

RADIO KARNALI

(First baseline survey on need
assessment and situation analysis
prior to the establishment of
Radio Karnali)

May, 2004

Conducted by

COMMUNITY RADIO SUPPORT CENTRE
NEPAL FORUM OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS (NEFEJ)
WITH SUPPORT FROM
FREE VOICE THE NETHERLAND



FIRST BASELINE SURVEY
ON
NEED ASSESSMENT AND SITUATION
ANALYSIS PRIOR TO THE
ESTABLISHMENT
OR
RADIO KARNALI
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Research Team

KHAGENDRA PRASAI
DEVRAJ ROKA
RAGHU MAINALI

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Foreword

The Radio, the very important means of mass communication plays a pivotal role in transforming the society. Realising this role of the radio, Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) took initiatives to establish an independent community radio in Nepal. NEFEJ had to fight for five years to get the license. Granting license to run the first independent/community radio "Radio Sagarmatha" not only in Nepal but whole South Asia was a milestone in the history of community/independent radio movement in Nepal.

Before the successful people's movement 2nd the pace of granting license was slow. Earlier it was due to short-sightedness of then so called 'democratic' ministers and bureaucrats. Later independent radio stations have been victims of King Gyanendra's autocratic rule as these radios have been branded as one of main enemies of the state.

As the 2nd people's movement succeeded and the new Government of seven party alliance has been formed, it has been a boom for those people who wish to establish community or private radio stations. Now more than 130 licenses have been issued and more are on the list.

It is definitely a thing for joy and satisfaction for those who have fought for the independent Radio Movement in Nepal. But we have yet to see the real impacts of such community/independent radio in social transformation, positive change of behavior of local people and development of the communities. This base line survey was conducted by Community Radio Support Center (CRSC) to map the ground realities before establishing the community radio station, Radio karnali of Jumla. The survey was aimed at giving baseline data to compare and analyse the changes which would be supposed to take place.

Community Radio Support Center (CRSC) of NEFEJ is planning to undertake atleast 3 follow up surveys to establish or to prove the impacts of local community radios in statistically and scientifically.

We are very much confident that it will prove that communication is not only for development but communication is development.

I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to sociologist Mr. Khagendra Prasai, Demographer Mr. Dev Raj Roka and Coordinator of CRSC, Mr. Raghu Mainali for their hard effort to bring out this report in this form. Special thanks are due to Free Voice of the Netherlands for its financial support without that it would have not been possible to undertake this baseline survey.

It would be our success if new upcoming community independent radio operators find this report as a reference to conduct/analyse the impacts of their radio's role in the social, developmental and other changes in their community where they are serving by the radio.

Thank you!

Om Khadka
Executive Director

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

With the advent of multi-party democracy in 1990, mass media in Nepal underwent an outstanding growth in its quality and quantity. The rapid growth and expansion of media under various sectors - state, community and private in both the print and electronic sectors became conspicuous. It took and is increasingly taking roots nationwide by breaking the age-long tradition of Kathmandu centric publication and production. It is encouraging that the concern of citizens in political and social issues at local and national level is rapidly increasing throughout the nation to which such a growth as this can be largely attributed. Moreover, one of the political rights "right to information" has been much propagandized as fundamental right of supreme importance which is usually laid as justification for existence of free media.

In the contemporary world of ours, media assumes, inter alia, two roles of high importance and effect. Firstly, it acts as one of most influential agents of socialization; it instills value, goal and dream in individual and exercises significant influence in building, molding and changing his or her personality. Secondly, it is the fourth organ of the state in democratic political system without which the existence, functioning, development and expansion of democracy are unthinkable. Keeping these roles in view, the growth of media should be welcomed with open arms.

For the current purpose, we are concerned with development and roles of radio and FM. As mentioned above, the radio/FM is being established under three major sectors- state, community and private. On preliminary observation, it has been found that state sector FM have paid little attention to the true needs of the people and on top of that are concentrated in Kathmandu. The private FM are more guided by their private motives and respond primarily to the so-called "demand of time" and cheap demands of the small section of the society. They have been found to be least interested and dedicated to the interest of the people at large. Amidst this, some community radios established so far have set example of becoming the voice of community through working as communities' forum, bringing hitherto hidden issues to the widespread public concern, educating them on various social, cultural and political issues etc. Moreover, these radios have worked as motivator, inspirer and educator for the community and hence an agent of social and cultural change.

At the time when this research was being initiated, the total number of community radios has reached as many as twenty some of which have already earned popularity in their community and others are at the initial stage. But these community radios have not made common attempts to identify common agenda, mission and vision for action. Nor have they formulated common role for them and modality of action.

In this context in which community radios are working for community but without common plan, mission and vision, the Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDRC) has made all preparations and established a community radio called the Radio Karnali which is stationed at Khalanga valley where district headquarter of Jumla and regional headquarter of Far Western Development Region are also located. Needless to say that this is the region of the country which lags far behind the other regions in all aspects; political, economic, and cultural and social. Therefore, it was felt that a community radio has a lot to do in this region as an agent or stimulator of social, political and economic change. It was also realized that it is very important and useful to identify the various areas which the Radio is supposed to give priority and intervene in the days to come. It was equally important to find out current situation on various aspects of social, cultural, political and economic lives in the communities which the Radio would cover. With this information, it would be possible to measure the impact of Radio by making a comparison of before and after situations. Hence, this baseline survey was conducted.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- a. Find out the source, means and condition of information;
- b. Obtain some information on the condition of education;
- c. Find out condition and practices related to caste and ethnicity;
- d. Obtain some information on people's belief in tradition and superstition;
- e. Obtain information on economic aspects of household;
- f. Find out pattern of use of technology in everyday life;
- g. Obtain information on community activities and affair;

-
- h. Find out the existing situation, attitude and practice in relation to gender;
 - i. Obtain information on situation of health; and
 - j. Find out the mode of people's participation in politics.

1.3 Organization of the Study

The entire report is divided into thirteen chapters. The chapter I deals with introduction comprising mainly of background and objective of the study. The chapter II deals with method of study. The chapter III deals with condition of communication and information; chapter IV with condition of education; chapter V with practices related to caste and ethnicity; chapter VI with beliefs and tradition; chapter VII with economic aspects; chapter VIII of use of technology in everyday life; chapter IX with community activities and affairs; chapter X with attitude and practice in relation to gender; chapter XI with situation of health; chapter XII deals with mode of people's participation in politics. Finally, the chapter XIII presents the summary of the findings.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD OF STUDY

2.1 Research Design

The entire research is based on descriptive design intended to obtain some more information on various matters and subject as mentioned in the objectives.

2.2 Nature and Source of Data

All data on the basis of which analyses have been made are primary obtained from the field. The people inhabiting the areas that are covered by Radio Karnali constituted the sole source of data required to meet the research objectives laid above. The villages covered were Kartikswami, Mahatgaun and Chandannath from Karnali district. The headquarter of Jumla district is situated in the villages Mahatgaun and Chandannath.

2.3 Universe and Sample

In this research, population of active age and households in the above mentioned three villages constitutes the universe. The total number of household is 2474 and the total population 12319.

Five hundred (500) households, which is 20% of the total households, were taken as samples. From each household, one person was chosen as respondents and interviewed. It is to be noted that only the owner of households were chosen as samples, and domestic servants, hired laborers, married daughters and people living in rent were excluded. For the sake of convenience and economy, 30 geographical clusters were identified and field work was carried in these clusters.

In each cluster, respondents were identified using the principle of stratified random sampling, sex, occupation, age, caste/ethnicity being the basis of stratification.

2.4 Data Collection Technique

Keeping in mind the objectives of the research and characteristic of population, structures interview schedule was designed and developed. Moreover, almost all questions in the schedule were close ended. The entire schedule was divided into eleven sections, each section relating to specific subject except the first and second. The first section was designed to obtain information on age, sex, marital status, age at marriage, caste, religion and language. Likewise, the second section was designed to obtain information on family type and size, occupation, and level of literacy or education.

2.5 Field Work

The entire field work was conducted by a team of fourteen enumerators and three supervisors. Before going to field, a two-day training was organized in order to familiarize them about the objectives of study and interview schedule; to train them on rapport building; selection of samples in the field and overall skill of interview

The field work was conducted in the above mentioned villages on May 2004.

2.6 Technique of Analysis and Presentation

The data obtained were analyzed using statistical tool, primarily the percentage. In order to summarize data, EPI INFO software was used. The summarized data have been presented in pie chart, column chart and bar chart as appropriate. All figures are in percentage except otherwise mentioned.

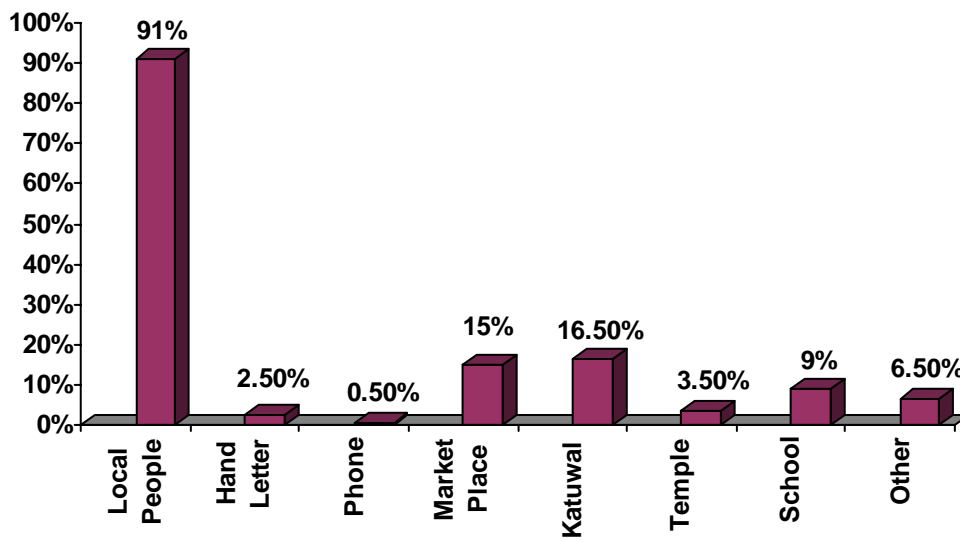
CHAPTER 3

SOURCE, MEANS AND CONDIDION OF INFORMATION

3.1 Means and Source of Local Information

The following diagram shows the portion of population in relation to their use of the specified means or source of information. The sum of the figures, despite the figures being in percentage, exceeds 100 since some respondents use more than one means/source of communication. The overwhelming majority of respondents rely on "people" for information. Surprisingly, *Katuwal* still constitute a source of information for a sizable portion of population, i.e. 16.5%. As the chart shows, an extremely small portion uses telephone.

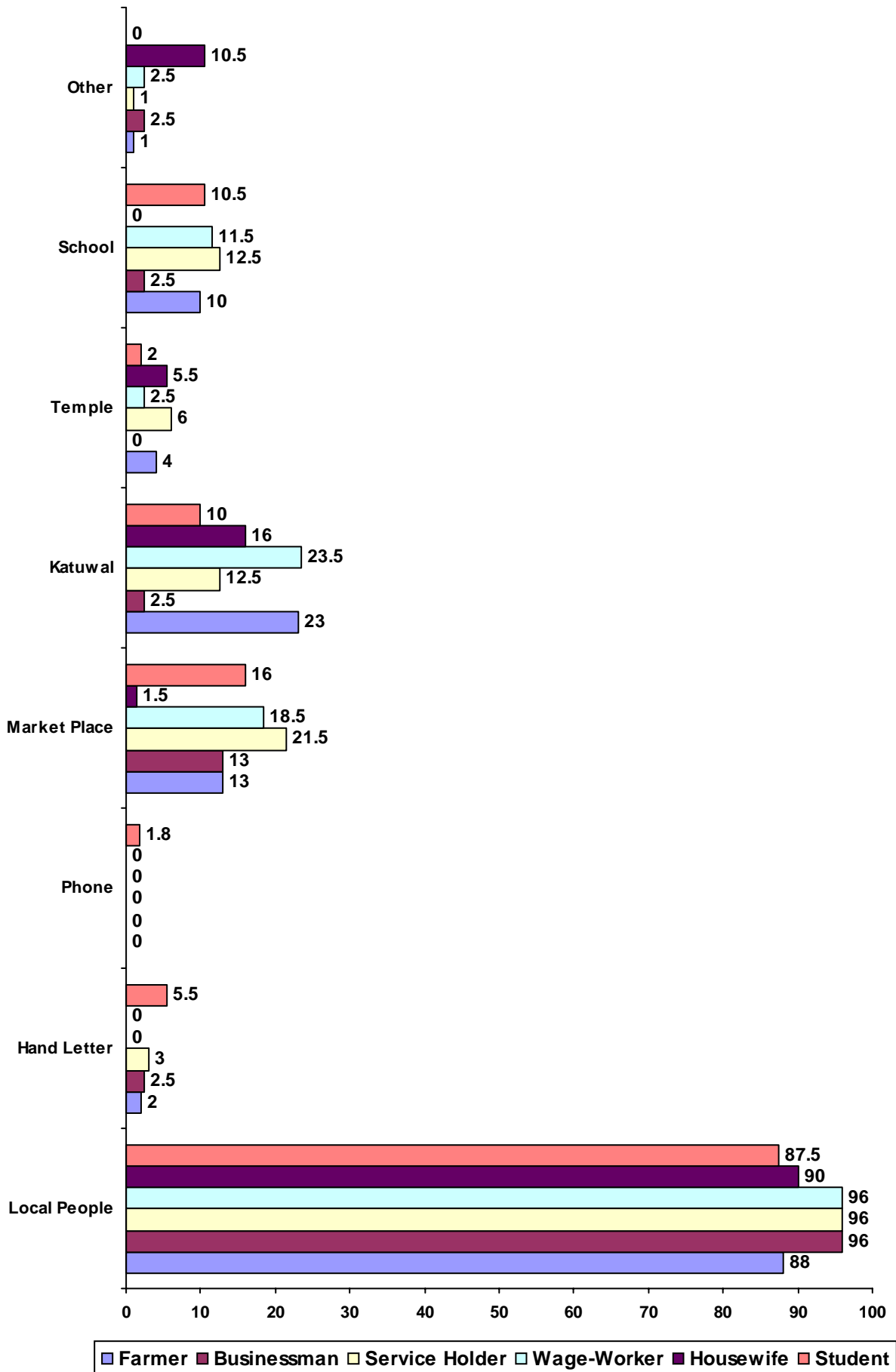
Chart 3.1: Means and Source of Local Information



3.2 Occupation & Means and Source of Local Information

Likewise, the following chart shows the portion of population of various occupation in relation to their use of the specified source or means of information. It can be seen on the chart that overwhelming majority of respondent from various professions rely on "people" for information

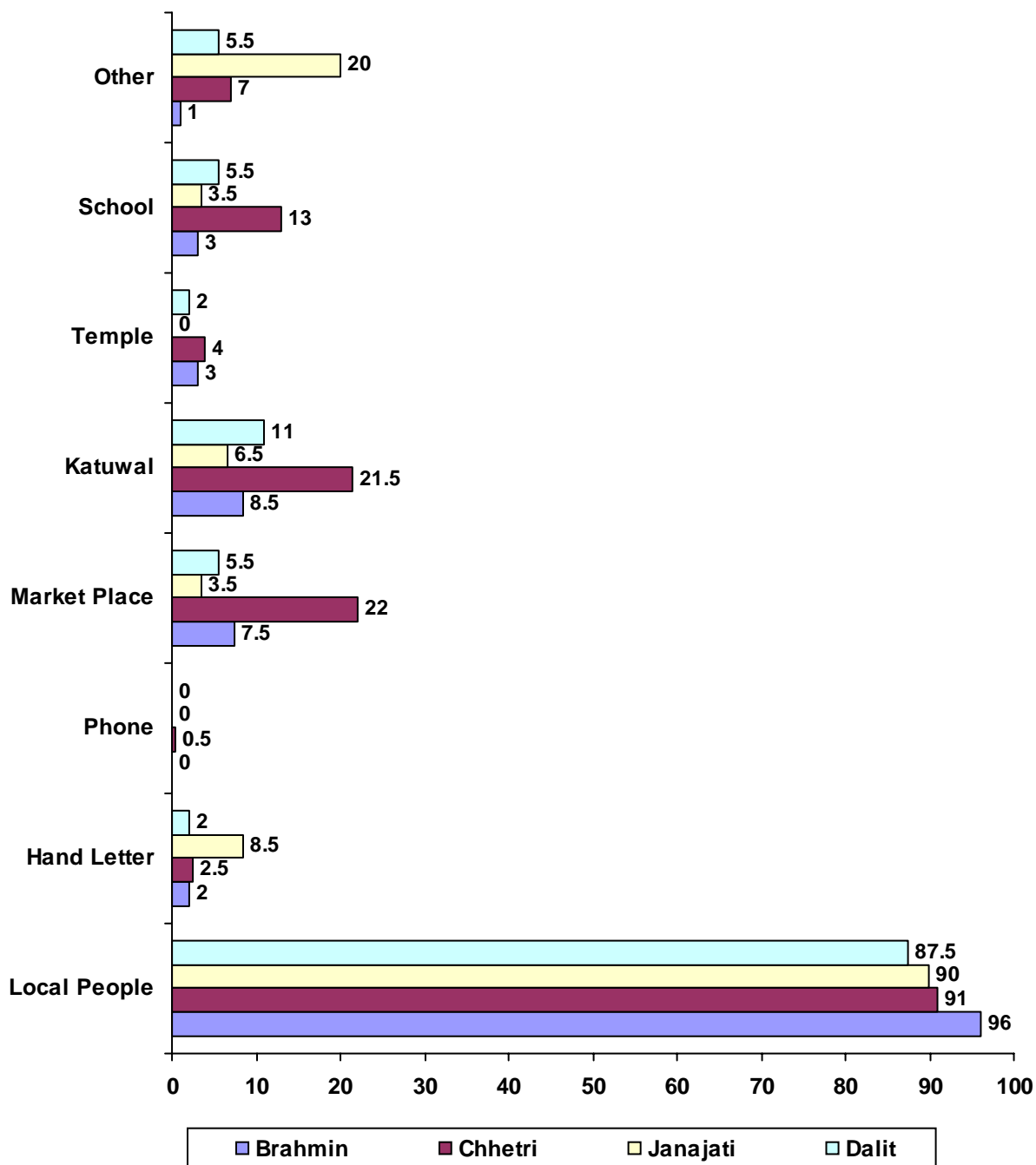
Chart 3.2: Occupation & Means and Source of Local Information



3.3 Social Group & Means and Source of Local Information

In the diagram below is presented the portion of the population from various social groups in relation to their use of the specified source and means of information. Here, no difference can be seen as to the use of source of information by various social groups: overwhelming majority from all social groups use "local people".

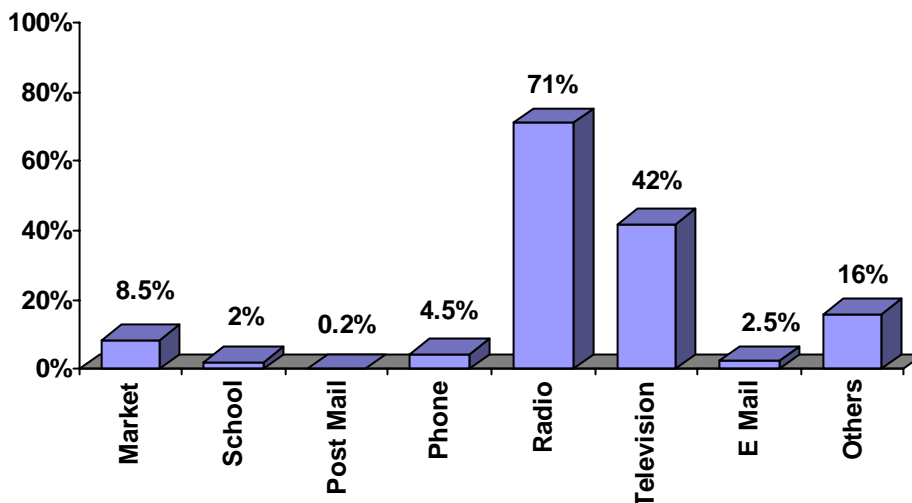
Chart 3.3: Social Group & Means and Source of Local Information



3.4 Means and Source of National and International Information

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to their use of various source of information for national and international news and events. As is shown, a great majority of people rely, firstly, on radio and secondly on television for national and international information. A sizable portion uses "other" source which includes, among other, print media, political mass meeting etc.

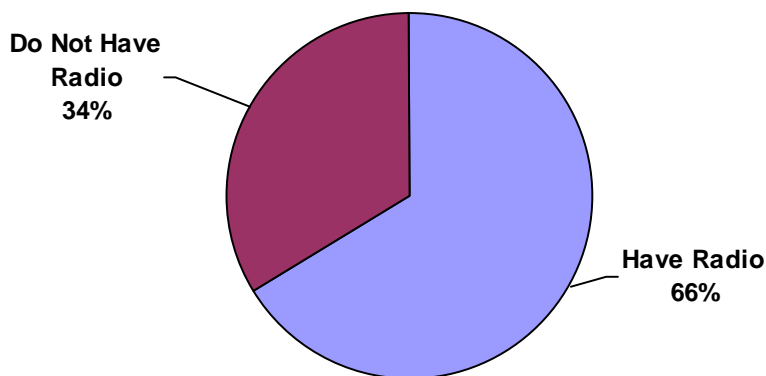
Chart 3.4: Means and Source of National and International Information



3.5 Possession of Radio Set

The following pie chart shows the percentage of people having and not having radio set in their house. The portion of the people not having radio in their house, that is 34% as shown in the chart, is surprisingly high in an age which is much known to be an age of information technology and global village.

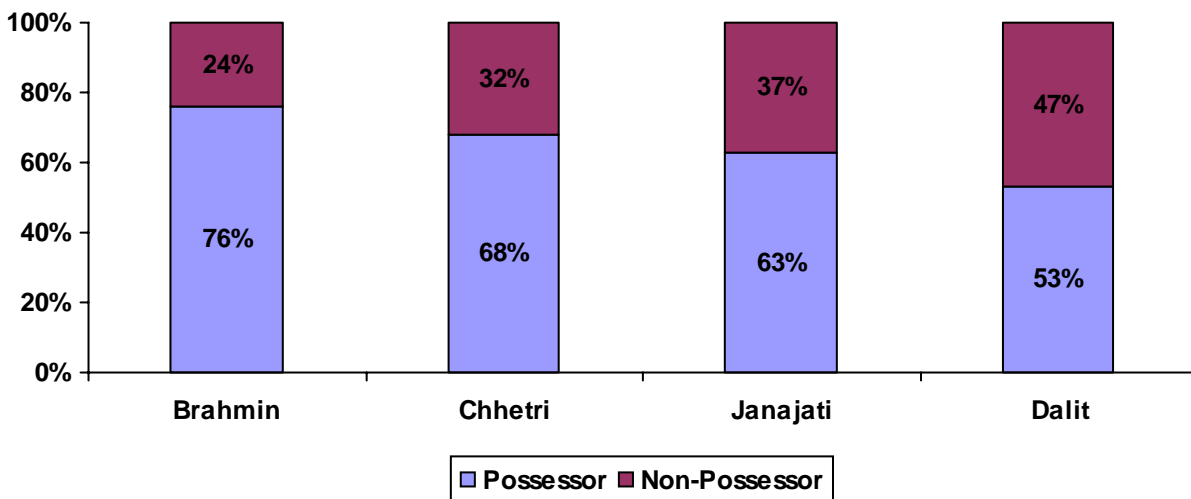
Chart 3.5: Possession of Radio Set



3.6 Social Group and Possession of Radio Set

The following chart shows the percentage of possession and non-possession of radio by different social groups. As is shown, the greatest percentage of radio possessors is from Brahmin category (76%). Happily, a remarkable portion (52%) of Dalit, which has been so marginalized, has radio set in their house.

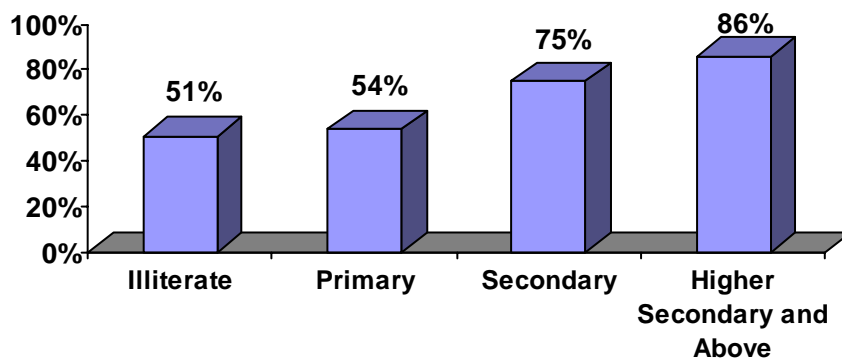
Chart 3.6 Social Group and Possession of Radio Set



3.7 Literacy and Possession of Radio Set

The following diagram shows the portion of the population in relation to their possession and non-possession of radio set by their educational status. It is evident from the diagram that possession of radio by people having secondary and higher education is remarkably higher compared to the illiterate and primary-educated population suggesting a positive correlation between possession of radio and educational status.

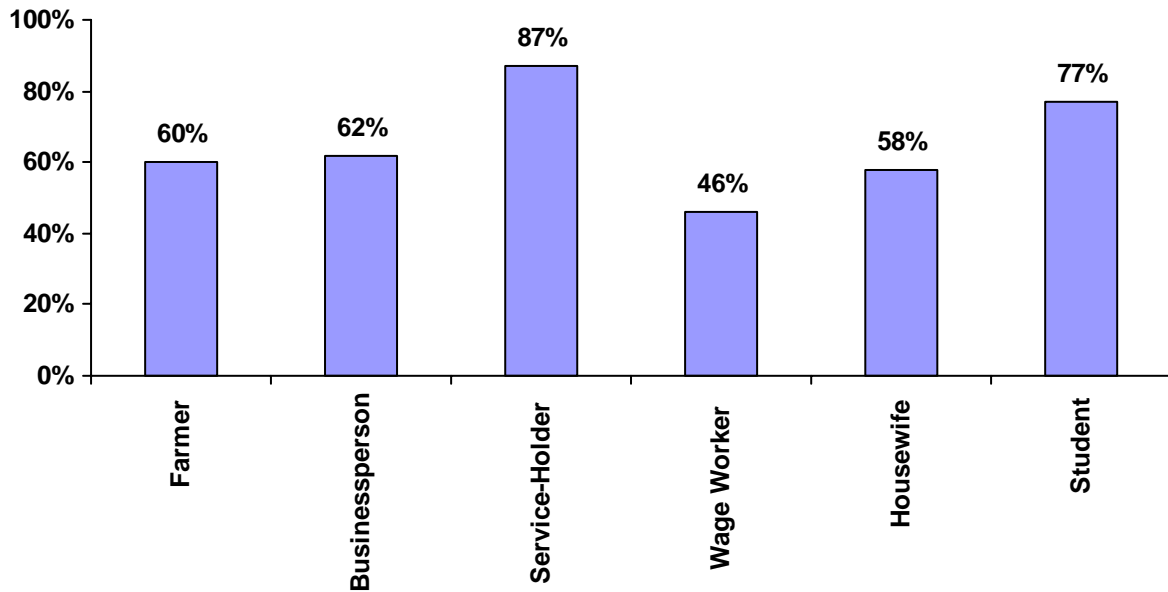
Chart 3.7 Literacy and Possession of Radio Set



3.8 Occupation & Possession of Radio Set

The following diagram shows the proportion of possessor and non-possessor of radio set by occupation. The possession of radio by service holder appears to be in highest proportion (87%) which is very natural as this section is educated and needs more information in their profession. In the case of daily wage workers, the possession of radio by 46% is encouraging keeping in view their income and affordability.

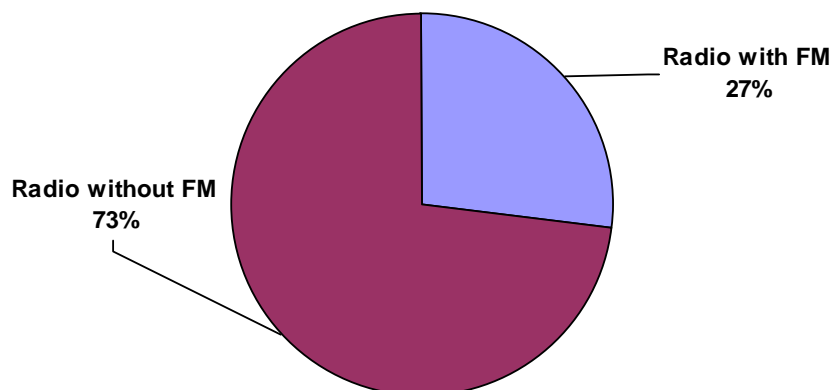
Chart 3.8 Occupation & Possession of Radio Set



3.9 Radio Set with FM

The following chart shows the portion of the population in relation to their having and non-having FM in their radio set. This proportion has been calculated out of the population having radio set. It has been found that only 27% of the population has FM in their radio suggesting that most of the radio sets used by the people in this area are simple and cheaper.

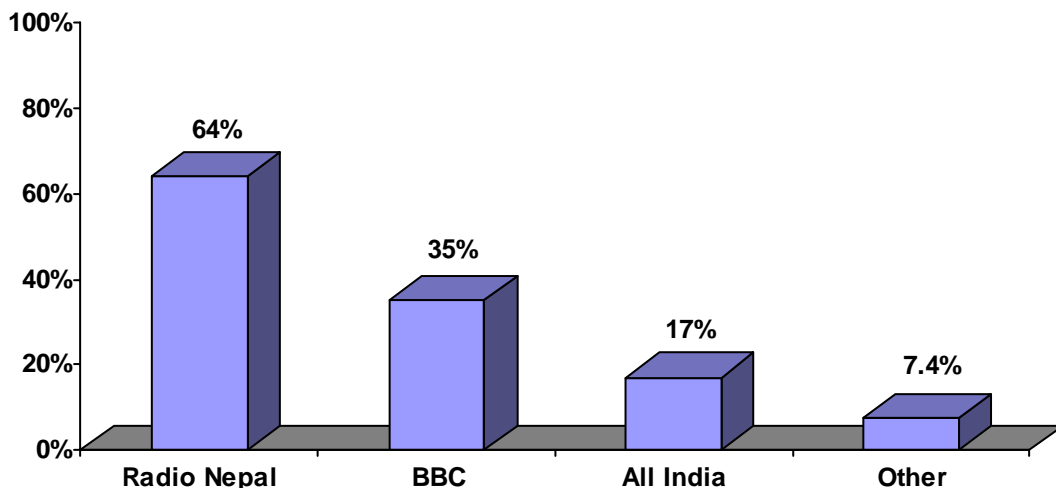
Chart 3.9 Radio Set with FM



3.10 Listening of Particular Radio

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to which of the specified radios they are the regular listener of. The sum of the figures, despite their being in percentage, exceeds 100 since some people are regular listener of more than one radio. The "other" in our category includes radio Radio Sanghai, Radio Kharsang.

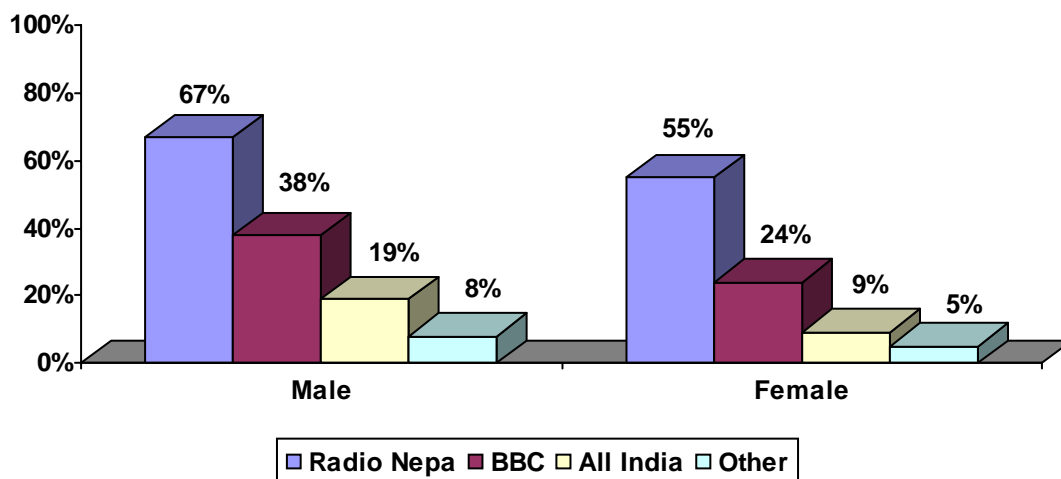
Chart 3.10 Listening of Particular Radio



3.11 Sex & Listening of Particular Radio

The following chart shows portion of male and female in relation to which of the specified radios they are regular listeners of. It is evident from the diagram that the number of female listeners is smaller than male listeners. On adding the total number of female listeners of various radios reveals us the fact that 6% of female respondent do not listen any radio regularly.

