of population still in the school level education comprising of 00-10 classes, second with

population having completed school up to intermediate level and the third with population that have attained the bachelor level or above.

Figures at the national level show that there are 3.5 percent of the population that have attained education levels in the third category (B.A +). Those in the SLC and I.A level are 16 percent. Population proportion that has attained higher education in both the other Hill Janajati and Terai Janajati groups is much lower as compared to the national levels. Dalits, similarly have low proportion of population with higher-level education.

Table 6.9: Education level

Ethnic group	00-10	SLC and IA	BA+	Total
Higher caste	75.5	19.8	4.7	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	76.6	19.4	4.0	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	62.1	24.5	13.4	100.0
Terai middle caste	82.3	15.8	1.9	100.0
Janajati	81.2	15.2	3.6	100.0
Hill janajati	79.8	15.8	4.4	100.0
Newar/Thakali	60.0	28.6	11.4	100.0
Other hill janajati	90.9	8.7	0.5	100.0
Terai janajati	86.5	12.7	0.8	100.0
Dalit	94.4	5.3	0.3	100.0
Hill dalit	95.5	4.1	0.3	100.0
Terai dalit	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Muslim	90.6	8.6	0.8	100.0
Others	63.9	28.4	7.6	100.0
Total	80.5	16.0	3.5	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER VII

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

7.1 Health

Table 7.1 presents incidence of chronic illness at the national level and according to different consumption quintiles. The first quintile represents the poorest 20 percent people and the fifth quintile represents the richest 20 percent people. Similarly the second, third and the fourth quintiles represent people in the ascending order from poor to richer section of the people.

According to the figures in the table chronic illness seem to be a phenomenon more prevalent in the affluent groups. The incidence is higher in the higher consumption quintiles. It can be observed that the proportion of people that suffered from chronic illness in the richest quintile was 9 that is quite higher as compared to the overall rate of 5.

Incidence of chronic illness among the Janajati group (5.1) was lower as compared to the overall rate (5.4). The incidence however was found to be higher in the Janajati group of Newar/Thakali (8.0). One of the lowest incidences of chronic illness was found in the Terai Janajati group (2.9).

Further disaggregating show that the incidence of chronic illness is found to be high in the richest quintile of Rais (14.8) and Limbus (10.4) (Table 7.1A, Annex). Such trend of high incidence of chronic illness is also found in the richest quintile of Bhujel (14.1) and Kumal/Sunuwar (10.9) Janajati group in the Terai region.

Table 7.1: Reporting chronic illness by caste/ethnicity and quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Higher caste	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.7	8.7	6.2
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.6	8.8	6.2
Terai bramhin etc.	4.7	4.3	3.8	6.2	8.3	6.2
Terai middle caste	2.4	4.5	4.6	6.1	4.6	4.4
Janajati	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.7	9.4	5.1
Hill janajati	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	9.7	5.9
Newar/Thakali	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	10.4	8.0
Other hill janajati	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.7	8.8	5.2
Terai janajati	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.6	6.9	2.9
Dalit	4.2	5.8	6.6	6.3	7.2	5.6
Hill dalit	5.7	6.5	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.9
Terai dalit	2.8	4.5	2.8	0.0	6.5	3.2
Muslim	3.2	2.3	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.1
Others	0.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	9.1	5.0
Total	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.4	8.7	5.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Incidence of acute illness along with the type of practitioners consulted is given in Table 7.2. Figures in the Table indicate that 13 percent of the total population has reported to have been sick or injured during the last thirty days. The proportion of Janajati people that have reported to be sick or injured is slightly less than the national average. But within the Janajati group the Newar/Thakali group that reported to have been sick or injured is higher (14 %) than the national average.

Of the total sick or injured around 34 percent did not consult any type of practitioner. The highest proportion of people suffering acute illness (36 %) is found to have consulted Paramedic staffs. Those that have consulted doctors are not sizable at 26 percent. Around three percent are found to have consulted traditional healers. And around one percent of people suffering from acute illness are found to have consulted Kabiraj/Vaidyas.

The proportion of people within the Janajati group that have not consulted any practitioner (40 %) surpasses the national average. And both the Newar/Thakali as well as the Other Hill Janajati groups are found to have very high proportion of people (45 %) suffering acute illness not to consult any practitioner.

On a much-disaggregated level within the Janajati group the Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo group has the highest incidence of people suffering from acute illness (15 %). This

group also has the second highest proportion of people that do not consult any type of practitioner (73 %) (Table 7.2A, Annex).

Table 7.2: Distribution of reporting acute illness and health consultation for acute illness by caste/ethnicity and practitioner type

Ethnic group	Reporting acute illness	Consulted				No one consulted	Total
		Doctor	Paramedic	Kaviraj/Vaidya	Tradition		
Higher caste	12.8	32.9	33.9	1.4	1.8	29.9	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	12.9	32.7	34.8	1.4	1.9	29.2	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	10.2	37.7	15.7	1.3	0.0	45.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	15.5	24.7	38.8	0.4	4.9	31.3	100.0
Janajati	12.0	21.4	34.4	0.8	3.8	39.7	100.0
Hill janajati	11.9	21.2	29.6	0.7	3.8	44.7	100.0
Newar/Thakali	13.9	25.5	24.7	1.4	3.2	45.2	100.0
Other hill janajati	11.2	19.5	31.6	0.4	4.1	44.5	100.0
Terai janajati	12.5	22.0	47.0	1.0	3.7	26.3	100.0
Dalit	13.4	21.9	41.5	0.8	2.8	33.0	100.0
Hill dalit	11.2	23.4	44.3	1.5	2.7	28.1	100.0
Terai dalit	17.8	20.1	38.1	0.0	3.0	38.9	100.0
Muslim	15.0	31.5	41.5	0.0	1.3	25.7	100.0
Others	16.1	14.9	32.2	0.0	6.0	47.0	100.0
Total	13.0	26.0	36.1	0.9	3.1	33.9	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Figures in Table 7.3 give the proportion of people aged 10 years and over that have some knowledge about HIV/AIDS presented according to per capita consumption quintiles. It can be observed that around 58 percent of population aged 10 and over in the country are found to have some knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Such a proportion in the first quintile is much lower at 33 percent. The ratio increases to 47 percent in the second quintile, 53 percent in the third quintile, 64 percent in the fourth quintile and reaches 83 percent in the fifth quintile.

Compared to the overall averages in different quintiles, such figures for the Janajati group, as a whole is encouraging, to find that proportion of such population is on the higher side in every quintile (36, 51, 55, 65, 83 %).

In the Annex Table 7.3A such figures at a much disaggregated level is presented. Within the Janajati group the Gurungs, Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami groups in the first quintile (17, 20, 14%) and second quintile (11, 0, 25 %) has low proportion of people that have knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.3: Distribution of population 10 years and above who have heard HIV/AIDS

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Higher caste	43.9	59.8	64.0	72.6	86.3	72.3
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	45.5	60.5	63.8	72.1	86.3	72.2
Terai bramhin etc.	19.5	34.3	67.2	79.1	86.8	73.5
Terai middle caste	19.5	25.6	29.6	48.0	56.0	33.5
Janajati	36.1	51.3	55.2	64.9	83.0	59.3
Hill janajati	33.1	50.3	54.7	65.4	83.2	60.1
Newar/Thakali	33.5	59.4	59.0	72.2	88.6	77.3
Other hill janajati	33.0	48.9	54.0	63.1	76.8	53.9
Terai janajati	44.7	53.1	56.3	63.6	81.4	57.0
Dalit	27.2	37.6	47.3	58.4	69.6	43.1
Hill dalit	47.9	44.0	55.2	62.5	76.2	54.7
Terai dalit	9.0	25.8	26.1	33.3	38.3	19.7
Muslim	31.1	37.5	30.8	41.8	51.1	35.2
Others	43.4	36.1	47.9	78.5	81.7	50.2
Total	33.1	46.6	52.8	64.3	82.6	57.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

7.2 Maternity and Family Planning

Table 7.4 presents percentage of married population aged 15–49 having knowledge about family planning and currently using such devices. On an overall basis around 77 percent of populations in this age group are estimated to have some knowledge about family planning and around 38 percent are currently using some sort of family planning device. Encouragingly 79 percent of the population in the Janajati group, a slightly higher proportion than the overall average is found to have some kind of knowledge about family planning. And 41 percent of Janajati population, also a proportion higher than the overall average is currently using some kind of family planning device. However such proportion of population is found to be on the lower side among the Other Hill Janajati group with 72 percent having knowledge to family planning and 33 percent using any devices.

Looking at the disaggregated figures in the Annex Table 7.4A some of the Janajati groups that have lower proportion of population having less knowledge about family planning and currently using family planning devices are Limbu, Gurung, Tamang, Magar and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami in the Hills and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc. in the Terai.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of married population aged 15-49 having knowledge and currently using family planning method

Ethnic group	Know any method	Currently using
Higher caste	85.8	45.7
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	85.5	45.2
Terai bramhin etc.	90.4	54.2
Terai middle caste	65.2	28.5
Janajati	78.8	41.1
Hill janajati	78.1	39.2
Newar/Thakali	94.9	56.1
Other hill janajati	72.0	33.1
Terai janajati	80.5	45.7
Dalit	68.8	30.9
Hill dalit	76.0	35.4
Terai dalit	56.4	23.1
Muslim	55.2	17.7
Others	66.3	27.7
Total	76.7	38.3

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Large proportion of deliveries of newly born babies still takes place at home (84%) and only around 14 percent deliveries take place at Hospitals (Table 7.5). Deliveries taking place at Primary Health Facilities comprise a small proportion of just 2 percent.

Such figures for the Janajati group as a whole seem to be only marginally better with 83 percent deliveries taking place at homes, slightly higher than 14 percent deliveries occurring in the Hospitals and around 2 percent deliveries at Primary Health Facility.

Birth deliveries by kind of place are not very encouraging for the Other Hill Janajati and Terai Janajati. Only around 9 percent deliveries in both the groups are found to take place in the Hospitals. Home deliveries that take place in the Other Hill Janajati (87%) and the Terai Janajati (90%) are still higher than the overall average.

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of birth deliveries by place

Ethnic group	Home	Primary health facility	Hospital	Other	Total
Higher caste	78.9	1.8	18.1	1.2	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	79.1	1.9	17.8	1.3	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	76.5	0.0	23.5	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	84.5	2.0	13.6	0.0	100.0
Janajati	83.1	1.7	14.4	0.8	100.0
Hill janajati	80.0	1.9	17.0	1.1	100.0
Newar/Thakali	51.9	0.0	48.1	0.0	100.0
Other hill janajati	87.3	2.4	8.9	1.4	100.0
Terai janajati	90.0	1.3	8.6	0.0	100.0
Dalit	90.7	0.6	8.6	0.0	100.0
Hill dalit	86.5	1.1	12.4	0.0	100.0
Terai dalit	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Muslim	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Others	85.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0
Total	84.0	1.5	13.9	0.6	100.0

7.3 Immunization

Immunization of children below five years of age plays a key role in reducing infant mortality. It protects children both from fatal as well as non-fatal diseases like TB, Polio, Tetanus, Whooping cough, Diphtheria and Measles. Figures at the national level show that a little more than 59 percent of the children below the age of five received different vaccines and were fully immunized. Among fully immunized children the proportion of boys are slightly higher (62 %) as compared to the girls (57%) (Table 7.6).

The proportion of fully immunized children among the Janajatis stand close to the levels found at the national level. Proportion of partially immunized children among the Janajatis does not differ markedly to that of figures representing the country. The proportion of children not immunized is found highest in the Dalit group (9.3 %). This is higher by two percentage points as compared to the total (7.4%).

Immunization seen on a further breakdown of the Janajati groups show that the proportion of children not immunized are prominent in the Magar (10.4 %) and Tamangs (11.7 %) coming from the other hill janajatis Table 7.6A, Annex. Some

figures however show a different trend particularly in the Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami groups. Some 27 percent of girl children in the former and 16 percent boy children in the latter Janajati group are not immunized. All children belonging to the Kumal /Sunuwar group are either fully or partially immunized Table 7.6A, Annex.

Table 7.6: Percentage of immunization status of children aged below 5 years

Ethnic group	Fully immunized			Partially immunized			Not immunized		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher caste	67.0	63.7	65.4	27.7	28.6	28.2	5.3	7.7	6.5
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	66.9	63.3	65.2	27.6	28.7	28.1	5.5	7.9	6.7
Terai bramhin etc.	69.1	68.3	68.6	30.9	27.0	28.5	0.0	4.7	3.0
Terai middle caste	65.6	58.3	62.2	28.2	34.4	31.1	6.2	7.2	6.7
Janajati	60.6	57.3	59.0	33.1	36.5	34.7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Hill janajati	60.5	59.8	60.2	32.5	33.0	32.8	7.0	7.2	7.1
Newar/Thakali	73.4	68.6	71.0	24.0	28.0	26.0	2.5	3.5	3.0
Other hill janajati	57.0	57.3	57.2	34.9	34.4	34.7	8.2	8.2	8.2
Terai janajati	60.8	50.0	56.5	34.0	46.4	38.9	5.2	3.6	4.6
Dalit	57.8	53.5	55.6	33.2	36.9	35.1	9.0	9.6	9.3
Hill dalit	65.6	55.3	60.2	25.6	33.7	29.9	8.8	11.0	10.0
Terai dalit	46.5	50.7	48.6	44.2	41.9	43.0	9.4	7.4	8.4
Muslim	50.1	43.1	46.2	37.4	41.9	39.9	12.5	15.0	13.9
Others	31.6	59.2	42.8	68.4	40.9	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	61.5	57.2	59.4	31.7	34.8	33.2	6.8	8.1	7.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER VIII EMPLOYMENT

8.1 Definition of Employment as adopted in NLSS 2003/04

A person is categorized as employed if he/she worked in an economic activity for at least an hour in the last seven days or is on leave temporarily. An economic activity as defined in the NLSS is an activity for which the person earns an income or produces goods necessary for support of household. An individual is considered unemployed if he/she did not work in the past seven days but was looking for work or was waiting to start a new job or waiting to hear from a potential employer or did not know how to look for work.

Among those employed, a person is said to be underemployed if he/she worked for less than 40 hours in the past seven days. Underemployment exhibits inadequacy of working hours and suggests that the person is seeking additional work.

8.2 Current Employment Status

Figures presented in Table 8.1 indicate that 83 percent of the population aged 15 and above constitute the total labour force of the country. Among the total labour force 80 percent are found employed and 3 percent unemployed. The proportion of employed and unemployed among the Janajati groups belonging to the Hills and Tarai are not significantly different except for one group comprising of Santhal/Jhangar/Meche. An unexpected deviation from other Janajatis this group has very high proportion of unemployed (16.4 percent), a proportion that deserves a great deal of attention to be lowered at least to a single digit level (Table 8.1A, Annex).

However, some other Janajati groups that have a slightly higher proportion of unemployed that cross the four percent level can also be observed. The groups are Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo (5.6 percent), Limbu (5.3 percent) and Newar/Thakali (4.8 percent) in the Hills and Dhanuk (5.1 percent) and Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc. (4.7 percent) in the Tarai (Table 8.1A, Annex).

Table 8.1: Current employment status by ethnic group (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	Employed	Unemployed	Not active	Total	Participation	Unemploy-
					rate	ment rate
Higher caste	80.1	3.0	16.9	100.0	83.1	3.6
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	81.1	3.0	15.8	100.0	84.2	3.6
Tarai Brahmin etc.	64.1	1.7	34.2	100.0	65.8	2.5
Tarai middle caste	77.9	2.6	19.5	100.0	80.5	3.2
Janajati	79.8	3.2	17.1	100.0	82.9	3.8
Hill Janajati	79.0	3.1	17.9	100.0	82.1	3.8
Newar/Thakali	69.1	4.8	26.2	100.0	73.8	6.4
Other Hill Janajati	82.8	2.5	14.7	100.0	85.3	3.0
Tarai Janajati	82.1	3.3	14.6	100.0	85.4	3.8
Dalit	81.5	3.8	14.8	100.0	85.3	4.4
Hill Dalit	83.3	3.0	13.8	100.0	86.2	3.4
Tarai Dalit	78.0	5.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	6.4
Muslim	71.8	4.0	24.3	100.0	75.8	5.3
Others	85.3	0.9	13.7	100.0	86.3	1.1
Total	79.5	3.1	17.4	100.0	82.6	3.8

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 8.1.1: Currently employed by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
	(Poorest)				(Richest)	
Higher caste	77.9	84.5	86.3	84.4	72.8	80.1
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	79.5	84.6	87.3	85.3	74.0	81.1
Tarai Brahmin etc.	55.3	79.8	71.2	70.2	56.6	64.1
Tarai middle caste	81.6	78.8	77.7	77.9	68.7	77.9
Janajati	86.8	86.6	85.6	80.6	64.4	79.8
Hill Janajati	87.7	87.3	87.3	80.0	64.2	79.0
Newar/Thakali	87.7	94.8	84.7	74.0	60.4	69.1
Other Hill Janajati	87.7	86.1	87.8	82.2	69.0	82.8
Tarai Janajati	84.6	85.2	82.2	81.9	66.5	82.1
Dalit	80.5	84.1	83.7	84.9	63.9	81.5
Hill Dalit	82.1	88.6	85.2	84.4	66.4	83.3
Tarai Dalit	79.0	76.3	80.1	87.9	51.8	78.0
Muslim	71.5	78.8	67.4	79.1	50.2	71.8
Others	94.9	88.2	66.0	74.8	72.1	85.3
Total	82.2	84.2	83.6	82.0	68.4	79.5

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

8.3 Sectors of Employment

Table 8.2 gives the share of persons that are employed according to different sectors. The sectors are divided into two major categories classified as wage earners and those that are self-employed. The two major categories are further subdivided into agriculture and non-agriculture to give four sectors of employment. A fifth sector that comprises of subsistence activities is grouped as extended economy. Extended economy consists of activities like fuel wood collection; water fetching etc. that was outside the purview of economic activities during the NLSS survey of 1995/96.

Wage earners in the agriculture sector for the country as a whole are found to reach a proportion roughly equivalent to 8 percent. The pattern of agriculture wage earners among the Janajatis in the two regions of Hills and The Tarai differ completely. While most of the Janajati groups in the Hills have lower proportion of wage earners working in agriculture as compared to the national average, the picture is just the opposite among the Tarai Janajati groups with higher proportion of agriculture wage earners than the national average.

In exception to that, the Gurungs and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo Janajati groups have almost non-existent proportion of people that work as wage earners in the agriculture sector. However the Limbus in a marked deviation has a proportion of agriculture wage earners almost double the size of the national average (Table 8.2A, Annex).