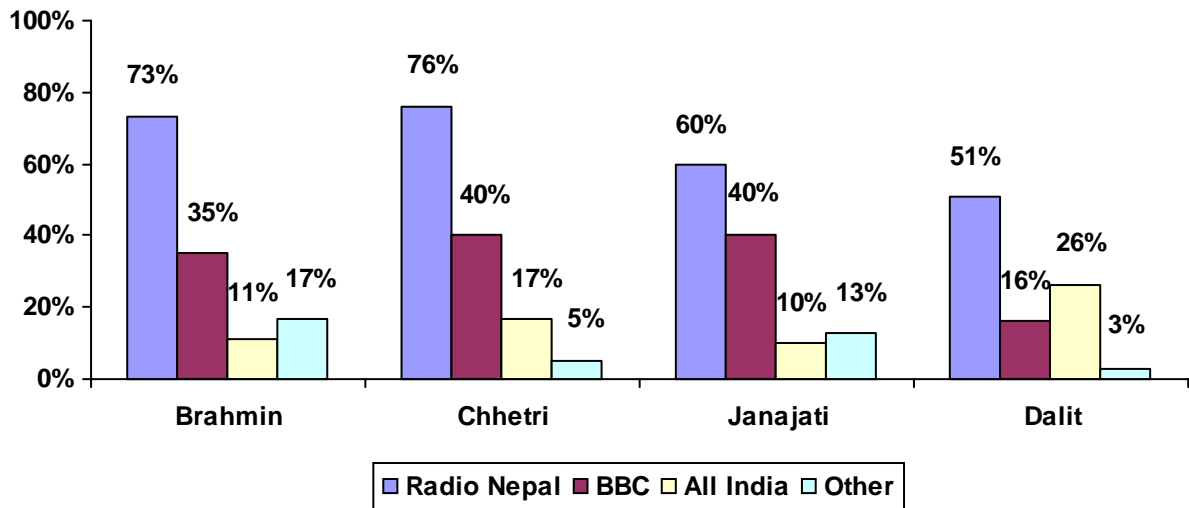
Chart 3.11: Sex & Listening of Particular Radio



3.12 Social Group & Listening of Particular Radio

The following chart shows the portion of the population of various social groups in relation to which radio they are regular listener of. It was found as shown in the figure that Radio Nepal has the greatest numbers of listener from all social groups

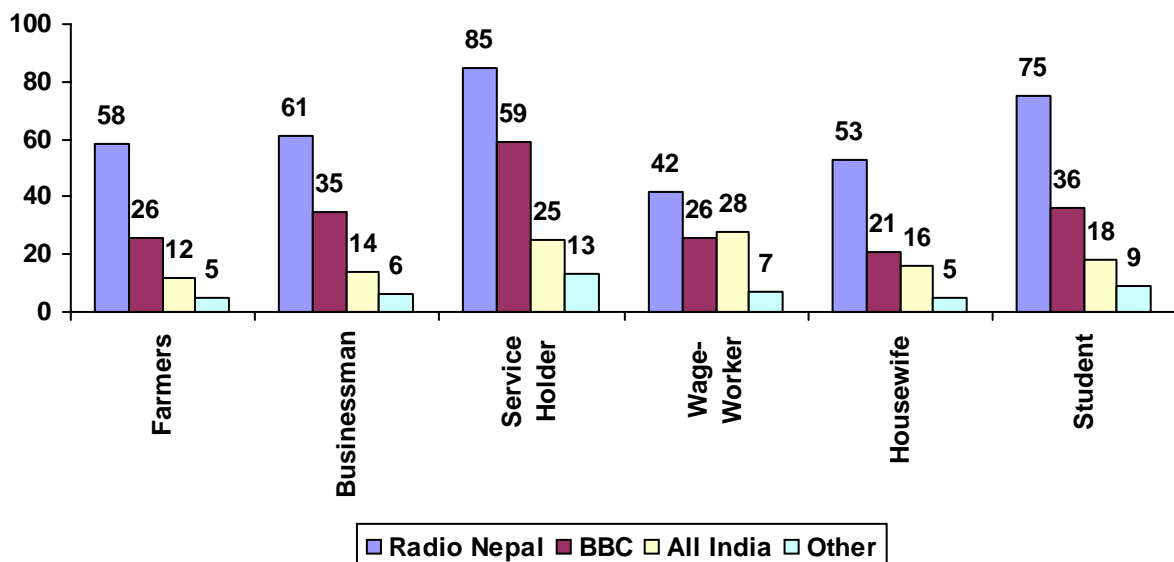
Chart 3.12: Social Group & Listening of Particular Radio



3.13 Occupation & Listening of Particular Radio

The following chart shows the portion of the population from various occupations in relation to which radio they are regular listener of. As is shown Radio Nepal has the greatest number of listener from all occupations. It has been found that all radios have greatest percentage of listeners from service-holder.

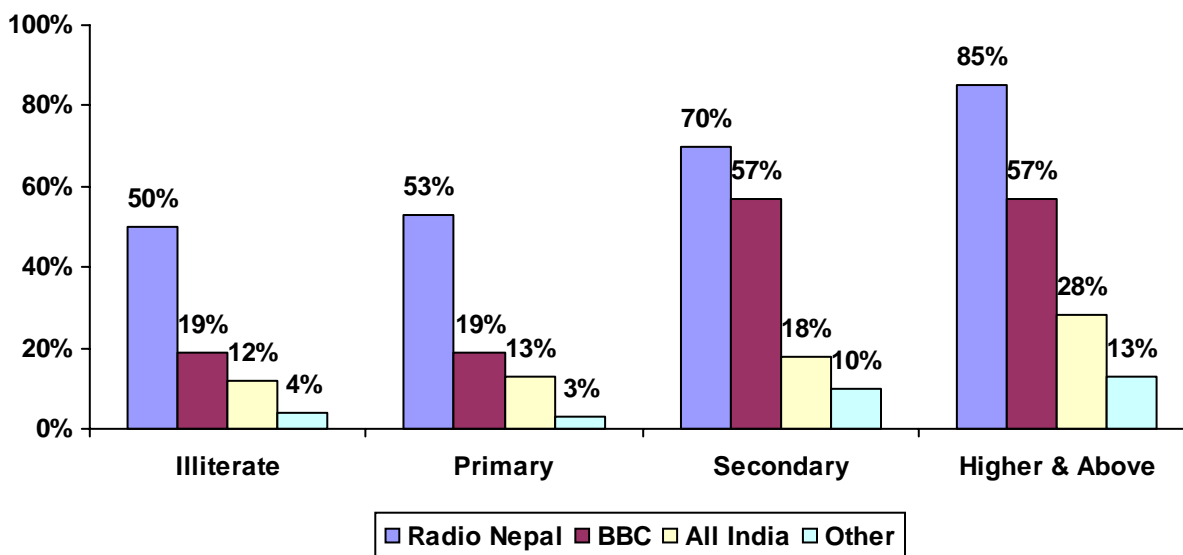
Chart 3.13: Occupation & Listening of Particular Radio (in%)



3.14 Literacy & Listening of Particular Radio

The following chart shows the portion of population of different literacy status in relation to which radio they are the regular listener of. The listeners of all radio, as shown in the chart, have increased with increase in literacy.

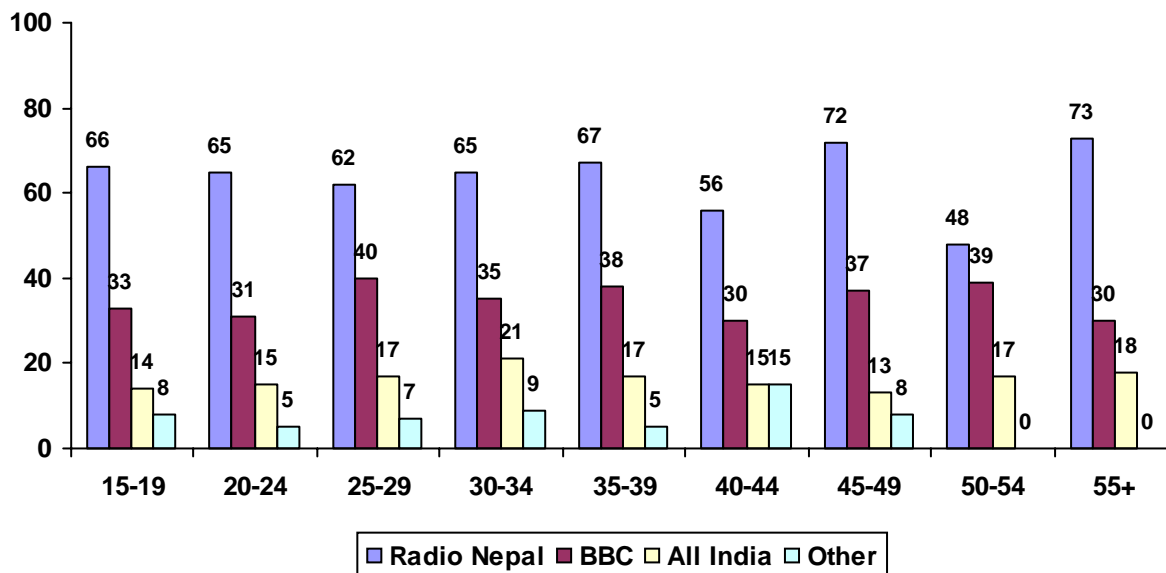
Chart 3.14 Literacy & Listening of Particular Radio



3.15 Age & Listening of Particular Radio

The chart below shows the portion of population of various age group in relation to which radio they are the regular listener of. It is evident that the Radio Nepal has the greatest numbers of listeners in all age groups and next to it stands BBC.

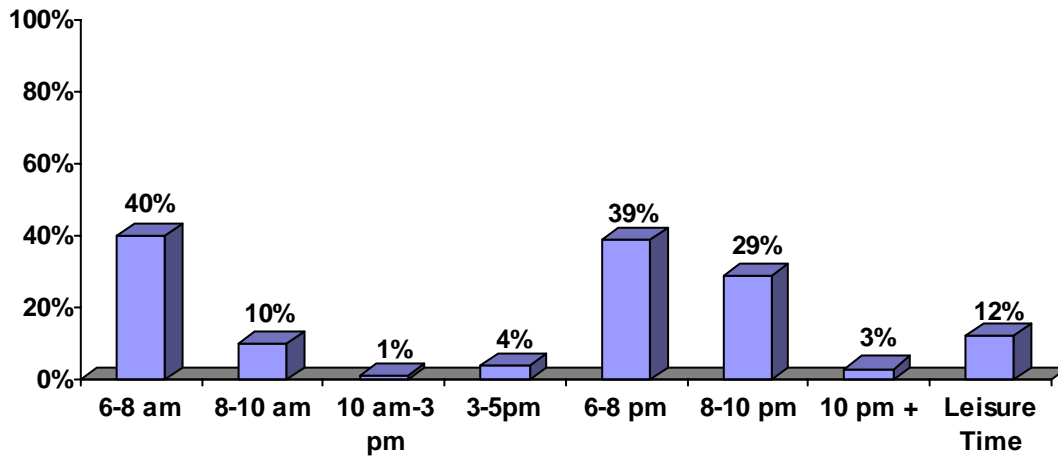
Chart 3.15: Age & Listening of Particular Radio (in%)



3.16 Time of Radio Listening

The diagram below shows the portion of the population in relation to the time they listen radio. The time of listening has been put into six categories. The figures are in percentage. It is to be noted that the figures, though in percentage, may total more than 100 since some respondents fall in more than one category. The greatest number of the people listen radio at 6-8 am and 6-8 pm. A sizeable portion of people listen radio at leisure time. The smallest number of the listeners during 10 am to 5 pm is because of the fact that most of the people are at work or at school the time.

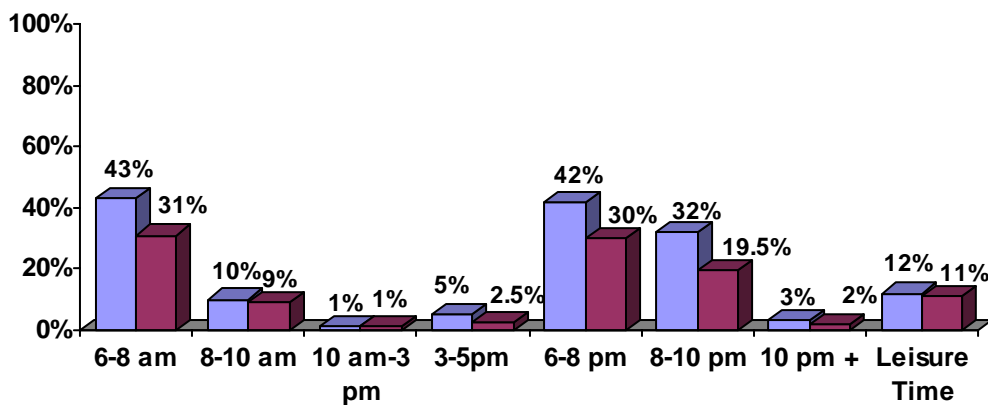
Chart 3.16: Time of Radio Listening



3.17 Sex & Time of Listening

The following chart presents portion of male and female in relation to the time they listen radio. The percentage has been calculated out of the male and female respondents separately. As can be seen, for the greatest portion of population of both sexes, the time of listening is same.

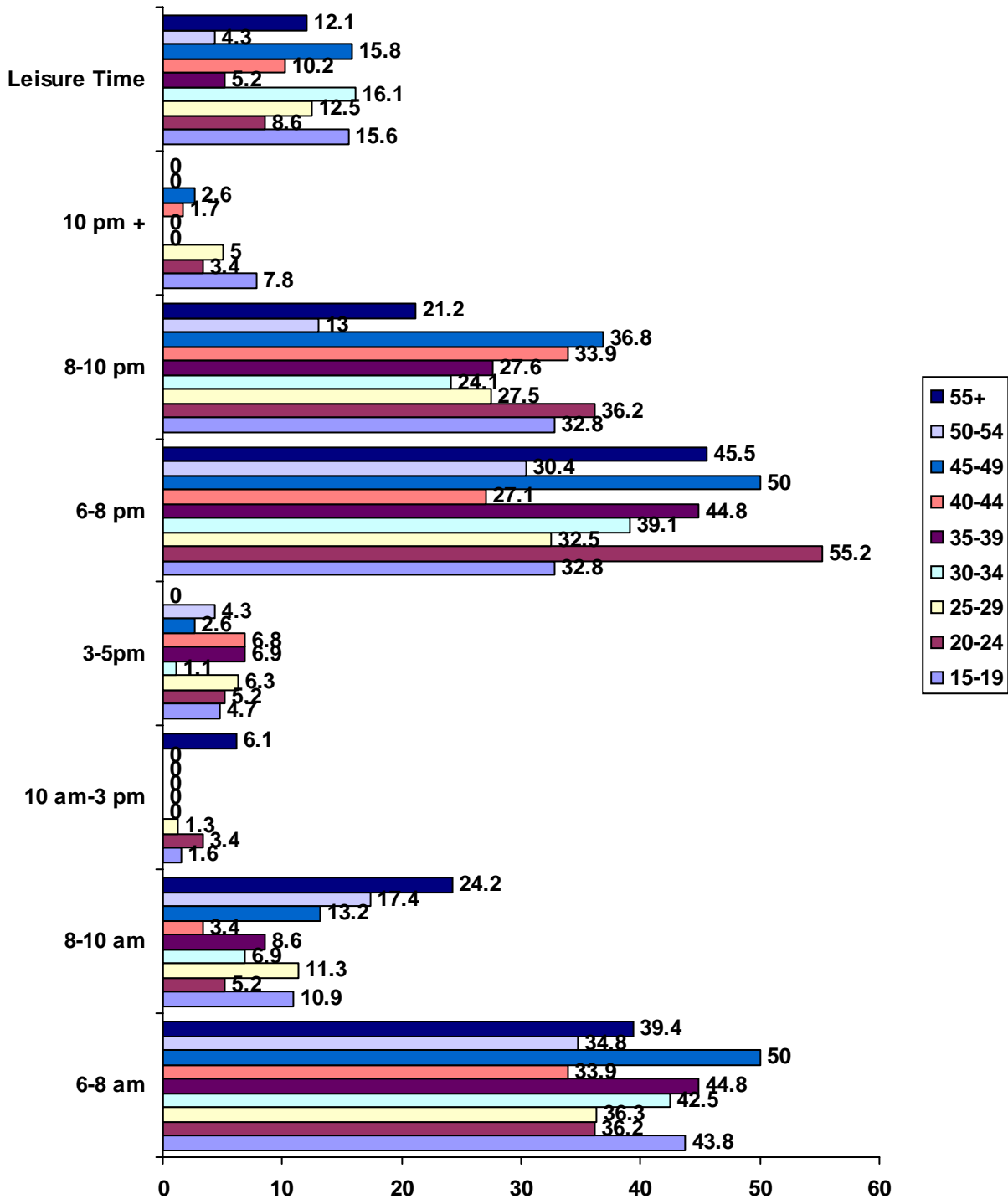
Chart 3.17: Sex & Time of Listening



3.18 Age & Time of Listening

The following diagram shows the portion of population of various age groups in relation to the time they listen radio. It can be seen on the diagram that two categories of time 6-8 am and 6-8 pm have a remarkably greater numbers of the listeners of all age categories. It is interesting to note that the people of old age listen radio during 8-10 am, a time which has noticeably very small numbers of the listeners of young and adult age.

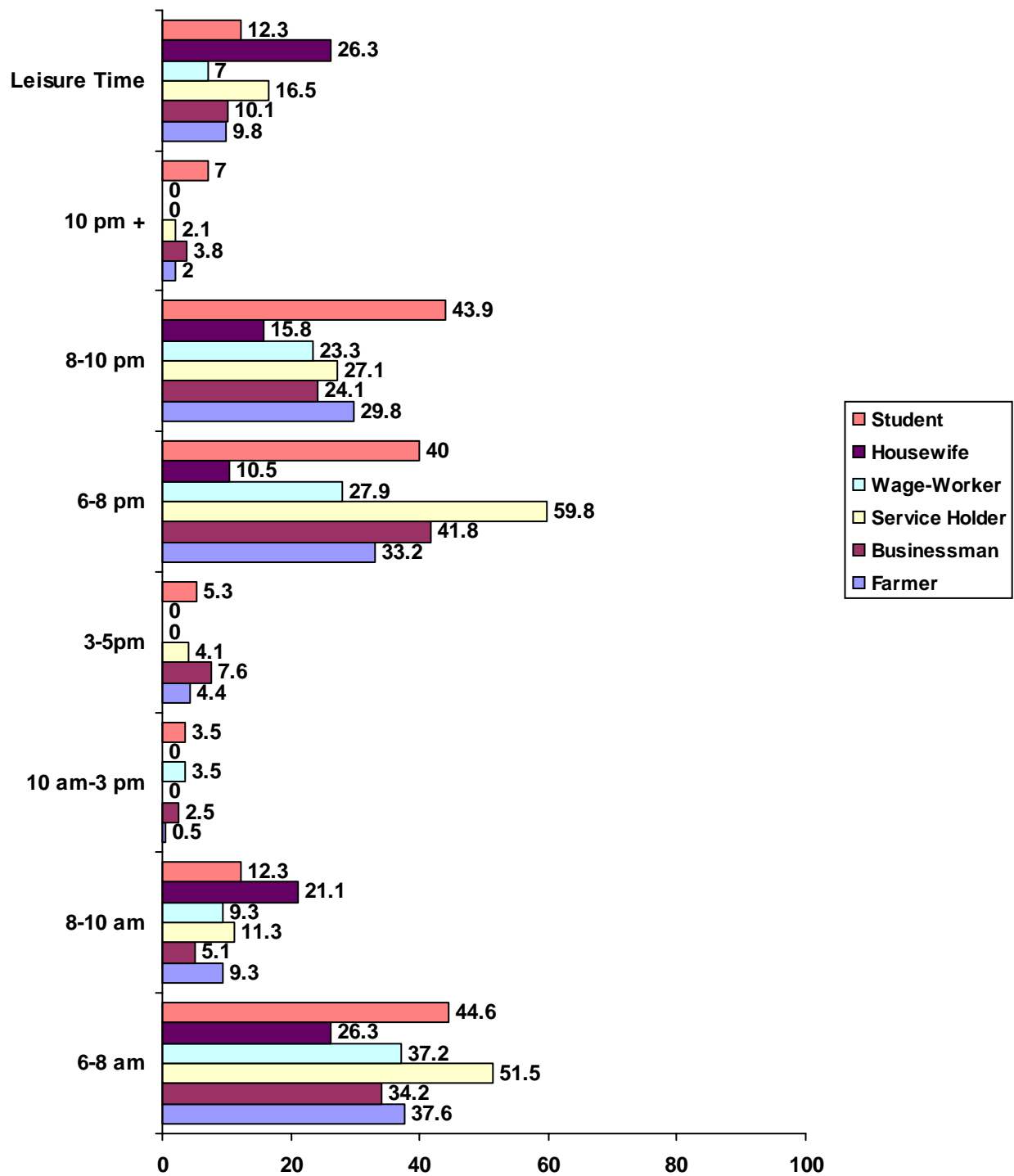
Chart 3.18: Age & Time of Listening (in%)



3.19 Occupation & Time of Listening

The chart below presents the portion of population from various professions in relation to the time they listen radio.

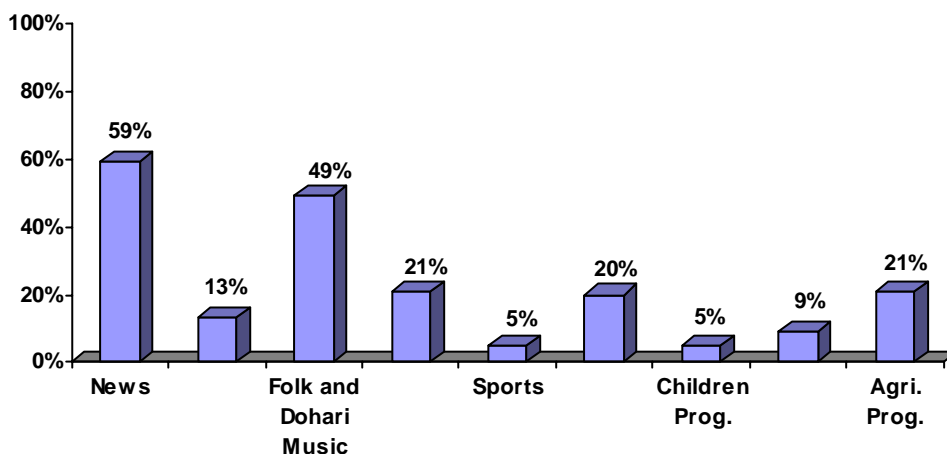
Chart 3.19: Occupation & Time of Listening (in%)



3.20 Preference for Subject in the Program

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to their preference for the specified subject in radio. The figures, though in percentage, may exceed 100 if totaled since respondents may prefer more than one programs.

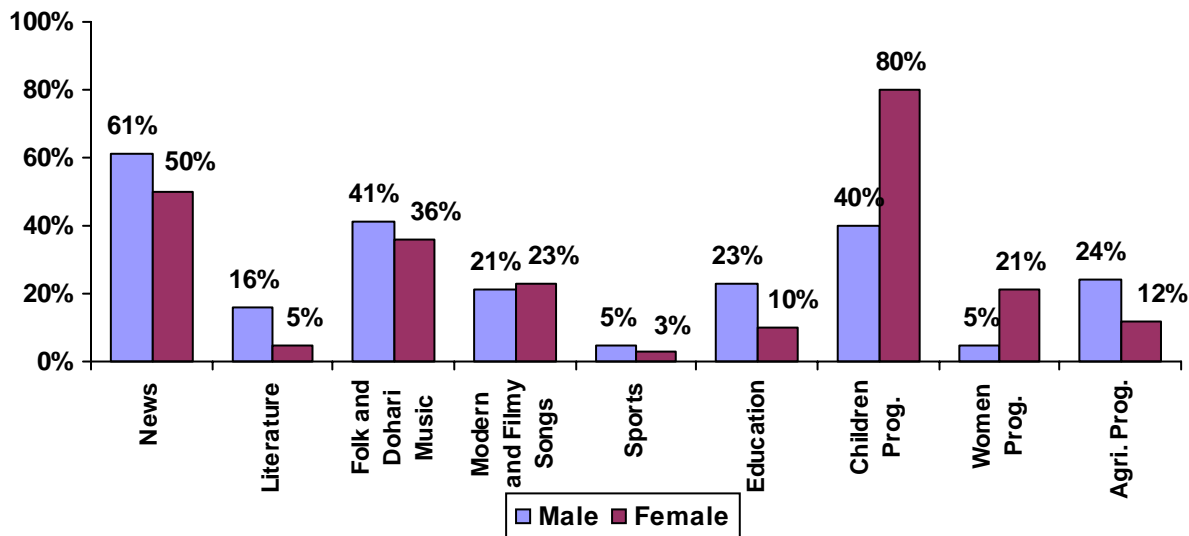
Chart 3.20: Preference for Subject in the Program



3.21 Sex & Preference for Subject

Likewise, the portion of male and female in relation to their preference for the specified theme is presented in the chart below. The respective percentage of male and female were calculated out of the total number of the respective male and female respondents. The diagram reveals the sizable discrepancy as regard the preference of the males and females in the choice of types of program; more females prefer program on children and women than the males, more males prefer literature than the females and more males prefer news than females etc.

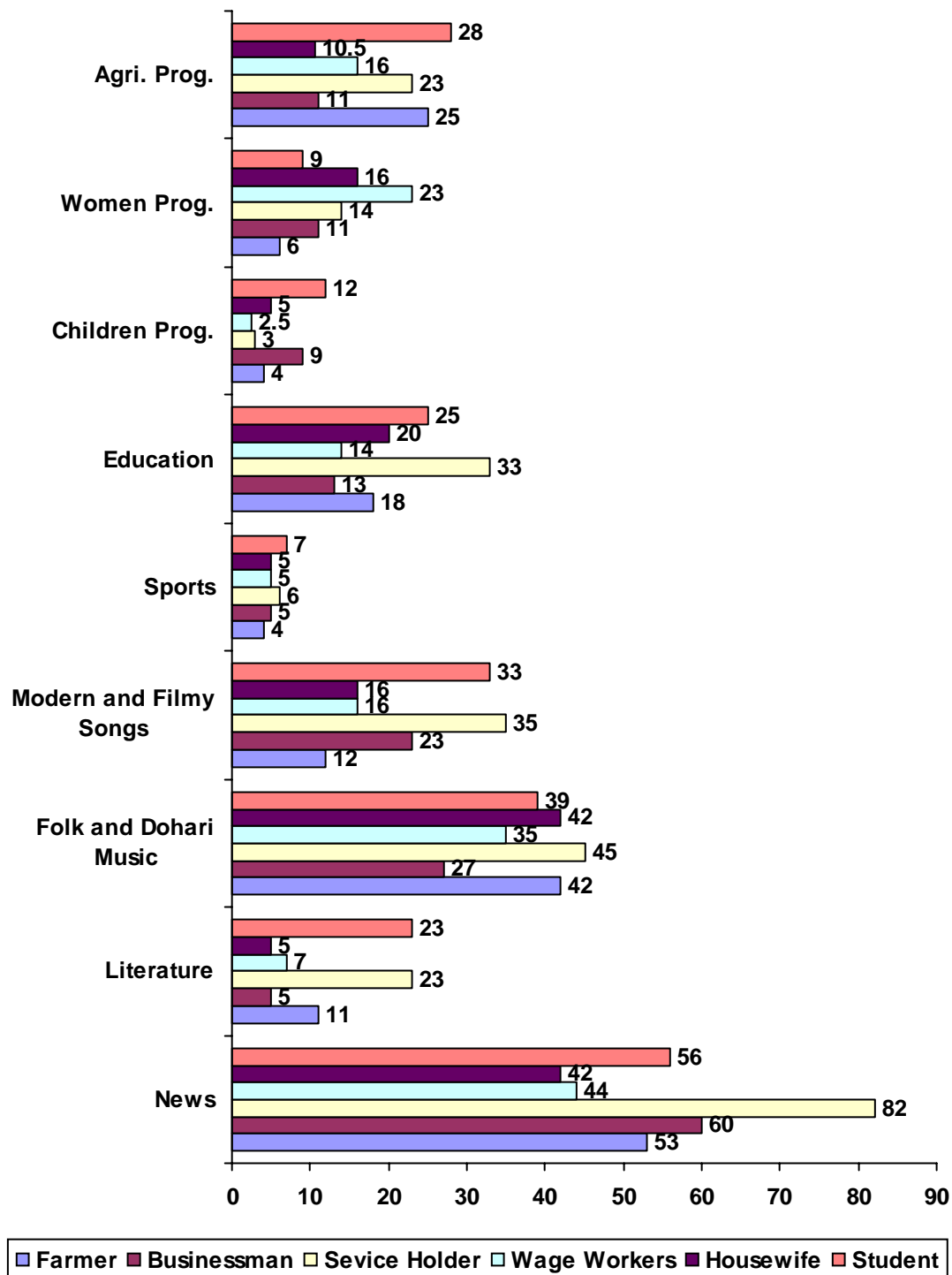
Chart 3.21: Sex & Preference for Subject



3.22 Occupation & Preference for Subject

The chart below shows the preference for the specified types of program in radio by their occupation. It is shown by the diagram that the preference for program varies with occupation but the "news" has fairly greater number of receiver from all occupations. The greatest and the smallest number of the news listener is found in service holder and housewife category.

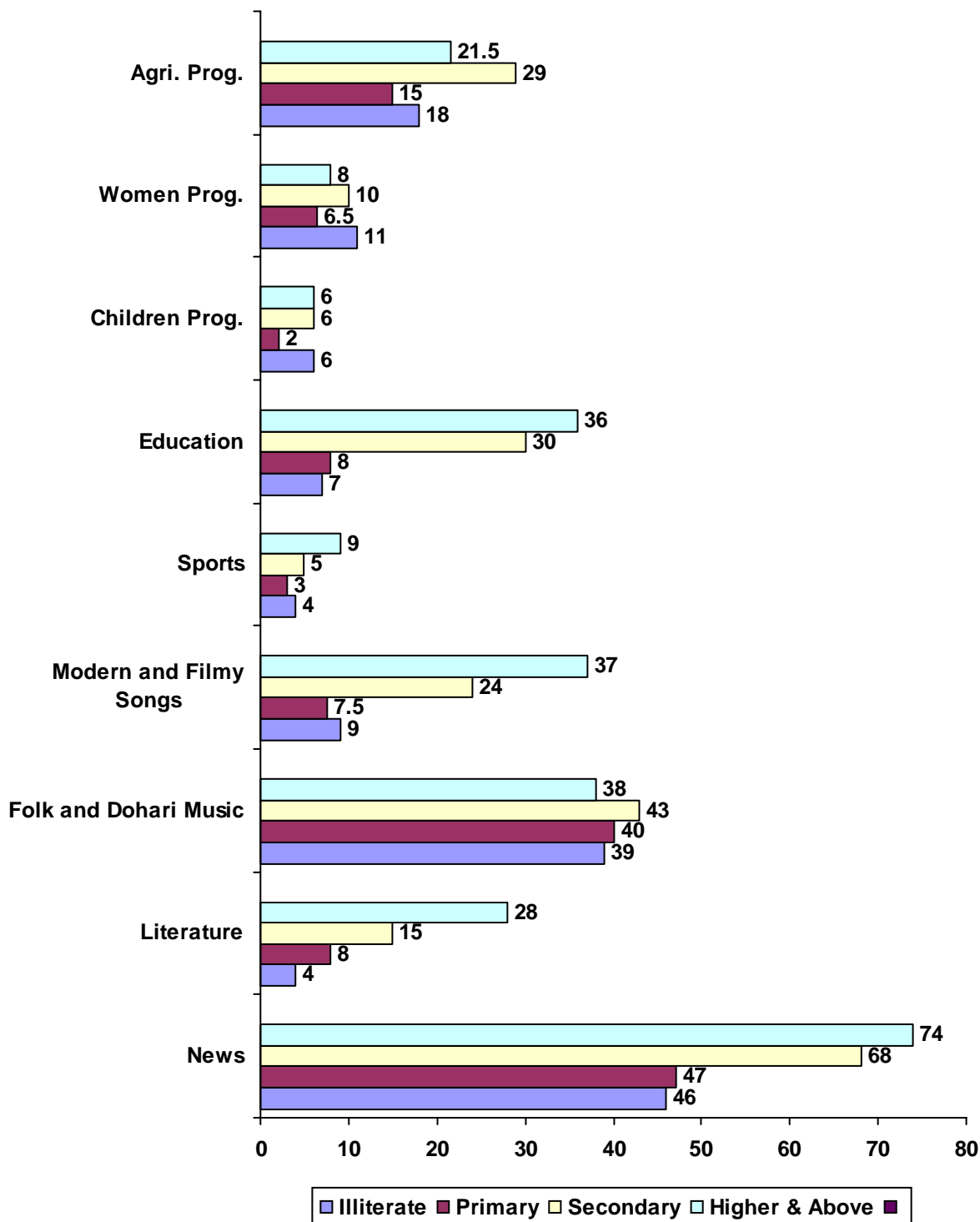
Chart 3.22: Occupation & Preference for Subject (in%)



3.23 Literacy & Preference for Subject

The diagram below shows the preference for type of program by level of literacy or education. The findings show that tendency for news and literature increase with increase in education. Likewise, liking for program on education increases with increase in level of education. But liking for program on children and women demonstrates no correlation with literacy.