Table 8.2: Distribution of employed by main sector (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	Wage agri.	Wage non-agri.	Self agri.	Self non-agri.	Extended economy	Total
Higher caste	1.8	12.2	70.8	9.7	5.5	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	1.7	11.6	72.6	8.7	5.4	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	2.2	25.0	34.8	30.2	7.8	100.0
Tarai middle caste	10.2	6.9	61.3	13.1	8.6	100.0
Janajati	5.3	12.3	64.9	11.0	6.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	4.0	12.8	63.9	12.7	6.7	100.0
Newar/Thakali	2.2	22.9	39.3	30.2	5.5	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	4.6	9.5	71.9	7.0	7.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	8.9	10.9	67.8	6.2	6.2	100.0
Dalit	18.4	12.4	50.6	9.9	8.7	100.0
Hill Dalit	7.7	12.8	57.1	12.8	9.5	100.0
Tarai Dalit	40.1	11.6	37.2	4.0	7.2	100.0
Muslim	21.7	13.9	44.7	10.7	9.0	100.0
Others	17.5	13.5	57.6	5.3	6.1	100.0
Total	7.0	11.9	63.7	10.6	6.8	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

8.4 Distribution of Employed by Number of Hours Worked

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of employed according to number of hours worked during the past seven days. Figures indicate that there are around 20 percent under-employed persons in the country. It appears that one of the root causes of poverty in the country is this problem of high level of under-employment. Underemployment indeed creates a vicious circle starting with inadequate work leading to low level of income that again deprives the people to acquire the know how and knowledge required to win adequate work and hence push them to remain under-employed again.

Overall level of underemployment in both Janajati groups belonging to the Hills and Tarai do not differ significantly compared to the national level or the level to that of the high caste. However, three Janajati groups that seem to suffer by having the highest proportion of under-employed can be observed in Table 8.3A, Annex. They are the Limbu (27.3 percent) and the Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo (26.3 percent) in the

Hills and the Dhanuk (25.5 percent) in the Tarai. The high level of under-employment in the Limbu Janajati group is probably explained by the fact that they have low proportion of people as wage earners in the non-agriculture sector and high proportion of wage earners in the agriculture sector. As far as the other two groups are concerned it can only be said that more in-depth analysis or further study may be necessary.

Table 8.3: Distribution of employed by no. of hours worked (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	01-20 hrs	20-39 hrs	40+ hrs	Total
Higher caste	19.6	23.8	56.6	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	19.5	23.9	56.6	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	20.7	22.4	56.9	100.0
Tarai middle caste	25.1	23.4	51.5	100.0
Janajati	19.7	22.4	58.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	19.0	23.4	57.6	100.0
Newar/Thakali	18.6	22.5	58.9	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	19.2	23.7	57.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	21.5	19.5	59.1	100.0
Dalit	18.5	23.8	57.7	100.0
Hill Dalit	15.9	25.7	58.4	100.0
Tarai Dalit	23.8	20.0	56.3	100.0
Muslim	21.9	21.1	57.0	100.0
Others	17.1	19.6	63.3	100.0
Total	20.2	23.0	56.9	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

8.4 Activity of Children

It can be observed in Table 8.4 that a little more than 31 percent of children belonging to the age group 5-14 are found to be working all over the country. Overall Janajati children in the same age group that are working remain slightly higher at 33 percent Table 8.4. Among Janajatis the highest proportion of children working is found in the other hill Janajati (35%) and is closely followed by Dalit groups (33%). Working children among Janajatis compared according to ecological belts reveal that there are more children in the hills (34.6%) than in the Terai (29.5%) that are working.

In the other hill Janajatis the Tamangs top the group by having the largest group of working children (43.6%) followed by Limbu with 41.5% working children, Magar with 37.9% working children, Rai with 37.3% working children and Gurungs with 31.6% working children (Table 8.4A, Annex).

One important observation that needs to be noted among the working children is in the composition of two categories; in which one still attends school and the other that does not attend school. At the national level around 11 percent working children out of the 31 percent do not attend school. The highest proportion of children that do not attend school is found in the Tamang Janajati group. Likewise, more than 15 percent of working children in the Bhujel Janajati group is found not to attend school. Among Janajatis in the Terai region 17 percent of Dhanuk children and 13 percent of Santhal/Jhangar/Meche children that work do not attend school (Table 8.4A, Annex).

Table 8.4: Distribution of children by activity status (ages 05-14 years)

Ethnic group	School only	School and work	Work only	Not active	Total
Higher caste	64.5	25.0	4.9	5.6	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	63.6	26.0	5.0	5.4	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	80.8	7.4	2.4	9.4	100.0
Terai middle caste	47.8	14.3	18.9	19.0	100.0
Janajati	54.3	22.4	10.9	12.4	100.0
Hill janajati	53.4	23.7	10.9	11.9	100.0
Newar/Thakali	72.8	18.7	4.5	4.0	100.0
Other hill janajati	48.9	24.9	12.4	13.7	100.0
Terai janajati	56.7	18.9	10.6	13.8	100.0
Dalit	47.8	19.7	13.7	18.8	100.0
Hill dalit	56.1	24.6	9.3	10.0	100.0
Terai dalit	29.1	8.7	23.5	38.7	100.0
Muslim	46.1	4.9	17.6	31.4	100.0
Others	65.3	7.8	9.5	17.4	100.0
Total	55.3	20.6	10.8	13.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER IX AGRICULTURE

The proportion of households with agricultural land and the average area of holdings by caste/ethnic group are presented in Table 9.1. There are two indigenous groups in the Hills and two in the Tarai that have lower proportion of households with land as compared to the national average of 78 percent. Those groups are Newar/Thakali with 55.4 percent households and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo with 56.1 households in the Hills and Rajbansi/Tajpuria etc with 60.5 percent and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche with 62.7 percent households in the Tarai (Table 9.1A, Annex). The lowest proportion of households with land however is found among the Tarai Brahmin etc that belong to the higher caste.

Table 9.1: Percentage of agriculture households with land and average area of agriculture land by caste/ethnic group

Group	Households with land (percent)	Average area of agricultural land (hectares)
Higher caste	80.5	0.8
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	82.3	0.8
Tarai Brahmin etc.	47.1	1.2
Tarai middle caste	74.7	1.0
Janajati	78.6	0.9
Hill Janajati	77.3	0.7
Newar/Thakali	55.4	0.5
Other Hill Janajati	84.5	0.8
Tarai Janajati	83.2	1.4
Dalit	75.7	0.5
Hill Dalit	85.4	0.5
Tarai Dalit	55.2	0.5
Muslim	62.1	0.9
Others	57.1	0.8
Total	77.5	0.8

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

In contrast to this proportion, the Tarai Brahmin etc group has a higher land holding of 1.2 hectare which is well above the national average of 0.8 hectares. Among the indigenous group the Newar/Thakali group is found to possess the lowest proportion of average land holdings (0.5 hec). The Gurungs are the next in line with 0.6

hectares of average land holding. The Magars, Tamangs, Kumal/Sunuwar and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche follow closely behind with an average holding of 0.7 hectares (Table 9.1A, Annex).

Table 9.1.1: Percentage of agriculture households with land by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	85.2	95.5	90.8	89.7	63.4	80.5
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	89.5	96.1	92.6	90.1	65.8	82.3
Tarai Brahmin etc.	33.1	75.5	55.5	80.4	24.2	47.1
Tarai middle caste	70.5	84.4	82.9	74.0	36.5	74.7
Janajati	92.2	92.1	86.7	85.3	47.3	78.6
Hill Janajati	94.2	93.6	88.6	84.1	46.9	77.3
Newar/Thakali	89.3	96.7	90.7	76.1	33.7	55.4
Other Hill Janajati	94.6	93.1	88.2	86.5	59.5	84.5
Tarai Janajati	85.9	88.5	81.8	89.7	52.2	83.2
Dalit	70.8	77.8	84.9	78.9	54.9	75.7
Hill Dalit	92.1	89.8	87.8	86.1	57.3	85.4
Tarai Dalit	48.6	55.0	77.1	46.2	45.0	55.2
Muslim	55.3	55.3	79.5	67.3	53.9	62.1
Others	59.1	83.9	0.0	60.4	38.1	57.1
Total	80.2	87.2	86.7	84.4	55.4	77.5

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER X

CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY

10.1 Consumption Expenditure

Consumption is considered as a proxy indicator of household welfare. Per capita consumption aggregates are constructed from the NLSS 2003/04 data by adding together the various goods and services reported to have been consumed in the past 12 months by each household. Total household consumption consists of food consumption and non-food consumption. Non-food consumption, in turn, consists of selected non-food expenditures, expenditures on education, consumption flow from durable goods, consumption of housing, consumption of utilities and consumption of tobacco.

The average per capita consumption is presented in Table 10.1. For all Nepal, the average per capita consumption in nominal terms is Rs. 15,848. There is a wide variation in the average per capita consumption between the poorest and the richest twenty percent of the population; the ratio of the richest to the poorest quintile is more than 8-fold. The average per capita consumption of the poorest quintile is only Rs. 4,913 while that of the richest quintile is Rs. 42,236.

Average per capita consumption for Janajati is Rs. 16,942. For Janajati group, the gap between the consumption of the poorest to the richest quintile is even wider as compared to the total population. The ratio of the richest to the poorest quintile is more than 10-fold. Among different Janajatis, Newar and Thakali group together has the highest per capita consumption of Rs. 38,419. The ratio of the richest to the poorest quintile is also notably high. The average per capita consumption and the ratio are the highest among all caste and ethnic groups in the country.

The average per capita consumption for Dalit and Muslims, on the other hand, is much lower as compared to other groups. Tarai Janajati and Tarai Dalit are still worse off in comparison to their Hill counter parts.

Table 10.1: Average per capita consumption by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	5,109	7,447	10,165	14,682	38,986	19,918
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	5,122	7,444	10,155	14,678	38,939	19,812
Tarai Brahmin etc.	4,940	7,542	10,352	14,738	39,642	21,625
Tarai middle caste	5,092	7,328	9,979	14,536	34,532	10,758
Janajati	4,791	7,345	10,058	14,723	48,513	16,942
Hill Janajati	4,700	7,415	10,179	14,688	50,089	19,258
Newar/Thakali	4,799	7,488	10,291	15,267	62,253	38,419
Other Hill Janajati	4,691	7,402	10,159	14,486	35,579	12,764
Tarai Janajati	5,036	7,217	9,805	14,815	31,776	10,412
Dalit	4,955	7,339	9,992	14,423	33,034	9,905
Hill Dalit	5,069	7,341	9,997	14,420	34,383	11,089
Tarai Dalit	4,854	7,335	9,975	14,443	26,649	7,604
Muslim	4,936	7,540	10,082	14,570	24,559	9,061
Others	4,955	6,965	9,048	16,303	54,231	13,890
Total	4,913	7,373	10,073	14,657	42,236	15,848

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Average nominal household consumption per year is about 84 thousand Nepali rupees. On the average, 59 percent of total household consumption is spent on food. Share of housing consumption is 9 percent, education is 3 percent and the rest is accounted for non-food items (Table 10.2). For Janajati as a whole group, the share of consumption in food and nonfood category is almost similar to that of the overall country. Amongst Janajati, however, the share is quite different. Newar and Thakali, for example, spend only 43 percent of their total consumption expenditure on food and share of expenditure on education (5 percent) is one of the highest among different caste and ethnic groups. Share of household consumption by different category indicates the quality of life of people. Poorer people tend to spend higher share of their total expenditure on food as compared to comparatively well-to-do households. This is substantiated by the expenditure pattern of Dalit and Hill Janajati (except Newar and Thakali).

Table 10.2: Nominal household consumption expenditure and its distribution by expenditure category

Ethnic group	Average HH consumption (Rs.)	Percentage share of				
		Food	Housing	Education	Non-food	Total
Higher caste	97,759	55.1	11.2	3.8	29.9	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	96,456	55.5	11.1	3.8	29.6	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	122,043	46.5	13.1	4.8	35.6	100.0
Tarai middle caste	62,328	61.7	5.8	1.7	30.7	100.0
Janajati	90,286	59.6	10.3	2.8	27.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	96,519	59.2	11.0	3.1	26.7	100.0
Newar/Thakali	197,700	43.4	18.4	4.5	33.8	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	63,411	64.4	8.6	2.7	24.3	100.0
Tarai Janajati	67,539	60.9	7.5	1.9	29.7	100.0
Dalit	49,821	64.1	6.6	1.8	27.6	100.0
Hill Dalit	54,252	63.4	7.7	2.2	26.7	100.0
Tarai Dalit	40,457	65.5	4.1	1.0	29.3	100.0
Muslim	61,074	62.4	6.1	1.1	30.5	100.0
Others	80,337	61.1	6.0	2.1	30.8	100.0
Total	83,593	59.0	9.5	2.8	28.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Newar and high caste households tend to spend more on house rental and education. Similarly, Janajati on the average spend 60 percent on food, 10 percent on housing, 3 percent on education and the rest on non-food items. Tarai Brahmin group has comparatively high average household consumption expenditure.

Table 10.3 presents the average per capita nominal consumption by poor and non-poor category. The ratio of per capita consumption between poor to non-poor varies from 2 to 7. The national ratio is 3.5. Hill Janajati has the ratio of 4.7 while Tarai Janajati has 2.3 only. Amongst the Hill Janajati, Newar/Thakali has the highest ratio of 6.9. The higher the ratio between the poor and the non-poor, the higher is the incidence of inequality between the groups.

Table 10.3: Average nominal per capita consumption by caste and ethnic group

Ethnic group	Poor	Non-poor	Ratio (Non-poor/Poor)	Total
Higher caste	6,466	22,941	3.55	19,918
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	6,511	22,890	3.52	19,812
Tarai Brahmin etc.	5,234	23,691	4.53	21,625
Tarai middle caste	5,409	12,686	2.35	10,758
Janajati	5,703	23,013	4.04	16,942
Hill Janajati	5,746	26,752	4.66	19,258
Newar/Thakali	6,327	43,618	6.89	38,419
Other Hill Janajati	5,682	18,116	3.18	12,764
Tarai Janajati	5,572	12,835	2.30	10,412
Dalit	5,819	13,436	2.31	9,905
Hill Dalit	6,331	14,969	2.36	11,089
Tarai Dalit	4,910	10,208	2.08	7,604
Muslim	5,061	11,879	2.35	9,061
Others	5,301	21,727	4.10	13,890
Total	5,774	20,341	3.52	15,848

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

10.2 Consumption Share of Major Food Groups

Grains and cereals occupy the largest share in the consumption of food items (42%). Other major food groups that command major consumption share are eggs and milk (10%), cooking oil (9%), fish and meat (8%), vegetables (8%). Alcohol and beverages widely consumed among Nepalis take a share of little over 3 percent (Table 10.4).

The trend in the consumption share of major food group by Janajati as a whole can be observed to move closely with the national trend presented above. However a sharp deviation is found in the consumption of alcohol and beverages. The Janajatis consumption of alcohol and beverages accounts to be almost double the share observed at the national level.

Table 10.4: Share of major food group by caste/ethnicity

Ethnic group	Grains and cereals	Pulses and legumes	Eggs and milk	Cooking oils	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Fish and meat	Spices and condiments	Sweets and confectionary	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Misc. food products	Total
Higher caste	36.5	4.9	16.0	10.2	7.7	3.2	7.1	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	5.4	100.0
Hill bramhin/chettri etc.	36.4	4.8	16.3	10.3	7.6	3.2	7.1	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	5.4	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	38.0	6.4	10.9	8.6	8.9	4.0	7.2	4.5	3.1	1.5	0.8	6.2	100.0
Terai middle caste	47.8	6.1	7.7	7.1	8.6	2.9	6.6	5.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	5.1	100.0
Janajati	41.3	4.4	8.1	8.0	8.1	2.5	9.3	4.6	1.6	0.9	6.1	5.2	100.0
Hill janajati	39.8	4.0	9.1	8.1	8.1	2.4	9.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	6.5	5.4	100.0
Newar/Thakali	33.7	4.3	12.7	7.9	7.8	3.1	9.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	4.2	7.8	100.0
Other hill janajati	41.8	3.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	2.2	9.3	4.5	1.3	0.8	7.3	4.6	100.0
Terai janajati	46.8	5.8	4.7	7.5	8.0	2.6	8.8	5.1	1.3	0.4	4.5	4.4	100.0
Dalit	47.1	4.7	6.1	8.1	7.4	2.1	8.3	4.8	1.4	0.6	4.1	5.6	100.0
Hill dalit	44.1	4.6	7.2	9.1	7.4	2.0	8.9	4.3	1.5	0.7	5.2	5.1	100.0
Terai dalit	53.6	4.8	3.6	6.0	7.2	2.2	7.0	5.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	6.6	100.0
Muslim	50.3	6.0	5.2	6.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	5.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	5.7	100.0
Others	47.0	6.2	6.0	7.1	6.9	3.4	8.7	5.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	5.5	100.0
Total	41.5	4.8	10.3	8.6	7.9	2.7	8.1	4.6	1.9	1.0	3.4	5.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04

10.3 Poverty

Table 10.5 presents the incidence of poverty (head count rate) of the different groups of population. The head count rate gives the proportion of population below national poverty line. The national level head count rate is 31 percent. In other words, about 31 percent of population in the country is below poverty line. For Janajati as a whole, the rate is 35 percent. Hill Janajati group tends to be more poor (36 percent) as compared to Tarai Janajati group (33 percent).

The incidence of poverty varies widely across different caste and ethnic groups. Dalit has the highest rate (46 percent) while higher caste has a rate of about 18 percent only. Tarai Brahmin group has even lower rate (11 percent only). Similarly, Tarai middle class has a lower incidence rate (27 percent) as compared to the national level of poverty incidence rate (31 percent). Tarai Dalit has the highest head count rate (49 percent) amongst different groups of population. Among Janajati group Newar and Thakali have a fairly low incidence of poverty (14 percent). This is the second lowest incidence of poverty, the first being that of Tarai Brahmin.

Table 10.5: Nominal per capita consumption and incidence of poverty

Ethnic group	Per capita nominal consumption (Rs.)	Head count (percent)		
		Poor	Non-poor	Total
Higher caste	19,918	18.4	81.7	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	19,812	18.8	81.2	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	21,625	11.2	88.8	100.0
Tarai middle caste	10,758	26.5	73.5	100.0
Janajati	16,942	35.1	64.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	19,258	35.7	64.3	100.0
Newar/Thakali	38,419	13.9	86.1	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	12,764	43.0	57.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	10,412	33.4	66.6	100.0
Dalit	9,905	46.4	53.6	100.0
Hill Dalit	11,089	44.9	55.1	100.0
Tarai Dalit	7,604	49.2	50.9	100.0
Muslim	9,061	41.3	58.7	100.0
Others	13,890	47.7	52.3	100.0
Total	15,848	30.9	69.2	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

**Table 10.6: Nepal 1995-96 and 2003-04, Poverty Measurement
by Caste and Ethnicity of the Household Head**

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor			Distribution of Population		
	1995-96	2003-04	change in %	1995-96	2003-04	change in %	1995-96	2003-04	change in %
	<i>(A)</i>			<i>(B)</i>			<i>(C)</i>		
Upper Caste (Hill-Terai)	34.1	18.4	-46	26.7	15.7	-41	32.7	26.3	-20
Yadavs (Middle C. Terai)	28.7	21.3	-26	2.9	1.9	-33	4.2	2.8	-34
Dalits (Hill-Terai)	57.8	45.5	-21	10.6	10.9	3	7.7	7.4	-4
Newar	19.3	14	-28	2.5	3.4	35	5.5	7.5	38
Hill Janajati	48.7	44	-10	19.7	27.8	41	16.9	19.5	16
Tharu (Terai Janajati)	53.4	35.4	-34	10.4	9.2	-12	8.2	8.1	-1
Muslims	43.7	41.3	-6	5.7	8.7	53	5.4	6.5	19
Other	46.1	31.3	-32	21.4	22.3	4	19.4	21.9	13
Total	41.8	30.8	-26	100	100	-	100	100	-

Source: CBS, *Poverty Trends in Nepal (1995/96 and 2003/04)*.