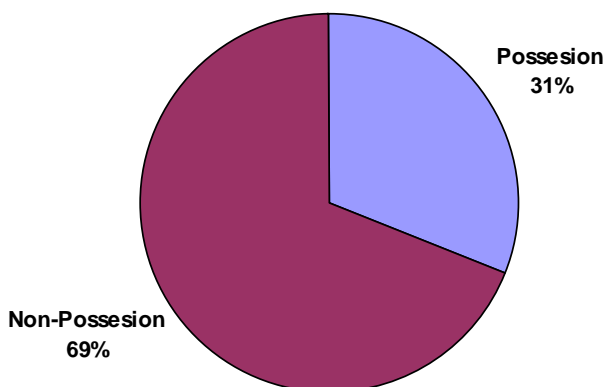
Chart 3.23: :Literacy & Preference for Subject (in10%)



3.24 Possession of Television

The following chart shows the proportion of the household in relation to their possession and non-possession of television set in their home. It was found that an overwhelming majority of households (69%) do not have television set.

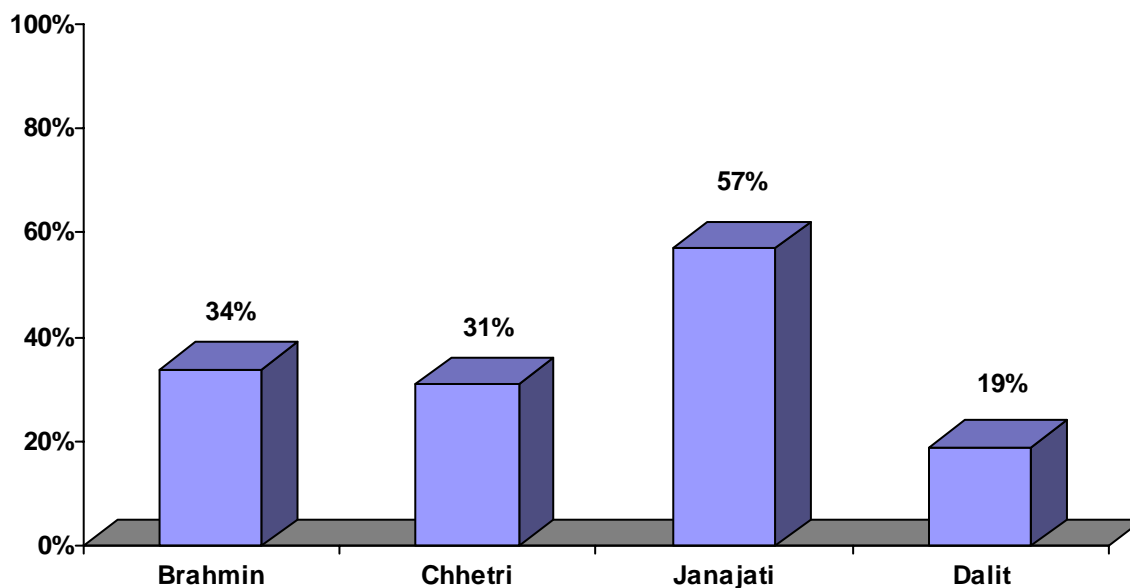
Chart 3.24: Possession of Television



3.25 Social Group & Possession of Television

The following diagram presents the portion of the households in relation to their possession and non-possession by their social group. Here, the greatest and smallest numbers of television possessor are found in Janajati and Dalit respectively.

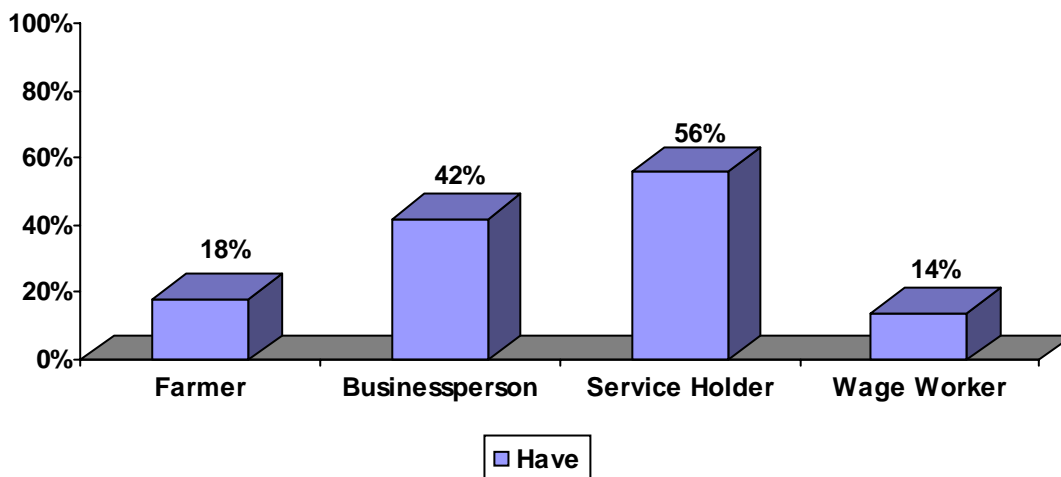
Chart 3.25: Social Group & Possession of Television



3.26 Occupation & Possession of Television

The following diagram shows the portion of population in relation to their possession or non-possession of television by their occupation. It was found that the smallest number of television holders is found in farmer and wage-worker.

Chart 3.26: Occupation & Possession of Television



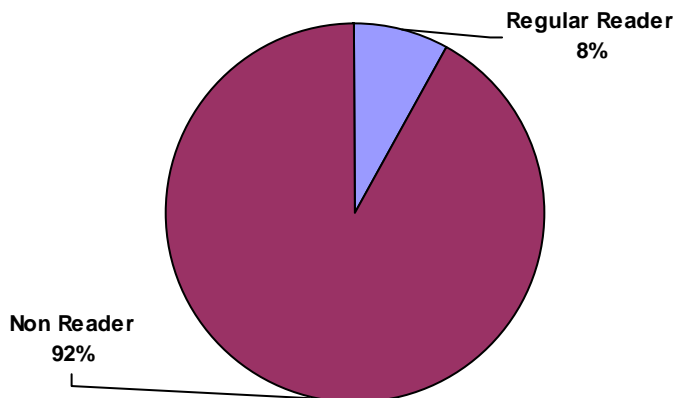
3.27 Local Newspaper

On investigation, it was found that no local newspaper is published from the area and also that there is no any public place or center where people could read newspapers.

3.28 Regional Newspaper & Readership

It was found that there is a regional newspaper published from Nepalganj that reaches the area. But, the size of the regular reader of this newspaper is dismally small, which has been shown in the following chart; only 8% of the population read the newspaper regularly.

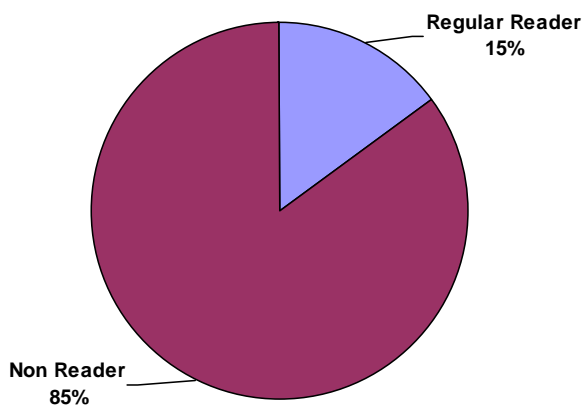
Chart 3.28: Regional Newspaper & readership



3.29 National Newspaper & Readership

On investigation, it was found that some national newspapers reach the area regularly. But portion of the regular reader is dismally small, i.e. 15% of total respondent.

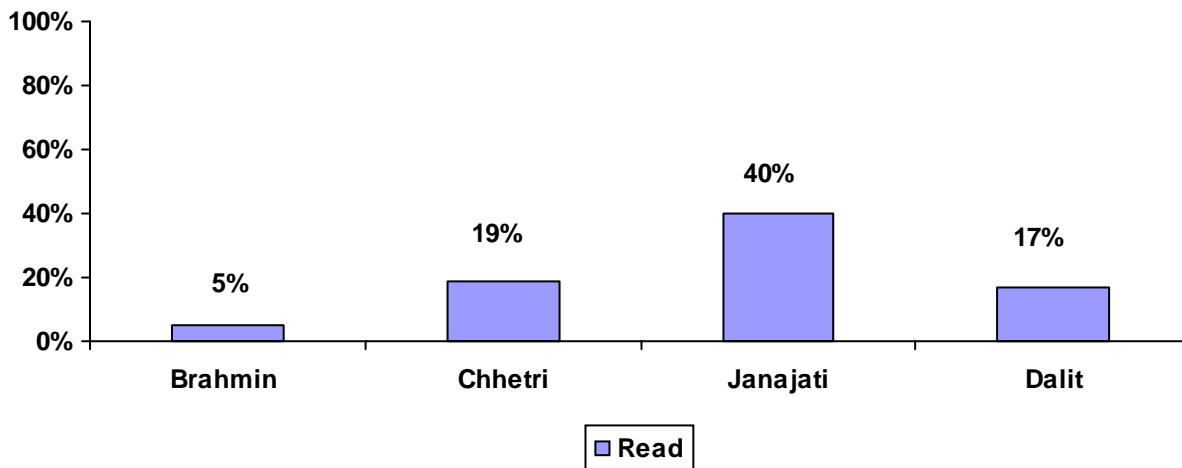
Chart 3.29: National Newspaper & Readership



3.30 Readership by Social Group

In the following diagram is presented the portion of those who read and do not read the newspaper by their social group. The diagram shows that the greatest numbers of the readers are found in Janajati. It is surprising that the portion of newspaper reader is greater in Dalit than in Brahmin. The reasons need to be investigated but this can be attributed to Dalit activism.

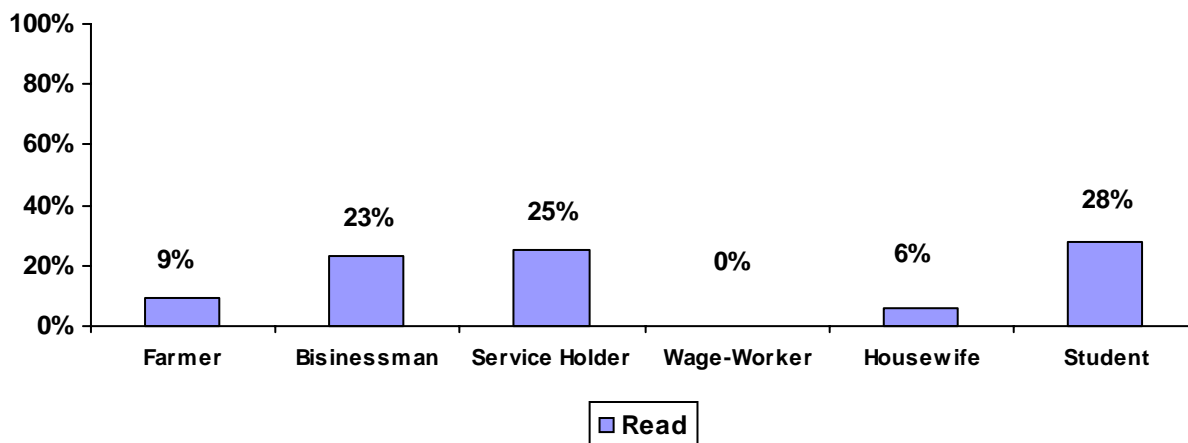
Chart 3.30: Readership by Social Group



3.31 Readership by Occupation

The following chart shows the proportion of reader and non-reader of the newspapers by their occupation. The percentage has been calculated out of the total respondents from the particular occupation. The greatest portion of reader was found in student and the smallest (0%) in the wage worker.

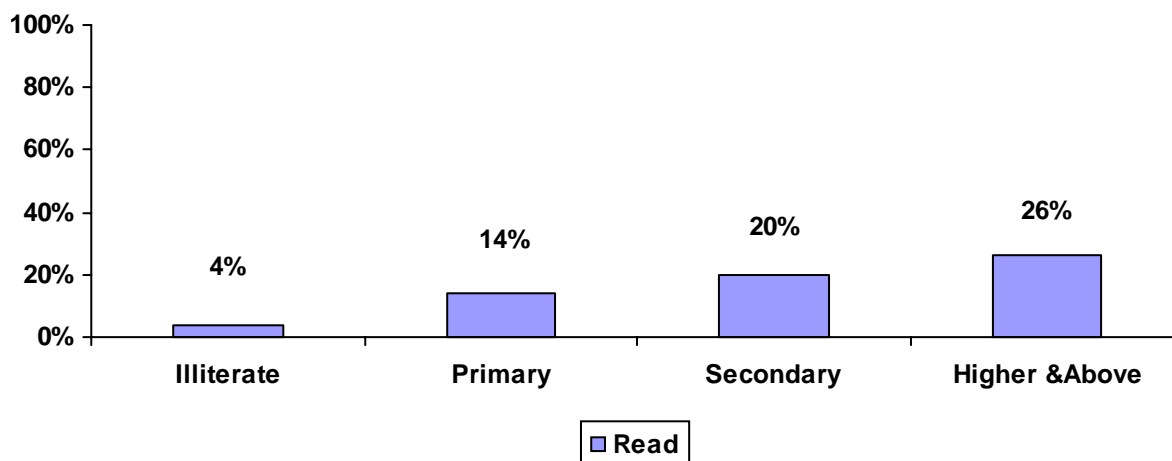
Chart 3.31: Readship by Occupation



3.32 Literacy Status & Readership

In the diagram below is presented the portion of reader and non reader by their status of literacy or education. It is evident in the diagram that the reading of newspapers increases with increase in literacy. The data that 4% of the illiterate people read newspaper may be surprising; how can illiterate read newspaper? But these illiterate-readers use different technique; they get other to read out the newspaper for them.

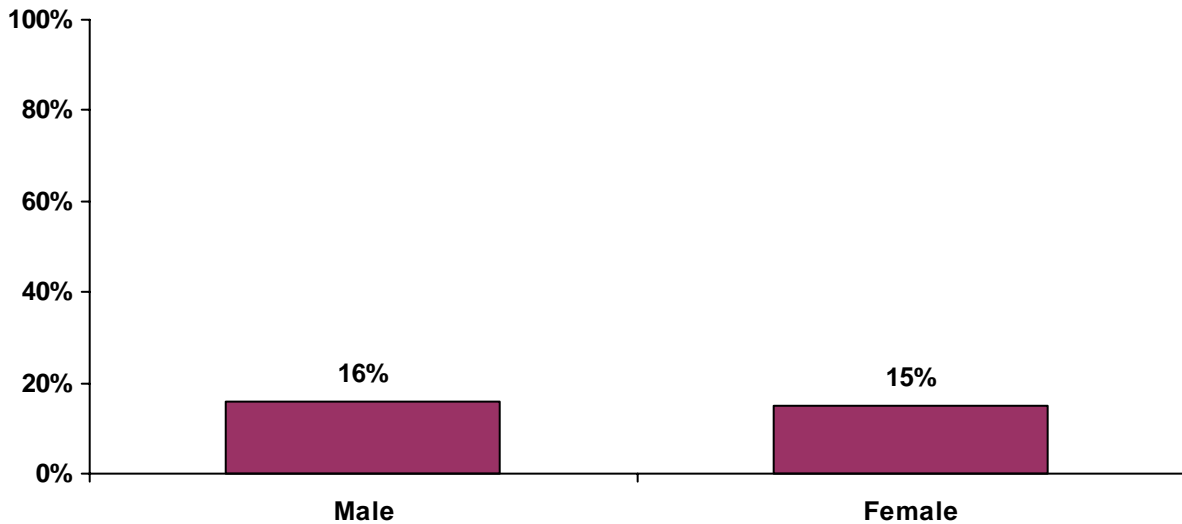
Chart 3.32: Literacy Status & Readership



3.33 Readership by Sex

In the diagram below is presented the portion of reader and non reader by their sex. It can be seen on the diagram that there is no significant difference in the readership of newspaper by sex. It is to be noted that this percentage was calculated out of the total respondents of each sex category.

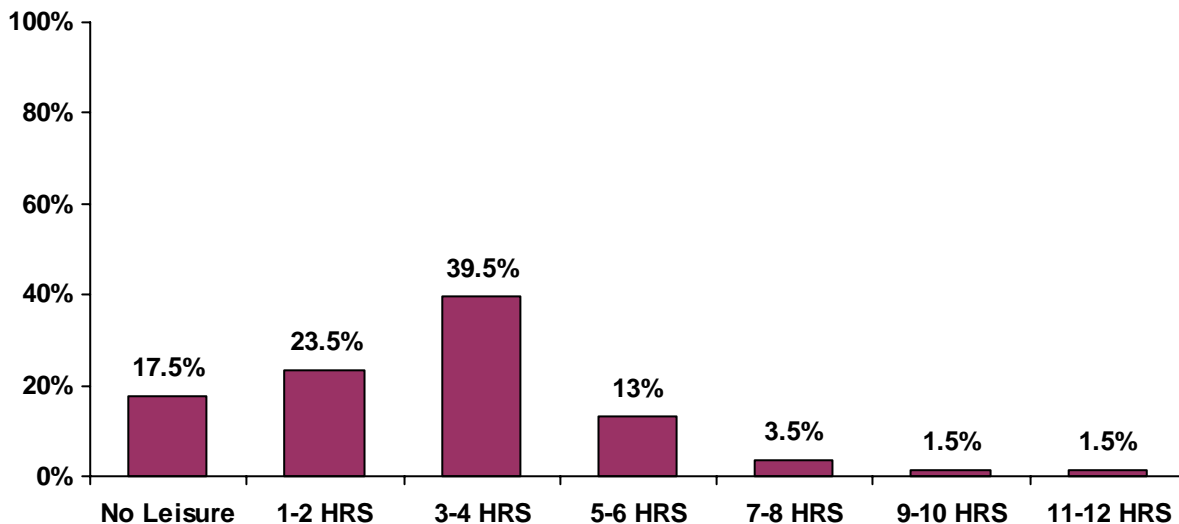
Chart 3.33: Length of Leisure Time



3.34 Length of Leisure Time

In the following diagram is presented the portion of population in relation to the length of leisure time. The greatest portion of population (39.5%) has 3-4 hours leisure time. Miserably, a sizeable portion (17.5%) does not have leisure time at all.

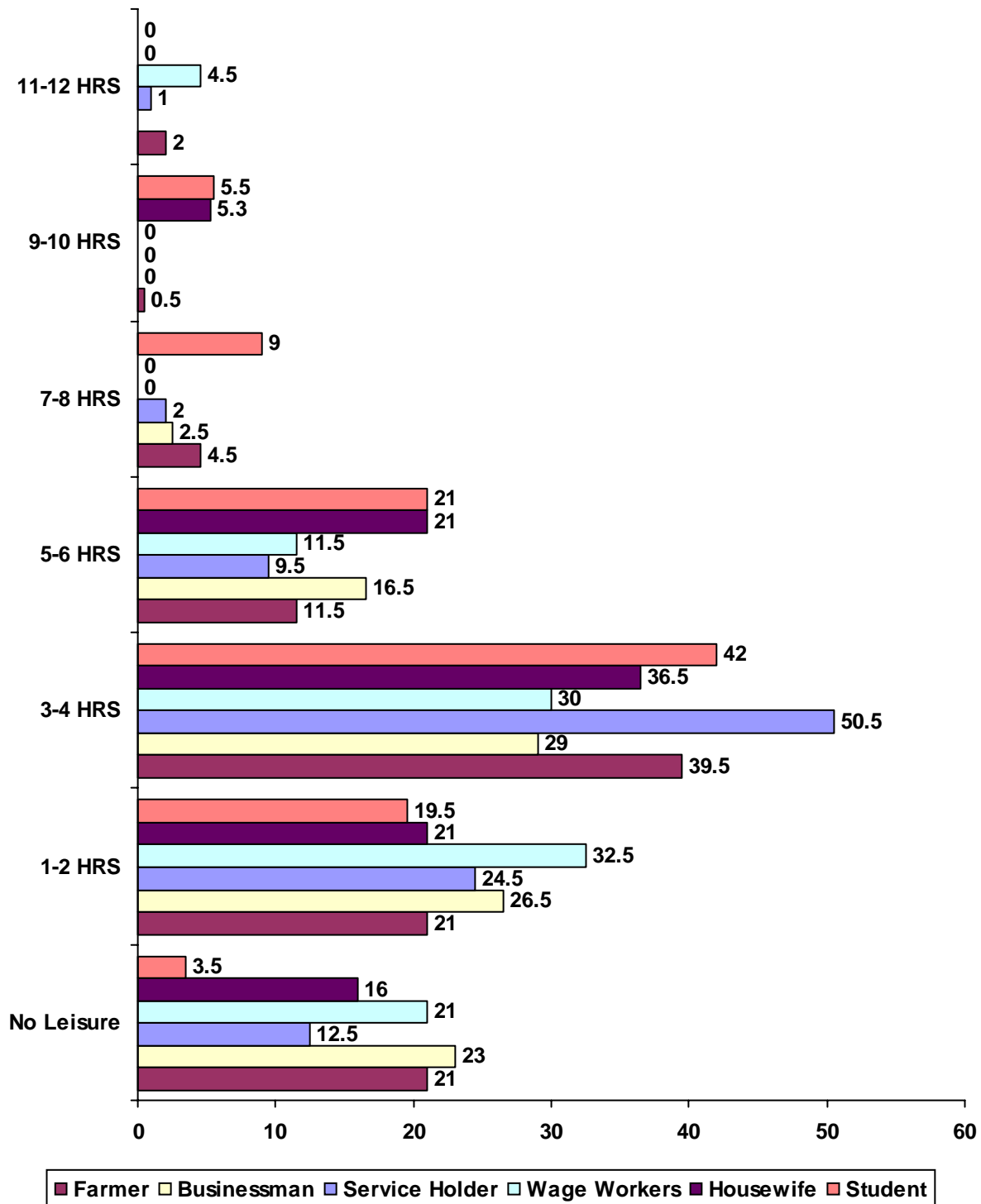
Chart 3.34: Length of Leisure Time



3.35 Occupation & Length of Leisure Time

The diagram below shows portion of the population of different occupations in relation to the length of leisure time. It can be seen on the diagram that a sizeable portion of people from various occupations do not have the leisure time. The greatest number of the people from various occupations has 3-4 hrs leisure time.

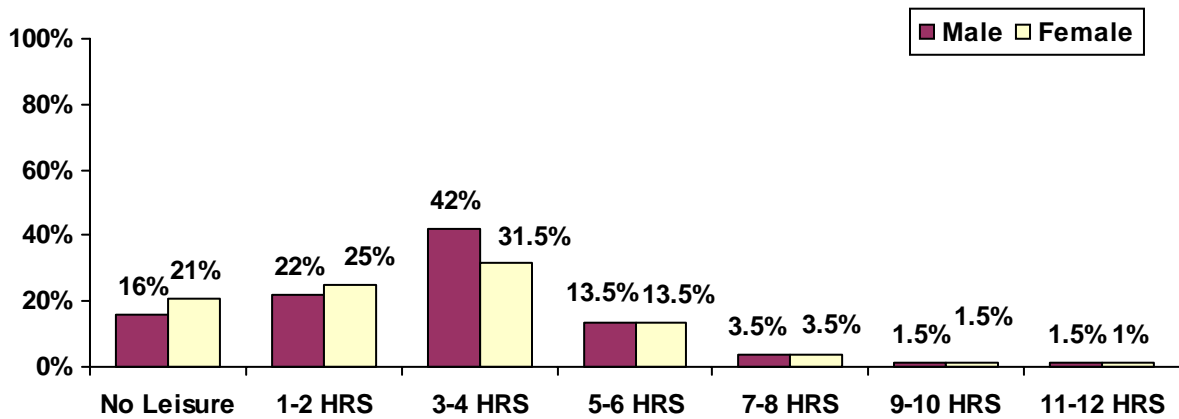
Chart 3.35: Occupation & Length of Leisure Time (in%)



3.36 Sex & Length of Leisure Time

Below is a diagram which shows the portion of male and female population having leisure time of specified length. As is shown in the diagram, there is no sizable discrepancy as regards the leisure time by sex.

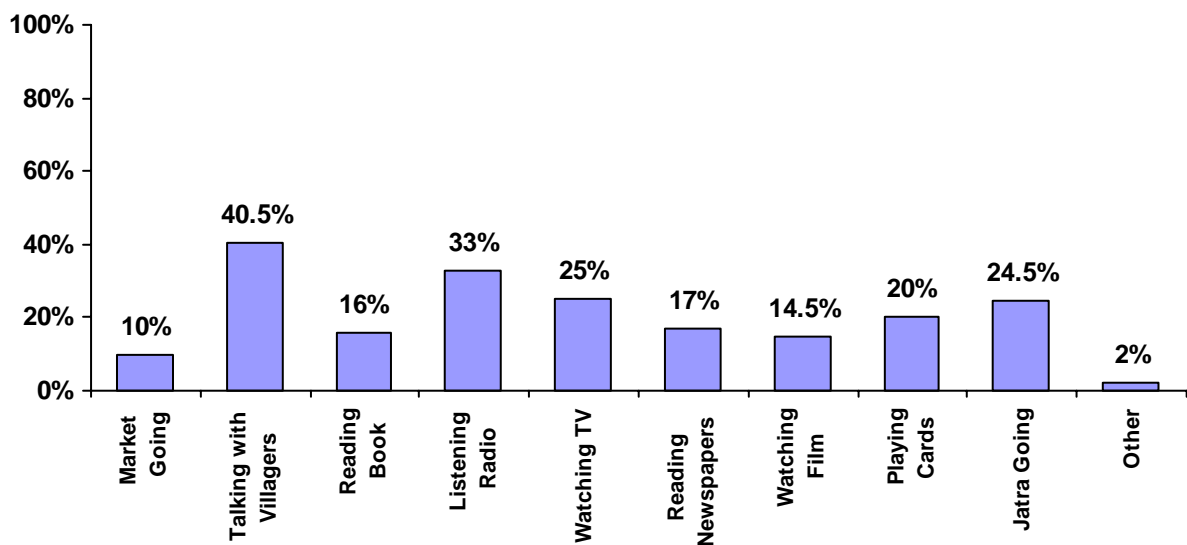
Chart 3.36: Sex & Length of Leisure Time



3.37 Use of Leisure Time

In the diagram below we can see how people use their time. The figures in the diagram are in percentage. It is to be noted that the totaling of these figures may give more than 100 since some respondents do more than one thing specified in their leisure time.

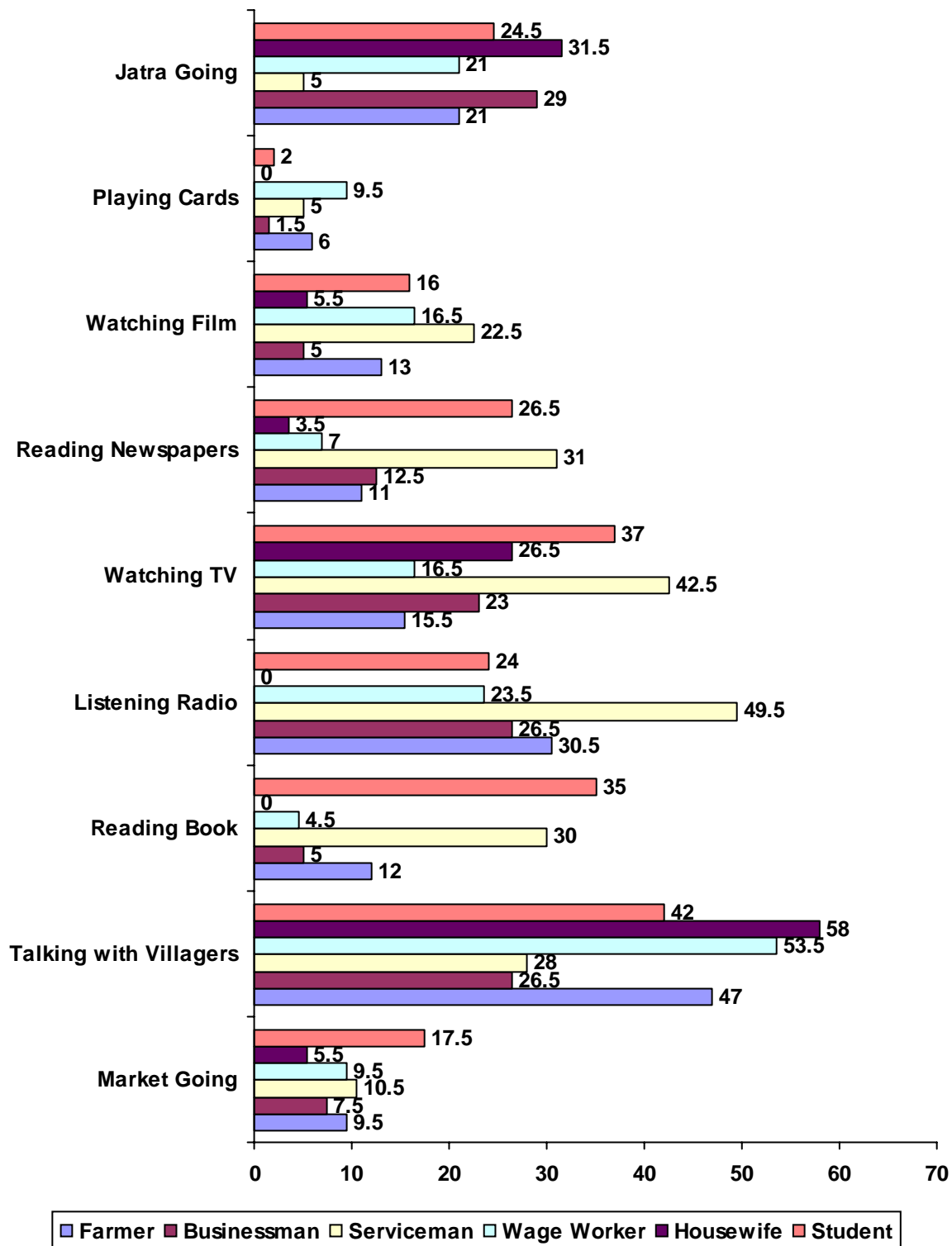
Chart 3.37: Use of Leisure Time



3.38 Occupation & Use of Leisure Time

The following diagram shows the portion of people of different occupations in relation to how they use their leisure time

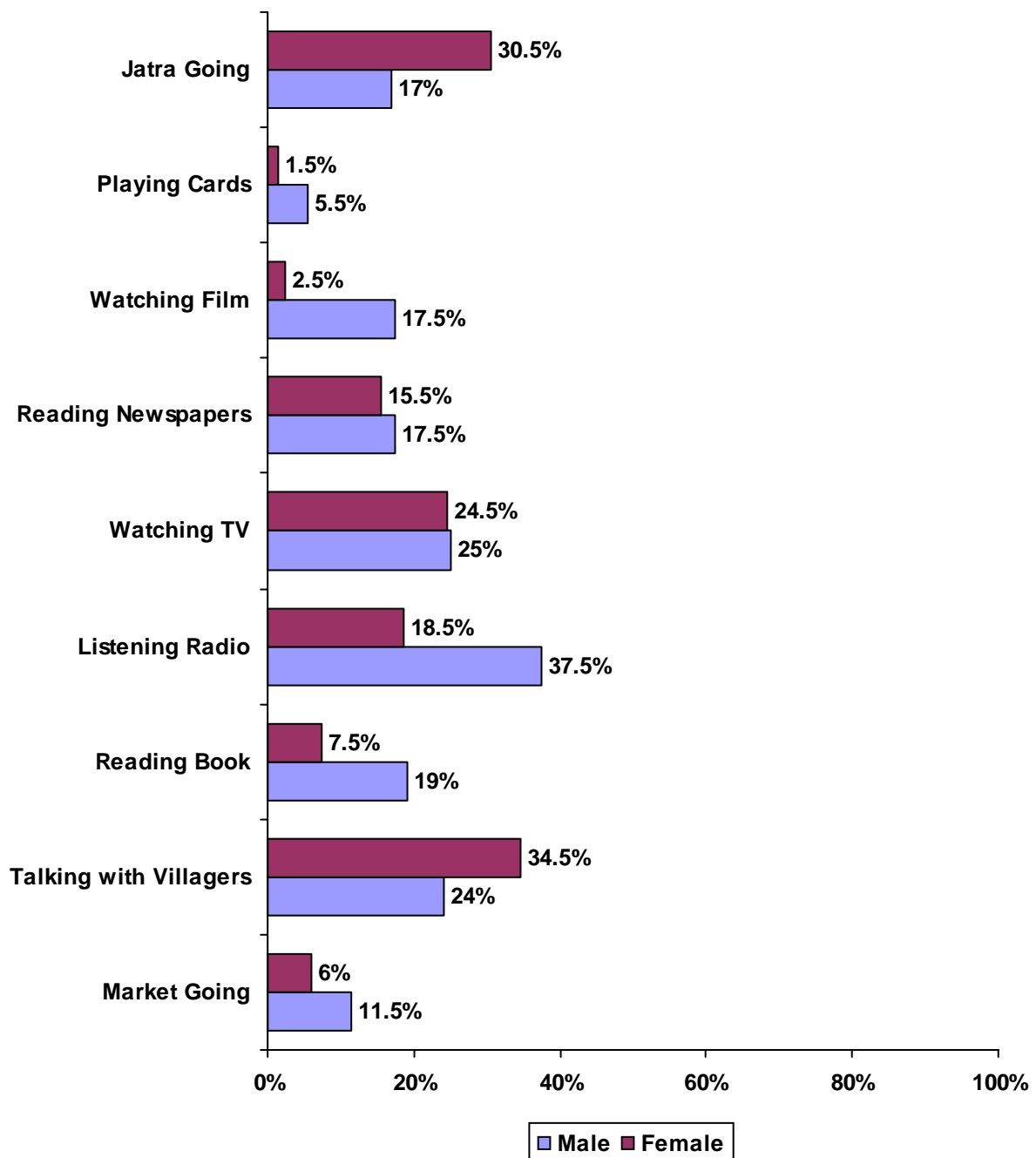
Chart 3.38: Occupation & Use of Leisure Time (in%)



3.39 Sex & Use of Leisure Time

The following diagram shows the portion of male and female population on how they use their leisure time. It can be seen on the diagram there are noticeable difference between sexes about what they do in their leisure time; more males go to market than females, more females use their leisure talking with the villagers than males; more males read books than females etc. The diagram also reveals that more females go to Jatra than males.