Note: The trends in poverty rates across caste-ethnic groups should be treated with caution, see Box 1.4.1 for details, *Poverty Trends in Nepal (1995/96 and 2003/04)*, CBS.

CHAPTER XI

INCOME

Household income is the total flow of resources in the household during a period of 12 months. The procedure followed to construct the household income is the same as described in “Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04: Statistical Report, Volume Two”. The aggregate household income is obtained by summing income from following sources: farm income, wage income, non-farm enterprises income, non-agricultural rental income, remittances received, owner occupied housing consumption and other income components. Per capita income, as usual, is calculated by dividing household income by household size.

The nominal average per capita income is Rs. 15,162. High caste group has per capita income of Rs. 19,061 and total Janajati group has Rs.16, 258 (Table 11.1). Amongst the Janajati groups, Newar and Thakali group has the highest income (Rs. 30,055). The average nominal income is the lowest for Tarai Dalit group (Rs. 6,830).

Table 11.1 also presents the nominal per capita income for the poor and the non-poor population and the ratio of these two income groups. It provides an indicator of disparity between the poor and the non-poor. For all Nepal, the nominal per capita income of the non-poor population is about three times higher than that of the poor. Among the caste and ethnic groups, the ratio varies between 1.6 (Muslims) and 4.5 (Newar/Thakali and Tarai Brahmin).

Table 11.1: Average nominal per capita income by poor and non-poor group

Ethnic group	Poor	Non-poor	Ratio (Non-poor/Poor)	Total
Higher caste	7,130	21,705	3.04	19,061
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	7,214	21,689	3.01	19,000
Tarai Brahmin etc.	4,919	21,939	4.46	20,031
Tarai middle caste	5,712	12,162	2.13	10,461
Janajati	6,801	21,390	3.15	16,258
Hill Janajati	6,670	24,301	3.64	17,972
Newar/Thakali	7,534	33,778	4.48	30,055
Other Hill Janajati	6,575	19,499	2.97	13,918
Tarai Janajati	7,200	13,554	1.88	11,446
Dalit	5,969	12,016	2.01	9,202
Hill Dalit	6,377	13,721	2.15	10,417
Tarai Dalit	5,244	8,387	1.60	6,830
Muslim	6,067	10,180	1.68	8,483
Others	6,645	21,265	3.20	14,290
Total	6,550	19,000	2.90	15,162

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 11.2 presents the average per capita nominal income by consumption quintile. For all Nepal, the average nominal per capita income of the richest 20 percent of the population is more than six times that of the poorest 20 percent of the population. The disparity between the bottom 20 percent and the top 20 percent of population is highest for Newar/Thakali group followed by Tarai middle caste, Hill Janajati respectively.

Table 11.2: Average nominal per capita income by consumption quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	5,861	8,361	10,887	15,356	34,842	19,061
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	5,968	8,411	11,050	15,382	34,710	19,000
Tarai Brahmin etc.	4,533	6,928	8,006	14,962	36,689	20,031
Tarai middle caste	5,398	7,395	9,950	13,543	31,985	10,461
Janajati	5,744	8,508	11,296	15,854	40,936	16,258
Hill Janajati	5,249	8,714	11,540	16,223	41,717	17,972
Newar/Thakali	5,017	8,730	10,611	16,324	46,486	30,055
Other Hill Janajati	5,269	8,711	11,710	16,187	36,204	13,918
Tarai Janajati	7,087	8,134	10,793	14,889	32,713	11,446
Dalit	5,510	7,075	9,356	13,754	24,334	9,202
Hill Dalit	5,811	7,339	9,700	13,895	26,374	10,417
Tarai Dalit	5,244	6,553	8,382	12,737	14,730	6,830
Muslim	5,643	7,832	9,153	12,773	16,921	8,483
Others	7,607	14,130	8,459	11,732	35,791	14,290
Total	5,681	8,127	10,617	15,073	36,415	15,162

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

The share of farm income in total income is about 48 percent for all Nepal (Table 11.3). The share of non-farm and remittance are 28 percent and 11 percent respectively. There is not much variation with regard to the share of remittance in total income of the household among different caste and ethnic groups. The share of farm income is higher for Janajati (47 percent) as compared to other groups. Farm income share varies between 22.7 percent (Tarai Brahmin etc.) and 62.7 percent (Tarai Dalit).

Table 11.3: Share of average household income by sector-sources

(Percent)

Ethnic group	Farm income	Non-farm income	Remittance	Own housing consumption	Other	Total
Higher caste	46.6	25.3	12.4	11.6	4.1	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	47.9	23.5	12.7	11.7	4.1	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	22.7	57.9	6.2	10.4	2.9	100.0
Tarai middle caste	51.2	29.5	12.0	6.0	1.2	100.0
Janajati	47.3	27.8	9.6	10.2	5.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	45.0	28.1	10.0	11.1	5.9	100.0
Newar/Thakali	25.9	41.8	6.5	20.0	5.8	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	51.1	23.6	11.2	8.2	5.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	55.8	27.0	8.2	7.0	2.1	100.0
Dalit	49.8	29.5	11.2	7.5	2.1	100.0
Hill Dalit	43.6	32.0	13.2	8.8	2.5	100.0
Tarai Dalit	62.7	24.0	7.0	5.0	1.3	100.0
Muslim	48.4	31.3	12.8	6.8	0.6	100.0
Others	46.7	33.1	14.4	5.5	0.2	100.0
Total	47.8	27.6	11.1	9.7	3.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER XII REMITTANCES

The 2003/04 Nepal Living Standards Survey collected information on transfer incomes received by a household within last 12 months from the date of enumeration. In the survey all incomes transferred from a household was considered as one remittance. According to the survey results, the average amount of remittance per recipient household is Rs. 34,698 in current price. Among the different caste and ethnic groups, the Bhujel has the highest amount followed by the Gurung households. Kuma/Sunuwar and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche etc. have the least amount compared with others (Table 12.1 and 12.1A, Annex).

Table 12.1: Average amount and number of remittances received by source

Ethnic group	Average remittance received	Percentage of number of remittances received by sources			
		Within Nepal	India	Others	Total
Higher caste	37,598	50.7	37.5	11.8	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	37,924	50.9	37.0	12.2	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	23,637	44.0	56.0	0.0	100.0
Tarai middle caste	27,342	42.6	45.6	11.8	100.0
Janajati	37,403	55.0	21.3	23.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	40,832	54.5	19.5	26.1	100.0
Newar/Thakali	31,887	67.9	13.2	18.8	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	42,862	51.3	20.9	27.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	22,718	57.2	29.5	13.2	100.0
Dalit	23,985	31.4	55.7	13.0	100.0
Hill Dalit	28,235	28.0	56.1	15.9	100.0
Tarai Dalit	11,197	42.6	54.5	3.0	100.0
Muslim	30,932	37.8	42.6	19.6	100.0
Others	58,169	22.2	47.0	30.9	100.0
Total	34,698	48.1	35.2	16.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Majority of remittances come from within the country. Tarai Brahmin and Dalit-households receive more number of remittances from India compared to other caste and ethnic groups. Janajati-households receive considerable number of remittances from the third countries. In case of the Limbu, for example, two thirds of the numbers of remittances come from the third countries (outside Nepal and India). The Gurungs received about one third of the number from the third countries (Table 12.1A, Annex).

Table 12.2 reports the average amount of remittances received by quintile groups. On the whole, the average amount of remittances received by the household among consumption quintiles varies considerably: Rs. 13,906 for the poorest quintile versus Rs. 65,514 for the richest quintile. The disparity is notable for Hill Janajati (particularly Newar and Thakali) and Hill Dalits. For the Tarai Janajati and Tarai Dalit, the case is different from other groups.

Table 12.2: Average amount of remittances received by quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First (Poorest)	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth (Richest)	
Higher caste	12,461	16,562	19,078	28,882	63,203	37,598
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	12,461	16,562	18,885	28,968	63,813	37,924
Tarai Brahmin etc.	0	0	22,574	25,919	21,769	23,637
Tarai middle caste	13,597	38,339	28,941	30,318	22,120	27,342
Janajati	15,223	20,805	26,654	35,755	70,546	37,403
Hill Janajati	11,446	21,749	27,311	37,405	74,791	40,832
Newar/Thakali	2,783	32,912	16,184	30,354	43,506	31,887
Other Hill Janajati	12,865	20,732	29,276	38,627	88,637	42,862
Tarai Janajati	22,854	17,419	24,384	28,030	14,464	22,718
Dalit	13,492	12,343	19,447	34,935	74,081	23,985
Hill Dalit	10,826	17,476	20,758	37,692	88,547	28,235
Tarai Dalit	17,740	3,225	10,874	13,014	9,263	11,197
Muslim	12,307	16,443	36,548	25,100	102,004	30,932
Others	8,000	122,057	0	500	2,045	58,169
Total	13,906	21,820	24,225	31,683	65,514	34,698

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 12.3 presents the share of remittances received. Share of remittances received from within Nepal is 23.5 percent and a similar proportion from India. The share from other countries (including the Gulf) account for more than half of the total share. The Arab countries together top the list (27 percent). Bahun, Chhetri and Hill Janajati account for the most of the remittances transfer. The variation among the caste and ethnic group is high. Bahun and Chhetri group has the highest proportion (40 percent) followed by Hill Janajati (39 percent).

Table 12.3: Share of remittance received by source

Ethnic group	Nepal		Other countries				Total
	Urban	Rural	India	Malaysia	Gulf	Other	
Higher caste	6.7	6.0	10.1	3.6	5.5	7.9	39.8
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	6.5	5.6	10.0	3.6	5.5	7.9	39.2
Tarai Brahmin etc.	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Tarai middle caste	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	7.3
Janajati	3.8	3.4	7.0	4.9	10.5	8.9	38.6
Hill Janajati	2.8	3.1	6.2	4.2	9.0	8.9	34.2
Newar/Thakali	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9
Other Hill Janajati	2.0	2.1	5.8	3.3	8.1	8.0	0.0
Tarai Janajati	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	4.4
Dalit	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.3	3.7	0.4	8.4
Hill Dalit	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.3	3.6	0.4	7.4
Tarai Dalit	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Muslim	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	4.8
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1
Total	12.4	11.1	23.2	9.6	26.5	17.1	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 12.4 presents the share of remittances received from outside Nepal only. The Gulf countries account for about 35 percent of remittances received from outside the country. Share remittances received from India is about 31 percent. Among the caste and ethnic groups, Hill Janajati has the highest share of remittances received from the Gulf and other countries. For Bahun and other castes, India accounts for the highest share.

Table 12.4: Share of remittance received by external source

Ethnic group	India	Malaysia	Gulf	Other Country	Total
Higher caste	13.2	4.8	7.2	10.3	35.5
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	13.1	4.8	7.2	10.3	35.3
Tarai Brahmin etc.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tarai middle caste	3.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	7.8
Janajati	9.2	6.5	13.8	11.6	41.0
Hill Janajati	8.2	5.4	11.7	11.6	37.0
Newar/Thakali	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.0
Other Hill Janajati	7.6	4.3	10.6	10.5	32.9
Tarai Janajati	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.1
Dalit	3.3	0.4	4.9	0.5	9.1
Hill Dalit	2.8	0.4	4.7	0.5	8.4
Tarai Dalit	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Muslim	1.5	0.1	3.5	0.0	5.2
Others	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4
Total	30.4	12.6	34.7	22.4	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Majority of remittance-senders (72 percent) are wage employee in non-agriculture sector (Table 12.5). Janajati has a similar proportion of wage employment in non-agriculture sector. Most of senders in agriculture wage employment are from India. The proportion of senders in agriculture wage employment sector is the highest for Tarai Dalits.

Table 12.5: Distribution of donor by their primary activity

Ethnic Group	Wage employed		Self employed				Total
	Agri.	Non-agri.	Agri.	Non-agri.	student	others	
Higher caste	3.0	73.6	8.1	10.1	0.9	4.4	100.0
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri etc.	2.2	74.6	8.4	9.4	0.9	4.5	100.0
Tarai Brahmin etc.	29.6	38.9	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tarai middle caste	10.0	64.9	16.0	7.3	0.0	1.8	100.0
Janajati	4.1	73.2	10.3	8.0	0.2	4.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	3.4	74.0	9.8	8.4	0.3	4.2	100.0
Newar/Thakali	0.2	70.3	11.2	11.7	0.0	6.6	100.0
Other Hill Janajati	4.2	74.8	9.4	7.7	0.4	3.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	7.5	69.4	12.9	6.1	0.0	4.1	100.0
Dalit	11.0	64.4	5.7	17.8	0.0	1.1	100.0
Hill Dalit	1.7	73.2	3.6	19.9	0.0	1.5	100.0
Tarai Dalit	41.3	35.6	12.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muslim	11.6	78.2	3.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	15.2	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5.6	71.8	9.1	9.7	0.4	3.4	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER XIII

HOUSEHOLD LOANS

13.1 Household with Loans

Households that have borrowed loans from various sources are given in Table 13.1 and 13.1A, Annex. Available figures indicate that almost 69 percent of the total households have taken loans for different purposes. Proportion of Janajati households that have taken loans is slightly less at 66 percent. However, Janajati households in the Terai borrowing loans surpass the national level by reaching a proportion of 71 percent. Dalit households that have borrowed loans even outnumber this level to top the list by reaching a proportion of 76 percent.

On a disaggregate level the largest proportion of household borrowers in the other hill janajatis are Kumal/Sunawar (87%), Limbus (80%), Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. (78%) and Rais (77%). Among Janajatis in the Terai the largest proportion of household borrowers are Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc. (86.4%) and Dhanuks (85.9%) (Table 13.1A, Annex).

Table 13.1: Percentage distribution of households having loans

Ethnic group	Yes	No	Total
Higher caste	68.6	31.4	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	68.9	31.1	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	64.0	36.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	72.4	27.6	100.0
Janajati	65.7	34.3	100.0
Hill janajati	64.2	35.8	100.0
Newar/Thakali	48.5	51.5	100.0
Other hill janajati	69.4	30.6	100.0
Terai janajati	71.0	29.0	100.0
Dalit	75.9	24.1	100.0
Hill dalit	74.0	26.0	100.0
Terai dalit	79.9	20.1	100.0
Muslim	69.4	30.6	100.0
Others	70.6	29.4	100.0
Total	68.8	31.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

13.2 Source of Loans

Tables 13.2 and 13.2A, Annex give different sources that provide loans to the households. Among these the "relatives" remain the largest source and provide loans to more than half of the households that borrow (55%). Moneylenders, the second largest source for loans cover a quarter of the households that borrow. Banks provide loans to become the third largest source and provide services to 15 percent of the borrowing households. NGOs/Relief Agency and Other Sources are sources for loans provided to the remaining 4.4 percent households.

Small proportions of Janajati households that have borrowed from banks belong to Limbu (6.7%), Bhujel (7%) and Magar (9.7%) in the hills. Surprisingly, the households belonging to Santhal/Jhangar/Meche janajatis in the Terai is found not to have taken loans from banks.

Table 13.2: Distribution of household loans borrowed by source

Ethnic group	Bank	Relatives	Money Lender	NGO/ Relief agency	Others	Total
Higher caste	18.1	59.8	17.5	2.6	2.0	100.0
Hill bramhin/chettri etc.	18.0	60.4	16.9	2.6	2.1	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	20.3	46.5	32.1	1.2	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	14.1	42.4	40.4	0.8	2.3	100.0
Janajati	14.2	59.4	21.7	2.7	2.1	100.0
Hill janajati	12.6	64.9	18.6	2.0	1.8	100.0
Newar/Thakali	19.5	58.1	17.1	3.1	2.2	100.0
Other hill janajati	11.0	66.6	19.0	1.7	1.8	100.0
Terai janajati	19.4	41.8	31.3	4.8	2.8	100.0
Dalit	10.0	47.5	39.0	2.5	1.0	100.0
Hill dalit	11.2	56.9	28.8	3.0	0.1	100.0
Terai dalit	7.9	30.3	57.7	1.5	2.7	100.0
Muslim	15.4	29.2	48.8	1.2	5.4	100.0
Others	9.0	31.6	59.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	15.1	54.5	26.0	2.3	2.1	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

13.3 Purpose of Loans

Table 13.3 and 13.3A, Annex provide household proportions that borrowed loans according to purpose. The purposes have been classified into three major categories of Business, Household Consumption and Other Personal Uses. It can be observed that 24 percent of the total households borrowed loans for business purpose, 47 percent for household consumption and 29 percent households borrowed for the sake of personal uses.

It appears that loans for business purpose is the only category to generate returns where as the other two kinds are solely for consumption and may hardly generate any returns. It would therefore be interesting to see which of the Janajati groups have the lowest proportion of households that borrow for the purpose of business. In Table 3 it can be observed that other hill janajatis and dalits in the Terai region have the lowest proportion of households that borrow for the sake of business.

Further disaggregating in Table 13.3A, Annex show that the lowest proportion of janajati households that borrow for the purpose of business are among Bhujel (4.1%), Kumal/Sunuwar (12.3 %), Limbu (13.0 %) and Magar (13.5 %). This is quite low as compared to the national average of 24.2 percent households that borrow for the purpose of business.

Table 13.3: Distribution of household loans borrowed by purpose

Ethnic group	Business	Household consumption	Other personal use	Total
Higher caste	29.2	41.4	29.5	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	29.1	42.0	28.9	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	31.9	27.5	40.7	100.0
Terai middle caste	26.4	36.6	37.0	100.0
Janajati	21.6	53.1	25.3	100.0
Hill janajati	19.5	57.0	23.5	100.0
Newar/Thakali	27.7	39.1	33.2	100.0
Other hill janajati	17.5	61.3	21.2	100.0
Terai janajati	28.4	40.4	31.2	100.0
Dalit	16.9	53.0	30.1	100.0
Hill dalit	19.1	56.6	24.3	100.0
Terai dalit	12.9	46.3	40.8	100.0
Muslim	23.2	41.6	35.2	100.0
Others	0.0	55.2	44.9	100.0
Total	24.2	46.5	29.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

It is well-known that a large proportion of indigenous people are extremely poor. The poverty seen in these groups are more due to underemployment than unemployment i.e. they hardly have jobs adequate enough to be working all round the year. Consequently, this deprives them from generating adequate income. The first and foremost problem that has to be addressed is how these people can be provided with opportunities that will give them adequate work. Even the advocacy of decent work at the moment will have to remain on back burner. Appropriate measures to be taken immediately may, therefore, be in the creation of an environment that generates working opportunities to those seeking additional work. Creation of such environment should be given the top most priority. Sequentially, contemplation on other components of decent work like job security and dignity of work only may than be relevant and fall in the right place.

Likewise, opportunities for adequate work to the community will look more sensible and useful if it is designed to cater to a large section of underemployed and one that reaches a large section of people. Such a goal may only be realized if the program is implemented and the services delivered at their place of residence. However this does not imply that other fronts that offer additional working opportunities should be closed. Foreign employment opportunities to such community side by side can be explored and implemented. However, in the first place programs that are likely to serve a large section of the people deserve top priority and that may happen only when the support is delivered at their place of residence.

Eventually, the first thing to ponder is to find the kind of support appropriate for the locals to gear them towards an environment providing opportunities to acquire additional work. Before one could outline exactly the details and the path to reach that goal, the identification of a place that creates such opportunities is essential. And what better place can there be than a market, because it is the most ideal place that creates opportunities by allowing people trade their commodities, as well as acquaint themselves with new technologies. Furthermore, new technologies are what the rural masses seek to possess for efficient ways of producing goods and

services. The market is a venue that could provide an array of immense opportunities. In a market one could look for opportunities to work, sell their goods and services as well as acquire new technologies. The markets not only provide opportunities to sell one's products and services but are also the ultimate platform that accelerates economic activities. It is also the markets that provide the actors the knowledge to decide what kind of goods and services are worth producing.

Although markets are important, the requirements according to regions may be of different scales and size. The rural areas may suffice with smaller while the urban areas may need bigger markets. In our context, it is the rural market that we would like to focus on. And the other fact is that to begin with, markets in rural areas may have to be revitalized and activated. Traditional market centers in rural areas may be the starting places to be revitalized and activated in the first place.

A market place is a center for many activities. People exchange and barter commodities. They exchange ideas, learn and teach each other. They buy and sell commodities. This can be a place to receive many kinds of services that the government wants to deliver. In addition to this, a market is the best place to acquire knowledge about new technologies from the business community. Combine all these forces, pull in and converge people at one place that ultimately revitalizes and activates the market. This results in activities that generate work, which is what the underemployed could receive and benefit.

Revitalizing and activating the markets in the rural areas could comprise of activities like (i) identification of appropriate rural market site (ii) building basic infrastructure requirements for activating the market (iii) identification of prioritized services to be delivered and products to be marketed (iv) delivery of appropriate and prioritized services (v) marketing of new products and technologies through the participation of private business.

The concept presented here, which deviates from conventional way of working, is that the delivery of services to the poor is conceptualized in an integrated and adequately arranged package. The package would contain several services that are delivered all at one go. It differs with the conventional way where services are

delivered one at a time. Indeed it is an enormous task in the sense that the program may need the best management in terms of coordination. Challenging in nature, the task that lie ahead is to build a mechanism of coordination between the local bodies, the center and the business community that jointly delivers the services to the rural masses.

Activating and revitalizing rural markets is tantamount to launching programs at their place of residence. It also is in a way to counter the displacement of indigenous people. Countering displacement is again an essential component of decent work. Because when indigenous people get additional working opportunities in the locality, close to their residence, their cultural and social habitat is likely to remain undisturbed and, hence, the chances of abandoning their traditional work may likely be minimized as well. As a result, traditional work practiced by indigenous people may well be preserved. Preservation of traditional work again is one of the most crucial components of decent work.

Annexes

Table 4.4A: Estimated population by caste and ethnic group

SN	Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total	Households	Percent
1	Higher Caste	3,150,174	3,541,792	6,691,966	1,355	33.7
1.1	<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	2,957,509	3,345,927	6,303,436	1276	31.0
	Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	1,699,324	1,897,523	3,596,847	728	17.7
	Bramhin hill	1,258,186	1,448,404	2,706,589	548	13.3
1.2	<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	192,665	195,865	388,530	79	1.7
2	Terai middle caste	1,184,897	1,182,611	2,367,508	331	9.7
3	Hill Janajati	3,126,583	3,435,679	6,562,262	1,320	31.3
3.1	<i>Newar/thakali</i>	762,290	875,297	1,637,587	412	7.7
3.2	<i>Other hill janajati</i>	2,364,293	2,560,382	4,924,675	908	23.6
	Magar	636,891	733,383	1,370,274	248	6.8
	Tamang	638,378	674,671	1,313,050	225	5.7
	Gurung	228,750	242,463	471,213	124	2.9
	Rai	399,951	437,762	837,714	139	3.7
	Limbu	161,768	166,475	328,243	64	1.7
	Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	40,551	45,938	86,489	20	0.4
	Bhujel	53,247	54,814	108,061	21	0.5
	Kumal/Sunuwar	75,990	74,799	150,789	23	0.7
	Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	128,766	130,077	258,843	44	1.1
4	Terai janajati	1,198,740	1,160,829	2,359,569	274	8.6
	Tharu	909,992	889,620	1,799,612	188	6.1
	Dhanuk	177,598	159,165	336,763	48	1.3
	Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	78,015	80,471	158,486	27	0.8
	Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	33,134	31,574	64,709	11	0.3
5	Dalit	1,193,256	1,340,711	2,533,967	441	12.1
5.1	<i>Hill dalit</i>	773,074	897,253	1,670,328	315	8.2
5.2	<i>Terai dalit</i>	420,182	443,458	863,639	126	3.9
6	Muslim	672,956	757,644	1,430,600	168	5.1
7	Others	71,695	66,589	138,284	23	0.6
	Total	10,598,300	11,485,854	22,084,154	3912	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 4.7A: Percentage distribution of sex and average household size

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total	HH Size
Higher Caste	47.1	52.9	100.0	4.9
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	46.9	53.1	100.0	4.9
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	47.2	52.8	100.0	4.9
Bramhin hill	46.5	53.5	100.0	4.9
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	49.6	50.4	100.0	5.6
Terai middle caste	50.1	50.0	100.0	5.8
Hill Janajati	47.6	52.4	100.0	5.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	46.6	53.5	100.0	5.1
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	48.0	52.0	100.0	5.0
Magar	46.5	53.5	100.0	4.8
Tamang	48.6	51.4	100.0	5.5
Gurung	48.5	51.5	100.0	4.0
Rai	47.7	52.3	100.0	5.4
Limbu	49.3	50.7	100.0	4.5
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	46.9	53.1	100.0	4.7
Bhujel	49.3	50.7	100.0	4.8
Kumal/Sunuwar	50.4	49.6	100.0	5.2
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	49.8	50.3	100.0	5.4
Terai janajati	50.8	49.2	100.0	6.5
Tharu	50.6	49.4	100.0	6.9
Dhanuk	52.7	47.3	100.0	6.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	49.2	50.8	100.0	4.8
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	51.2	48.8	100.0	4.5
Dalit	47.1	52.9	100.0	5.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	46.3	53.7	100.0	4.9
<i>Terai dalit</i>	48.7	51.4	100.0	5.3
Muslim	47.0	53.0	100.0	6.7
Others	51.9	48.2	100.0	5.8
Total	48.0	52.0	100.0	5.3

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.1A: House occupancy (rental) Status

Ethnic group	Own	Rent	Others	Total
Higher Caste	90.7	6.7	2.7	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	91.5	6.0	2.5	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	92.0	5.2	2.9	100.0
Bramhin hill	90.9	7.1	2.0	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	74.7	19.2	6.1	100.0
Terai middle caste	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	90.2	7.0	2.9	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	88.3	9.0	2.7	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	90.8	6.3	2.9	100.0
Magar	91.8	6.8	1.5	100.0
Tamang	91.7	4.9	3.4	100.0
Gurung	79.9	11.4	8.8	100.0
Rai	96.0	2.7	1.3	100.0
Limbu	96.0	2.6	1.4	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	59.8	40.2	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	93.6	0.0	6.5	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	91.6	5.6	2.8	100.0
Terai janajati	94.6	2.3	3.1	100.0
Tharu	95.0	2.5	2.6	100.0
Dhanuk	90.9	1.2	7.9	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	93.6	2.6	3.8	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	92.0	3.9	4.1	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
Muslim	92.7	2.3	5.1	100.0
Others	91.6	8.5	0.0	100.0
Total	91.6	5.4	3.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.2A: No of Room and Average size of Dwelling and Housing plot

Ethnic group	Average no. of room	Average size of dwelling (Sq.Ft.)	Average area of housing plot* (Sq.Ft)
Higher Caste	4.2	594.4	1581.2
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	4.2	587.7	1571.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	4.0	560.9	1516.4
Bramhin hill	4.4	623.3	1643.4
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	4.7	720.3	1771.5
Terai middle caste	3.3	480.8	1415.4
Hill Janajati	3.7	534.5	1430.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	5.0	672.6	1274.1
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	3.2	489.3	1481.0
Magar	3.5	500.8	1471.5
Tamang	2.6	453.0	1373.0
Gurung	3.5	626.1	1527.8
Rai	3.4	481.2	1599.8
Limbu	3.1	488.9	1616.3
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	4.4	535.6	1782.7
Bhujel	3.6	429.2	1525.5
Kumal/Sunuwar	3.1	416.6	1459.2
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	2.6	340.7	1253.7
Terai janajati	3.7	583.2	1677.8
Tharu	4.1	634.0	1738.9
Dhanuk	3.1	526.4	1495.4
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	2.7	403.9	1618.3
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	2.7	289.3	1417.9
Dalit	2.7	385.9	1241.5
<i>Hill dalit</i>	2.9	428.0	1323.3
<i>Terai dalit</i>	2.2	296.9	1068.6
Muslim	3.0	475.3	1369.6
Others	2.7	380.1	1372.4
Total	3.7	531.2	1473.2

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Note: * Includes area surrounding the dwelling.

Table 5.3A: Source of light

Ethnic group	Electricity	Gas, oil, kerosene	Other	Total
Higher Caste	48.6	44.7	6.7	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	47.2	45.7	7.1	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	33.8	56.3	10.0	100.0
Bramhin hill	65.0	31.7	3.3	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	22.9	75.9	1.2	100.0
Hill Janajati	42.8	53.4	3.8	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	76.8	22.8	0.4	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	31.7	63.4	4.9	100.0
Magar	40.6	52.1	7.4	100.0
Tamang	20.0	77.6	2.4	100.0
Gurung	49.6	35.3	15.1	100.0
Rai	18.3	80.3	1.4	100.0
Limbu	19.8	80.3	0.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	47.9	42.6	9.5	100.0
Bhujel	57.3	42.7	0.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	32.3	67.7	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	34.8	65.2	0.0	100.0
Terai janajati	24.9	74.1	1.0	100.0
Tharu	26.2	72.7	1.1	100.0
Dhanuk	16.8	83.2	0.0	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	31.9	65.9	2.2	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	17.5	82.5	0.0	100.0
Dalit	17.6	74.4	8.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	22.9	65.3	11.8	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	6.3	93.7	0.0	100.0
Muslim	25.4	73.9	0.6	100.0
Others	24.9	75.1	0.0	100.0
Total	37.2	58.2	4.6	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.4A: Toilet facility

Ethnic group	Yes	No	Total
Higher Caste	55.0	45.0	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	55.0	45.0	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	44.6	55.4	100.0
Bramhin hill	68.9	31.1	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	55.1	44.9	100.0
Terai middle caste	9.1	90.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	49.5	50.5	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	75.6	24.4	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	41.0	59.0	100.0
Magar	42.3	57.7	100.0
Tamang	25.4	74.6	100.0
Gurung	53.7	46.3	100.0
Rai	43.5	56.5	100.0
Limbu	52.4	47.6	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	81.0	19.0	100.0
Bhujel	62.3	37.7	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	51.1	48.9	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	23.4	76.6	100.0
Terai janajati	12.5	87.5	100.0
Tharu	12.9	87.1	100.0
Dhanuk	6.3	93.7	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	21.1	78.9	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	9.6	90.4	100.0
Dalit	21.5	78.5	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	30.1	69.9	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	3.4	96.6	100.0
Muslim	10.6	89.4	100.0
Others	19.6	80.4	100.0
Total	38.7	61.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.5A: Fuel for cooking

Ethnic group	Wood	Gas	Kerosene	Others	Total
Higher Caste	76.9	16.4	4.3	2.4	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	78.9	15.9	3.9	1.3	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	85.6	10.3	2.8	1.3	100.0
Bramhin hill	70.0	23.3	5.4	1.3	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	38.9	26.4	11.1	23.6	100.0
Terai middle caste	35.6	1.9	2.7	59.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	76.6	13.6	7.0	2.9	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	42.4	38.8	13.2	5.6	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	87.8	5.3	4.9	2.0	100.0
Magar	87.4	4.8	6.4	1.4	100.0
Tamang	89.1	4.4	5.3	1.3	100.0
Gurung	73.9	15.9	6.4	3.9	100.0
Rai	94.6	1.6	2.4	1.4	100.0
Limbu	96.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	56.1	20.4	23.6	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	85.3	7.8	2.1	4.8	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	92.2	0.0	1.9	5.9	100.0
Terai janajati	58.2	2.2	1.7	37.9	100.0
Tharu	63.9	2.9	1.8	31.4	100.0
Dhanuk	28.7	1.2	0.0	70.1	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	58.9	0.0	4.2	36.9	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	68.1	0.0	0.0	31.9	100.0
Dalit	76.8	1.0	3.8	18.4	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	92.5	1.4	5.1	1.0	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	43.9	0.0	1.0	55.1	100.0
Muslim	41.6	1.0	3.5	53.9	100.0
Others	35.7	11.1	5.1	48.2	100.0
Total	69.1	10.2	4.7	16.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.6A: Water source

Ethnic group	Piped water supply	Covered well/hand pump	Open well	Other water source	Total
Higher Caste	55.8	24.5	3.5	16.2	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	57.3	22.2	3.6	17.0	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	57.0	19.9	3.8	19.3	100.0
Bramhin hill	57.6	25.1	3.4	13.9	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	28.3	67.9	1.5	2.4	100.0
Terai middle caste	4.5	81.5	7.1	7.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	64.9	14.8	4.4	15.9	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	83.7	10.8	2.8	2.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	58.7	16.1	4.9	20.3	100.0
Magar	62.4	17.5	1.1	19.0	100.0
Tamang	58.5	10.1	6.7	24.7	100.0
Gurung	67.9	11.9	1.1	19.1	100.0
Rai	45.2	16.9	13.0	24.9	100.0
Limbu	62.9	11.9	3.1	22.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	76.9	13.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Bhujel	58.4	38.5	0.0	3.1	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	33.6	56.5	4.7	5.2	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	61.0	19.0	8.8	11.2	100.0
Terai janajati	2.8	86.8	8.5	1.9	100.0
Tharu	2.7	87.8	9.0	0.5	100.0
Dhanuk	1.2	90.4	5.9	2.5	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	4.2	78.4	8.9	8.5	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	8.0	72.9	9.6	9.6	100.0
Dalit	36.4	35.5	4.9	23.2	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	52.1	15.6	5.5	26.8	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	3.4	77.4	3.8	15.5	100.0
Muslim	4.0	89.3	2.1	4.7	100.0
Others	19.4	74.5	6.1	0.0	100.0
Total	43.9	37.2	4.7	14.2	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.7A: Distribution of households by construction materials of outer walls

Group	Cement bonded bricks/Stones & concrete	Mud bonded bricks/Stones	Wood/Branches	Other	Total
Higher Caste	25.3	60.0	8.8	5.9	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	23.4	62.5	8.2	6.0	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	16.6	69.0	8.7	5.8	100.0
Bramhin hill	32.6	53.8	7.4	6.2	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	60.9	13.5	20.3	5.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	13.5	13.5	31.5	41.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	18.2	57.7	13.9	10.2	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	33.1	57.9	4.1	4.9	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	13.3	57.6	17.1	12.0	100.0
Magar	13.5	70.6	11.0	4.9	100.0
Tamang	11.3	57.0	21.0	10.7	100.0
Gurung	30.9	52.9	8.3	8.0	100.0
Rai	5.8	50.8	27.0	16.4	100.0
Limbu	8.2	48.0	14.7	29.1	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	27.4	53.5	19.2	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	19.9	46.8	13.5	19.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	8.3	44.7	14.4	32.5	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	4.9	45.8	30.1	19.2	100.0
Terai janajati	12.9	12.9	44.9	29.3	100.0
Tharu	14.8	14.4	48.6	22.2	100.0
Dhanuk	7.8	5.6	40.3	46.3	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	7.6	11.4	16.5	64.4	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	9.6	19.2	61.1	10.2	100.0
Dalit	8.1	52.1	18.5	21.4	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	9.9	72.2	11.5	6.4	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	4.3	9.5	33.2	52.9	100.0
Muslim	16.6	20.5	40.0	22.9	100.0
Others	20.1	19.2	20.7	40.1	100.0
Total	18.3	47.5	18.5	15.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.8A: Distribution of households by construction materials of roofs

Ethnic group	Straw/thatch	Galvanized sheet	Concrete	Tile/Slate	Others	Total
Higher Caste	20.2	26.7	17.3	33.3	2.5	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	20.5	27.6	15.6	33.6	2.7	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	27.2	20.1	11.8	36.2	4.7	100.0
Bramhin hill	11.6	37.5	20.8	30.2	0.0	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	13.8	10.0	47.4	28.8	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	36.7	9.2	13.3	39.6	1.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	36.5	25.4	13.8	19.6	4.8	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	10.6	36.2	29.8	21.7	1.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	44.9	21.9	8.5	18.9	5.7	100.0
Magar	42.8	20.3	9.2	26.7	1.0	100.0
Tamang	50.5	22.1	7.6	19.5	0.3	100.0
Gurung	8.7	27.4	17.1	15.5	31.4	100.0
Rai	65.9	20.1	4.0	6.6	3.4	100.0
Limbu	58.2	30.1	2.0	0.6	9.1	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	0.0	14.2	41.5	22.4	21.9	100.0
Bhujel	59.6	30.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	28.6	11.5	6.7	53.2	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	51.8	15.0	4.3	29.0	0.0	100.0
Terai janajati	30.7	12.2	10.4	45.5	1.1	100.0
Tharu	22.3	8.2	12.5	55.8	1.2	100.0
Dhanuk	56.1	2.4	6.3	35.2	0.0	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	43.8	46.6	5.4	1.0	3.2	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	54.8	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	51.4	15.9	3.4	26.1	3.3	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	43.7	23.0	3.2	25.3	4.9	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	67.5	0.9	3.8	27.8	0.0	100.0
Muslim	33.7	7.5	18.7	38.8	1.3	100.0
Others	35.4	13.7	20.5	30.4	0.0	100.0
Total	32.3	21.0	13.6	30.1	3.0	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 5.9A: Distribution of households by construction materials of floor

Ethnic group	Earth	Cement/Tile	Wood	Others	Total
Higher Caste	72.3	22.0	3.9	1.8	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	73.6	20.5	4.1	1.7	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	79.6	14.7	4.0	1.7	100.0
Bramhin hill	65.7	28.2	4.3	1.8	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	47.4	49.3	0.0	3.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	86.6	9.4	1.9	2.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	76.1	16.7	5.8	1.5	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	62.2	31.6	2.8	3.5	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	80.7	11.8	6.8	0.8	100.0
Magar	85.1	12.1	2.4	0.4	100.0
Tamang	85.8	8.0	5.7	0.5	100.0
Gurung	51.2	27.0	20.3	1.5	100.0
Rai	86.0	7.1	5.7	1.3	100.0
Limbu	85.2	5.8	7.7	1.4	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	29.2	43.9	26.9	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	85.9	8.2	2.1	3.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	85.2	9.9	4.9	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	91.6	6.1	2.3	0.0	100.0
Terai janajati	91.0	7.8	0.6	0.5	100.0
Tharu	89.7	9.1	0.6	0.6	100.0
Dhanuk	95.2	4.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	90.1	7.6	2.2	0.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	89.7	5.9	4.2	0.2	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	87.5	7.3	5.0	0.2	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	94.5	3.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Muslim	87.9	7.8	1.8	2.5	100.0
Others	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	79.4	15.2	3.9	1.5	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.1A: Literacy rate aged 6 years and older