Chart 3.39: Sex & Use of Leisure Time



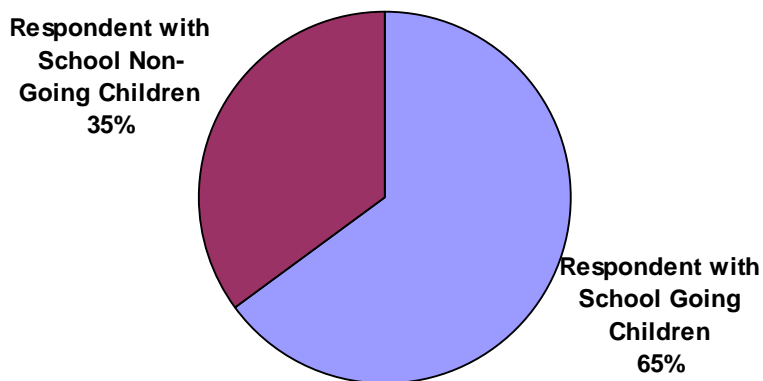
CHAPTER 4

SOME INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL MATTER

4.1 School Enrollment

The diagram shows the proportion of population in relation to whether their children go to school. The limitation of this presentation is that it does not show the actual proportion of school going and non-going children of school going age. As is shown below, children of 35% parents do not go to school.

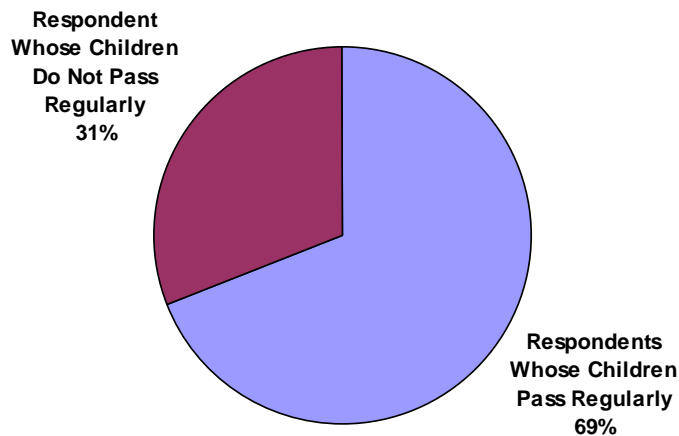
Chart 4.1: School Enrollment



4.2 Portion of Parents Whose Children Regularly Pass School and SLC Exam

In the diagram below is shown the proportion of the parents in relation to whether their children regularly pass school and SLC exam. This analysis is based on the respondents' information rather than on the official record which undoubtedly is more reliable and accurate.

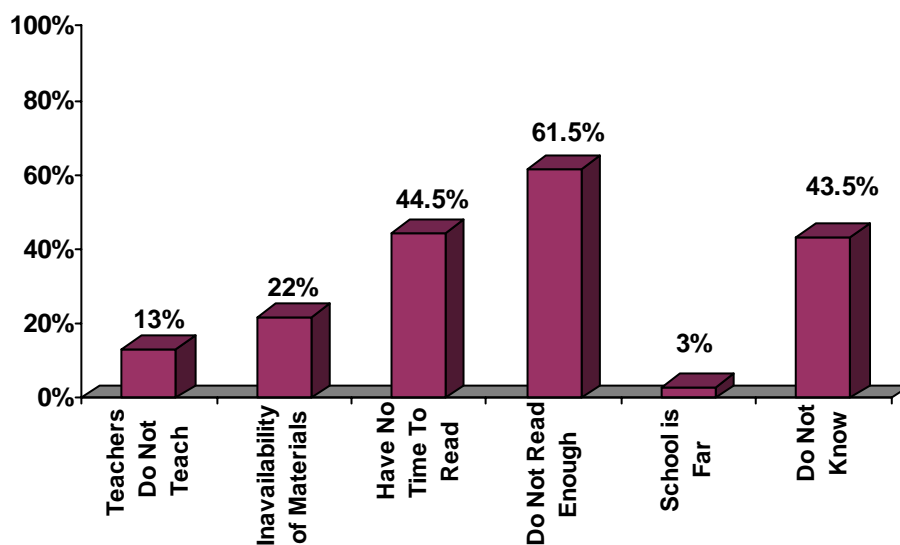
Chart 4.2: Portion of Parents Whose Children Regularly Pass Exam



4.3 Perception about the Reason for Fail

The diagram below shows the portion of population in relation to their perception about the reason for their children failing in school exam. The figures, though in percentage, exceed 100 on totaling since some respondents have pointed more than one reason. The respondents comprised of those students who have failed in their exams. As is shown in the diagram, the greatest number of the students holds themselves responsible for failing exam. A sizable portion of students does not have any idea about it.

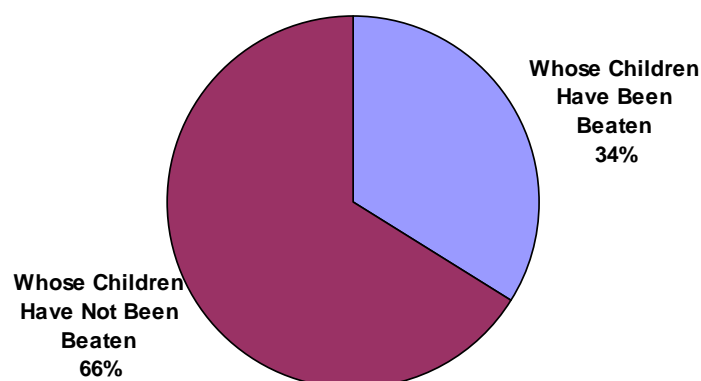
Chart 4.3: Perception about the Reason for Fail



4.4 Beating of School Children by Teacher

In the diagram below is presented the portion of the parents who reported that their children have been beaten by the teachers at school.

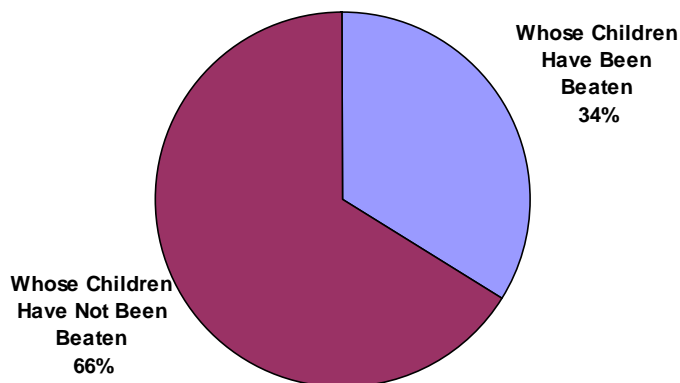
Chart 4.4: Beating of School Children By Teacher



4.5 Complaints by Parents

The following diagram shows the portion of parents in relation to whether they have complained to the school administration about their children being beaten. These percentages have been calculated out of the parents who reported that their children have been beaten.

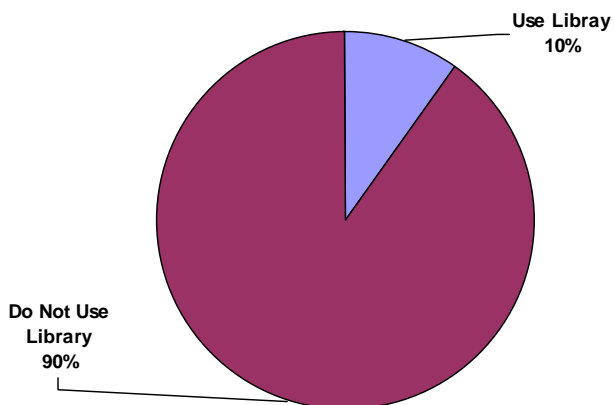
Chart 4.5 Complaints by Parents



4.6 Library Going

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to whether they use library. Only a very small portion of respondents report that they go to library which suggest a poor reading culture in the locality

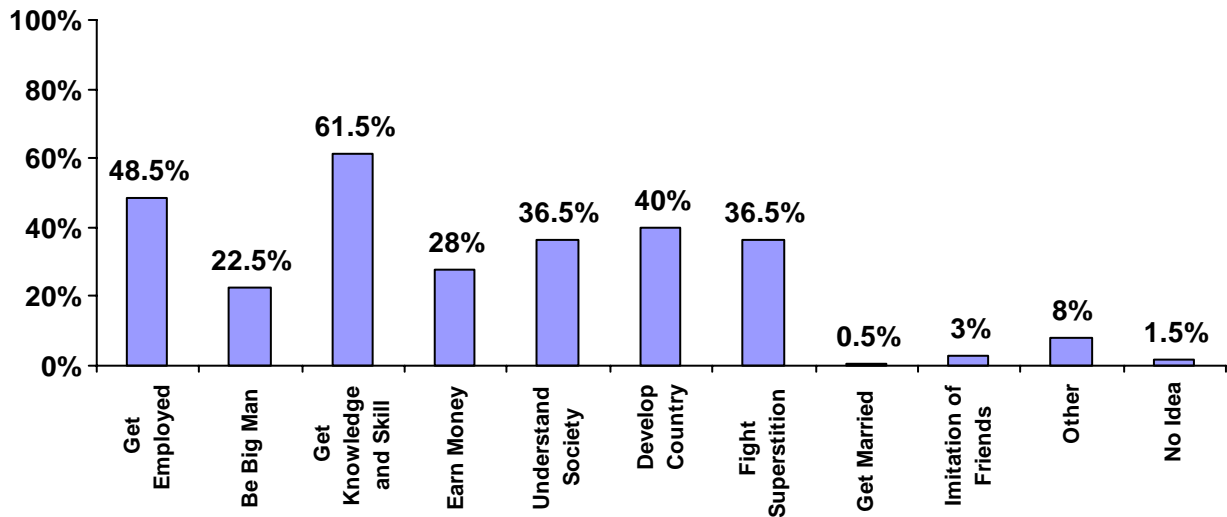
Chart 4.6: Library Going



4.7 Perception about the Purpose of Education

The following diagram shows the portion of respondents in relation to their perceptions about the purpose or utility of education. The figures are on percentage but exceed 100 on totaling since more than one answers have come from some respondents.

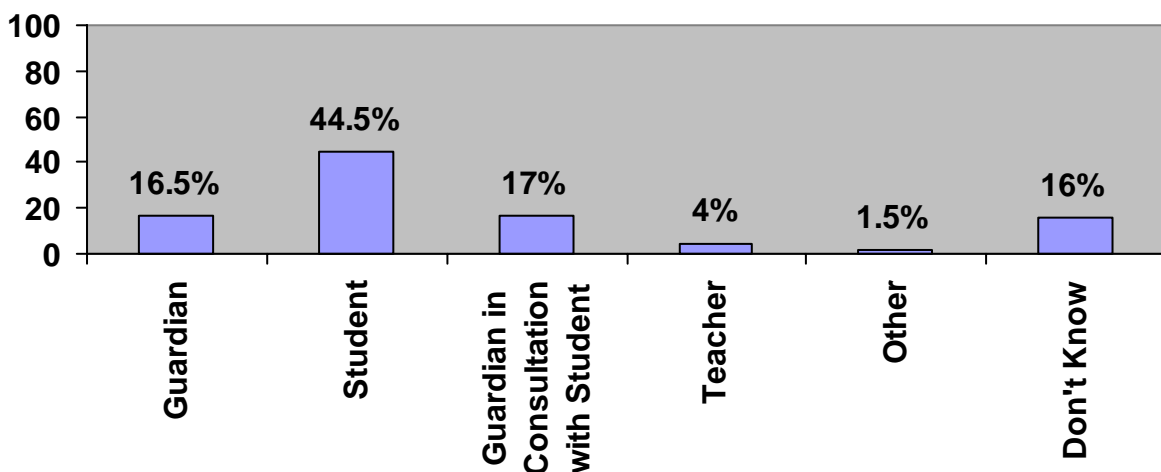
Chart 4.7: Perception about the Purpose of Education



4.8 Who Makes Decision on Selection of Education after SLC

In the chart below is presented the portion of student respondents in relation to who makes decision about the selection of discipline of their study after SLC in their families

Chart 4.8: Who Selects Discipline of Study after SLC



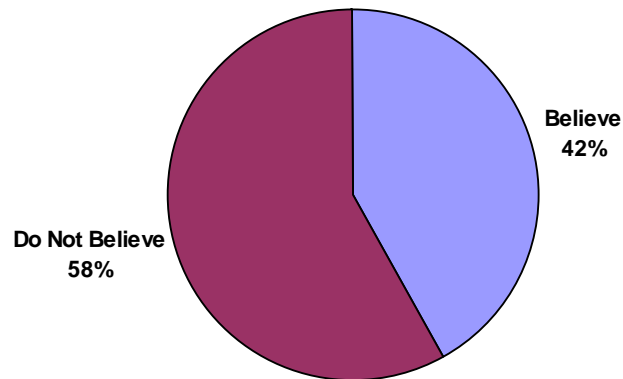
CHAPTER 5

**SOME TRADITIONAL
PRACTICES RELATED
WITH CASTE
AND ETHNICITY**

5.1 Belief in Untouchability

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to their belief in untouchability. Surprisingly, 42% of the respondent believe in untouchability and do not want to fight it on the plea that it is their culture and tradition.

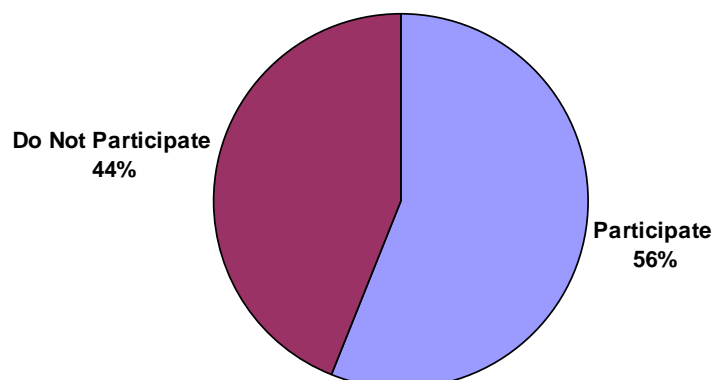
Chart 5.1: Belife in Untouchability



5.2 Participation in the Inter-Caste Cultural Activities

In the diagram below is presented the portion of population in relation to whether they participate in cultural activities of "other caste". It is very encouraging that 56% of the respondents participate in cultural activities of "other caste" in a setting where 42% believe in untouchability. The limitation of this finding is that it is still not clear how they participate.

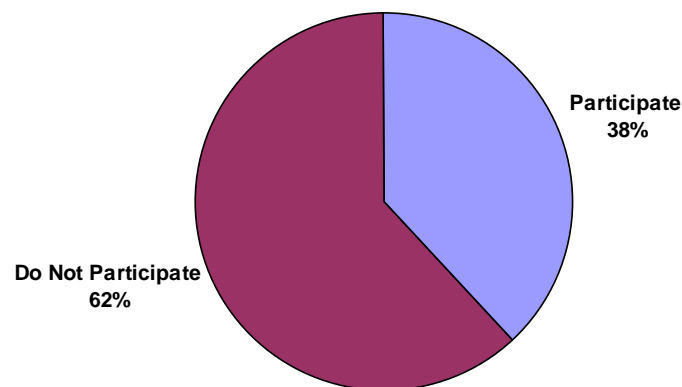
Chart 52: Participation in the Inter-Caste Cultural Activities



5.3 Participation in Death Ritual of Other Caste as Malami

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to whether they have participated in cremation or burial of other caste as malami.

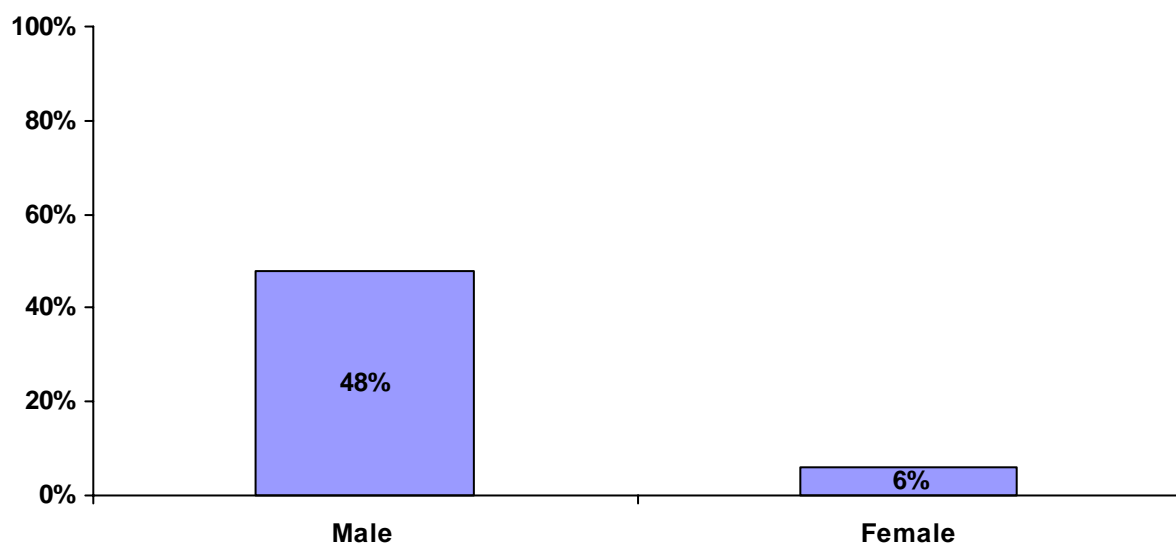
Chart 5.3: Participation in Death Ritual of Other Caste as Malami



5.4 Sex & Participation in Death Ritual of Other Caste as Malami

The following diagram shows the portion of male and female population in relation to whether they have attended cremation or burial ritual. A sizable portion of the males (52%) has not attended the death ritual (cremation or burial ceremony) of the people belonging to "other" caste, which suggests that the segregation of caste group from each other is still prevalent to a significant extent.

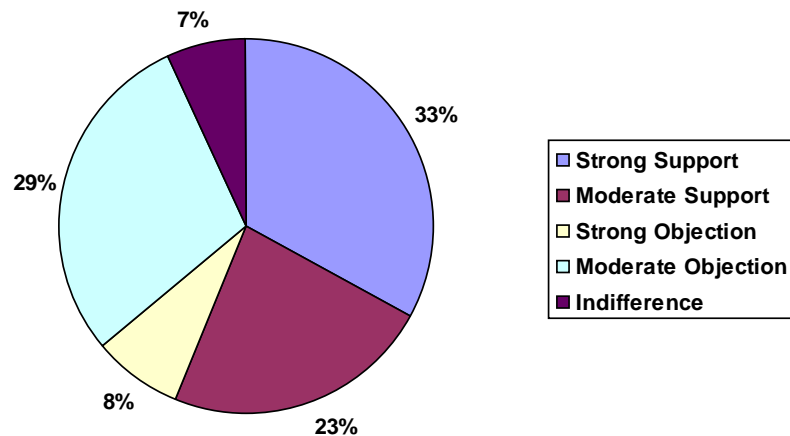
Chart 5.4: Sex & Participation in Death Ritual of Other Caste as Malami



5.5 Attitude towards Inter-Caste Marriage

The following diagram shows portion of population in relation to their attitude towards inter-caste marriage. In total, the supporters outnumber objectors, 56% vs. 37%. It is worth appreciating that such a huge portion of respondents support inter-caste marriage in their own family. Judged by taking into account the fact that that in the matter of marriage people are normally more rigid than in other inter-caste affairs, this figure is remarkably huge.

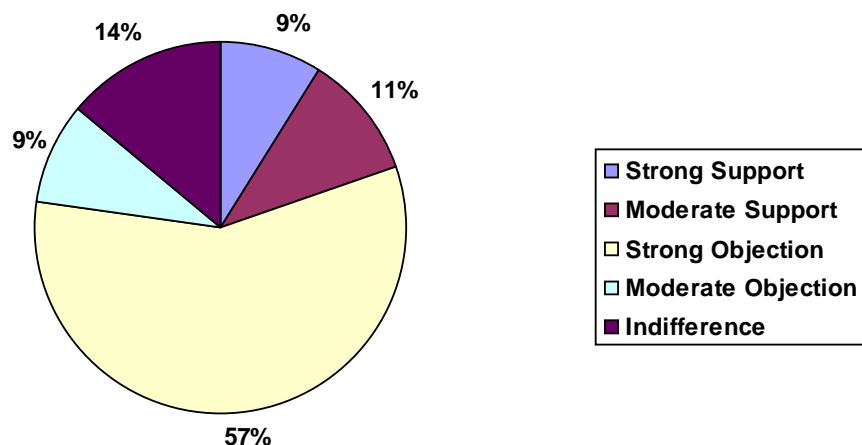
Chart 5.5: Attitude towards Inter-Caste Marriage



5.6 Attitude towards Brahmin's Plowing the Field

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to their attitude towards the idea that Brahmin should not plow the field. The fact that 20% people still hold the opinion that Brahmin should not plow the field suggests the strong hold of traditionalism in a sizeable portion of population.

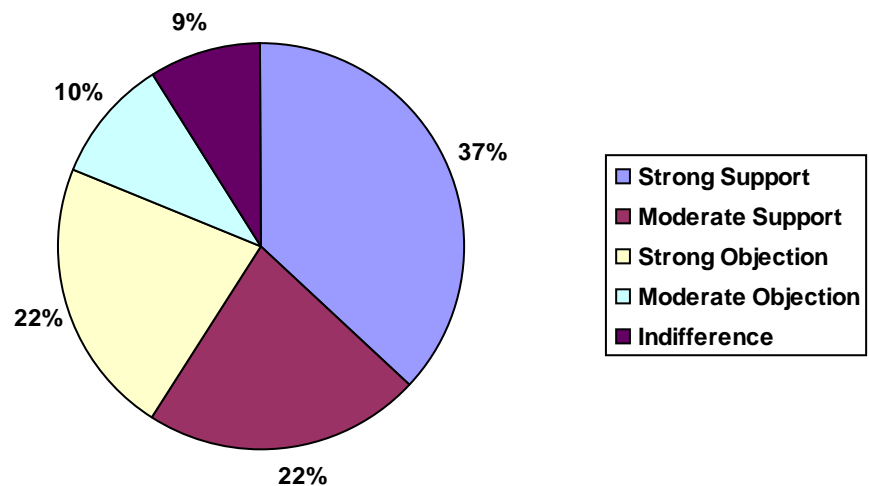
Chart 5.6: Attitude towards Brahmin's Plowing the field



5.7 Attitude towards Dalits' Entering the Temple and Worshipping

The following chart shows the portion of respondents expressing their attitudes towards Dalits' entering the temple and worshipping therein. Here too supporters outnumber objectors. But presence of such sizable portion of objectors (22%) is a good evidence of the fact that traditionalism has a fairly strong hold among the significant portion of population.

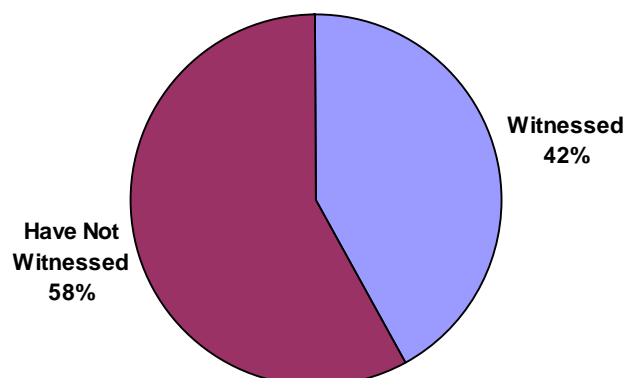
Chart 5.7: Attitude towards Dalits' Entering the Temple and Worshipping



5.8 Caste Related Dispute

The following chart shows the portion of population who have and have not witnessed caste related disputes in their locality. The fact that 42% of the respondents have witnessed caste related disputes suggest that they occur much frequently and that caste is one of the principle factors behind social tension.

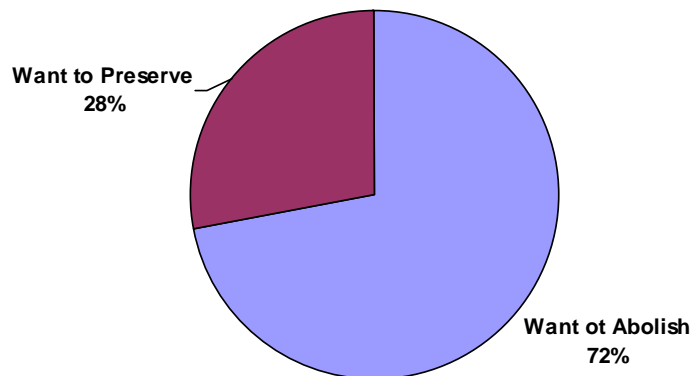
Chart 5.8: Caste Related Dispute



5.9 Attitude of People towards Untouchability

The following chart shows portion of population in relation to their opinion about preservation and abolition of untouchability. The portion of respondents wishing to preserve untouchability is surprisingly high i.e. 28% suggesting a strong grip of orthodox value in the locality. This section of the population wants to preserve untouchability on the plea that it is their tradition and culture which must be preserved and protected,

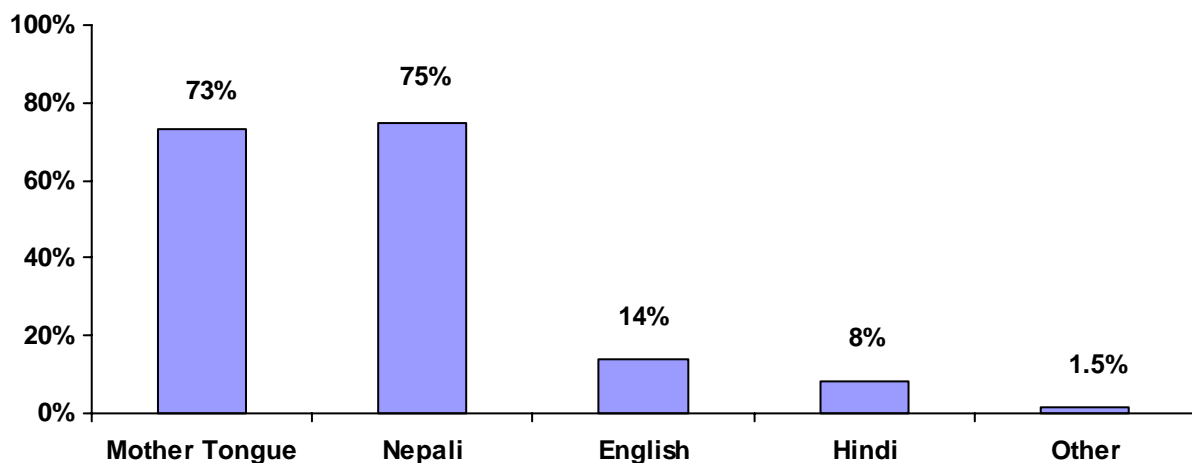
Chart 5.9: Attitude of People towards Untouchability



5.10 Preference for Language for Everyday Communication

The following diagram shows the portion of population in relation to their preference for language. The figures, on totaling, exceed 100, since some respondents prefer to speak more than one language. It is to be noted that the two categories mother tongue and Nepali many overlap as some people speak Nepali as mother tongue.

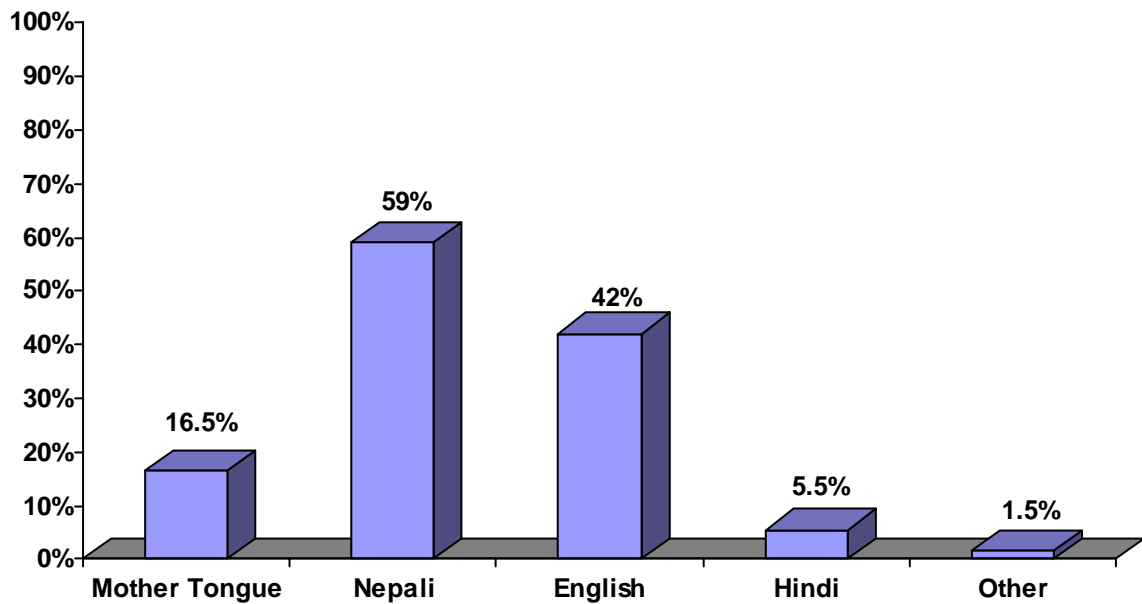
Chart 5.10: Preference for Language for Everyday Communication



5.11 Preference for Language as Medium of Instruction

In the diagram below is shown the portion of population in relation to their preference of language as the medium of instruction. The figures, on totaling, exceed 100% since some respondents have chosen more than two answers from the list.