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher Caste	80.1	53.3	65.8
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	79.7	53.1	65.3
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	74.5	45.4	58.8
Bramhin hill	86.6	63.1	73.8
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	86.3	57.5	72.3
Terai middle caste	46.8	17.6	32.0
Hill Janajati	64.8	42.9	53.3
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	80.0	58.4	68.4
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	59.7	37.4	48.1
Magar	69.9	43.3	55.6
Tamang	43.5	24.3	33.8
Gurung	66.8	41.9	53.8
Rai	64.8	42.8	53.0
Limbu	56.5	35.1	45.8
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	68.7	47.3	57.2
Bhujel	69.1	45.5	56.4
Kumal/Sunuwar	69.0	53.0	61.2
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	51.8	29.0	40.5
Terai janajati	60.6	30.9	45.5
Tharu	61.8	33.7	47.5
Dhanuk	51.0	9.8	30.6
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	75.3	44.7	60.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	40.8	25.0	32.5
Dalit	47.9	25.6	36.1
<i>Hill dalit</i>	58.2	34.9	45.7
<i>Terai dalit</i>	28.1	6.2	16.8
Muslim	39.0	16.6	27.3
Others	46.9	26.4	36.6
Total	63.5	38.9	50.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.2A: Distribution of educational status aged 6 years and older

Ethnic group	Male				Female				Total			
	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total	Never attended	Attended school in past	Currently attending	Total
Higher Caste	18.8	39.4	41.9	100.0	43.6	25.0	31.5	100.0	32.1	31.6	36.3	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	19.2	38.5	42.4	100.0	43.9	24.6	31.6	100.0	32.5	31.0	36.5	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	22.9	37.7	39.4	100.0	50.4	20.8	28.9	100.0	37.7	28.6	33.8	100.0
Bramhin hill	14.3	39.5	46.3	100.0	35.4	29.5	35.0	100.0	25.8	34.1	40.2	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	13.5	52.0	34.5	100.0	38.6	31.9	29.5	100.0	25.7	42.3	32.1	100.0
Terai middle caste	39.4	32.0	28.6	100.0	73.3	10.5	16.2	100.0	56.6	21.1	22.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	29.9	35.1	35.0	100.0	52.4	22.6	25.1	100.0	41.7	28.5	29.8	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	17.7	47.6	34.7	100.0	39.4	33.1	27.5	100.0	29.4	39.8	30.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	34.0	30.9	35.1	100.0	57.0	18.8	24.2	100.0	46.0	24.6	29.4	100.0
Magar	27.9	34.7	37.4	100.0	52.0	21.3	26.8	100.0	40.8	27.5	31.7	100.0
Tamang	41.0	27.4	31.6	100.0	66.0	13.7	20.4	100.0	53.6	20.5	25.9	100.0
Gurung	33.8	26.9	39.3	100.0	57.8	16.8	25.4	100.0	46.4	21.6	32.0	100.0
Rai	33.2	33.0	33.8	100.0	52.3	21.9	25.8	100.0	43.4	27.1	29.5	100.0
Limbu	36.0	27.5	36.5	100.0	59.4	16.9	23.8	100.0	47.7	22.2	30.1	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	34.7	34.6	30.7	100.0	47.2	15.7	37.2	100.0	41.4	24.5	34.2	100.0
Bhujel	20.9	46.0	33.1	100.0	44.0	32.7	23.3	100.0	33.4	38.8	27.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	26.0	27.7	46.3	100.0	47.1	30.7	22.2	100.0	36.3	29.2	34.5	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	39.9	29.2	30.8	100.0	68.4	13.8	17.8	100.0	54.1	21.6	24.4	100.0
Terai janajati	31.8	34.0	34.3	100.0	64.7	10.7	24.6	100.0	48.5	22.1	29.4	100.0
Tharu	30.3	34.8	35.0	100.0	62.0	11.1	27.0	100.0	46.4	22.7	30.9	100.0
Dhanuk	39.7	29.2	31.1	100.0	80.3	8.8	11.0	100.0	59.7	19.1	21.2	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	27.8	37.7	34.4	100.0	63.2	11.3	25.5	100.0	45.5	24.5	30.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	42.1	26.7	31.2	100.0	67.1	8.0	25.0	100.0	55.3	16.8	27.9	100.0
Dalit	44.1	24.2	31.7	100.0	67.1	14.3	18.6	100.0	56.3	18.9	24.8	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	33.8	28.4	37.8	100.0	56.0	18.9	25.1	100.0	45.8	23.3	31.0	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	63.9	16.1	20.0	100.0	90.1	4.7	5.2	100.0	77.5	10.2	12.3	100.0
Muslim	50.8	25.4	23.7	100.0	76.2	8.7	15.2	100.0	64.0	16.7	19.3	100.0
Others	42.4	24.6	33.1	100.0	63.8	11.5	24.7	100.0	53.2	18.0	28.8	100.0
Total	30.7	34.1	35.3	100.0	56.1	19.1	24.9	100.0	44.0	26.2	29.8	100.0

Table 6.3A: Reason for not attending school for all population 6-24 years that has never attended school

Ethnic group	Who have never attended	Reason for not attending school					Total
		Help at home	Parent didn't want	Not willing to send	Too expensive	Others	
Higher Caste	9.6	23.5	34.0	14.3	10.4	17.7	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	9.5	24.6	32.9	15.3	9.3	18.0	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	14.0	24.4	32.8	16.1	9.2	17.6	100.0
Bramhin hill	3.4	25.8	33.9	10.6	9.5	20.3	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	11.0	7.6	50.1	0.0	28.1	14.2	100.0
Terai middle caste	36.9	15.7	30.6	16.7	25.1	11.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	16.7	30.0	26.3	12.3	10.3	21.1	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	9.0	31.6	30.8	22.5	7.3	7.7	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	18.9	29.8	25.7	10.9	10.7	23.0	100.0
Magar	13.2	27.0	33.9	20.2	2.7	16.2	100.0
Tamang	29.0	26.7	24.5	7.0	13.0	28.9	100.0
Gurung	16.3	59.9	17.5	3.0	2.8	16.8	100.0
Rai	16.4	27.5	18.4	13.2	25.5	15.5	100.0
Limbu	11.8	47.6	26.9	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	14.5	24.1	53.7	7.0	15.2	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	7.1	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	50.6	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	12.3	0.0	82.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	29.1	31.3	10.7	20.2	3.7	34.1	100.0
Terai jana jati	27.1	19.4	44.9	9.5	15.1	11.2	100.0
Tharu	25.4	21.3	49.4	10.0	7.9	11.4	100.0
Dhanuk	41.7	11.5	27.7	6.3	42.7	11.9	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	16.2	13.2	46.9	25.5	14.4	0.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	28.4	33.6	52.3	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0
Dalit	30.1	15.9	28.6	14.9	25.7	15.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	14.5	26.7	31.6	9.7	13.2	18.8	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	64.2	10.6	27.1	17.5	31.8	13.1	100.0
Muslim	46.6	10.4	37.7	9.8	33.0	9.2	100.0
Others	37.3	46.0	38.1	0.0	12.7	3.2	100.0
Total	21.2	20.3	32.8	12.9	19.3	14.8	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.4A: Gross enrollment rate by level of schooling

Ethnic group	Primary level			Lower secondary level			Secondary level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Caste	130	123	127	95	94	94	86	77	82
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	131	124	127	95	95	95	87	76	82
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	128	124	126	87	80	84	66	67	67
Bramhin hill	136	125	130	106	113	110	120	88	105
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	118	108	113	100	70	85	70	90	79
Terai middle caste	103	75	89	54	27	42	40	25	33
Hill Janajati	127	114	120	81	66	74	63	45	53
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	132	122	127	103	88	96	88	72	78
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	125	112	119	76	61	69	57	36	46
Magar	124	129	126	84	89	86	44	22	32
Tamang	107	77	92	52	29	41	39	36	38
Gurung	177	114	143	71	82	74	75	35	53
Rai	123	129	126	94	107	100	72	58	65
Limbu	175	168	172	115	44	76	48	115	60
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	130	206	169	253	80	120	108	29	48
Bhujel	112	174	132	157	37	67	47	85	64
Kumal/Sunuwar	107	104	106	75	46	67	207	37	94
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	132	104	117	35	10	23	103	0	57
Terai janajati	139	95	117	68	87	75	60	46	52
Tharu	148	99	123	73	92	81	61	51	56
Dhanuk	124	52	90	22	0	17	54	25	39
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	130	169	143	222	198	212	49	41	43
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	99	130	108	0	59	37	0	32	32
Dalit	130	91	110	41	43	42	28	12	20
<i>Hill dalit</i>	143	130	137	49	57	53	28	17	22
<i>Terai dalit</i>	100	28	60	20	0	12	28	0	15
Muslim	85	53	69	24	5	13	5	2	3
Others	108	89	99	69	72	71	63	0	30
Total	123	102	112	74	67	71	62	46	54

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.5A: Net enrollment rate by level of schooling

Ethnic group	Primary level			Lower secondary level			Secondary level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Caste	85	84	85	43	43	43	26	25	26
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	85	85	85	43	43	43	26	23	25
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	83	82	82	38	32	35	21	21	21
Bramhin hill	89	90	90	49	57	53	34	26	30
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	87	70	78	59	38	49	38	56	46
Terai middle caste	69	51	60	28	16	23	12	11	12
Hill Janajati	79	69	74	34	22	28	13	12	13
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	93	86	89	58	42	50	17	26	22
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	76	64	71	29	17	24	13	8	10
Magar	79	79	79	29	26	28	11	2	7
Tamang	63	45	54	18	8	13	9	8	8
Gurung	94	78	85	35	12	28	23	23	23
Rai	78	73	75	42	30	37	9	4	7
Limbu	89	85	87	29	27	28	14	23	16
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	100	73	86	50	13	22	0	0	0
Bhujel	94	86	91	39	0	10	0	0	0
Kumal/Sunuwar	81	41	68	50	0	36	42	37	39
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	80	44	61	24	0	12	30	0	17
Terai janajati	83	61	72	18	25	20	17	8	12
Tharu	86	65	75	16	29	22	15	5	10
Dhanuk	68	38	54	22	0	17	16	0	8
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	100	100	100	37	0	21	49	21	29
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	73	29	61	0	0	0	0	32	32
Dalit	76	59	67	14	12	13	6	2	4
<i>Hill dalit</i>	85	83	84	17	16	17	2	3	3
<i>Terai dalit</i>	54	20	35	7	0	4	15	0	8
Muslim	58	38	48	11	1	5	0	0	0
Others	75	89	82	0	51	31	26	0	13
Total	78	67	72	31	26	29	17	13	15

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.6A: Reason for leaving school/college for population 6-24 years who attended school in the past

Ethnic group	Help at home	Too expensive	Poor academic progress	Parents didn't want	Completed desired level	Moved away	Others	Total
Higher Caste	28.5	9.3	30.9	7.9	4.6	5.2	13.6	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	29.8	7.8	31.9	7.9	3.8	5.0	13.8	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	28.5	7.7	32.1	7.4	4.3	4.7	15.2	100.0
Bramhin hill	31.9	7.9	31.6	8.7	2.9	5.5	11.6	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	8.2	33.3	14.7	6.8	16.9	8.7	11.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	26.4	16.6	29.0	8.5	1.9	4.5	13.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	25.4	8.1	35.6	8.5	2.7	3.0	16.7	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	22.7	10.2	42.3	4.3	4.0	2.6	13.9	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	26.2	7.5	33.9	9.6	2.4	3.2	17.4	100.0
Magar	24.7	3.6	33.6	11.6	4.0	4.7	17.9	100.0
Tamang	24.6	10.4	31.5	5.9	0.9	0.4	26.2	100.0
Gurung	26.5	9.5	36.8	16.1	0.0	5.7	5.5	100.0
Rai	21.7	9.7	35.4	11.2	4.8	6.0	11.3	100.0
Limbu	46.9	0.0	24.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	23.5	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	64.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	100.0
Bhujel	28.5	20.8	31.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	40.1	0.0	44.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	15.7	7.0	55.8	11.2	0.0	2.3	8.0	100.0
Terai janajati	29.4	15.5	32.4	10.5	2.9	3.1	6.3	100.0
Tharu	32.9	12.0	31.9	10.9	3.7	3.9	4.8	100.0
Dhanuk	19.1	32.4	25.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	6.0	30.5	40.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	29.4	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	30.9	11.1	28.5	7.1	4.2	5.4	12.8	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	33.8	8.9	30.2	5.5	3.3	5.6	12.8	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	14.4	23.7	18.8	16.8	9.1	4.2	13.0	100.0
Muslim	13.7	27.1	21.2	12.0	11.1	8.6	6.4	100.0
Others	21.7	40.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	100.0
Total	26.8	11.5	31.6	8.5	3.8	4.5	13.4	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.7A: Primary level completion rate

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher Caste	54.0	33.5	43.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	53.2	33.2	42.4
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	46.0	26.2	35.3
Bramhin hill	62.6	42.4	51.6
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	65.1	38.9	52.4
Terai middle caste	30.6	10.0	20.2
Hill Janajati	38.4	25.9	31.8
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	58.1	41.4	49.1
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	31.9	20.3	25.9
Magar	35.6	23.8	29.3
Tamang	20.3	11.9	16.0
Gurung	37.6	21.3	29.1
Rai	38.3	26.5	32.0
Limbu	33.3	19.7	26.5
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	36.1	17.1	25.9
Bhujel	51.4	38.0	44.2
Kumal/Sunuwar	40.4	28.4	34.6
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	25.3	8.4	16.9
Terai janajati	35.9	15.8	25.7
Tharu	36.8	17.4	26.9
Dhanuk	28.3	4.3	16.5
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	50.6	23.2	36.9
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	13.8	8.9	11.2
Dalit	22.0	11.7	16.5
<i>Hill dalit</i>	26.4	16.7	21.2
<i>Terai dalit</i>	13.5	1.4	7.2
Muslim	18.2	8.9	13.4
Others	27.2	14.2	20.6
Total	38.9	23.0	30.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 6.8A: Mean year of schooling (aged 15 years and above)

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total
Higher Caste	8.5	7.7	8.2
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	8.5	7.7	8.1
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	7.6	7.1	7.4
Bramhin hill	9.3	8.2	8.8
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	9.3	7.9	8.8
Terai middle caste	7.1	6.4	7.0
Hill Janajati	7.5	7.5	7.5
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	9.2	9.0	9.1
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	6.5	6.5	6.5
Magar	6.4	6.5	6.5
Tamang	5.5	6.0	5.7
Gurung	8.1	7.6	7.9
Rai	6.8	6.9	6.9
Limbu	6.9	6.6	6.8
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	6.5	5.4	6.1
Bhujel	6.8	7.0	6.9
Kumal/Sunuwar	7.6	6.3	7.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	5.8	4.6	5.5
Terai janajati	6.9	7.0	6.9
Tharu	6.9	7.1	6.9
Dhanuk	7.5	5.7	7.1
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	7.4	8.4	7.7
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	4.4	5.1	4.6
Dalit	6.4	5.7	6.1
<i>Hill dalit</i>	6.5	5.8	6.2
<i>Terai dalit</i>	5.9	5.0	5.7
Muslim	5.7	5.7	5.7
Others	7.7	8.4	7.9
Total	7.6	7.4	7.5

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.1A: Reporting chronic illness by caste/ethnicity and quintile

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Higher Caste	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.7	8.7	6.2
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.6	8.8	6.2
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	3.3	3.6	4.8	5.8	8.4	5.6
Bramhin hill	9.1	5.2	4.5	5.4	9.1	6.9
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	4.7	4.3	3.8	6.2	8.3	6.2
Terai middle caste	2.4	4.5	4.6	6.1	4.6	4.4
Hill Janajati	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	9.7	5.9
<i>Newar/Thakali</i>	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	10.4	8.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.7	8.8	5.2
Magar	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.6	9.7	5.1
Tamang	2.3	3.4	5.3	1.9	4.8	3.1
Gurung	2.6	7.4	1.4	5.7	7.2	5.4
Rai	6.8	8.2	9.6	5.9	14.8	8.2
Limbu	7.5	5.2	0.0	4.5	10.4	5.1
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	4.7	7.0
Bhujel	7.1	0.0	4.0	11.2	14.1	9.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	8.5	0.0	7.1	7.0	10.9	6.7
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	2.5	0.8	2.0	11.4	0.0	4.1
Terai janajati	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.6	6.9	2.9
Tharu	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	5.2	2.3
Dhanuk	4.1	5.9	7.9	0.0	7.1	5.2
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	10.5	6.3	0.0	4.1	15.5	5.8
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.0
Dalit	4.2	5.8	6.6	6.3	7.2	5.6
<i>Hill dalit</i>	5.7	6.5	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.9
<i>Terai dalit</i>	2.8	4.5	2.8	0.0	6.5	3.2
Muslim	3.2	2.3	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.1
Others	0.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	9.1	5.0
Total	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.4	8.7	5.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.2A: Distribution of reporting acute illness and health consultation for acute illness by caste/ethnicity and practitioner type

Ethnic group	Report ing acute illness	Consulted				No one consult ed	Total
		Doctor	Param edic	Kaviraj/ Vaidya	Traditi on		
Higher Caste	12.8	32.9	33.9	1.4	1.8	29.9	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	12.9	32.7	34.8	1.4	1.9	29.2	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	11.1	29.3	39.4	1.9	3.9	25.5	100.0
Bramhin hill	15.4	36.1	30.3	1.0	0.0	32.7	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	10.2	37.7	15.7	1.3	0.0	45.3	100.0
Terai middle caste	15.5	24.7	38.8	0.4	4.9	31.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	11.9	21.2	29.6	0.7	3.8	44.7	100.0
<i>Newar/Thakali</i>	13.9	25.5	24.7	1.4	3.2	45.2	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	11.2	19.5	31.6	0.4	4.1	44.5	100.0
Magar	10.1	21.9	29.5	0.0	5.1	43.5	100.0
Tamang	11.6	11.4	38.9	0.9	6.5	42.3	100.0
Gurung	10.2	22.0	41.3	1.9	0.0	34.9	100.0
Rai	12.0	24.6	24.5	0.0	4.1	46.8	100.0
Limbu	10.9	29.8	29.3	0.0	3.7	37.2	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	15.0	20.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	100.0
Bhujel	13.0	15.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	9.6	13.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	82.9	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	13.4	19.2	39.2	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0
Terai janajati	12.5	22.0	47.0	1.0	3.7	26.3	100.0
Tharu	11.1	19.9	57.1	1.5	0.7	20.9	100.0
Dhanuk	19.0	13.2	32.2	0.0	14.9	39.7	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	14.7	59.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	28.3	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	11.8	34.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	51.4	100.0
Dalit	13.4	21.9	41.5	0.8	2.8	33.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	11.2	23.4	44.3	1.5	2.7	28.1	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	17.8	20.1	38.1	0.0	3.0	38.9	100.0
Muslim	15.0	31.5	41.5	0.0	1.3	25.7	100.0
Others	16.1	14.9	32.2	0.0	6.0	47.0	100.0
Total	13.0	26.0	36.1	0.9	3.1	33.9	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.3A: Distribution of population 10 years and above who have heard HIV/AIDS