Chart 5.11: Preference for Language as Medium of Instruction



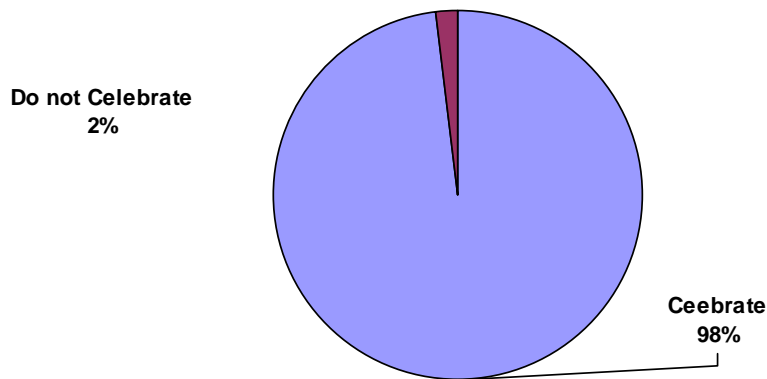
CHAPTER 6

TRADITION AND BELIEFS

6.1 Celebration of Feast & Festivals

The chart below presents the portion of population in relation to whether they celebrate all of their cultural feasts and festivals.

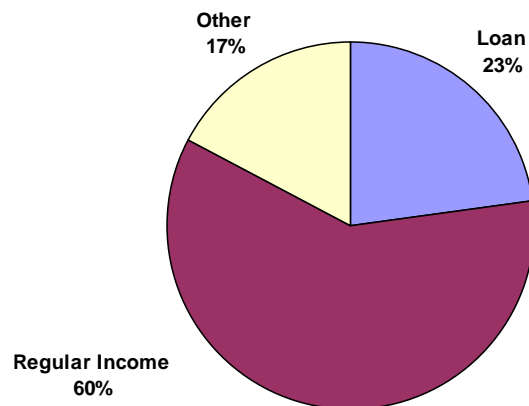
Chart 6.1: Celebration of Feast & Festival



6.2 Source of Expense for Celebration

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to how they get money for feast and festival.

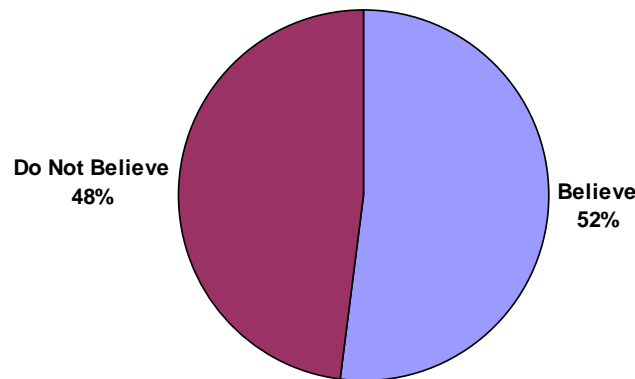
Chart 6.2: Source of Expense for Celebration



6.3 Belief in Fate

In the chart below is presented the portion respondents in relation to belief and disbelief in fate. As the chart shows, a big portion of respondents (52%) is fate-believer which suggests the grip of fatalism in the local population.

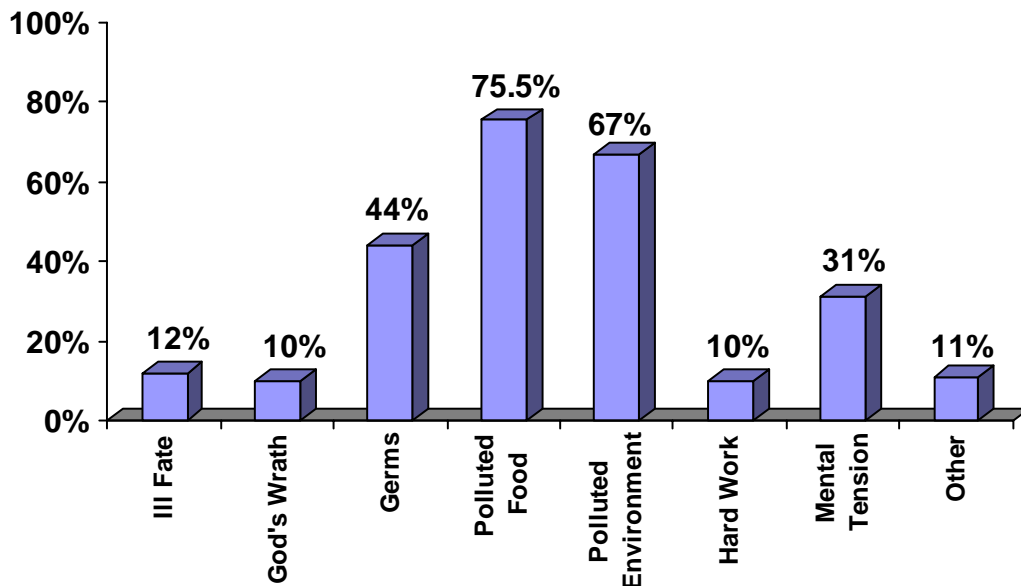
Chart 6.3: Belief in Fate



6.4 Perception about the Cause of Disease

The following chart shows the portion of the population in relation to their perception about the cause of disease. The figures, on totaling, exceed 100% since more than one answer have come from many respondents. A sizeable portion still believes the disease to have been caused by ill fate or wrath of God. It is, however, quite encouraging that the perception of a great many people about the cause belongs to what can be termed "scientific".

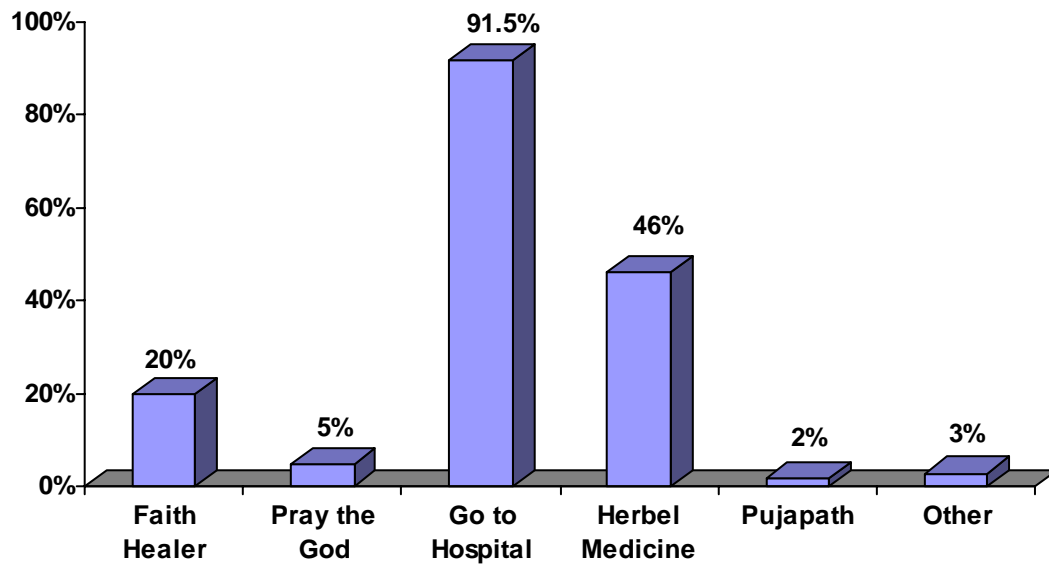
Chart 6.4: Perception about the Cause of Disease



6.5 How They Seek Treatment

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to how they seek treatment when they catch disease. That an overwhelming majority seeks scientific and modern treatment is undoubtedly encouraging. But the gloomy side of the reality is that 25% of the respondents still seek help from "faith healer" and "God".

Chart 6.5: How They Seek Treatment

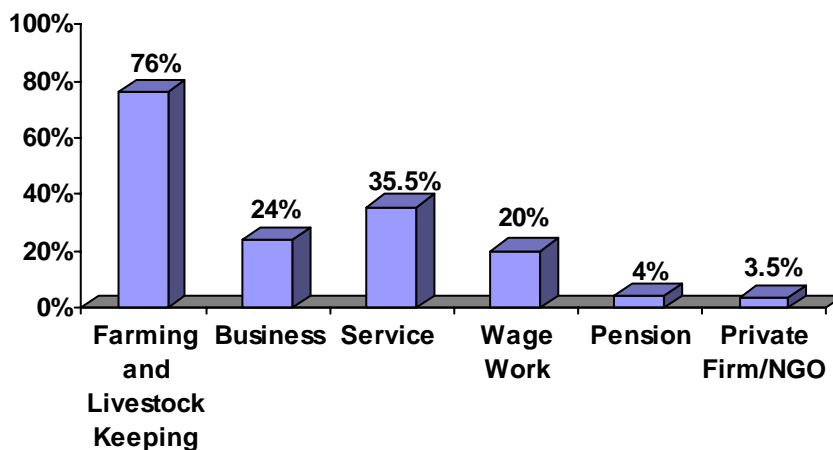


CHAPTER 7
ECONOMIC CONDITION

7.1 Source of Income & Livelihood

In the chart below is presented the portion of the population in relation to their sources of income or livelihood. As some people are engaged in more than one activity, the figures in the chart exceed 100% on totaling.

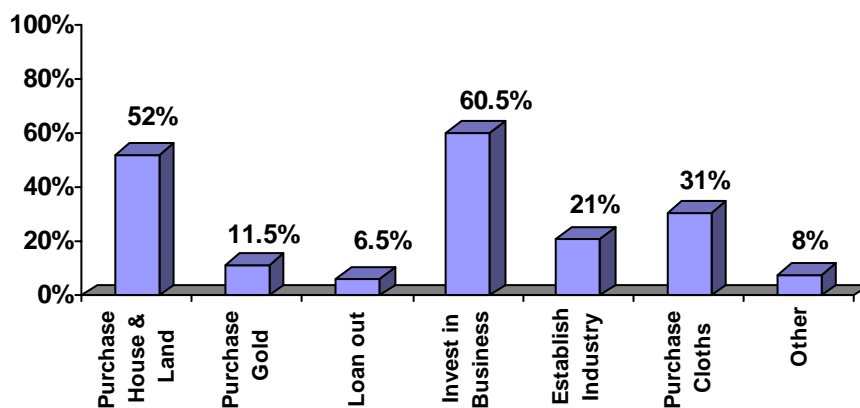
Chart 7.1: Source of Income & Livelihood



7.2 Preferred Activity in Case of Adequate Money

The following chart shows the proportion of population in relation to what they would do if they had adequate money. From such information, some logical inference about people's desire, need and priority can be inferred. The greatest portion, as shown in the chart, wishes to invest in business and industry.

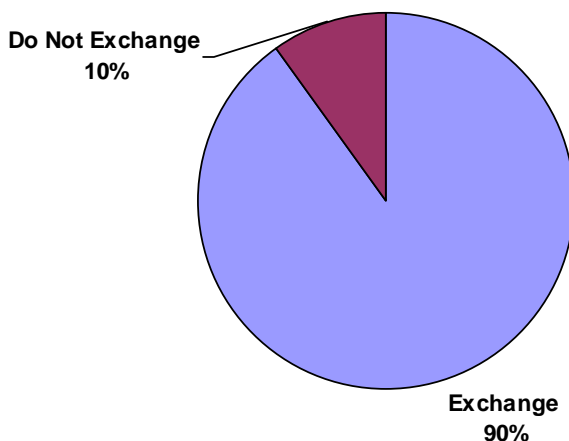
Chart 7.2: Preferred Activity in Case of Adequate Money



7.3 Exchange of Necessity in the Locality

The following chart shows the proportion of population in relation to whether they exchange their necessities in their neighborhood. An overwhelming portion exchanges their necessities in their neighborhood.

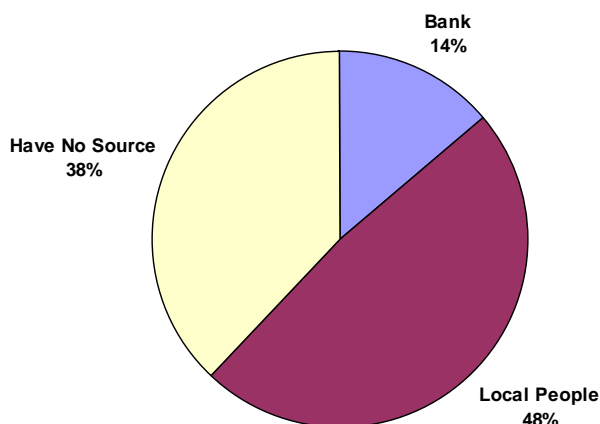
Chart 7.3: Exchange of Necessity in the Locality



7.4 Source of Loan

The chart below shows the portion of population in relation to their source of loan they resort to when they are in need. As shown by figures a small portion (14%) goes to bank for loan and sizeable portion (48%) takes loan from local lenders. Miserably, a great many people (38%) do not have any source to resort to for loan when they are in need.

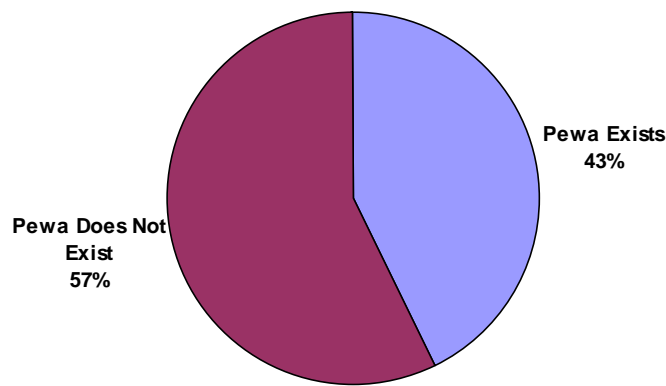
Chart 7.4: Source of Loan



7.5 Pewa Property in Family

In the chart below is shown the portion of households in relation to the existence of system of pewa in their family. As the chart shows, in the family of an overwhelming majority of household (86%), the pewa does not exist.

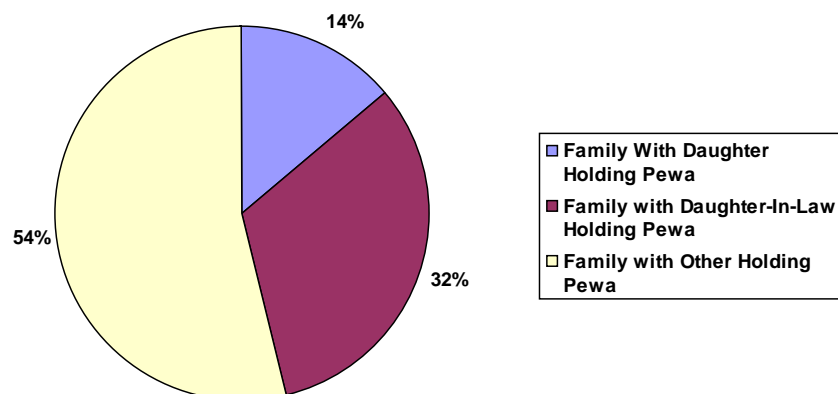
Chart 7.5: Pewa Property in Family



7.6 Pewa-Holder in Family

In the chart below is presented the portion of households in relation to who holds pewa. Out of the households where pewa exists, in 14% of the households, daughters hold the pewa and in 32% daughter-in-law and in 54% others. The category "other" includes elder members of family like grandfather, grandmother and head of the house.

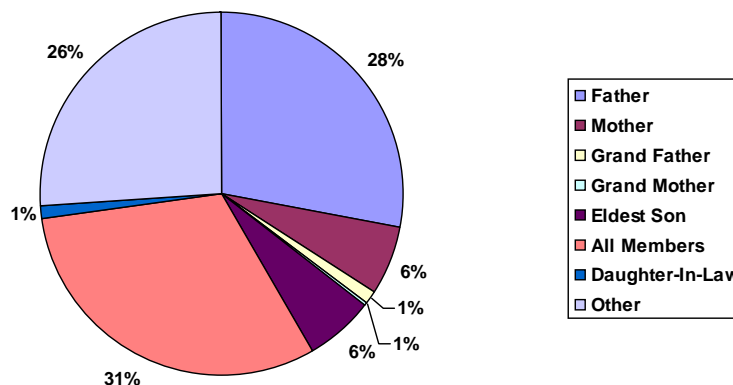
Chart 7.6: Pewa Holder in Family



7.7 Decision Maker Concerning Economic Matter

In the following diagram, we can see the portion of the households in relation to who makes decision concerning economic matters therein. As is shown in the chart, in 31% of the family, decisions are taken by all members and in 28% by father alone.

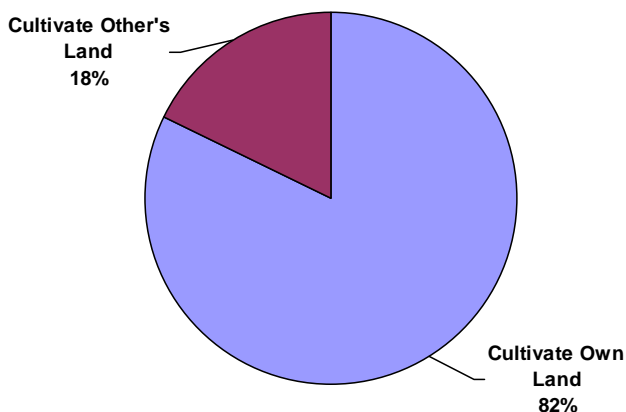
Chart 7.7: Decision Maker Concerning Economic Matter



7.8 Renting-In of Agricultural Land

The chart below shows the portion of households in relation to whether they have rented in other's land for cultivation. As is shown below, overwhelming majority (86%) has not rented in other's land but cultivates land of their own. A small portion (14%) cultivates the land of other under various systems of tenure.

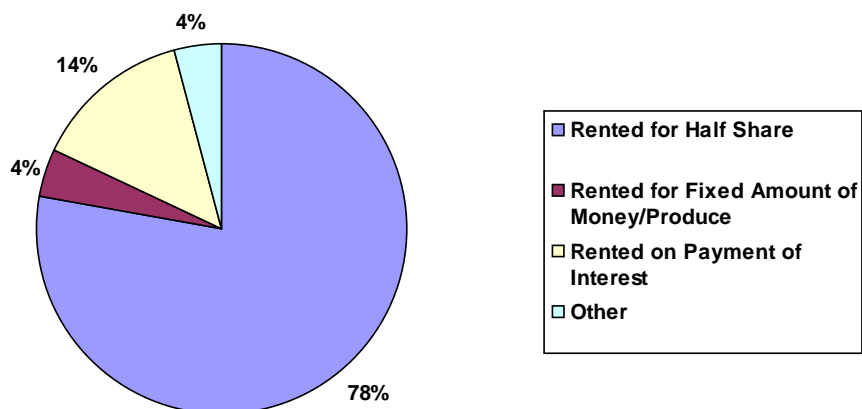
Chart 7.8: Renting-In of Agricultural Land



7.9 Types of Land Tenancy

The following chart shows the portion of household in relation to type of tenancy. As is shown in the chart, of the total existing system of tenancy, the size of tenancy of half share cropping is remarkably big (78%)

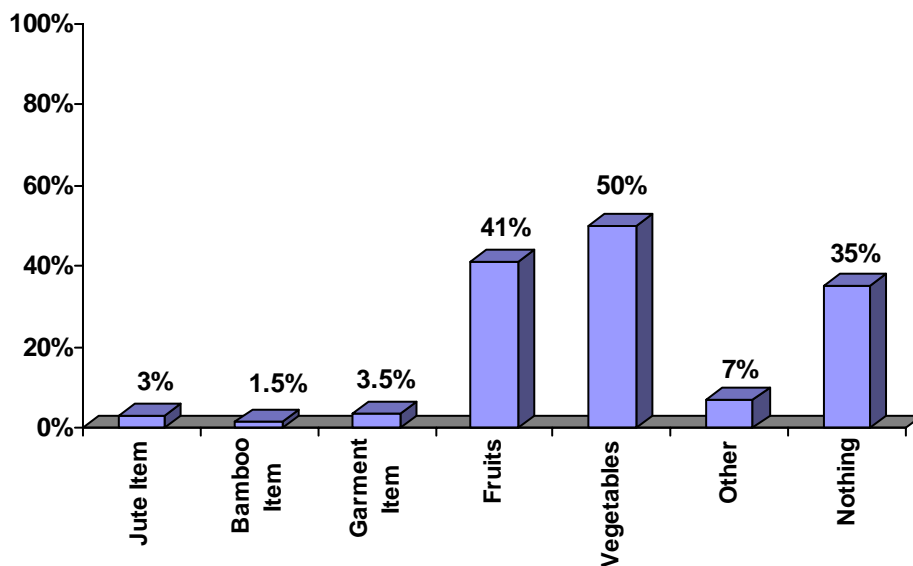
Chart 7.9: Types of Land Tenancy



7.10 Production in Addition to Cereals

In the chart below is presented the portion of household in relation to the production of the specified items in their house. As is shown in the chart that a great many households produce vegetables and fruits but surprisingly a sizable portion of the households (35%) does not produce anything in addition to cereals.

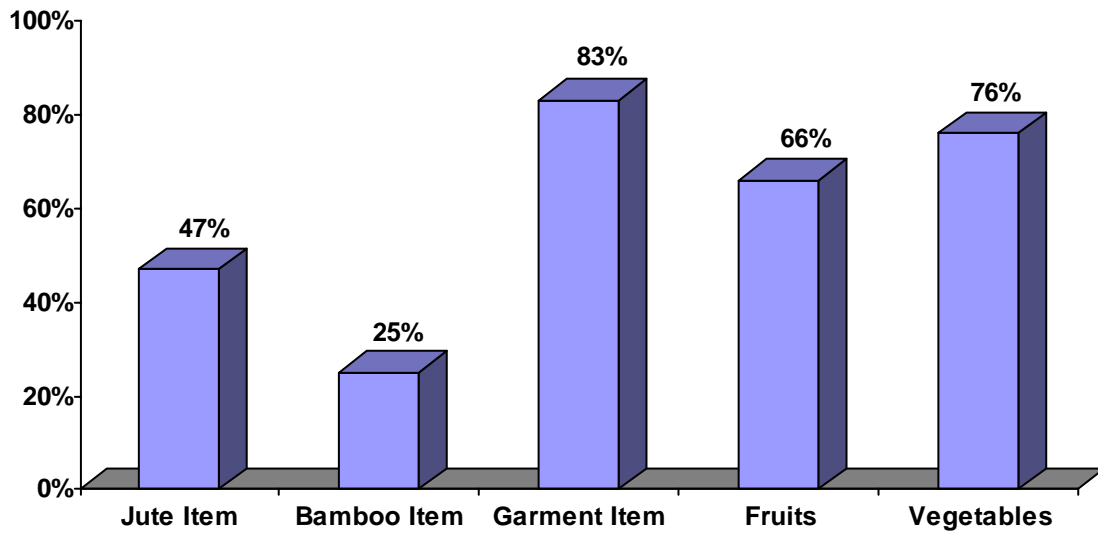
Chart 7.10: Production in Addition to Cereals



7.11 Marketing of the Produce by Household

In the following chart is shown the portion of households in relation to the specified product which they market. As the chart shows, 25% of the households sell bamboo items and 83% sell the garment items.

Chart 7.11: Marketin of the Prouduce by Household

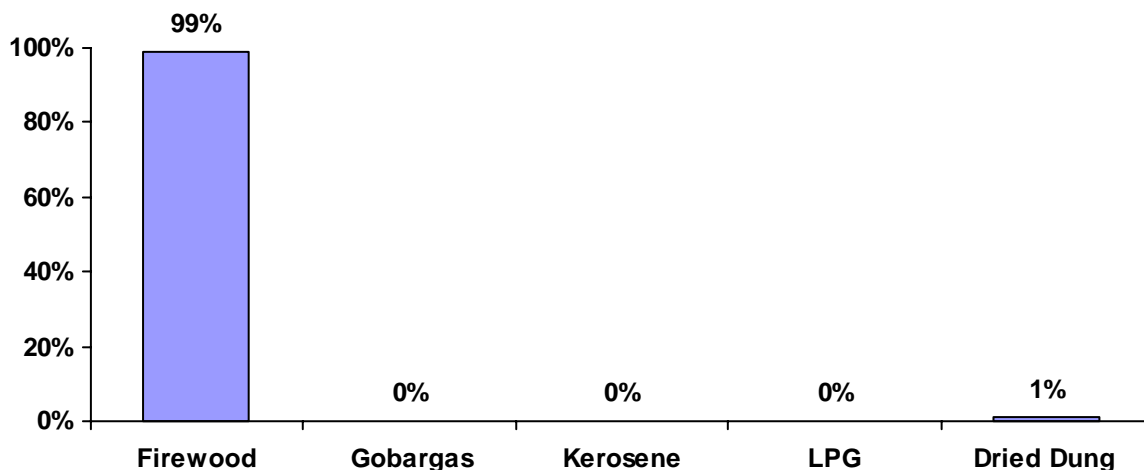


CHAPTER 8
TECHNOLOGY & HABITS

8.1 Sources of Fuel for Cooking

The following chart shows the portion of households in relation to the type of fuel they use for cooking. As is shown below, 99% of the respondents use firewood and only 1% use dried dung for cooking. None of them use gobargas, kerosene or LPG.

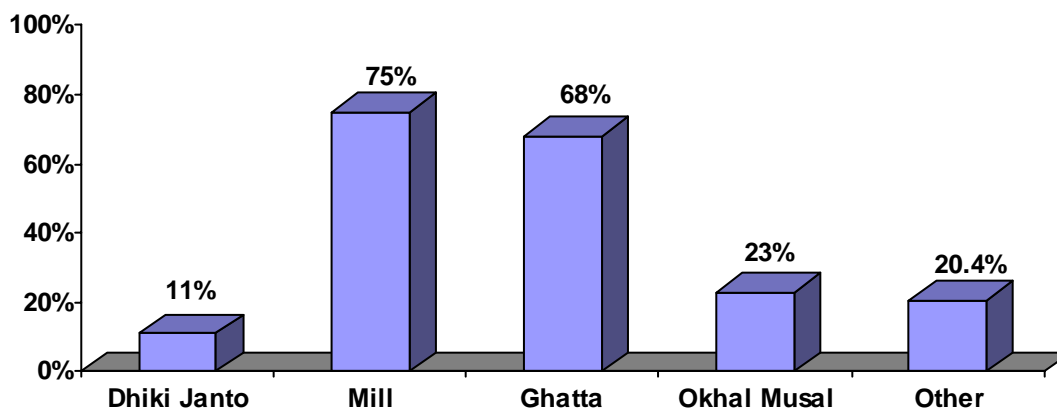
Chart 8.1: Sources of Fuel for Cooking



8.2 Use of Technology for Grinding

The following chart gives the portion of households in relation to their use of technology for grinding cereal. When totaled the figures exceed 100% because many households use more than one technology. The greatest numbers of households use mill and ghatta (a type of water driven machine).

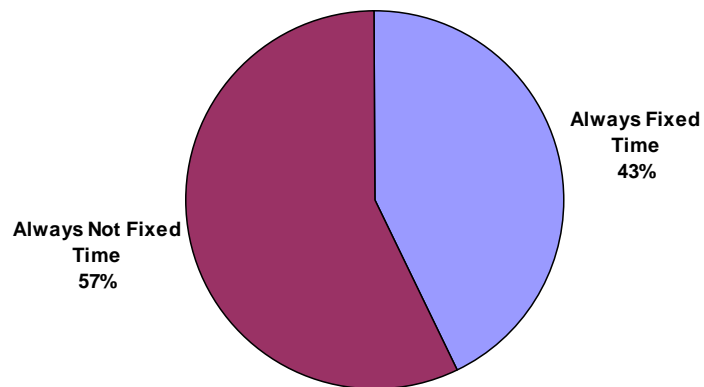
Chart 8.2: Use of Technology for Grinding



8.3 Launch Time

The chart below shows the portion of population in relation to whether they take their lunch at a fixed time everyday.

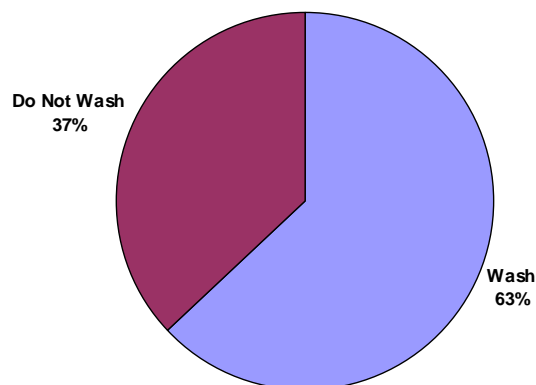
Chart 8.3: Launch Time



8.4 Washing of Cloths

The chart below presents portion of population in relation to whether they wash their cloths themselves. As is found 63% of the respondents wash their clothes themselves.

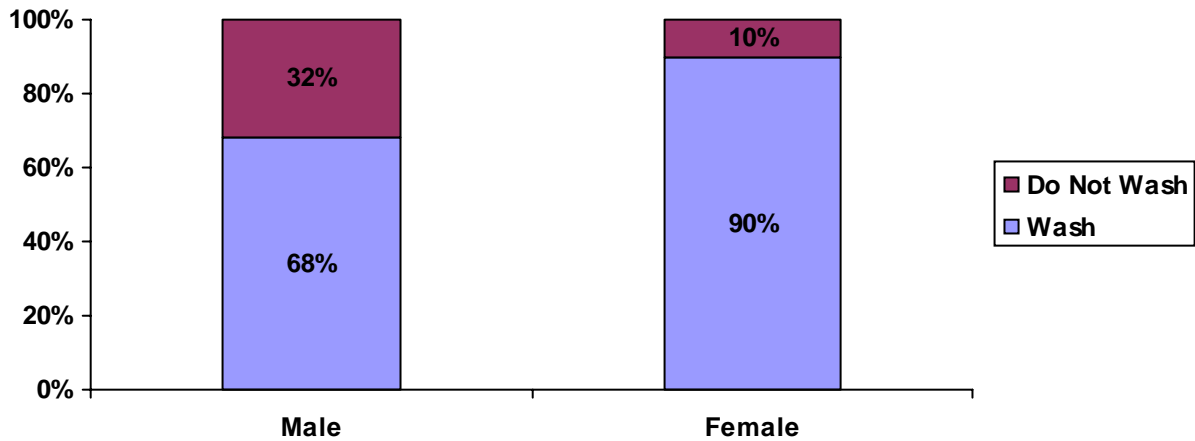
Chart 8.4: Washing of Cloths



8.5 Sex & Washing of Cloths

The following chart shows the portion of population by sex in relation to whether they wash their cloth themselves. Expectedly, 90% of the female and 68% of male respondents wash their cloths themselves.

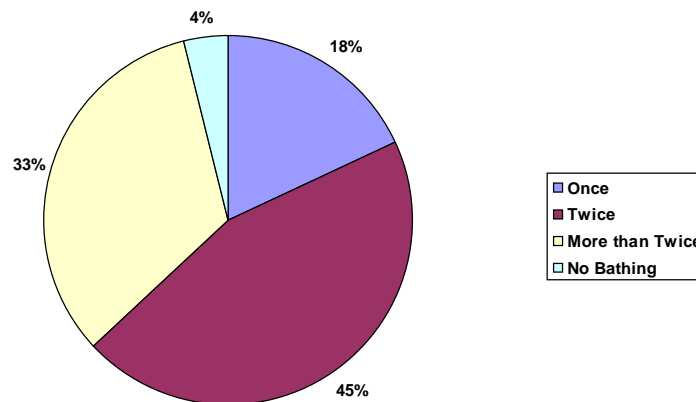
Chart 8.5: Sex & Washing of Cloths



8.6 Frequency of Bathing

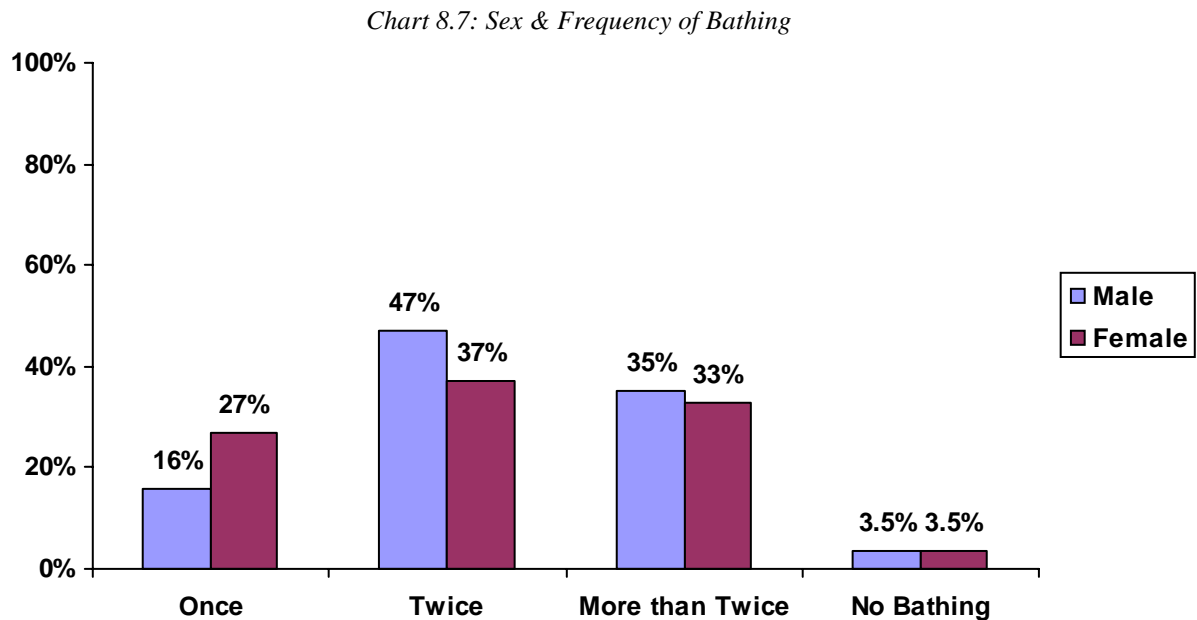
In the chart below is presented the portion of population in relation to the frequency of their bathing in two weeks.

Chart 8.6: Frequency of Bathing



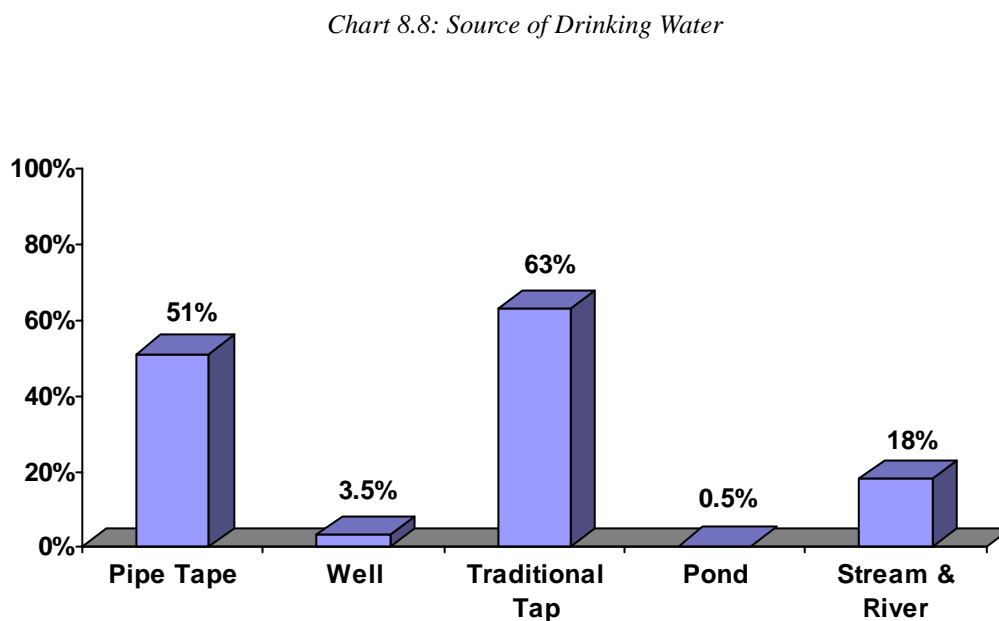
8.7 Sex & Frequency of Bathing

In the following chart is the shown the portion of population by sex in relation to frequency of their bathing in two weeks.



8.8 Source of Drinking Water

In the following chart is shown the portion of population in relation to their source of drinking water they rely on. On totaling the figures exceed 100% since many respondents use more than one source.



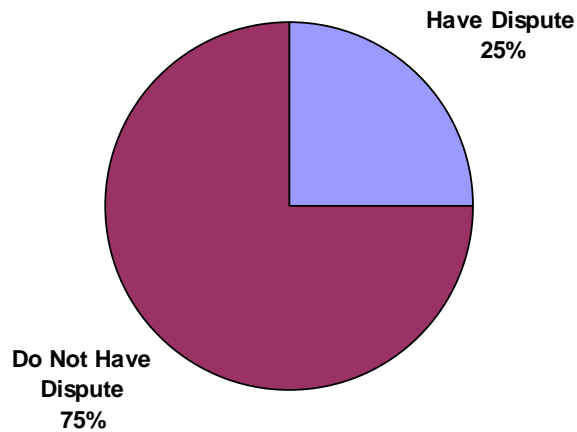
CHAPTER 9

**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
AND AFFAIRS**

9.1 Dispute over Border

The following chart shows the portion of population in relation to whether they have dispute with others over border. As shown in the following chart, 25% of the respondents have dispute with other over border and 75% have never been involved in such dispute.

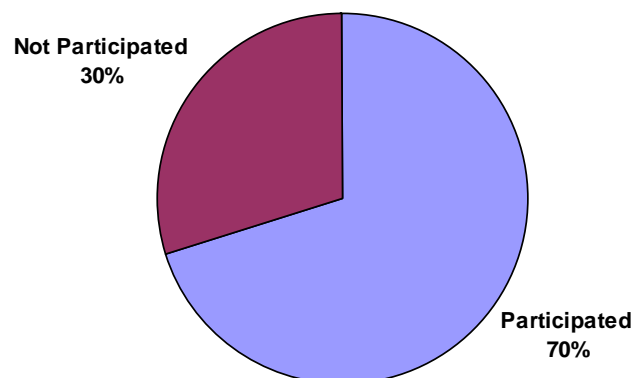
Chart 9.1: Dispute over Border



9.2 Participation in Collective Discussion

The chart below shows the portion of population in relation to whether they have participated in collective decision assembly. An encouraging portion of the respondents (70%) have participated in such assembly.

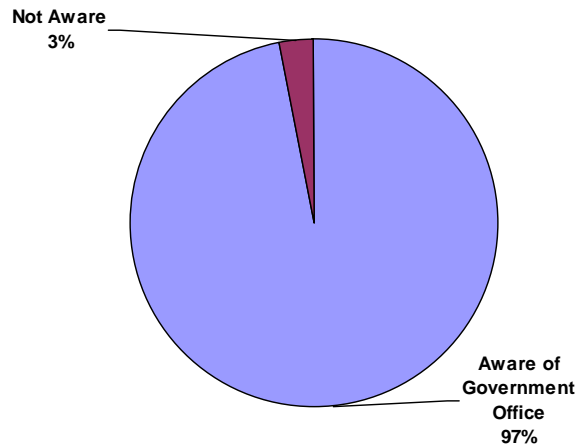
Chart 9.2: Participation in collective Discussion



9.3 Awareness about Government Office

The chart shows the proportion of population in relation to their awareness about the existence of government office in their district. Surprisingly, 3% of are not aware of the government office.

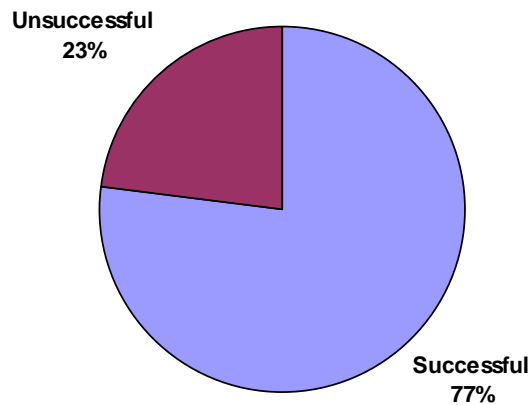
Chart 9.3: Awareness about Government Office



9.4 Getting the Work Done from Government Office

In the following chart is presented the portion of population in relation to their success or failure to get their job done from the government office. Unexpectedly, 77% of the people have been successful in this regard.

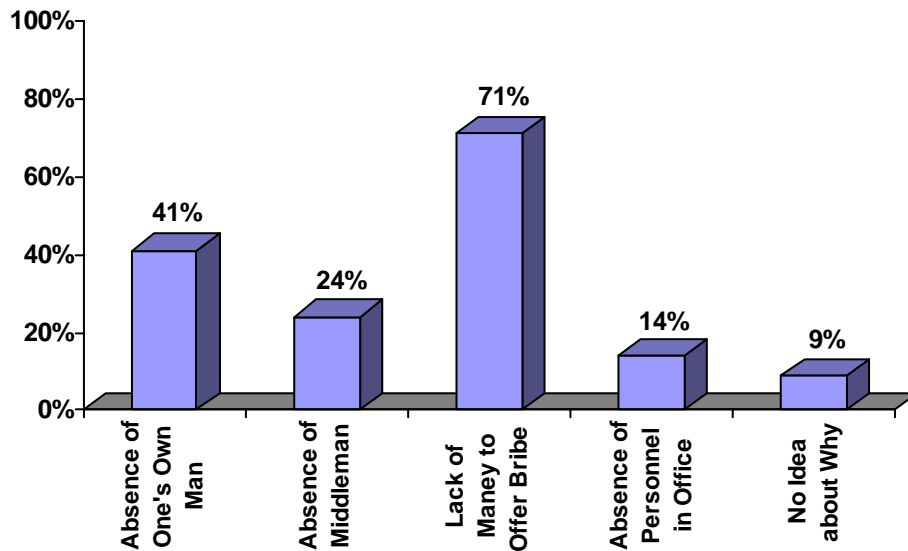
Chart 9.4: Getting the Work Done from Government Office



9.5 Perception about the Failure to Get the Job Done

In the following chart is shown the portion of the population in relation to their perception about not being able to get the job done in government office. It can be seen on the chart that inability to offer bribe to the government personnel constitutes the major reason for being unsuccessful in getting the job done and second to it stands the absence of *afno manchhe*, one's own man.

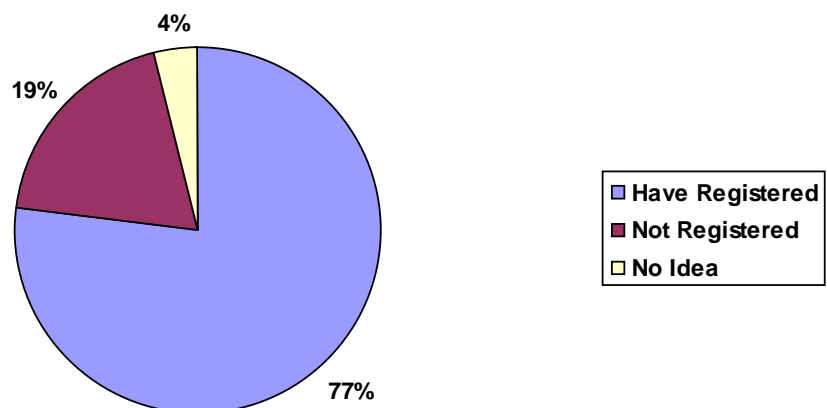
Chart 9.5: Perception about the Failure to Get the Job Done



9.6 Registration of Birth and Death

In the following chart we can see the portion of population in relation to whether they have registered the death and birth cases of their families. An overwhelming majority (77%) of the families have registered the cases

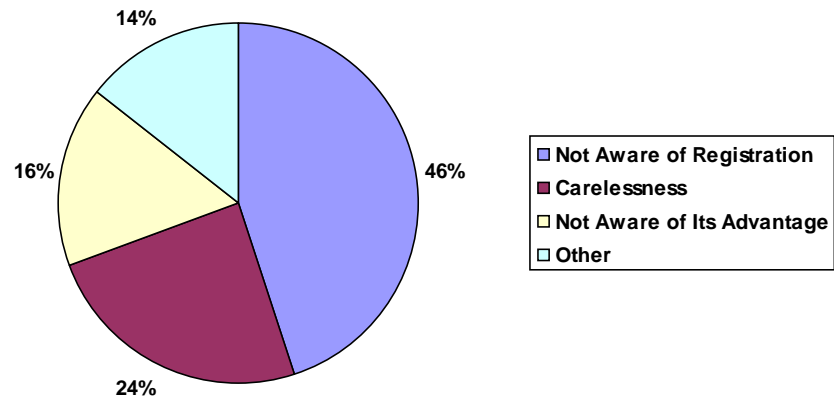
Chart 9.6: Registration of Birth and Death



9.7 Reason for Non-Registration

The following chart shows the portion of those who have not registered the birth and death case in relation to the reasons for non registration. Surprisingly, a sizable portion (45%) is unaware of registration itself and 16% are quite unknown about its advantages.

Chart 9.7: Reason for Non-Registration



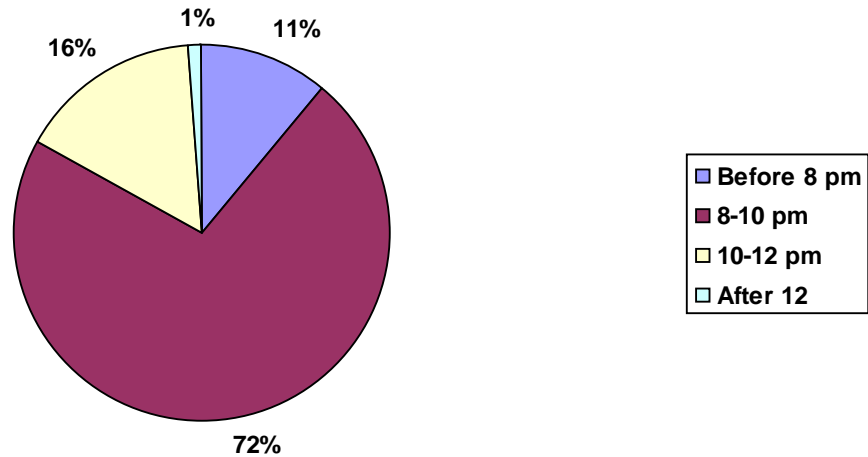
CHAPTER 10

ATTITUDE & PRACTICES IN RELATION TO GENDER

10.1 Time of Sleep

In the chart below is shown the portion of respondents in relation to the time of their going to bed. A vast majority of the people go to bed on time between 8 to 10 pm and only 1% after 12 pm.

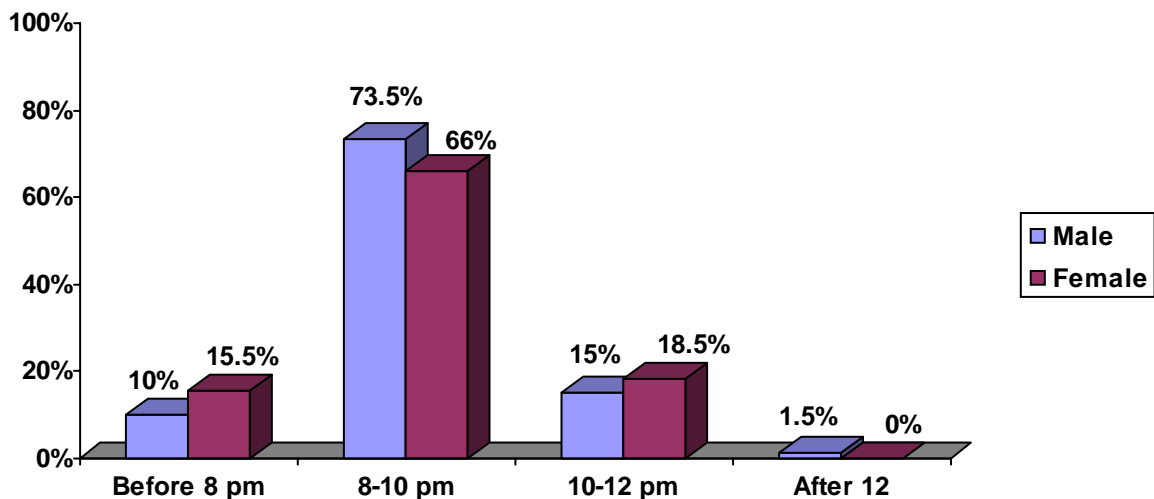
Chart 10.1: Time of Sleep



10.2 Sex & Time of Sleep

In the chart below, we can see the portion of male and female in relation to their time of going to bed. The largest numbers of respondents from both the sexes go to bed from 8-10 pm. No notable discrepancy is found between sexes as regards their time to bed.

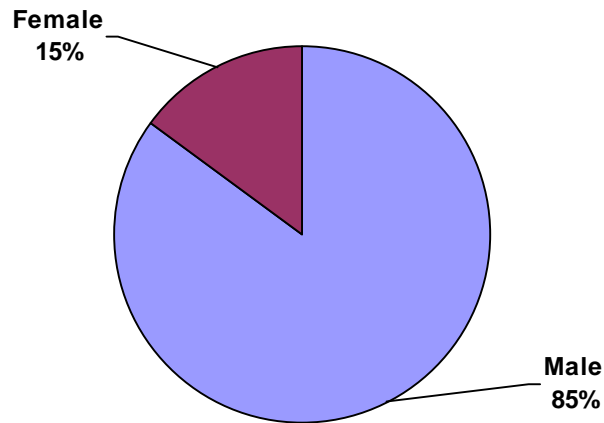
Chart 10.2: Sex & Time of Sleep



10.3 Service Holder by Sex

In the following chart is presented the portion of male and female service holder. We can see here that out of the total service-holders, 85% are male, which gives us a picture of women's backwardness.

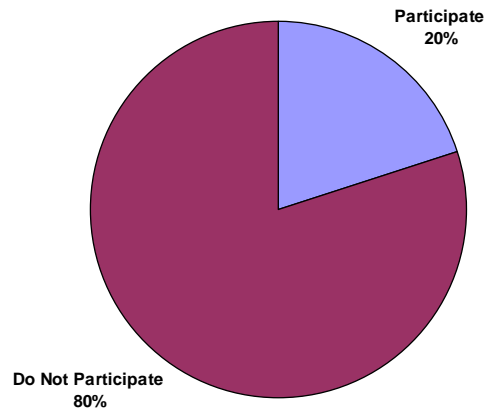
Chart10.3: Service Holder by Sex



10.4 Attendance in Political Mass Meeting and Procession

In the following chart we can see the portion of the respondents in relation to their participation in mass meeting and procession. As is shown only 20% of the respondents attend such political meeting and procession.

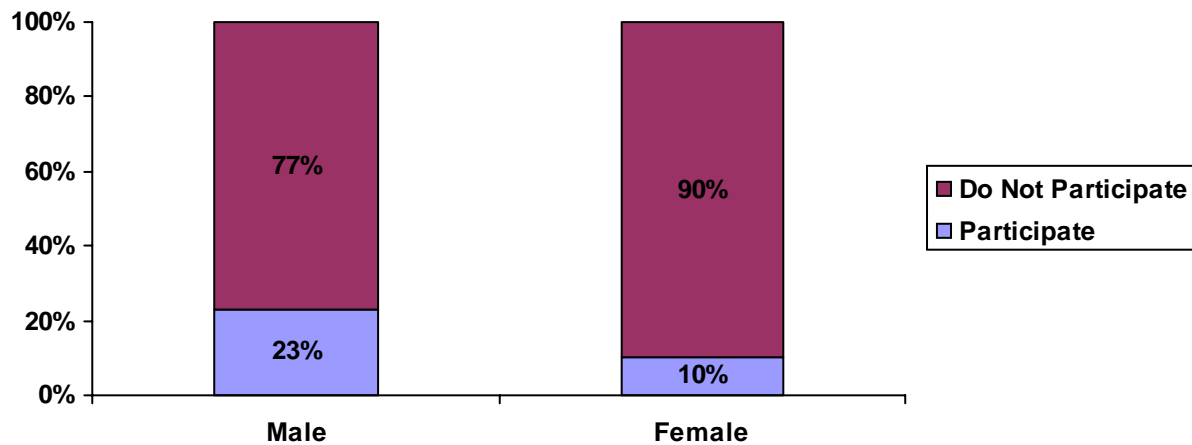
Chart10.4: Attendance in Political Mas Meeting and Procession



10.5 Sex & Attendance in Political Mass Meeting and Procession

In the diagram below is presented the portion of respondents by their sex in relation to their participation in mass meeting and procession. The percentage of male participants is more than double the female participants (23% VS. 10%).

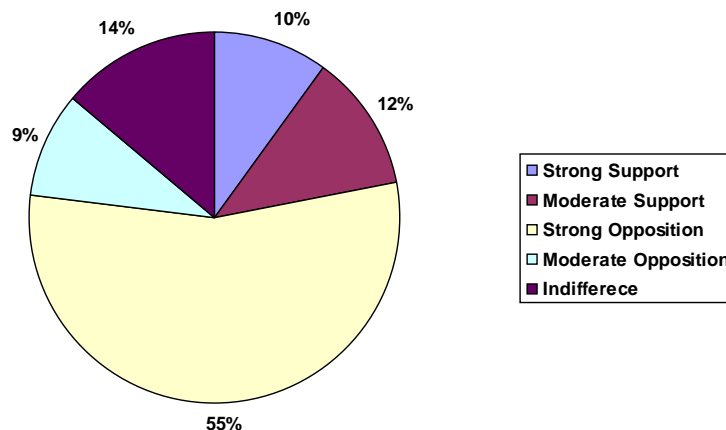
Chart 10.5: Sex & Attendance in Political Mass Meeting and Procession



10.6 Attitude towards Discrimination between Son and Daughter

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to their attitude towards discrimination between son and daughter in the family. Shockingly, a sizable portion of respondents are still in favor of continuation of discrimination.

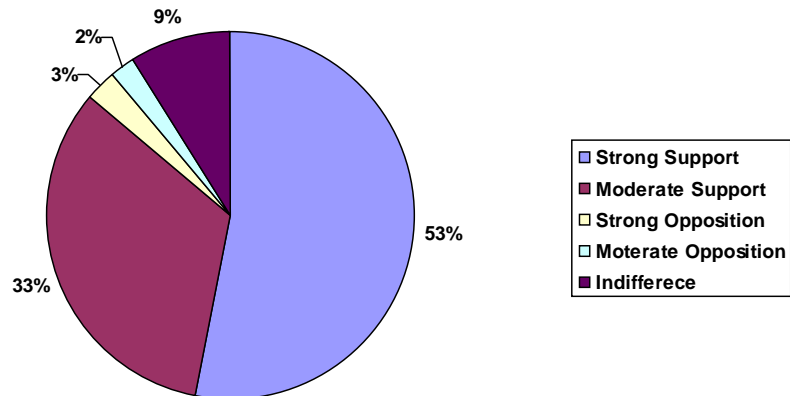
Chart 10.6: Attitude towards Discrimination between Son and Daughter



10.7 Opinion about Transfer of Parental Property

In the following chart is presented the proportion of respondents in relation to their opinion towards transfer of parental property to son and daughter on the basis of equality. As shown below, a vast majority are of the opinion that parental property must be transferred to the son and daughter alike.

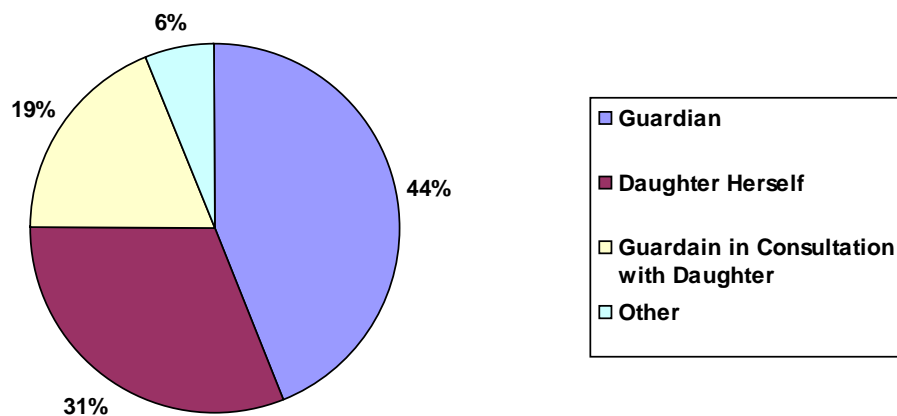
Chart 10.7: Opinion about Transfer of Parental Property



10.8 Decision about Daughter's Marriage

The following chart shows the portion of family in relation to who takes decision about daughter's marriage in the family. In a sizable portion of families (44%) decision are taken by guardian but it is encouraging that in 31% of the families, decisions are taken by daughters themselves and in 19% by guardian in consultation with the concerned daughter..

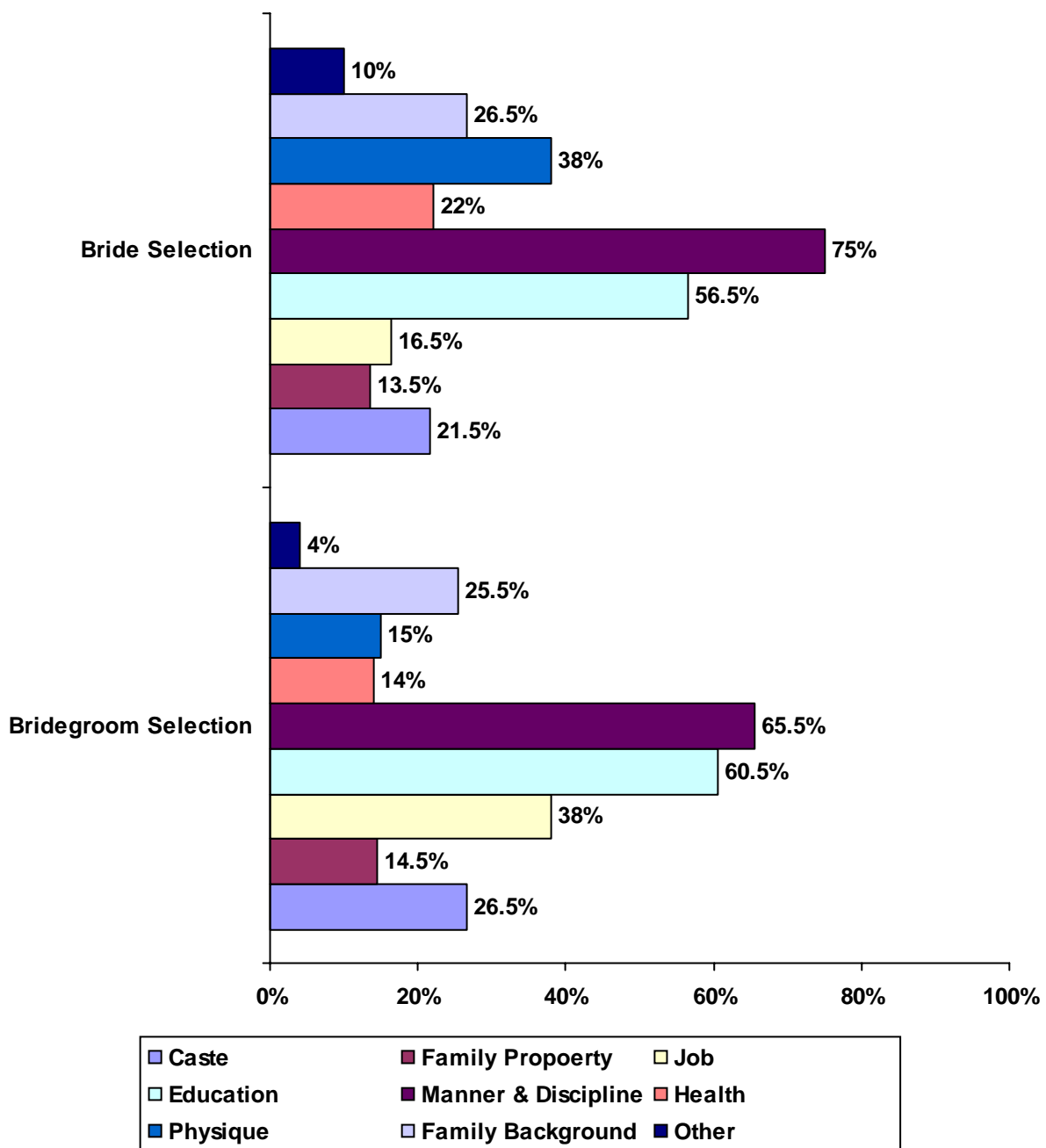
Chart 10.8: Decision about Daughter's Marriage



10.9 Criteria for Selection of Bride and Bridegroom

The following chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to the criteria for the selection of bridegroom and bride. The figures, though in percentage, exceeds 100% on totaling, since many respondents have given more than one answers. It can be seen in the diagram that in the case of selection of bridegroom discipline receives the highest preference and education stands second to it. Likewise, in the case of selection of bride, discipline receives the highest preference and education stands second to it. True or false! family property receives the lowest preference in both cases.

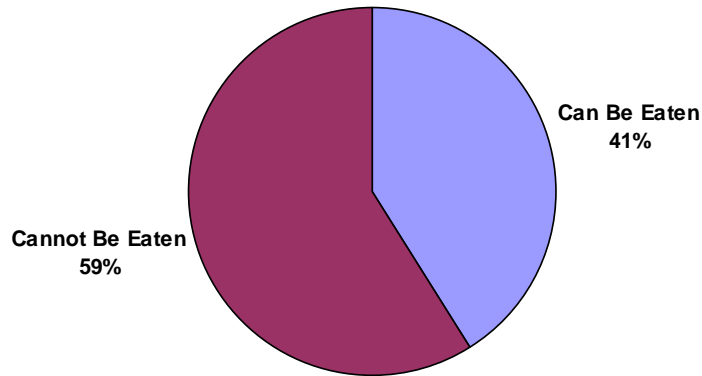
Chart 10.9: Criteria for Selection of Bride and Bridegroom



10.10 Belief regarding the Eatability of Food Touched by Women during Menstruation

In the following chart is presented the portion of respondents in relation to their belief about whether food touched by woman during menstruation can be eaten or not. A sizable majority (59%) of the respondents still hold that such food cannot be eaten.

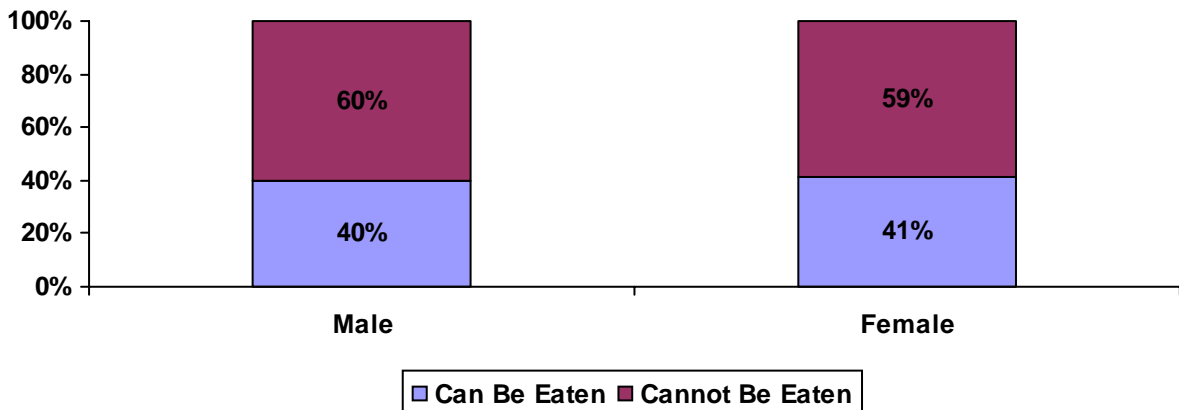
Chart 10.10: Belief regarding the Eatability of Food Touched by Women during Menstruation



10.11 Sex & Belief regarding the Eatability of Food Touched by Women during Menstruation

Similarly, in the following chart is presented the portion of respondents by sex in relation to their belief about whether food touched by woman during menstruation can be eaten or not. A sizable majority of the respondents of both sexes still hold that such food cannot be eaten.