Ethnic group	Nominal per capita consumption quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Higher Caste	43.9	59.8	64.0	72.6	86.3	72.3
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	45.5	60.5	63.8	72.1	86.3	72.2
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	48.7	59.1	59.8	67.4	84.9	67.6
Bramhin hill	37.1	63.6	72.3	77.2	87.4	78.1
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	19.5	34.3	67.2	79.1	86.8	73.5
Terai middle caste	19.5	25.6	29.6	48.0	56.0	33.5
Hill Janajati	33.1	50.3	54.7	65.4	83.2	60.1
<i>Newar/Thakali</i>	33.5	59.4	59.0	72.2	88.6	77.3
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	33.0	48.9	54.0	63.1	76.8	53.9
Magar	51.1	54.3	57.6	64.0	72.1	60.7
Tamang	26.5	47.7	60.0	60.7	82.7	45.5
Gurung	16.9	11.0	35.1	44.5	76.1	50.6
Rai	39.9	58.0	66.7	72.7	80.9	60.0
Limbu	41.5	51.4	36.4	71.2	79.5	54.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	20.0	0.0	23.5	81.3	86.3	70.2
Bhujel	91.7	71.4	55.3	79.5	75.2	77.4
Kumal/Sunuwar	33.5	18.9	38.4	66.9	89.1	43.5
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	13.8	25.4	51.5	50.5	56.5	32.7
Terai janajati	44.7	53.1	56.3	63.6	81.4	57.0
Tharu	47.5	55.9	57.5	65.2	86.5	59.4
Dhanuk	26.3	32.2	33.5	44.1	68.3	35.6
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	91.7	83.8	73.5	71.5	67.9	75.6
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	9.0	61.9	69.9	64.5	100.0	49.1
Dalit	27.2	37.6	47.3	58.4	69.6	43.1
<i>Hill dalit</i>	47.9	44.0	55.2	62.5	76.2	54.7
<i>Terai dalit</i>	9.0	25.8	26.1	33.3	38.3	19.7
Muslim	31.1	37.5	30.8	41.8	51.1	35.2
Others	43.4	36.1	47.9	78.5	81.7	50.2
Total	33.1	46.6	52.8	64.3	82.6	57.6

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.4A: Percentage distribution of married population aged 15-49 having knowledge and currently using family planning method

Ethnic group	Know any method	Currently using
Higher Caste	85.8	45.7
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	85.5	45.2
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	82.3	39.3
Bramhin hill	89.8	53.2
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	90.4	54.2
Terai middle caste	65.2	28.5
Hill Janajati	78.1	39.2
<i>Newar/Thakali</i>	94.9	56.1
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	72.0	33.1
Magar	75.0	30.1
Tamang	71.8	35.8
Gurung	68.5	33.9
Rai	72.2	34.8
Limbu	59.0	16.1
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	85.2	57.9
Bhujel	86.8	52.3
Kumal/Sunuwar	79.8	38.1
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	62.9	32.9
Terai janajati	80.5	45.7
Tharu	82.6	49.8
Dhanuk	79.0	42.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	70.2	19.3
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	54.5	15.7
Dalit	68.8	30.9
<i>Hill dalit</i>	76.0	35.4
<i>Terai dalit</i>	56.4	23.1
Muslim	55.2	17.7
Others	66.3	27.7
Total	76.7	38.3

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.5A: Percentage distribution of birth deliveries by place

Ethnic group	Home	Primary health facility	Hospital	Other	Total
Higher Caste	78.9	1.8	18.1	1.2	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	79.1	1.9	17.8	1.3	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	86.3	0.9	11.7	1.1	100.0
Bramhin hill	66.5	3.7	28.2	1.6	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	76.5	0.0	23.5	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	84.5	2.0	13.6	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	80.0	1.9	17.0	1.1	100.0
<i>Newar/Thakali</i>	51.9	0.0	48.1	0.0	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	87.3	2.4	8.9	1.4	100.0
Magar	82.7	3.1	12.9	1.3	100.0
Tamang	92.3	0.0	6.2	1.5	100.0
Gurung	84.7	0.0	11.8	3.5	100.0
Rai	91.5	0.0	6.1	2.4	100.0
Limbu	88.0	9.9	2.2	0.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	89.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	67.8	0.0	32.2	0.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	85.3	4.5	10.2	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	80.4	11.2	8.5	0.0	100.0
Terai janajati	90.0	1.3	8.6	0.0	100.0
Tharu	93.1	0.9	6.0	0.0	100.0
Dhanuk	86.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	60.2	10.2	29.6	0.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	90.7	0.6	8.6	0.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	86.5	1.1	12.4	0.0	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Muslim	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Others	85.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0
Total	84.0	1.5	13.9	0.6	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 7.6A: Percentage of immunization status of children aged below 5 years

Ethnic group	Fully immunized			Partially immunized			Not immunized		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Caste	67.0	63.7	65.4	27.7	28.6	28.2	5.3	7.7	6.5
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	66.9	63.3	65.2	27.6	28.7	28.1	5.5	7.9	6.7
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	60.7	59.6	60.2	30.7	29.9	30.3	8.6	10.5	9.5
Bramhin hill	77.3	68.7	72.9	22.3	27.1	24.7	0.4	4.3	2.4
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	69.1	68.3	68.6	30.9	27.0	28.5	0.0	4.7	3.0
Terai middle caste	65.6	58.3	62.2	28.2	34.4	31.1	6.2	7.2	6.7
Hill Janajati	60.5	59.8	60.2	32.5	33.0	32.8	7.0	7.2	7.1
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	73.4	68.6	71.0	24.0	28.0	26.0	2.5	3.5	3.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	57.0	57.3	57.2	34.9	34.4	34.7	8.2	8.2	8.2
Magar	64.2	54.6	59.2	27.6	32.9	30.3	8.2	12.5	10.4
Tamang	53.5	43.6	48.2	35.7	44.0	40.1	10.8	12.4	11.7
Gurung	63.4	52.0	58.0	27.1	43.0	34.7	9.5	5.0	7.3
Rai	51.1	70.2	59.6	42.7	29.8	37.0	6.2	0.0	3.4
Limbu	52.7	65.8	60.3	38.4	31.1	34.1	8.9	3.2	5.5
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	100.0	45.6	78.7	0.0	27.2	10.7	0.0	27.2	10.7
Bhujel	65.2	100.0	71.9	34.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	62.2	100.0	79.5	21.5	0.0	11.7	16.3	0.0	8.8
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami									
etc.	39.0	76.2	57.1	61.0	23.8	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terai janajati	60.8	50.0	56.5	34.0	46.4	38.9	5.2	3.6	4.6
Tharu	58.5	52.5	56.1	36.5	43.6	39.3	5.1	4.0	4.6
Dhanuk	75.9	40.3	64.0	16.6	59.7	31.1	7.4	0.0	4.9
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	42.7	36.5	38.9	57.3	56.8	57.0	0.0	6.7	4.2
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	47.8	100.0	58.6	52.2	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dalit	57.8	53.5	55.6	33.2	36.9	35.1	9.0	9.6	9.3
<i>Hill dalit</i>	65.6	55.3	60.2	25.6	33.7	29.9	8.8	11.0	10.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	46.5	50.7	48.6	44.2	41.9	43.0	9.4	7.4	8.4
Muslim	50.1	43.1	46.2	37.4	41.9	39.9	12.5	15.0	13.9
Others	31.6	59.2	42.8	68.4	40.9	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	61.5	57.2	59.4	31.7	34.8	33.2	6.8	8.1	7.4

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 8.1A: Current employment status by ethnic group (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	Employed	Unemployed	Not active	Total	Participatio n rate	Unemploy ment rate
Higher Caste	80.1	3.0	16.9	100.0	83.1	3.6
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	81.1	3.0	15.8	100.0	84.2	3.6
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	82.7	2.4	14.9	100.0	85.1	2.8
Bramhin hill	79.1	3.9	17.0	100.0	83.0	4.6
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	64.1	1.7	34.2	100.0	65.8	2.5
Terai middle caste	77.9	2.6	19.5	100.0	80.5	3.2
Hill Janajati	79.0	3.1	17.9	100.0	82.1	3.8
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	69.1	4.8	26.2	100.0	73.8	6.4
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	82.8	2.5	14.7	100.0	85.3	3.0
Magar	83.2	2.1	14.7	100.0	85.3	2.5
Tamang	87.1	1.9	11.0	100.0	89.0	2.1
Gurung	75.1	3.8	21.1	100.0	78.9	4.8
Rai	80.2	2.8	17.0	100.0	83.0	3.3
Limbu	85.3	5.3	9.4	100.0	90.6	5.9
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	79.2	5.6	15.2	100.0	84.8	6.6
Bhujel	81.8	0.0	18.2	100.0	81.8	0.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	76.0	1.5	22.5	100.0	77.5	1.9
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	87.9	1.2	10.9	100.0	89.1	1.4
Terai janajati	82.1	3.3	14.6	100.0	85.4	3.8
Tharu	83.7	2.3	13.9	100.0	86.1	2.7
Dhanuk	76.3	5.1	18.6	100.0	81.4	6.3
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	76.5	4.7	18.8	100.0	81.2	5.8
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	80.1	16.4	3.5	100.0	96.5	16.9
Dalit	81.5	3.8	14.8	100.0	85.3	4.4
<i>Hill dalit</i>	83.3	3.0	13.8	100.0	86.2	3.4
<i>Terai dalit</i>	78.0	5.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	6.4
Muslim	71.8	4.0	24.3	100.0	75.8	5.3
Others	85.3	0.9	13.7	100.0	86.3	1.1
Total	79.5	3.1	17.4	100.0	82.6	3.8

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 8.2A: Distribution of employed by main sector (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	Wage agri.	Wage non-agri.	Self agri.	Self non-agri.	Extended economy	Total
Higher Caste	1.8	12.2	70.8	9.7	5.5	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	1.7	11.6	72.6	8.7	5.4	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	1.9	10.6	75.3	6.7	5.5	100.0
Bramhin hill	1.6	12.9	69.0	11.3	5.3	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	2.2	25.0	34.8	30.2	7.8	100.0
Terai middle caste	10.2	6.9	61.3	13.1	8.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	4.0	12.8	63.9	12.7	6.7	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	2.2	22.9	39.3	30.2	5.5	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	4.6	9.5	71.9	7.0	7.1	100.0
Magar	3.4	9.5	74.4	5.6	7.1	100.0
Tamang	3.8	10.0	75.2	5.3	5.7	100.0
Gurung	0.6	13.3	64.6	13.8	7.7	100.0
Rai	3.2	7.0	70.8	10.0	9.0	100.0
Limbu	16.3	2.0	67.0	5.8	9.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	0.0	21.6	55.2	18.4	4.8	100.0
Bhujel	3.7	7.4	84.3	0.9	3.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	6.0	13.0	73.0	1.3	6.7	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	12.5	13.3	64.6	4.0	5.6	100.0
Terai janajati	8.9	10.9	67.8	6.2	6.2	100.0
Tharu	7.3	10.6	70.9	5.2	6.0	100.0
Dhanuk	11.0	11.0	59.5	8.5	10.0	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	13.8	15.2	53.5	14.2	3.4	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	34.1	8.1	50.6	3.7	3.7	100.0
Dalit	18.4	12.4	50.6	9.9	8.7	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	7.7	12.8	57.1	12.8	9.5	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	40.1	11.6	37.2	4.0	7.2	100.0
Muslim	21.7	13.9	44.7	10.7	9.0	100.0
Others	17.5	13.5	57.6	5.3	6.1	100.0
Total	7.0	11.9	63.7	10.6	6.8	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 8.3A: Distribution of employed by no. of hours worked (aged 15 years & above)

Ethnic group	01-20 hrs	20-39 hrs	40+ hrs	Total
Higher Caste	19.6	23.8	56.6	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	19.5	23.9	56.6	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	16.8	25.0	58.3	100.0
Bramhin hill	23.2	22.4	54.4	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	20.7	22.4	56.9	100.0
Terai middle caste	25.1	23.4	51.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	19.0	23.4	57.6	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	18.6	22.5	58.9	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	19.2	23.7	57.1	100.0
Magar	19.7	21.8	58.5	100.0
Tamang	17.3	23.2	59.5	100.0
Gurung	12.3	23.8	63.9	100.0
Rai	21.4	25.3	53.4	100.0
Limbu	27.3	26.6	46.1	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	26.3	23.2	50.5	100.0
Bhujel	20.9	24.1	55.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	17.6	26.9	55.5	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	17.6	24.8	57.7	100.0
Terai janajati	21.5	19.5	59.1	100.0
Tharu	21.4	19.6	58.9	100.0
Dhanuk	25.5	16.7	57.8	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	14.8	18.9	66.3	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	21.2	29.2	49.7	100.0
Dalit	18.5	23.8	57.7	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	15.9	25.7	58.4	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	23.8	20.0	56.3	100.0
Muslim	21.9	21.1	57.0	100.0
Others	17.1	19.6	63.3	100.0
Total	20.2	23.0	56.9	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 8.4A: Distribution of children by activity status (ages 05-14 years)

Ethnic group	School only	School and work	Work only	Not active	Total
Higher Caste	64.5	25.0	4.9	5.6	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	63.6	26.0	5.0	5.4	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	60.0	25.5	7.7	6.8	100.0
Bramhin hill	68.5	26.7	1.3	3.6	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	80.8	7.4	2.4	9.4	100.0
Terai middle caste	47.8	14.3	18.9	19.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	53.4	23.7	10.9	11.9	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	72.8	18.7	4.5	4.0	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	48.9	24.9	12.4	13.7	100.0
Magar	54.4	27.7	10.2	7.7	100.0
Tamang	35.4	21.6	22.0	21.0	100.0
Gurung	62.1	25.7	5.9	6.3	100.0
Rai	47.4	29.2	8.1	15.3	100.0
Limbu	50.9	37.0	4.5	7.6	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	75.2	13.7	7.6	3.5	100.0
Bhujel	69.7	6.4	15.2	8.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	69.8	11.2	4.1	14.9	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	51.5	17.9	6.5	24.1	100.0
Terai janajati	56.7	18.9	10.6	13.8	100.0
Tharu	57.4	20.9	9.3	12.5	100.0
Dhanuk	46.8	12.4	17.2	23.6	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	72.7	10.8	9.5	7.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	56.8	18.6	13.2	11.5	100.0
Dalit	47.8	19.7	13.7	18.8	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	56.1	24.6	9.3	10.0	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	29.1	8.7	23.5	38.7	100.0
Muslim	46.1	4.9	17.6	31.4	100.0
Others	65.3	7.8	9.5	17.4	100.0
Total	55.3	20.6	10.8	13.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 9.1A: Percentage of agriculture households with land and average area of agriculture land by caste/ethnic group

Ethnic group	Households with land (%)	Average area of agri. land (hectares)
Higher Caste	80.5	0.8
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	82.3	0.8
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	86.1	0.8
Bramhin hill	77.2	0.8
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	47.1	1.2
Terai middle caste	74.7	1.0
Hill Janajati	77.3	0.7
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	55.4	0.5
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	84.5	0.8
Magar	86.7	0.7
Tamang	86.2	0.7
Gurung	68.8	0.6
Rai	87.6	1.0
Limbu	90.1	0.8
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	56.1	1.6
Bhujel	96.2	0.8
Kumal/Sunuwar	83.8	0.7
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	88.7	0.8
Terai janajati	83.2	1.4
Tharu	88.4	1.6
Dhanuk	77.8	0.8
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	60.5	1.6
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	62.7	0.7
Dalit	75.7	0.5
<i>Hill dalit</i>	85.4	0.5
<i>Terai dalit</i>	55.2	0.5
Muslim	62.1	0.9
Others	57.1	0.8
Total	77.5	0.8

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 10.1A: Average per capita consumption by quintile

(Rs.)

Ethnic group	Quintile					Total
	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	
Higher Caste	5,109	7,447	10,165	14,682	38,986	19,918
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	5,122	7,444	10,155	14,678	38,939	19,812
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	4,888	7,298	10,052	14,596	36,923	16,993
Bramhin hill	5,717	7,758	10,377	14,769	40,598	23,572
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	4,940	7,542	10,352	14,738	39,642	21,625
Terai middle caste	5,092	7,328	9,979	14,536	34,532	10,758
Hill Janajati	4,700	7,415	10,179	14,688	50,089	19,258
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	4,799	7,488	10,291	15,267	62,253	38,419
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	4,691	7,402	10,159	14,486	35,579	12,764
Magar	4,968	7,472	10,008	14,707	30,588	13,754
Tamang	4,477	7,481	10,125	14,487	33,526	9,118
Gurung	5,474	7,121	10,238	14,370	45,141	23,780
Rai	4,833	7,175	10,289	14,389	44,452	11,715
Limbu	4,838	7,475	10,678	15,123	29,017	11,988
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	6,135	.	10,819	14,519	28,390	19,042
Bhujel	5,141	6,310	10,233	13,930	24,326	13,680
Kumal/Sunuwar	4,730	7,346	9,821	13,463	44,468	10,618
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	4,643	7,613	9,978	14,168	28,149	8,941
Terai janajati	5,036	7,217	9,805	14,815	31,776	10,412
Tharu	5,020	7,209	9,676	14,718	34,324	10,540
Dhanuk	5,101	7,152	10,139	14,950	22,536	9,154
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	5,106	7,710	10,186	16,469	26,961	12,908
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	5,003	7,277	9,810	12,455	.	7,283
Dalit	4,955	7,339	9,992	14,423	33,034	9,905
<i>Hill dalit</i>	5,069	7,341	9,997	14,420	34,383	11,089
<i>Terai dalit</i>	4,854	7,335	9,975	14,443	26,649	7,604
Muslim	4,936	7,540	10,082	14,570	24,559	9,061
Others	4,955	6,965	9,048	16,303	54,231	13,890
Total	4,913	7,373	10,073	14,657	42,236	15,848

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 10.2A: Nominal household consumption and its distribution by expenditure category

Ethnic group	Average HH consumption (Rs.)	Percentage share of				
		Food	Housing	Educational	Non-food	Total
Higher Caste	97,759	55.1	11.2	3.8	29.9	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	96,456	55.5	11.1	3.8	29.6	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	82,910	58.3	10.7	3.0	28.0	100.0
Bramhin hill	114,432	51.9	11.7	4.8	31.7	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	122,043	46.5	13.1	4.8	35.6	100.0
Terai middle caste	62,328	61.7	5.8	1.7	30.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	96,519	59.2	11.0	3.1	26.7	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	197,700	43.4	18.4	4.5	33.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	63,411	64.4	8.6	2.7	24.3	100.0
Magar	66,201	63.3	9.4	2.8	24.5	100.0
Tamang	49,737	65.5	9.6	2.3	22.7	100.0
Gurung	94,256	59.0	10.8	3.5	26.8	100.0
Rai	62,947	67.6	5.2	2.5	24.7	100.0
Limbu	54,259	69.5	7.4	2.0	21.2	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	89,025	59.4	10.6	3.7	26.2	100.0
Bhujel	66,152	64.4	11.0	3.7	20.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	55,183	61.7	8.1	3.6	26.6	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	47,929	65.4	5.0	1.8	27.9	100.0
Terai janajati	67,539	60.9	7.5	1.9	29.7	100.0
Tharu	72,951	59.7	8.5	1.9	29.8	100.0
Dhanuk	54,586	63.8	4.7	0.9	30.5	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	61,665	60.8	4.9	3.9	30.4	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	32,998	70.6	5.3	1.6	22.5	100.0
Dalit	49,821	64.1	6.6	1.8	27.6	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	54,252	63.4	7.7	2.2	26.7	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	40,457	65.5	4.1	1.0	29.3	100.0
Muslim	61,074	62.4	6.1	1.1	30.5	100.0
Others	80,337	61.1	6.0	2.1	30.8	100.0
Total	83,593	59.0	9.5	2.8	28.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 10.3A: Average nominal per capita consumption by caste and ethnic group

Ethnic group	Poor	Non-poor	Ratio (Non-poor/Poor)	Total
Higher Caste	6,466	22,941	3.55	19,918
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	6,511	22,890	3.52	19,812
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	6,450	20,574	3.19	16,993
Bramhin hill	6,718	25,453	3.79	23,572
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	5,234	23,691	4.53	21,625
Terai middle caste	5,409	12,686	2.35	10,758
Hill Janajati	5,746	26,752	4.66	19,258
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	6,327	43,618	6.89	38,419
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	5,682	18,116	3.19	12,764
Magar	6,699	17,458	2.61	13,754
Tamang	5,080	15,484	3.05	9,118
Gurung	6,595	27,708	4.20	23,780
Rai	5,514	17,556	3.18	11,715
Limbu	6,401	15,797	2.47	11,988
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	6,135	19,972	3.26	19,042
Bhujel	5,384	15,620	2.90	13,680
Kumal/Sunuwar	5,345	14,439	2.70	10,618
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	5,033	12,790	2.54	8,941
Terai janajati	5,572	12,835	2.30	10,412
Tharu	5,650	13,221	2.34	10,540
Dhanuk	5,348	10,670	2.00	9,154
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	5,106	14,365	2.81	12,908
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	5,003	9,130	1.82	7,283
Dalit	5,819	13,436	2.31	9,905
<i>Hill dalit</i>	6,331	14,969	2.36	11,089
<i>Terai dalit</i>	4,910	10,208	2.08	7,604
Muslim	5,061	11,879	2.35	9,061
Others	5,301	21,727	4.10	13,890
Total	5,774	20,341	3.52	15,848

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 10.4A: Share of major food group by caste/ethnicity

Ethnic group	Grains and cereals	Pulses and legumes	Eggs and milk	Cooking oils	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Fish and meat	Spices and condiments	Sweets and confectionary	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Misc. food products	Total
Higher Caste	36.5	4.9	16.0	1.3	1.0	3.2	7.1	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	5.4	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	36.4	4.8	16.3	1.3	1.0	3.2	7.1	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	5.4	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	38.6	4.9	14.5	1.1	1.5	2.9	7.7	4.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	4.9	100.0
Bramhin hill	33.5	4.6	18.7	1.7	0.4	3.6	6.2	3.9	2.9	1.7	0.4	6.0	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	38.0	6.4	10.9	1.5	0.8	4.0	7.2	4.5	3.1	1.5	0.8	6.2	100.0
Terai middle caste	47.8	6.1	7.7	0.5	1.0	2.9	6.6	5.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	5.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	39.8	4.0	9.1	1.0	6.5	2.4	9.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	6.5	5.4	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	33.7	4.3	12.7	1.7	4.2	3.1	9.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	4.2	7.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	41.8	3.9	7.9	0.8	7.3	2.2	9.3	4.5	1.3	0.8	7.3	4.6	100.0
Magar	37.1	4.8	9.6	0.8	7.8	2.2	9.5	4.7	1.6	0.8	7.8	4.9	100.0
Tamang	47.5	3.2	6.4	0.4	6.8	1.8	8.6	4.9	0.9	0.4	6.8	4.1	100.0
Gurung	32.5	4.4	10.3	1.3	7.8	2.9	10.1	4.2	2.2	1.3	7.8	6.6	100.0
Rai	47.3	3.0	6.3	0.8	6.4	2.0	9.6	4.1	1.0	0.8	6.4	4.3	100.0
Limbu	43.5	3.1	5.9	1.2	9.6	1.9	8.3	4.1	0.9	1.2	9.6	2.8	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	32.9	3.4	11.8	2.0	5.7	2.5	9.6	4.7	1.2	2.0	5.7	7.8	100.0
Bhujel	39.8	3.3	13.1	0.8	3.6	2.8	9.5	3.7	2.1	0.8	3.6	4.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	43.2	4.8	8.9	0.6	3.6	2.7	8.1	4.8	1.6	0.6	3.6	4.4	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	46.9	3.7	3.2	0.6	9.7	2.4	10.7	5.1	0.9	0.6	9.7	2.8	100.0
Terai janajati	46.8	5.8	4.7	0.4	4.5	2.6	8.8	5.1	1.3	0.4	4.5	4.4	100.0
Tharu	46.7	6.2	3.9	0.3	5.7	2.5	9.2	5.0	1.1	0.3	5.7	4.0	100.0
Dhanuk	48.0	5.6	8.3	0.5	1.0	3.2	6.8	5.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	4.7	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	44.6	3.9	6.0	1.4	0.7	2.7	9.2	5.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	6.7	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	48.9	2.9	3.3	0.5	5.0	1.7	9.4	4.5	1.2	0.5	5.0	6.2	100.0
Dalit	47.1	4.7	6.1	0.6	4.1	2.1	8.3	4.8	1.4	0.6	4.1	5.6	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	44.1	4.6	7.2	0.7	5.2	2.0	8.9	4.3	1.5	0.7	5.2	5.1	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	53.6	4.8	3.6	0.3	1.8	2.2	7.0	5.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	6.6	100.0
Muslim	50.3	6.0	5.2	0.6	0.0	2.3	8.2	5.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	5.7	100.0
Others	47.0	6.2	6.0	0.6	1.5	3.4	8.7	5.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	5.5	100.0
Total	41.5	4.8	10.3	1.0	3.4	2.7	8.1	4.6	1.9	1.0	3.4	5.3	100.0

Table 10.5A: Nominal per capita consumption and incidence of poverty

Ethnic group	Per capita nominal consumption (Rs.)	Head count (percent)		
		Poor	Non-poor	Total
Higher Caste	19,918	18.4	81.7	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	19,812	18.8	81.2	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	16,993	25.4	74.7	100.0
Bramhin hill	23,572	10.0	90.0	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	21,625	11.2	88.8	100.0
Terai middle caste	10,758	26.5	73.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	19,258	35.7	64.3	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	38,419	13.9	86.1	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	12,764	43.0	57.0	100.0
Magar	13,754	34.4	65.6	100.0
Tamang	9,118	61.2	38.8	100.0
Gurung	23,780	18.6	81.4	100.0
Rai	11,715	48.5	51.5	100.0
Limbu	11,988	40.5	59.5	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	19,042	6.7	93.3	100.0
Bhujel	13,680	19.0	81.1	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	10,618	42.0	58.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	8,941	49.6	50.4	100.0
Terai janajati	10,412	33.4	66.6	100.0
Tharu	10,540	35.4	64.6	100.0
Dhanuk	9,154	28.5	71.5	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	12,908	15.7	84.3	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	7,283	44.7	55.3	100.0
Dalit	9,905	46.4	53.6	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	11,089	44.9	55.1	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	7,604	49.2	50.9	100.0
Muslim	9,061	41.3	58.7	100.0
Others	13,890	47.7	52.3	100.0
Total	15,848	30.9	69.2	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 11.1A: Average nominal per capita income by caste and ethnic group

Ethnic group	Poor	Non-poor	Ratio (Non-poor/Poor)	Total
Higher Caste	7,130	21,705	3.04	19,061
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	7,214	21,689	3.01	19,000
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	7,339	19,165	2.61	16,215
Bramhin hill	6,803	24,492	3.60	22,706
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	4,919	21,939	4.46	20,031
Terai middle caste	5,712	12,162	2.13	10,461
Hill Janajati	6,670	24,301	3.64	17,972
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	7,534	33,778	4.48	30,055
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	6,575	19,499	2.97	13,918
Magar	7,938	20,797	2.62	16,330
Tamang	5,804	15,803	2.72	9,646
Gurung	7,538	28,968	3.84	24,975
Rai	5,504	16,889	3.07	11,406
Limbu	7,972	16,492	2.07	13,038
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	7,783	22,046	2.83	21,088
Bhujel	5,030	18,892	3.76	16,266
Kumal/Sunuwar	7,175	17,091	2.38	12,924
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	7,510	10,368	1.38	8,950
Terai janajati	7,200	13,554	1.88	11,446
Tharu	7,164	14,503	2.02	11,924
Dhanuk	8,456	10,333	1.22	9,795
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	4,805	11,696	2.43	10,612
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	5,805	11,155	1.92	8,761
Dalit	5,969	12,016	2.01	9,202
<i>Hill dalit</i>	6,377	13,721	2.15	10,417
<i>Terai dalit</i>	5,244	8,387	1.60	6,830
Muslim	6,067	10,180	1.68	8,483
Others	6,645	21,265	3.20	14,290
Total	6,550	19,000	2.90	15,162

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 11.2A: Share of household income by sector-sources

Ethnic group	Farm income	Non- farm income	Remittance	Own housing consumption	Other	Total
Higher Caste	46.6	25.3	12.4	11.6	4.1	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	47.9	23.5	12.7	11.7	4.1	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	51.1	22.0	11.7	11.2	4.0	100.0
Bramhin hill	43.7	25.5	14.1	12.4	4.3	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	22.7	57.9	6.2	10.4	2.9	100.0
Terai middle caste	51.2	29.5	12.0	6.0	1.2	100.0
Hill Janajati	45.0	28.1	10.0	11.1	5.9	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	25.9	41.8	6.5	20.0	5.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	51.1	23.6	11.2	8.2	5.9	100.0
Magar	48.5	20.1	12.7	9.1	9.6	100.0
Tamang	59.2	22.4	7.9	9.2	1.4	100.0
Gurung	34.0	29.6	15.9	9.7	10.8	100.0
Rai	52.2	26.7	11.3	5.0	4.8	100.0
Limbu	62.2	12.1	13.1	8.0	4.6	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	30.9	48.2	11.5	4.0	5.3	100.0
Bhujel	54.4	19.6	8.7	10.3	7.1	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	54.6	29.8	6.1	8.1	1.5	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	52.8	32.9	7.3	5.3	1.7	100.0
Terai janajati	55.8	27.0	8.2	7.0	2.1	100.0
Tharu	58.9	25.2	6.4	7.7	1.9	100.0
Dhanuk	44.8	28.4	18.0	5.2	3.7	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	49.6	37.2	6.4	5.3	1.4	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	57.1	29.5	7.3	4.4	1.7	100.0
Dalit	49.8	29.5	11.2	7.5	2.1	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	43.6	32.0	13.2	8.8	2.5	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	62.7	24.0	7.0	5.0	1.3	100.0
Muslim	48.4	31.3	12.8	6.8	0.6	100.0
Others	46.7	33.1	14.4	5.5	0.2	100.0
Total	47.8	27.6	11.1	9.7	3.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 12.1A: Average amount and number of remittances received by source

Ethnic group	Average remittance by HH (Rs.)	Percentage by source			
		Within Nepal	India	Others	Total
Higher Caste	37,598	50.7	37.5	11.8	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	37,924	50.9	37.0	12.2	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	34,276	42.0	45.5	12.5	100.0
Bramhin hill	42,705	61.6	26.6	11.8	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	23,637	44.0	56.0	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	27,342	42.6	45.6	11.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	40,832	54.5	19.5	26.1	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	31,887	67.9	13.2	18.8	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	42,862	51.3	20.9	27.8	100.0
Magar	58,502	39.2	33.9	26.9	100.0
Tamang	32,281	71.1	9.6	19.4	100.0
Gurung	61,015	44.4	20.3	35.3	100.0
Rai	22,993	59.4	8.9	31.7	100.0
Limbu	44,761	24.0	10.0	66.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	41,416	78.2	0.0	21.8	100.0
Bhujel	65,063	68.5	0.0	31.6	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	8,243	57.3	42.7	0.0	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	9,188	49.5	50.5	0.0	100.0
Terai janajati	22,718	57.2	29.5	13.2	100.0
Tharu	19,054	60.9	29.0	10.1	100.0
Dhanuk	39,671	56.5	13.8	29.7	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	14,565	36.3	63.7	0.0	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	9,175	34.7	65.3	0.0	100.0
Dalit	23,985	31.4	55.7	13.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	28,235	28.0	56.1	15.9	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	11,197	42.6	54.5	3.0	100.0
Muslim	30,932	37.8	42.6	19.6	100.0
Others	58,169	22.2	47.0	30.9	100.0
Total	34,698	48.1	35.2	16.7	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 12.4A: Share of remittance received by source

Ethnic group	External source				Total
	India	Malaysia	Gulf	Other Country	
Higher caste	37.3	13.5	20.2	29.0	100.0
Hill bramhin/chetri etc.	37.1	13.5	20.3	29.1	100.0
Terai bramhin etc.	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	38.5	10.6	51.0	0.0	100.0
Janajati	22.3	15.7	33.6	28.3	100.0
Hill janajati	22.1	14.7	31.8	31.4	100.0
Newar/Thakali	13.0	29.1	29.2	28.6	100.0
Other hill janajati	23.2	13.0	32.1	31.8	100.0
Terai janajati	24.6	25.1	50.2	0.0	100.0
Dalit	36.4	4.8	53.4	5.5	100.0
Hill dalit	33.6	5.2	55.2	5.9	100.0
Terai dalit	69.7	0.0	30.3	0.0	100.0
Muslim	29.9	1.7	68.4	0.0	100.0
Others	7.3	0.0	92.7	0.0	100.0
Total	30.4	12.6	34.7	22.4	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 12.5A: Percentage distribution of donors by their primary activity

Ethnic Group	Wage employed		Self-employed				Total
	Agri.	Non-agri.	Agri.	Non-agri	student	others	
Higher Caste	3.0	73.6	8.1	10.1	0.9	4.4	100
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	2.2	74.6	8.4	9.4	0.9	4.5	100
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	3.2	76.7	7.3	7.7	0.3	4.8	100
Bramhin hill	1.1	72.0	9.6	11.6	1.6	4.1	100
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	29.6	38.9	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	100
Terai middle caste	10.0	64.9	16.0	7.3	0.0	1.8	100
Hill Janajati	3.4	74.0	9.8	8.4	0.3	4.2	100
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	0.2	70.3	11.2	11.7	0.0	6.6	100
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	4.2	74.8	9.4	7.7	0.4	3.6	100
Magar	5.1	82.3	5.5	5.4	0.0	1.7	100
Tamang	1.7	79.9	5.3	12.5	0.0	0.5	100
Gurung	0.0	76.3	7.0	6.4	2.3	8.0	100
Rai	7.2	65.3	13.1	8.7	0.0	5.7	100
Limbu	0.0	63.9	11.0	16.4	0.0	8.8	100
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	9.6	50.6	24.7	6.8	0.0	8.2	100
Bhujel	0.0	66.3	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kumal/Sunuwar	0.0	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	16.7	63.5	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Terai janajati	7.5	69.4	12.9	6.1	0.0	4.1	100
Tharu	2.0	71.0	16.6	6.3	0.0	4.2	100
Dhanuk	27.7	61.3	8.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	0.0	81.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	100
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	0.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	100
Dalit	11.0	64.4	5.7	17.8	0.0	1.1	100
<i>Hill dalit</i>	1.7	73.2	3.6	19.9	0.0	1.5	100
<i>Terai dalit</i>	41.3	35.6	12.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	100
Muslim	11.6	78.2	3.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	100
Others	15.2	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	5.6	71.8	9.1	9.7	0.4	3.4	100

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 13.1A: Percentage distribution households having loans

Ethnic group	Yes	No	Total
Higher Caste	68.6	31.4	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	68.9	31.1	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	69.0	31.0	100.0
Bramhin hill	68.8	31.2	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	64.0	36.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	72.4	27.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	64.2	35.8	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	48.5	51.5	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	69.4	30.6	100.0
Magar	70.9	29.1	100.0
Tamang	65.9	34.2	100.0
Gurung	52.4	47.6	100.0
Rai	77.3	22.7	100.0
Limbu	79.8	20.2	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	42.8	57.2	100.0
Bhujel	71.2	28.8	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	86.7	13.3	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	77.7	22.3	100.0
Terai janajati	71.0	29.0	100.0
Tharu	66.7	33.3	100.0
Dhanuk	85.9	14.1	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	86.4	13.6	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	54.7	45.3	100.0
Dalit	75.9	24.1	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	74.0	26.0	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	79.9	20.1	100.0
Muslim	69.4	30.6	100.0
Others	70.6	29.4	100.0
Total	68.8	31.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 13.2A: Distribution of household loans borrowed by source

Ethnic group	Bank	Relatives	Money Lender	NGO/ Relief agency	Others	Total
Higher Caste	18.1	59.8	17.5	2.6	2.0	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	18.0	60.4	16.9	2.6	2.1	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	15.0	61.8	18.4	2.5	2.2	100.0
Bramhin hill	21.5	58.7	15.0	2.8	2.0	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	20.3	46.5	32.1	1.2	0.0	100.0
Terai middle caste	14.1	42.4	40.4	0.8	2.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	12.6	64.9	18.6	2.0	1.8	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	19.5	58.1	17.1	3.1	2.2	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	11.0	66.6	19.0	1.7	1.8	100.0
Magar	9.7	69.7	17.2	1.8	1.7	100.0
Tamang	11.5	61.3	22.5	1.8	2.9	100.0
Gurung	15.2	73.3	10.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Rai	10.9	67.6	18.4	2.4	0.8	100.0
Limbu	6.7	78.1	13.9	0.0	1.4	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	12.9	82.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Bhujel	7.0	61.1	29.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	22.9	42.3	30.7	0.0	4.1	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	10.2	53.3	31.1	2.7	2.7	100.0
Terai janajati	19.4	41.8	31.3	4.8	2.8	100.0
Tharu	21.9	37.1	33.5	6.4	1.2	100.0
Dhanuk	13.6	49.0	31.0	1.2	5.2	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	22.9	58.4	11.8	0.0	6.9	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	0.0	15.7	59.5	24.8	0.0	100.0
Dalit	10.0	47.5	39.0	2.5	1.0	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	11.2	56.9	28.8	3.0	0.1	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	7.9	30.3	57.7	1.5	2.7	100.0
Muslim	15.4	29.2	48.8	1.2	5.4	100.0
Others	9.0	31.6	59.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	15.1	54.5	26.0	2.3	2.1	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

Table 13.3A: Distribution of household loans borrowed by purpose

Ethnic group	Business	Household consumption	Other personal use	Total
Higher Caste	29.2	41.4	29.5	100.0
<i>Hill bramhin/chetri etc.</i>	29.1	42.0	28.9	100.0
Chhetri/Thakuri/Sanyasi	27.3	44.2	28.5	100.0
Bramhin hill	31.1	39.4	29.5	100.0
<i>Terai bramhin etc.</i>	31.9	27.5	40.7	100.0
Terai middle caste	26.4	36.6	37.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	19.5	57.0	23.5	100.0
<i>Newar/thakali</i>	27.7	39.1	33.2	100.0
<i>Other hill janajati</i>	17.5	61.3	21.2	100.0
Magar	13.5	67.3	19.3	100.0
Tamang	24.5	52.6	22.9	100.0
Gurung	18.1	61.5	20.4	100.0
Rai	17.2	61.9	20.9	100.0
Limbu	13.0	67.0	20.0	100.0
Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo	32.6	30.4	37.0	100.0
Bhujel	4.1	63.4	32.6	100.0
Kumal/Sunuwar	12.3	67.3	20.4	100.0
Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc.	18.7	62.7	18.6	100.0
Terai janajati	28.4	40.4	31.2	100.0
Tharu	30.3	38.7	31.0	100.0
Dhanuk	25.4	33.8	40.8	100.0
Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc.	25.1	61.3	13.7	100.0
Santhal/Jhangar/Meche	24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0
Dalit	16.9	53.0	30.1	100.0
<i>Hill dalit</i>	19.1	56.6	24.3	100.0
<i>Terai dalit</i>	12.9	46.3	40.8	100.0
Muslim	23.2	41.6	35.2	100.0
Others	0.0	55.2	44.9	100.0
Total	24.2	46.5	29.3	100.0

Source: CBS, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04.