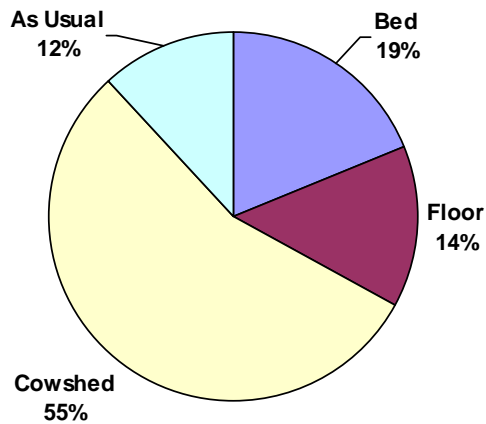
Chart 10.11: Sex & Belief regarding the Eatability of Food Touched by Women during Menstruation



10.12 Opinion about Where Women Should Sleep during Menstruation

In the following chart is shown the portion of the respondents in relation to their opinion about where women should sleep during menstruation. Surprisingly, a sizable portion of respondents (55%) still hold that women should sleep in cowshed during their menstruation, which gives us a picture of how orthodox the people in this village are.

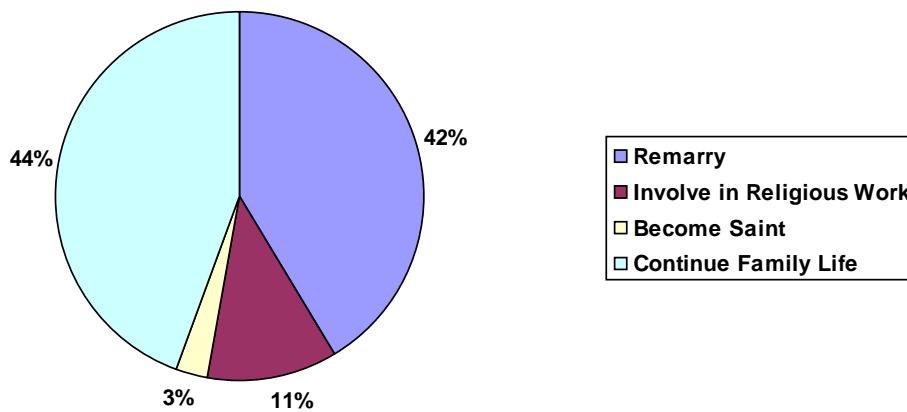
Chart 10.12: Opinion about Where Women Should Sleep during Menstruation



10.13 Opinion about What Widow Should Do

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to their opinion about what a woman should do if she is widowed at young age. Many people are in favor of remarriage and continuation of family life, however a small portion suggest saintly and religious life.

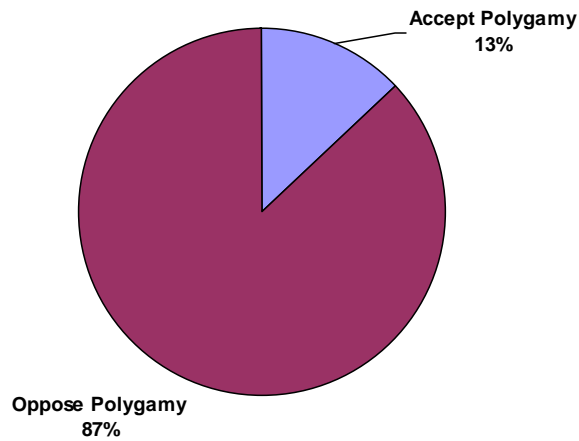
Chart 10.13: Opinion about What Widow Should Do



10.14 Attitude towards Polygamy

The following chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to their attitude towards polygamy. A small portion of respondents (13%) has expressed its opinion in favor of polygamy but a vast majority (87%) stands against it. But the portion of polygamy supporter many can be taken as shockingly high in the present context.

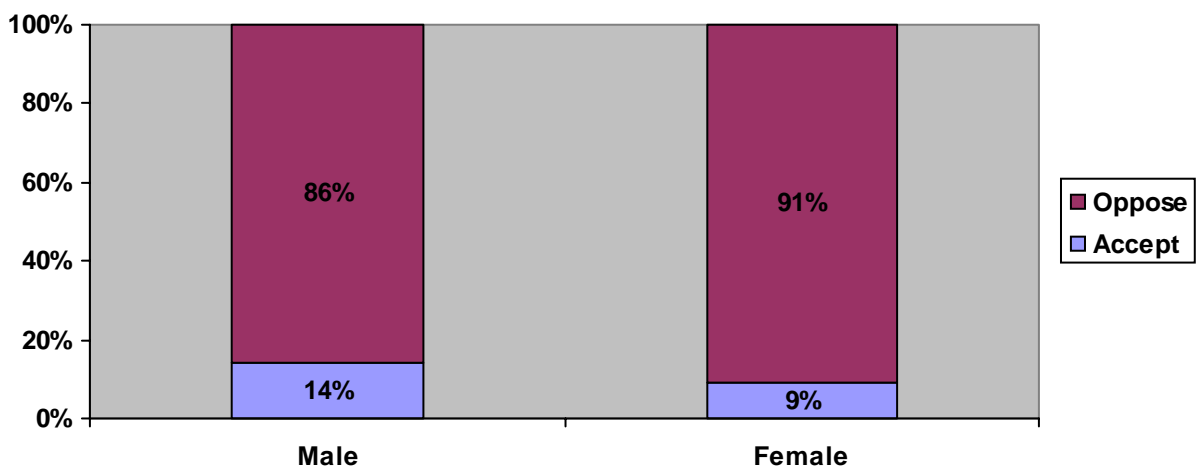
Chart 10.14: Attitude Towards Polygame



10.15 Sex & Attitude towards Polygamy

Likewise, the following chart shows the portion of respondents by sex in relation to their attitude about polygamy. It can be seen in the diagram that more males support polygamy than females but not in significantly different portion. Surprisingly, some females (9%) also support polygamy.

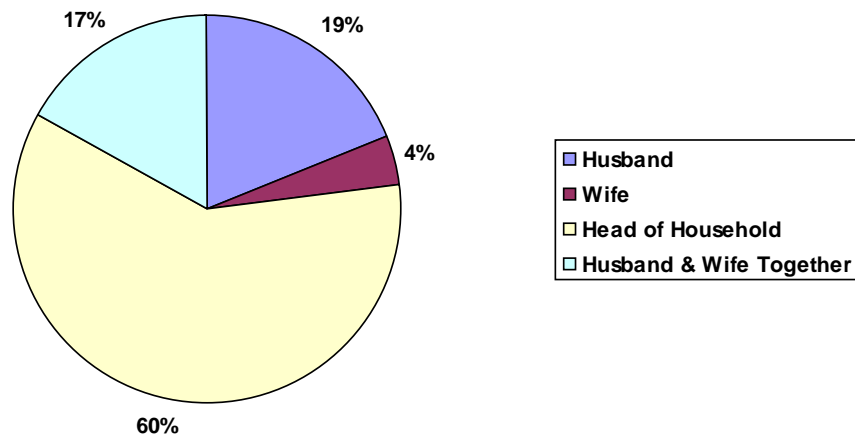
Chart 10.15: Sex & Attitude towards Polygamy



10.16 Decision about Child Bearing

In the chart below is presented the portion of families in relation to who make decision of child bearing in their families. It may be very shocking for many that such decision is taken by head of household in a large numbers of families (60%). In a very few number of families wife makes decision on this matter. In some portion of households (17%) the decision making process seems to be fairly democratic, i.e. husband and wife together take the decision.

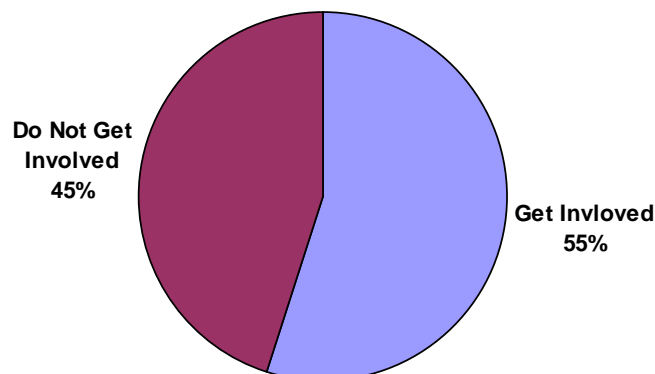
Chart 10.16: Decision about Child Bearing



10.17 Involvement of Male in Child Rearing and Caring

In the table below is shown the portion the families in relation to whether male members of their families get involved in rearing and caring of children. It is encouraging that in majority of families male member are involved in caring and rearing of the children.

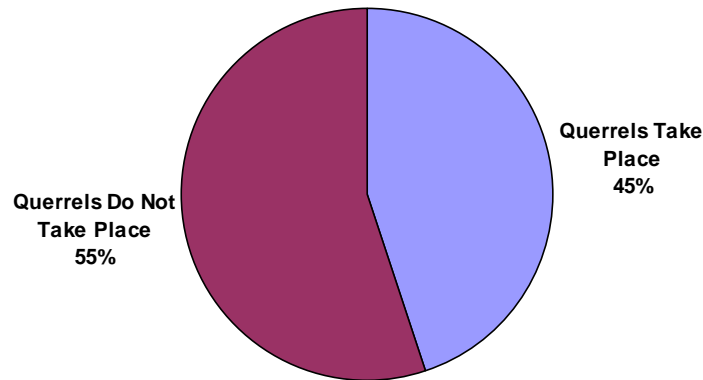
Chart 10.17: Involvement of Male in Child Rearing and Caring



10.18 Quarrel between Husband and Wife

The following chart shows the portion of the families in relation to whether quarrel and dispute between husband and wife takes place. As reported by respondents, in 55% of the families, such quarrel takes place.

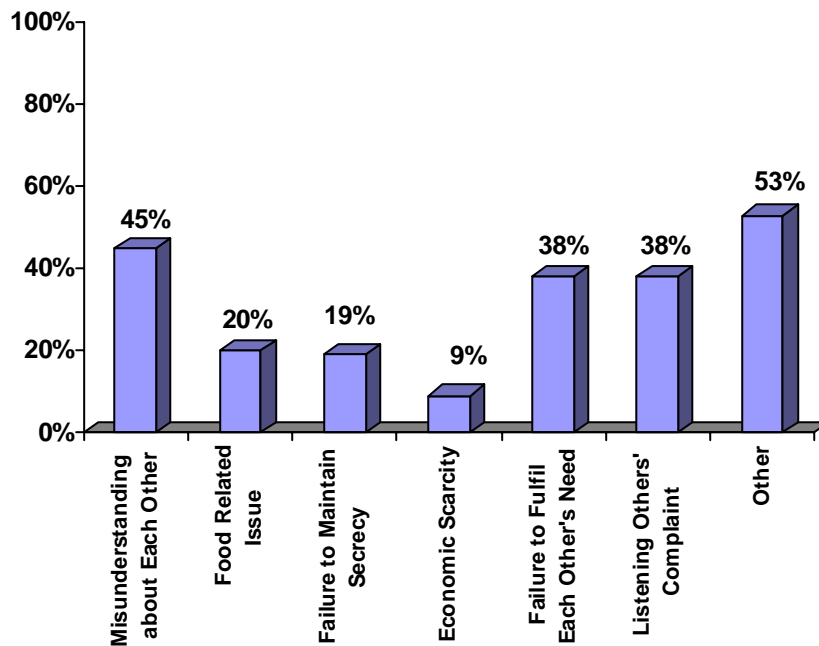
Chart 10.18: Quarrel between Husband and Wife



10.19 Perception on Reasons for Quarrel

The following chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to their perception of the reasons for quarrel. The figures, on totaling, exceed 100% since many respondents perceive more than one factor as causing quarrel in the family.

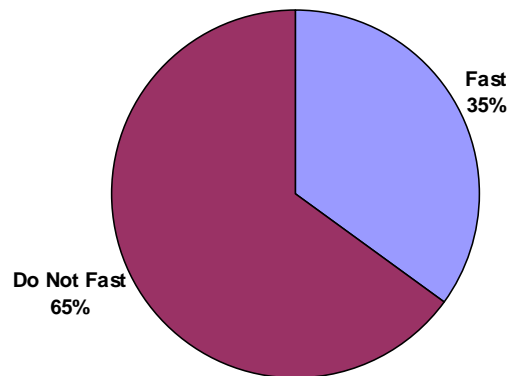
Chart 10.19: Perception on Reasons for Quarrel



10.20 Fasting

In the following chart is shown the portion of respondents in relation to whether they fast or not. It can be seen in the chart that majority of respondents (65%) do not fast.

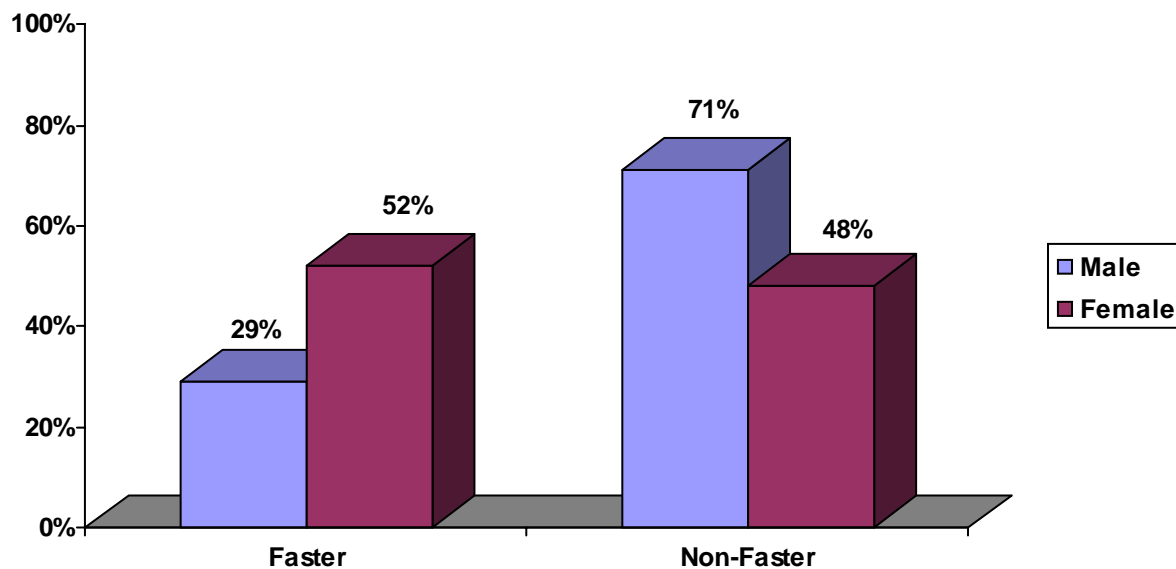
Chart 10.20: Fasting



10.21 Sex & Fasting

The following chart presents the portion of respondents by sex in relation to whether they fast or not. As shown in the diagram, the number of female fasters is greater than that of male fasters.

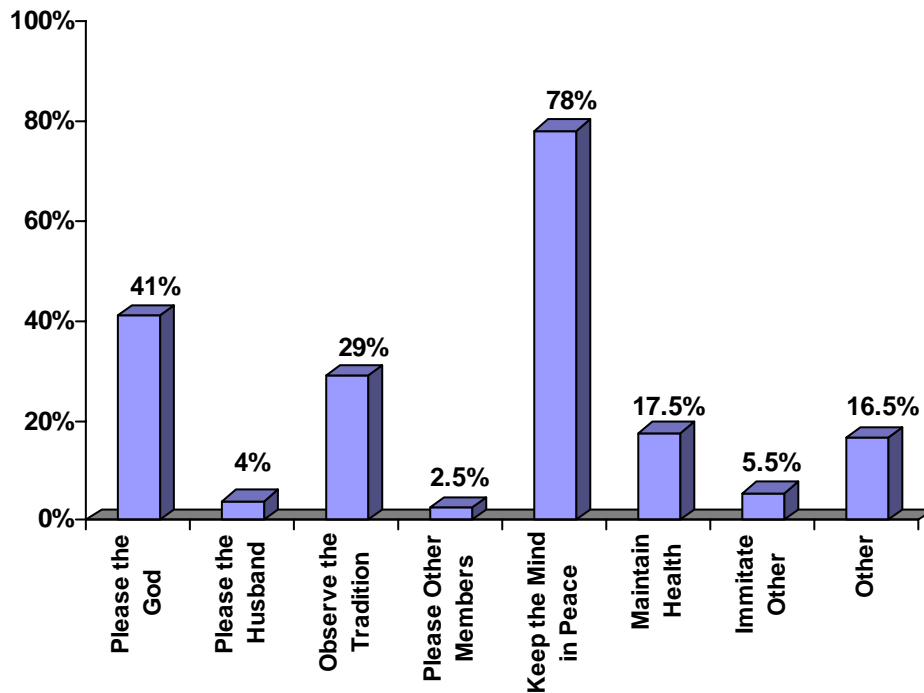
Chart 10.21: Sex & Fasting



10.22 Perception on Reasons for Fasting

The following chart presents the portion of respondents in relation to the reasons or fasting as explained by them. The figures, on totaling, exceed 100% as more than one answers have come from many respondents.

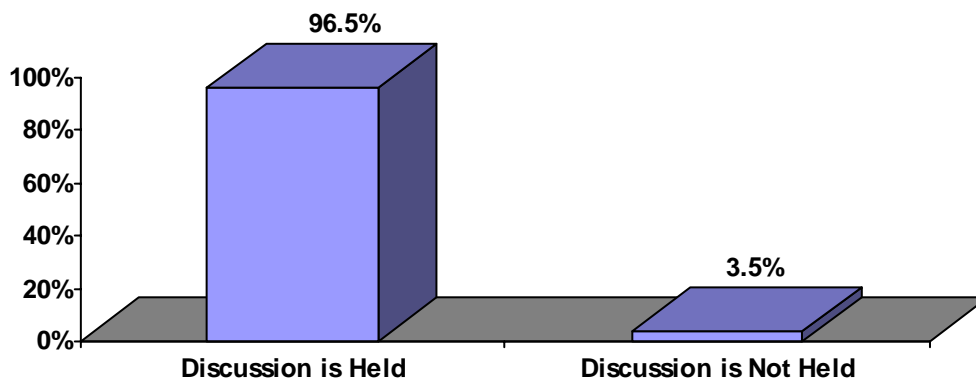
Chart 10.22: Perception on Reasons for Fasting



10.23 Discussion on Familial Matters

In the following chart is presented the portion family in relation to whether discussion is held in the family while making familial decision. The chart shows that in only a very small portion of families (3.5%), discussion is not held for this purpose.

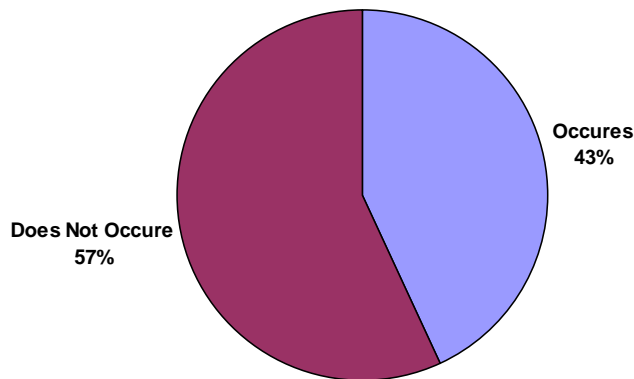
Chart 10.23: Discussion on Familial Matters



10.24 Dispute between Mother-In-Law and Daughter-In-Law

The following chart shows the portion of the family in relation to the occurrence of dispute between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. In a sizable portion of families (43%), such dispute occurs.

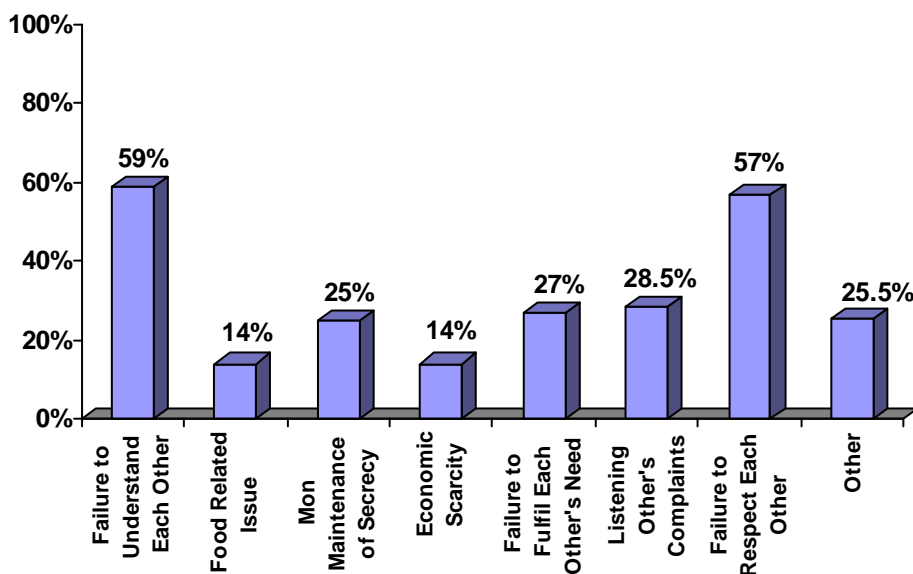
Chart 10.24: Dispute between Mother-In-Law and Daughter-In-Law



10.25 Perception on Reasons for Dispute

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to the reasons for dispute as they have perceived. Many respondents attribute the dispute to failure to understand each other and failure to respect each other.

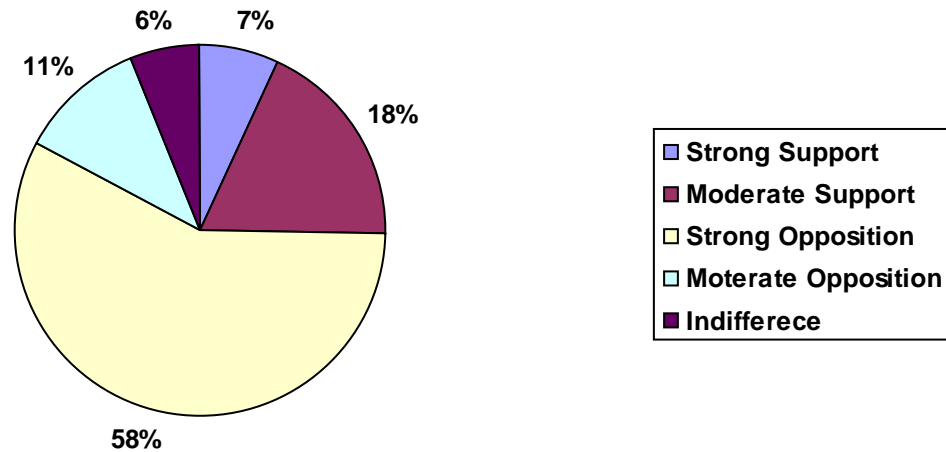
Chart 10.25: Perception on Reasons for Dispute



10.26 Attitude toward Discrimination between Daughter and Daughter-in-Law

In the following chart is presented the portion of respondents in relation to their support or opposition of discrimination between daughter and daughter-in-law. Shockingly, a very large portion of respondents (76%) support such discriminatory practices

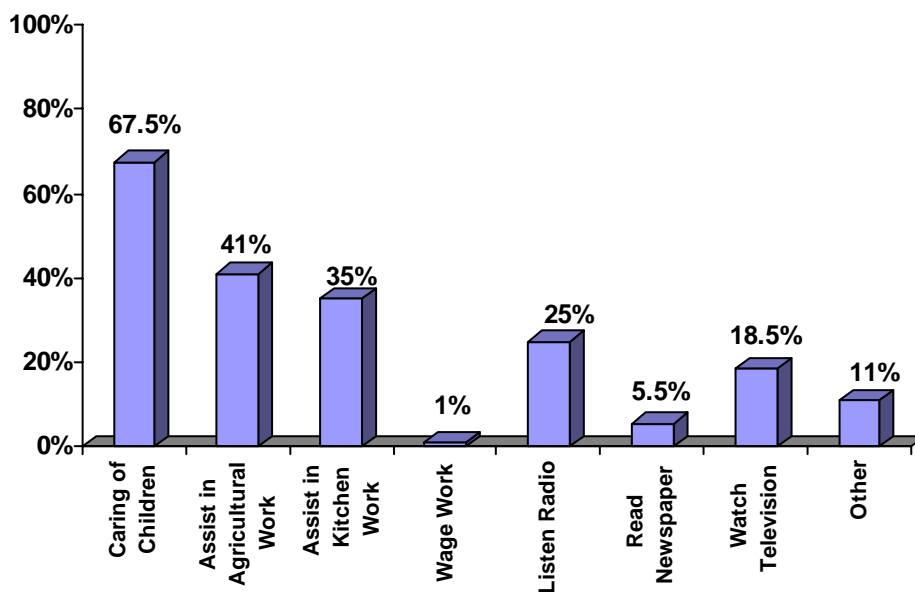
Chart 10.26: Attitude toward Discrimination between Daughter and Daughter-In-Law



10.27 The Elderly and their Roles in the Family

The following chart shows the portion of families in relation to the activities in which the elderly are engaged. In a large portion of families, elderly are engaged in caring of children.

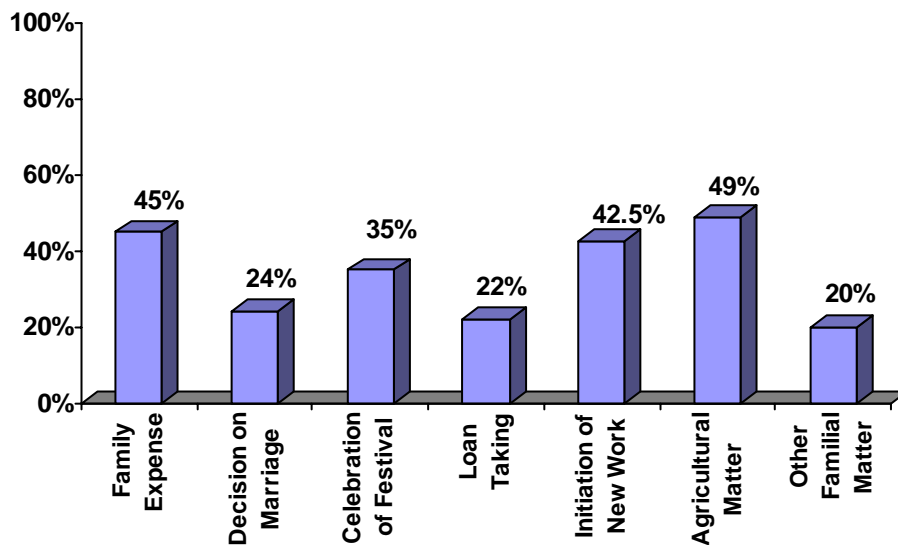
Chart 10.27: The Elderly and their Roles in the Family



10.28 Advice from Elderly

The following chart shows the portion of families in relation to the subjects on which advices are sought from the elderly. The figures, though in percentage, exceed 100% when totaled as more than one answers have come from many respondents.

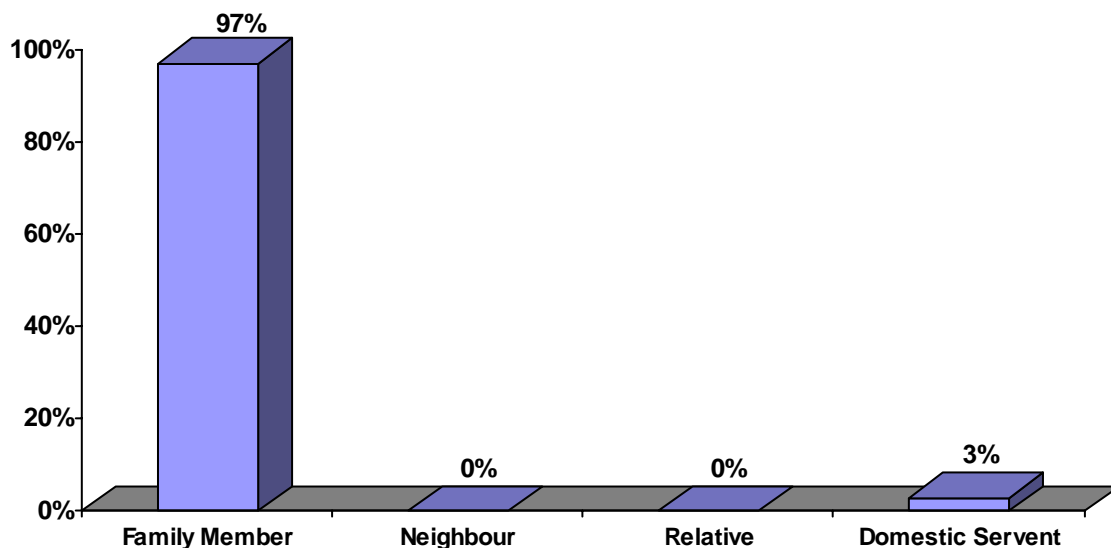
Chart 10.28: Advice from Elderly



10.29 Caring of Elderly

The following chart shows the portion of family in relation to who cares the elderly in the family when they are ill. In overwhelming portion of the families (97%), elderly are cared by the members of family themselves.

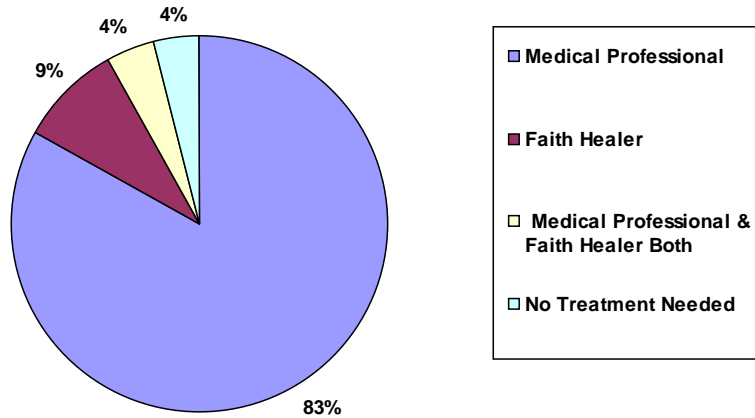
Chart 10.29: Caring of Elderly



10.30 Seeking of Treatment for Elderly

The following chart shows the portion of family in relation to who the treatment is sought from when the elder members of the family fall sick. In vast majority of households (83%), treatment is sought from medical professionals when elder members of the family fall sick.

Chart 10.30: Seeking of Treatment for Elderly



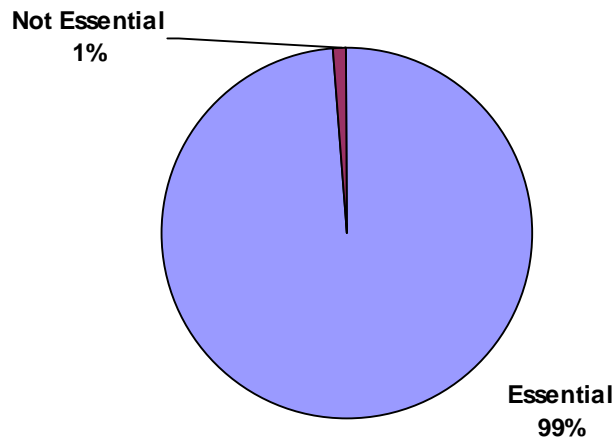
CHAPTER 11

HEALTH

11.1 Perception on the Need of Immunization

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to their perception about the need of immunization for children. Almost everyone (99%) know that immunization is essential.