References

- NEFIN**, *Nepal Adibashi Janajati Mahasangh, Sanghiya Parishad Sachibalaya, Kathmandu.*
- NEFIN**, *Biswo Adibashi Diwas – 2004, Biseshank.*
- NEFIN**, *Nepal Adibashi Janajati Mahasangh, 8 August 2004, Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- NEFIN**, *Nepal Adibashi Janajati Mahasangako Bidhan – 2047 (Fifth General Meeting – 2060 Dwara Samsodhit).*
- Tanka Prasad Acharya Memorial Foundation, 2005**, *Analysis of Caste, Ethnicity, and Gender data from 2001 Population Census in Preparation for Poverty mapping and Wider PRSP Monitoring.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 1995/96, Vol. 1.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 1995/96, Vol. 2.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 2003/04, Vol. 1.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 2003/04, Vol. 2.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Population Monograph of Nepal 2001, Vol. 1.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Population Monograph of Nepal 2001, Vol. 2.*
- Central Bureau of Statistics**, *Poverty Trends in Nepal (1995-96 and 2003-04), 2005.*
- Deaton, Angus and Zaidi, Salman**, *Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis, LSMS Working Paper No. 135, The World Bank, 2002.*
- Grosh M. E. and Munoj, J.**, *A Manual for Planning and Implementing the Living Standards Measurement Study Survey, LSMS Working Paper No. 126, The World Bank, 1997.*
- ILO**, *ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169).*
- Lanjouw, P., Prenzushi, G. & Zaidi, S.**, *Poverty in Nepal Today, The World Bank, 1997.*
- Ravallian, Martin**, *Poverty Comparisons, The World Bank, USA, 1994.*
- Ravallian, Martin**, *Poverty Lines Theory and Practic, LSMS Working Paper No. 133, The World Bank, 1998.*
- The World Bank**, *Nepal Living Standards Survey Design and Implementation, 1997.*
- The World Bank**, *Poverty in Nepal at the Turn of the Twenty-First Century, Report No. 18639-NEP, 1998.*
- World Bank Institute**, *Introduction to Poverty Analysis, 2005.*
- National Planning Commission**, *Tenth Plan, Nepal.*

Socio-economic Status of Indigenous Peoples

(Based on Nepal Living Standards Survey - 2003/04 Data Set).

$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

Nepal Integrated Research System Pvt. Ltd.

Kathmandu, Nepal

May, 2006

Acknowledgements

Nepal Integrated Research System (NIRS) is a nascent research organization based in Kathmandu. Its staff-members comprise researchers and statisticians drawn from among former employees of Central Bureau of Statistics. These experts have a long experience in the field of socio-economic research and had been deeply involved in several complex statistical operations and interpretation of the results. NIRS is moving ahead with a vision and mission and stands for quality performance. It is our belief that it is well-equipped and competent enough to carry out various socio-economic research activities in a sound and systematic manner.

This research work being the first assignment to NIRS following its inception, we have been paying high importance to all its activities. It is heartening to note that the assignment has been duly completed in stipulated time. In course of our activities we received good cooperation from the authorities of the Janajati Empowerment Project. As such, we the associates of NIRS would like to place on record our deep gratitude to the project chief Dr. Chaitanya Subba and other officials for reposing their trust on us.

We feel it appropriate that right from the beginning we keep our clients informed about the ground reality on which the research is being conducted. On that line, the problem of inadequate sample size once the focus is made on the households belonging to the indigenous peoples was anticipated beforehand. In addition to that data sources designed for a particular survey is not as suitable and appropriate as one would like them to be for a different purpose. The inherent limitations, to some extent are bound to influence the work to be carried out at a later stage. The current work also has been influenced in a similar manner and the outcomes could have fallen short of what is expected. However, we have put in the best efforts possible to produce useful and informative results.

In course of research works during the last two months, the team members of this assignment were fortunate enough to receive mature guidance from Mr. Tunga

Shiromani Bastola, Director General of CBS. Therefore, we would like to express our heartfelt thankfulness to him. Our special thanks go to Dr. Om Gurung, General Secretary, Federation of Nepal Tribal and Indigenous People and Dr. Bal Krishna Mabuhang for their kind guidance and for providing valuable comments. Our thanks also go to Mr. Mohan Khajum Chongbang, computer expert of the CBS, for kindly assisting us in data analysis and other computing works.

As for the coming days, we would like to assure our valued clients that if such opportunities are given in future, we would exert our utmost and leave no stone unturned, to accomplish assigned missions and meet all the expectations of our valued patrons.

Keshav B. Karmacharya
Nepal Integrated Research System Pvt. Ltd.
Kathmandu, Nepal

Preface

As per the dissemination of Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 data to the users, Nepal Integrated Research System (NIRS) acquired the NLSS-II data set for this research work from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The NLSS 2003/04 sample survey in its design had two components. The first for the cross section was a nationally representative random sample comprising of 4008 households from six explicit strata of the country. The second component comprised of a panel sample of 1232 households drawn from the earlier NLSS-I survey.

This analysis is completely based on the data generated from the cross section sample of 4008 households. These households were selected in two stages. In the first stage 334 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected from six strata using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling with the number of households as a measure of size. And in the second stage 12 households within each PSU were selected by systematic sampling from the total number of households listed. Furthermore, the distribution of sample households according to rural urban areas reveal that the rural proportion accounted for around 70 percent of the sample and the rest 30 percent sample belonged to the urban areas.

Data collection carried out by interviewing each selected households began from April 2003 and came to an end in April 2004. It lasted almost a year and was intended to cover a complete cycle of agriculture activities and to capture the seasonal variation linked to different variables. Among the innovative techniques used in this survey were the data entry and inconsistency checks and error removing activities done in the field itself with the use of portable computers. And to accomplish these jobs the enumerators revisited the households and repeated the checks with the built in program in the computers.

There are always some limitations in a large operation like this survey. Accordingly, it is mentioned in the report that some eight PSUs belonging to the rural areas could not be reached. And with due consultations done with the design expert it was decided not to replace the sample in the affected PSUs. Due to limitations in the size

of the sample, disaggregating into groups of indigenous households had to limit itself to the groupings done in this report. Estimated figures in this report may deviate as compared to figures available in other reports due to cell values with small sample size. We would therefore like to caution the users because they are likely to come across such discrepancies.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

B/C	Brahmin/Chhetri
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	District Development Committee
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
GDP	Gross domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HMG	His Majesty's Government
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
JEP	Janajati Empowerment Project
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indegenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank)
PMAS	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee

Executive summary

Demography

- The Tharus as a single Janajati group is found to have recorded the largest population reaching almost 1.8 million people and commands a proportion equivalent to 6.1 percent over the total population.
- Also, the Tharus of Terai have the largest household size of 7 persons closely followed by Dhanuks with six persons.
- The sex ratio in the terai region among the Janajatis is significantly higher than in the Hills. The Newar/Thakali, Magar and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo groups in the Hills have the lowest sex ratio. On the contrary, the Dhanuks and the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche Janajati groups in Terai have the highest sex ratio.
- Dependency ration for Janajati group as a whole although is on the lower side (85) as compared to the national average (89), the ratio for Other Hill Janajati is higher at (92).

Housing and access to physical facilities

- The Rai and Limbu Janajati groups in the Hills and the Dhanuk and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche groups in the Terai have the lowest proportion of households having access to electricity. The access that ranges from 19.8 to 16.8 percent, lies much lower compared to the national level (37.2%).
- Households that have very low level of access to toilet facility are found in two Janajati groups of Dhanuks (6.3%) and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (9.6%) respectively.
- As compared to the national level (16%) more than twice (38%) the share of households in the Terai Janajati group use "other sources" of fuel for cooking.
- Supply of piped water among the Janajatis in Terai appears to be extremely low to have reached only to a meager proportion of 3 percent households. Consequently, 87 percent of Janajati people in Terai depend on covered well and hand pump for drinking water.
- The largest proportion of Janajati families living in inferior quality houses considering the materials used in the construction of outer walls are found to

be in the Terai region with Dhanuks at the top (86.6%) followed by Dalits (86.1%), Rajbansi/Tajpuriya (80.9%), Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (71.3%) and Tharus (70.8%). Likewise, large proportion of such Janajati families in the hills are found among Kumal/Sunawar at the top (46.9%) followed by Limbus (43.8%), Rais (43.3%).

- A quarter of the Janajati people do not have access to health services provided by health posts. The condition is further worse in the hills with two third Janajati people in the area not having access to such health services.

Education

- Literacy rate of Janajatis in Terai (46%) are lower by almost 5 percentage points in comparison to the overall rate (51%). Disaggregated by sex the males are found to lag behind by a margin of 3 percentage points but the females remain more backward with a higher margin of 8 percentage points.
- Additional efforts may be necessary to enable the Janajatis in both the Hills and Terai to catch up the level of literacy rate that the people of higher caste (66%) have achieved. The Dalits however are still far behind with a low literacy rate of 36 percent. And among the Janajatis the two most vulnerable groups with the least literacy rate are Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (33%) in the Terai and Tamangs (34%) in the hills.
- Among the five Janajati groups that have the highest proportion of kids who have never attended school, two are from the hills and three from Terai region. They are Tamang and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. from the Hills and Dhanuk, Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Tharu group in the Terai. Notable, the Dhanuks have the highest proportion (60%) of kids that have never attended school.
- Prominent reasons for not attending school by the kids for the first two groups in the Hills were *"help at home"*, *"parents did not allow"* and *"not willing to send"*. Reasons like *"help at home"*, *"parents did not allow"* were the main causes in the Janajati groups of Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Tharu group for not attending school. Large number of kids not attending school in the Dhanuk Janajati group was mainly because of the reason *"too expensive"*.

- Coming to the secondary level, net enrollment rates for Janajatis in both the regions of Hills and Terai are found to decline sharply to lower levels of 13 and 12 percent respectively.
- In the Hills the Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. and the Tamang Janajati groups have the lowest (16.9% & 16.0%) primary level completion rates. Notable is the fact that the Dhanuk girls among the entire Janajatis have the lowest rate of primary level completion rate reaching a meager level of 4.3 percent only. Other vulnerable with low rate of primary level completion rates are girls belonging to the Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc (8.4%) and the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (8.9%) Janajati groups.
- Janajati groups that have low mean years of schooling way below the national average (7.5 years) are Santhal/Jhangar/Meche (4.6 years), Majhi/Danuwar/Thami (5.5 years) and Tamangs (5.7 years).
- Proportion of Janajati population in both Other Hills and Terai region that have attained higher level education are much lower as compared to the national level.

Health, Maternity & Family Planning

- The incidence of chronic illness was found to be highest (8.0) in the Janajati group of Newar/Thakali and the lowest (2.9) in the Terai Janajati group. High level of chronic illness was found in the richest quintile of Rais (14.8) and Limbus (10.4).
- The Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo Janajati group has the highest incidence (15%) of people suffering from acute illness and among them 73 % do not consult any kind of practitioner.
- Proportions of Janajati population aged 10 and over that have some knowledge about HIV/AIDS by quintiles is on the higher side (36, 51, 55, 65, 83) as compared to the overall averages (33, 47, 53, 64, 83). In the poorest two quintiles, the Gurungs, Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami groups have one of the lowest proportions of population with knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- Janajati groups that have low proportion of population having knowledge about family planning and currently using family planning devices are Limbu,

Gurung, Tamang, Magar and Majhi/Danuwar/Thami in the Hills and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche and Rajbansi/Tajpuria etc. in the Terai.

- Birth deliveries at home found among the Other Hill Janajatis (87%) and Terai Janajati (90%) is higher than the national average (84%).
- Within Janajatis the proportion of children not immunized are found prominent among Tamangs (11.7%) and Magars (10.4%).

Employment

- A surprising deviation from the rest the Santhal/Jhangar/Meche Janajati group has recorded very high proportion of unemployed (16.4%). If at all true, the unemployed deserves a great deal of attention to be lowered at least to a single digit level. Some other Janajati groups that have a slightly higher proportion of unemployed population that cross the four percent level are Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo (5.6%), Limbu (5.3%) and Newar/Thakali (4.8%) in the Hills and Dhanuk (5.1%) and Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc. (4.7%) in the Terai.
- While most of the Janajati groups in the Hills have lower proportion of wage earners working in agriculture as compared to the national average, the picture is just the opposite among the Terai Janajati groups with higher proportion of agriculture wage earners.
- There are three groups among the Janajatis that have low proportion of people working as wage earners in the non-agriculture sector as against the national level of 12 percent. Those three groups are Limbus (2.0%), Rais (7.0%) and Bhujel (7.4%) all belonging to the hills.
- The Gurungs and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo Janajati groups in the hills have almost non-existent proportion of people that work as wage earners in the agriculture sector. However the Limbus in a marked deviation has a proportion of agriculture wage earners almost double the size of the national average.
- Three Janajati groups that have the highest proportion of under-employed are the Limbus (27.3%) and the Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo (26.3%) in the Hills and the Dhanuks (25.5%) in the Terai.

- The Tamangs top the list in having the largest number of children that work (43.6%) followed by Limbus (41.5%), Magars (37.9%), Rais (37.3%) and Gurungs (31.6%).

Agriculture

- The Janajati groups of Newar/Thakali and Sherpa/Bhote/Yholmo in the hills and Rajbansi/Tajpuriaetc and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche in the Terai have the lowest proportion of households with land.
- Among the indigenous group the Newar/Thakali group possess the lowest average land holding (0.5 hec) followed by Gurungs (0.6 hec) and then closely behind are Magars, Tamangs, Kumal/Sunuwar and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche with (0.7 hec).

Consumption, Income and Remittances

- The average per capita consumption of Terai Janajati and Terai Dalit among the lowest is worse off as compared to those of their hill counterparts.
- The consumption share of alcohol beverages by Janajatis is the highest among different ethnic groups and is almost twice the share at the national level.
- For Janajati as a whole the incidence of poverty (head count rate) is 35 percent. The Hill Janajati tends to be more poor (36%) as compared to Terai Janajati group with a poverty rate of 33 percent.
- On the average, 59 percent of total household consumption is spent on food, 9 percent on housing, 3 percent in education and the rest on non-food items. The Hill Janajati spends more in housing and education in comparison to their Terai counterparts.
- The national per capita income is estimated at Rs. 15,162. The Hill Janajati is slightly better off with a per capita income higher by around 19 percent while the Terai Janajati has a per capita income that is lower by around 24 percent.
- The share of farm income is about 48 percent for all Nepal. The share of non-farm income and remittances are 28 percent and 11 percent. The share of remittances in total income of households does not differ significantly among different caste and ethnic groups.

- The amount of remittance per household is Rs. 34,698 at current price. Among the different caste and ethnic group the Bhujels received the highest amount followed by Gurung households. Kuma/Sunuwar and Santhal/Jhangar/Meche received the least remittances.

Household Loans

- The largest proportion of Janajati households in the other hill that borrowed loans are Kumal/Sunawar (87%), Limbus (80%), Majhi/Danuwar/Thami etc. (78%), and Rais (77%). Among Janajatis in the Terai the largest proportion of household borrowers are Rajbansi/Tajpuriya etc. (86.4%) and Dhanuks (85.9%).

CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
PREFACE.....	iii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	vii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 RATIONALE.....	2
CHAPTER II: PLANNED EFFORTS	4
2.1 PLANS AND PROGRAMS IN THE TENTH PLAN.....	4
2.1.1 Long Term Vision.....	4
2.1.2 Objective.....	5
2.1.3 Strategies.....	5
CHAPTER III: INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS	6
CHAPTER IV: DEMOGRAPHY.....	8
4.1 CASTE AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF POPULATION.....	8
4.2 JANAJATIS ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION CENSUS 2001	9
4.3 JANAJATIS ACCORDING TO THE 2003/04 NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY	10
4.4 DEPENDENCY RATIO	16
CHAPTER V: HOUSING AND ACCESS TO PHYSICAL FACILITIES.....	17
5.1 OCCUPANCY STATUS.....	17
5.2 AREA AND SIZE OF DWELLING.....	18
5.3 SOURCE FOR LIGHTING.....	19
5.4 ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITY.....	20
5.5 ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING.....	22
5.6 WATER SUPPLY.....	23
5.7 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS.....	23
5.8 MATERIALS FOR ROOF.....	25
5.9 FLOORING MATERIALS.....	26
5.10 ACCESS TO FACILITIES.....	27
CHAPTER VI: EDUCATION	30
6.1 LITERACY LEVEL.....	30
6.2 EDUCATIONAL STATUS.....	32
6.3 REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.....	35
6.4 GROSS AND NET SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES.....	36
6.5 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL/COLLEGE	38
6.6 PRIMARY LEVEL COMPLETION RATES	39
6.7 MEAN YEAR OF SCHOOLING.....	41
6.8 EDUCATION LEVEL.....	41

CHAPTER VII: HEALTH, MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING	43
7.1 HEALTH.....	43
7.2 MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING.....	46
7.3 IMMUNIZATION.....	48
CHAPTER VIII: EMPLOYMENT	50
8.1 DEFINITION OF EMPLOYMENT AS ADOPTED IN NLSS 2003/04.....	50
8.2 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS.....	50
8.3 SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT	52
8.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED.....	53
8.4 ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN.....	54
CHAPTER IX: AGRICULTURE.....	56
CHAPTER X: CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY.....	58
10.1 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	58
10.2 CONSUMPTION SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD GROUPS.....	61
10.3 POVERTY.....	63
CHAPTER XI: INCOME	65
CHAPTER XII: REMITTANCES.....	69
CHAPTER XIII: HOUSEHOLD LOANS.....	74
13.1 HOUSEHOLD WITH LOANS.....	74
13.2 SOURCE OF LOANS	75
13.3 PURPOSE OF LOANS.....	76
CHAPTER XIV: CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	78
Annexes.....	81
References.....	124