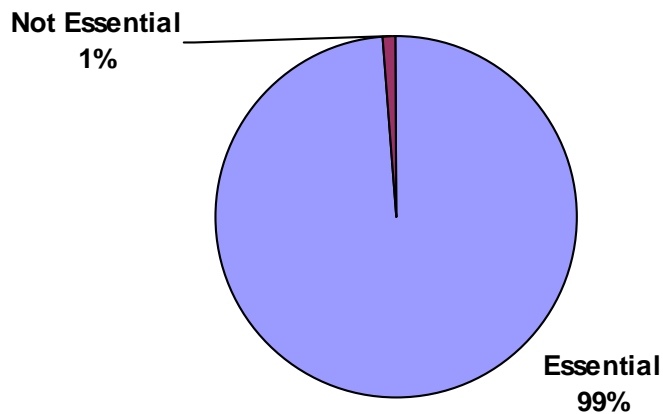
Chart 11.1 Perceptio on the Need of Immunization



11.2 Perception on Prenatal Medical Check-up

In the following chart is presented the portion of respondents in relation to their perception on the need of prenatal medical check-up. As is shown in the chart, 99% of the respondents are of the opinion that prenatal medical check-up is must for pregnant women.

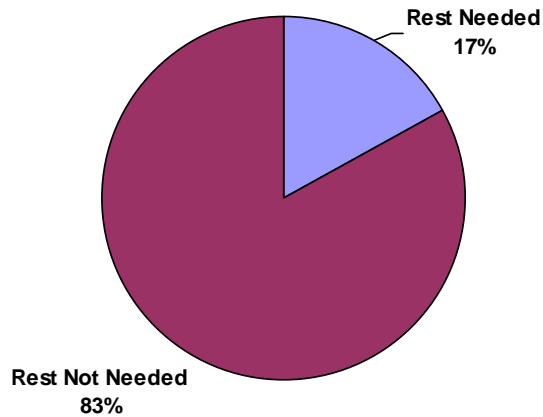
Chart 11.2: Perception on Prenatal Medical Check-up



11.3 Perception on Rest Taking by Pregnant Woman

In the following chart is presented the portion of respondents in relation to their perception on whether a pregnant woman should take rest. Shockingly, a overwhelming portion (83%) are of the opinion that rest is not a must for pregnant woman.

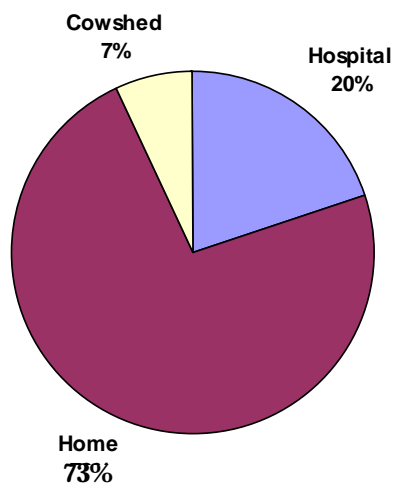
Chart 11.3: Perception on Rest Taking by Pregnant Woman



11.4 Place of Child Delivery

The following chart shows the portion of families in relation to the place where the pregnant women are delivered of babies. In an overwhelming portion of families (73%), pregnant women are delivered of the baby in house.

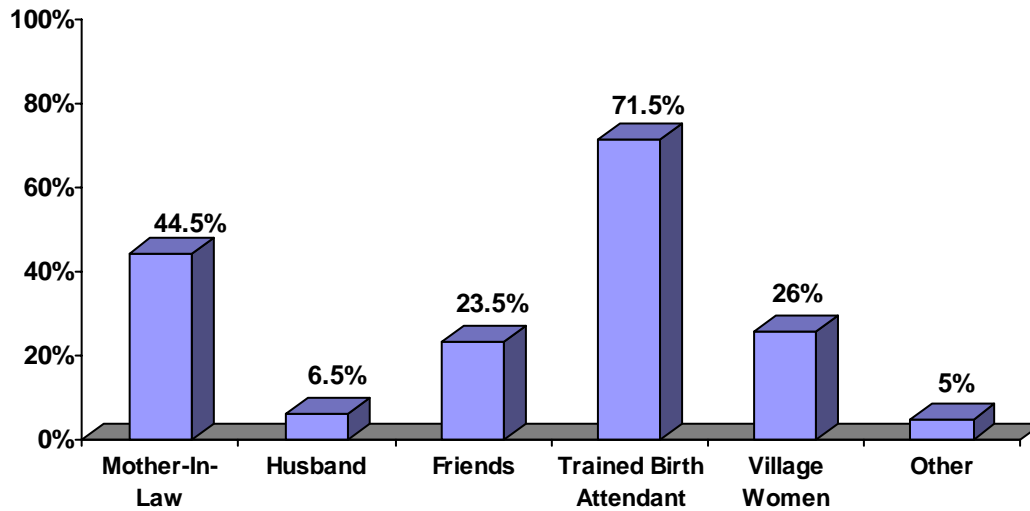
Chart 11.4: Place of Child Delivery



11.5 Caring of Mother and Baby

In the following chart is presented the portion of the families in relation to who care the mother and baby when delivery takes place in house.

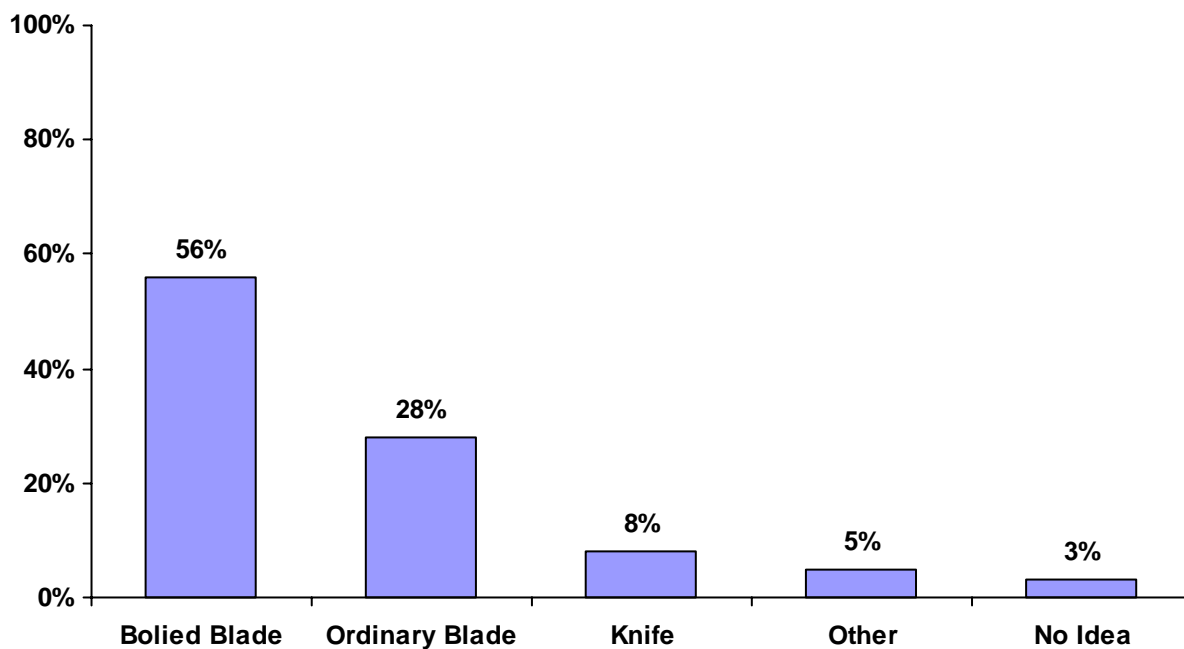
Chart 11.5: Caring of Mother and Baby



11.6 What They Cut Umbilical Cord with

In the following chart is shown the portion of families in relation to what they use to cut the umbilical cord (*nabhi*) of the newly born child

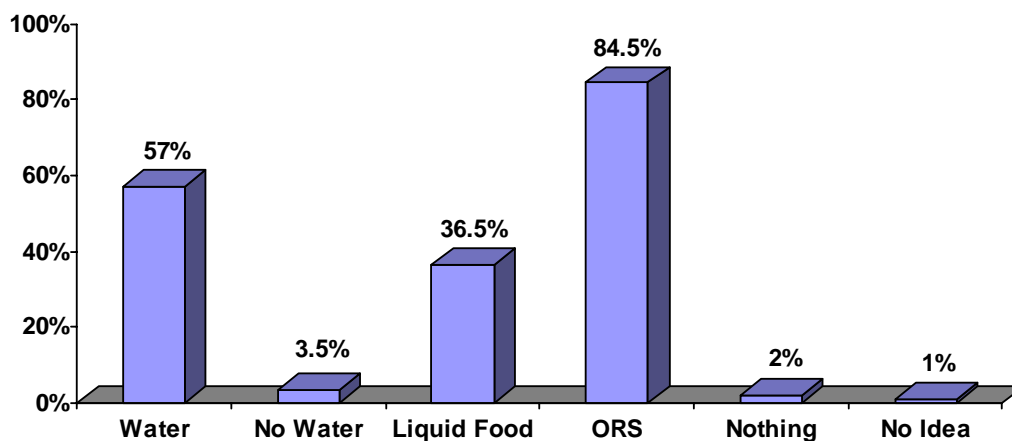
Chart 11.6: What They Cut Umbilical Cord with



11.7 Idea on What Should Be Given to the Diarrhea Patient

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to what they think should be given to the patient of diarrhea. A great many people, as shown in the chart, have right idea about what should be give but it is shocking to find that a small number of the respondents (3.5%) carry the idea that water should not be given and 1% do not have any idea at all.

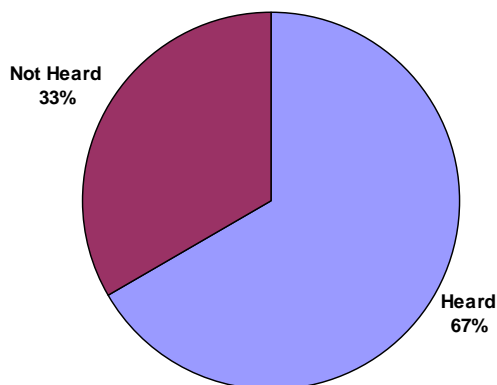
Chart 11.7: Idea on What Should Be Givento the Diarrhea Patient



11.8 Awareness about STDs

The chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to whether they have heard of STDs or not. Shockingly, a sizeable portion (25%) of the respondents has not even heard of STDs.

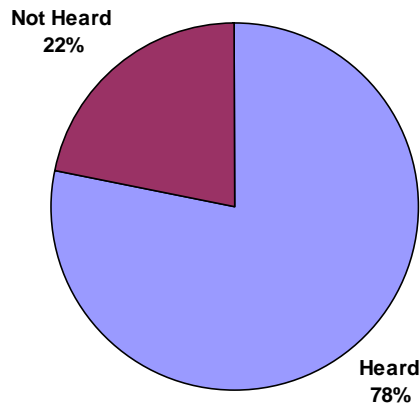
Chart 11.8: Awareness about STDs



11.9 Awareness about HIV/AIDSs

Likewise, the following chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to whether they have heard of HIV/AIDS or not. Shockingly, a sizeable portion (22%) of the respondents has not even heard of HIV/AIDS.

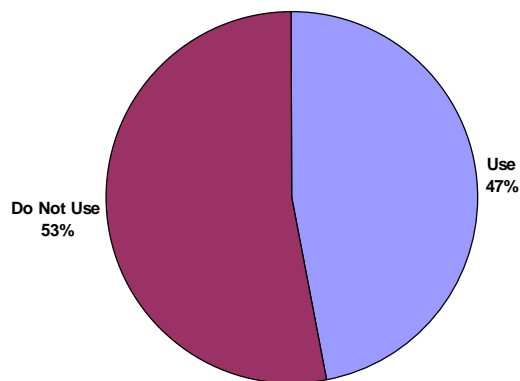
Chart 11.9: Awareness about HIV/AIDSs



11.10 Use of Contraceptives

In the following chart is presented the portion of the married respondents in relation to whether they use contraceptives. Out of married respondents, only 47% use contraceptives.

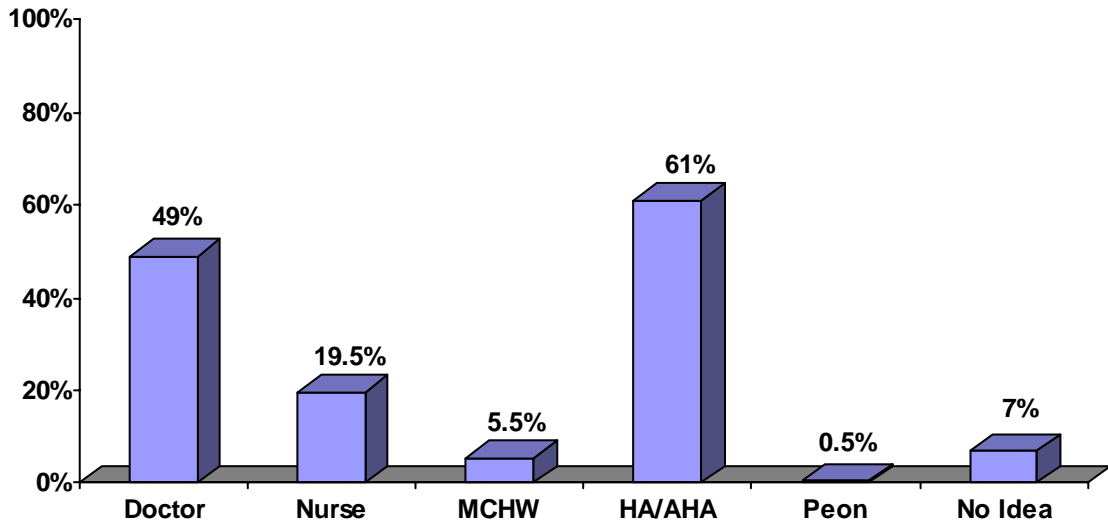
Chart 11.10: Use of Contraceptives



11.11 Who Administer Medical Check-Up

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to who administer medical checking on them when they visited medical clinic nearest to their residence.

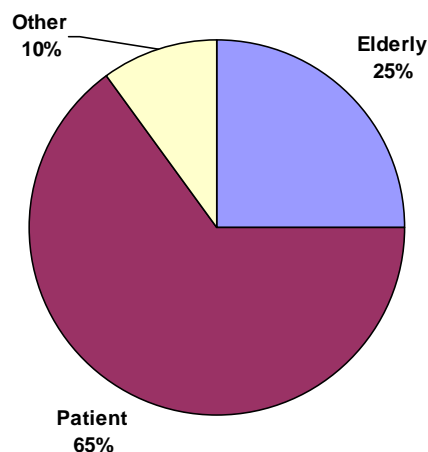
Chart 11.11: Who Administer Medical Check-up



11.12 Who Makes Decision regarding Visiting Medical Post

In the following chart is presented the portion of families in relation to who makes decision in their family as regards visiting the clinic/health post/hospital. In majority of the families, patients themselves make decision.

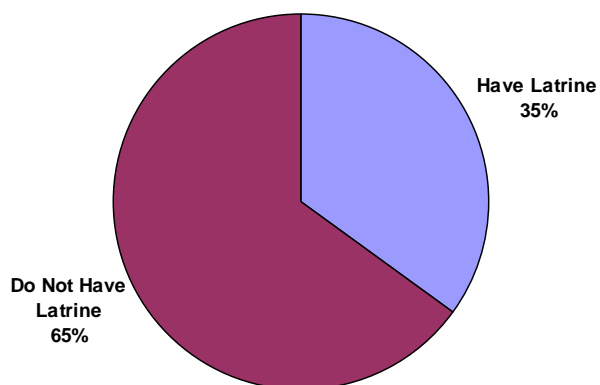
Chart 11.12: Who Makes Decision Regarding Visiting Medical Post



11.13 Latrine in Households

The following chart shows the portion of households in relation to whether they have latrine of their own. Shockingly, a sizable portion (35%) do not have latrine of their own.

Chart 11.13: Latrine in Households



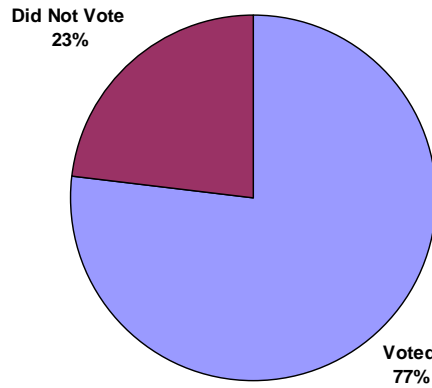
CHAPTER 12

**MODE OF POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION**

12.1 Participation in Voting

The following chart presents the portion of adult respondents in relation to whether they voted in the last election or not. Compared to the national turnout, the participation of people of this area in the voting is encouraging.

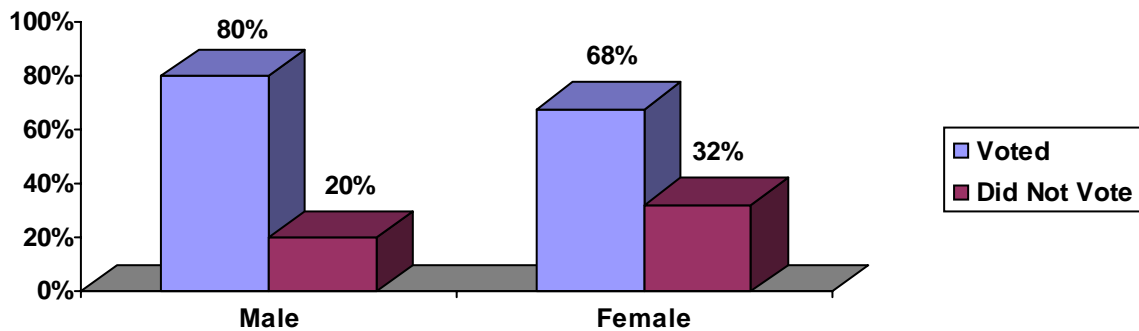
Chart 12.1: Participation in Voting



12.2 Sex & Participation in Voting

In the following chart is shown the portion of adult respondents by sex in relation to whether they voted in the last election or not. As can be seen in the chart, the percentage of male voters is greater than female voters.

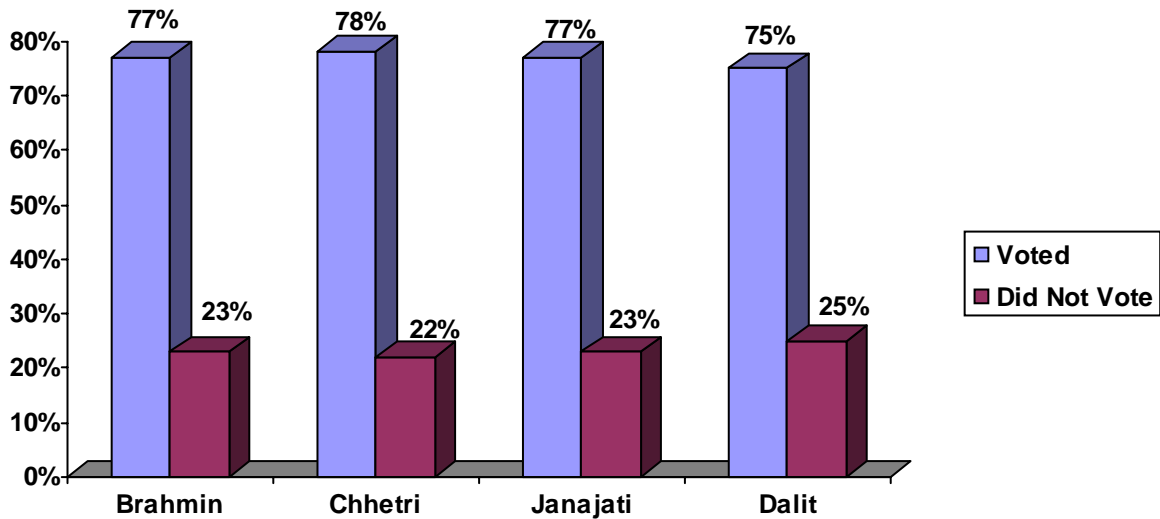
Chart 12.2: Sex & Participation in Voting



12.3 Social Group & Participation in Voting

Likewise, the following chart shows the portion of respondents by their social group in relation to whether they voted in the last election. No significant discrepancy can be seen on the participation in voting by social groups.

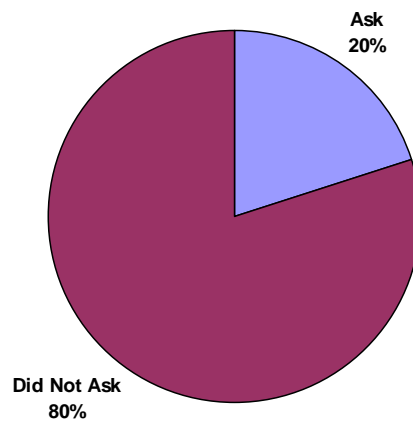
Chart 12.3: Social Group & Participation in Voting



12.4 Service Seeking from Elected Representatives

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to whether they have asked their representatives to do some service. Shockingly, an overwhelming majority has never asked their representatives for any kind of service.

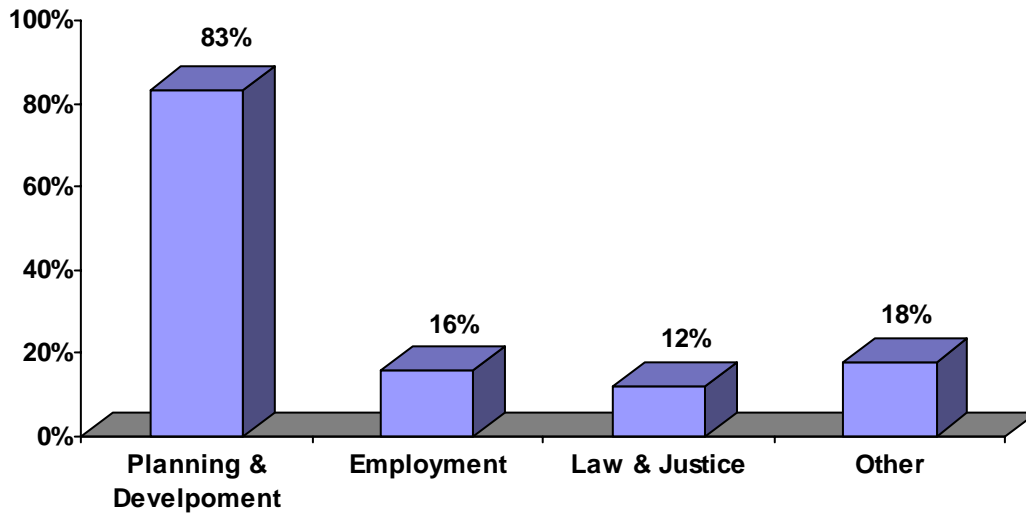
Chart 12.4: Service Seeking from Elected Representatives



12.5 Service Sought from Elected Representatives

Likewise, the following chart shows the portion of respondents out of those who have asked their representatives to do something, in relation to the matters which they have asked for.

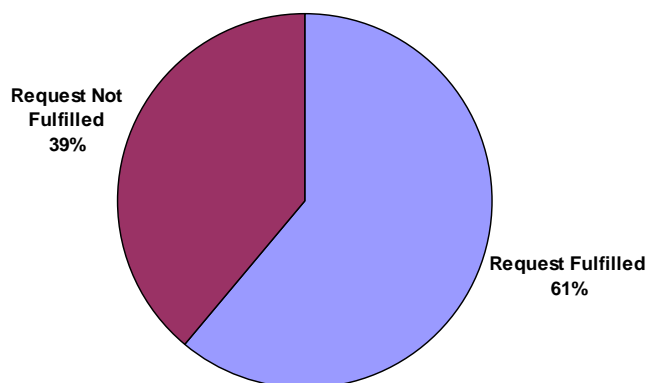
Chart 12.5: Service Sought from Elected Representatives



12.6 Request for Service Fulfilled

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to whether their requests or demands were fulfilled by the representatives.

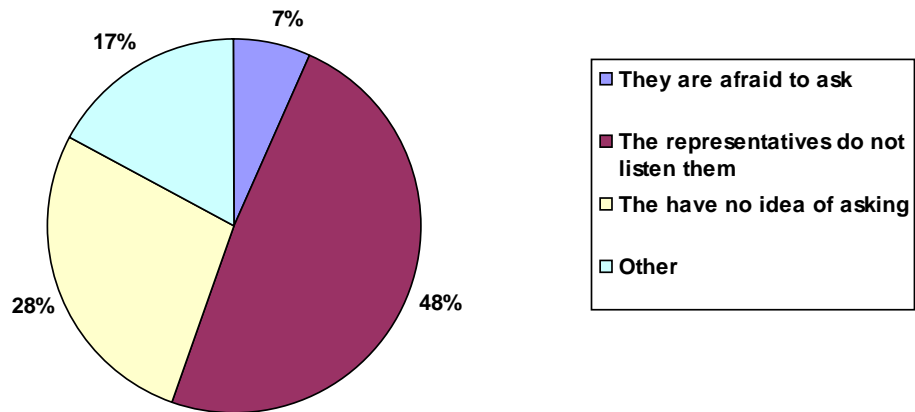
Chart 12.6: Request for Service Fulfilled



12.7 Explanation on Reasons for Not Seeking Service

The following chart shows the portion of respondents (who have never asked their representatives) in relation to why they have never sought any service from their representatives.

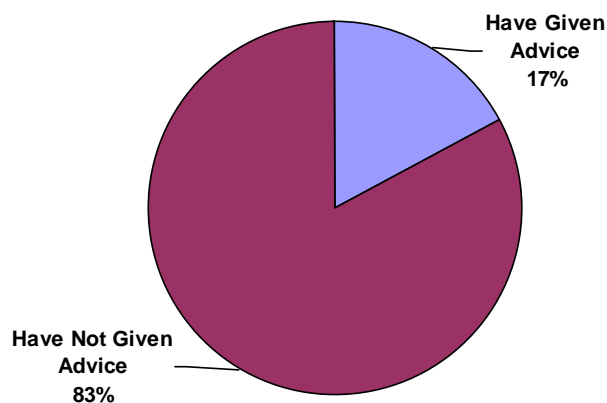
Chart 12.7: Explanation on Reasons for Not Seeking Service



12.8 Advice-Giving to Representatives

The following chart shows the portion of the respondents in relation to whether they have given any advice to their representatives on any matter. These facts suggest an extremely poor communication and interaction between people and their representatives.

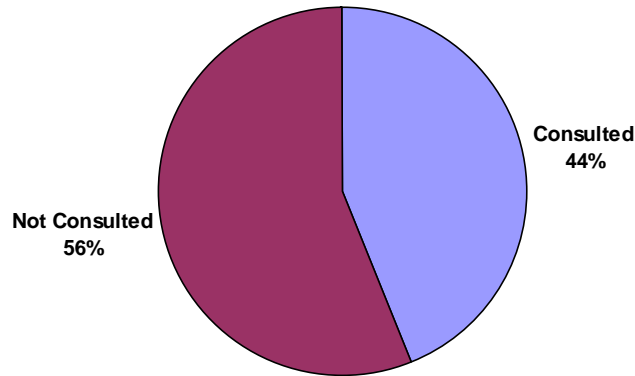
Chart 12.8: Advice-Giving to Representatives



12.9 Consultation with People by their Representatives

The following chart shows the portion of respondents in relation to whether they have been consulted by their representatives. The fact that 56% of the respondents have never been consulted on any matter by their representative shows detachment of the representatives from people in their public and political life.

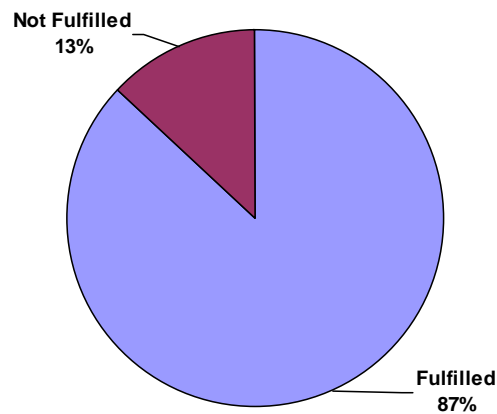
Chart 12.9: Consultation with People by their Representatives



12.10 Financial Contribution to Community Activities

The following chart shows the portion of families in relation to whether they have fulfilled their financial obligation to their community in the last year.

Chart 12.10: Financial Contribution to Community Activities



CHAPTER 13

SUMMARY

Realizing the importance of community radio in building democracy and promoting social and cultural change, the Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDRC) has made all preparations and established a community radio called the Radio Karnali which is stationed at Khalanga valley where district headquarter of Jumla and regional headquarter of Far Western Development Region are also located. Needless to say that this is the region of the country which lags far behind the other regions in all aspects; political, economic, and cultural and social. Therefore, it was felt that a community radio has a lot to do in this region as an agent or stimulator of social, political and economic change. It was also realized that it is very important and useful to identify the various areas which the Radio is supposed to give priority and intervene in the days to come. It was equally important to find out current situation on various aspects of social, cultural, political and economic lives in the communities which the Radio would cover. With this information, it would be possible to measure the impact of Radio by making a comparison of before and after situations. Hence, a baseline survey was conducted the findings of which has been summed up here.

It has been found that overwhelming respondents from various social groups and occupation rely on "people" for local information. The Katuwali still constitutes a means of information for a sizeable portion of population. For national and international news, radio and television are among the major means. The possession of radio increases with increase in literacy. The Radio Nepal has the greatest number of listeners. The 6-8 am, 6-8 pm and 8-10 pm are the times during which the radio is listened by a great many people. The subjects that are preferred by the listeners are news and folk and dohari music. In the study area, only 31% of the household possess television set. It was found that no local newspaper is published from the area and also that there is no any public place or center where people could read newspapers. Moreover, the size of the regular reader of the regional and national newspaper is dismally small. Female lags behind the male in reading the newspapers.

It was found that children school going age of a sizable portion of families do not go to school. The frequency of failing in exam is remarkably high; the children of 31% parents respondents have failed in school exam. A great many students hold themselves responsible for being fail attributing it to their not studying. Many attribute it to not having adequate time for study. It was found that the children of a great many parents have been beaten by the teacher at school. Shockingly, only a very few parents have ever complained about this. The respondents have different perceptions on the purpose of education. The greatest numbers of respondents perceive earning of knowledge as the purpose of education.

Almost all celebrate all feast and festivals. The regular income of family forms the source of funding of feast and festivals for the majority of the people. A sizable portion, however, takes loan for this purpose. A big chunk of population believes in fate attribute the disease to superstition thing such as ill fate and wrath of God. It is, however, very encouraging that the perception of a great many people about the cause belongs to what can be termed "scientific". By the same token, an overwhelming majority adopts scientific measure like going to hospital and using herbal medicine when they fall sick such as

In this area, farming and livestock keeping constitute the major source of income and livelihood for a great majority of the people. The greatest number said that they would invest in business if they had adequate money. An overwhelming portion of population exchanges their day to day necessities. When people are in need of money, many take loan from the local money lenders. Miserably, a great many people do not have any source to resort to when they are need. In many of the households, system of pewa exists. A great majority of households cultivate their own land. Among the various types of land tenancy, share cropping is remarkably big. In addition to cereal crops, many households produce fruits and vegetables.

In almost all houses, firewood constitutes the source of fuel for cooking. Various kinds of technologies are used for grinding of which mill and ghatta are the major. The washing of cloths is done manually and majority of the adult population wash their cloths themselves. The male members also wash cloth but are outnumbered by females. Many people use traditional and pipe tapes as source of drinking water. Some still use stream and river.

It was found that only a small section of population have dispute with their neighbors over the border. The local assemblies are held in the community to make decision on number of issues and a great majority of people have participated in such assemblies. Almost all are aware of the presence of government office in the district and a great majority of the people has been successful in getting the work done. The inability to offer the bribe and

absence of one's own man in the office are by many as reasons for their failure to get the work done. Majority has been found to have registered the birth and death case. Still, a sizable portion has not registered. Unawareness of registration, advantages of registration and carelessness are some of the major reasons that explain for the non registration of birth and death case.

Out of the total service holder from the area, a vast majority are male which indicates existence of gender discrimination. An overwhelming portion of both male and female do not participate in political mass meetings and processions. Many people oppose discrimination between son and daughter but still a fairly large section support such discrimination. Likewise, an overwhelming majority is in favor of transfer of parental property to son and daughter both. In many families, decisions on daughter marriage are taken by the guardian. It is, however, encouraging that in a sizable portion of families such decisions are taken by the daughters themselves. Interestingly, a great many males and females prefer the same criteria for the selection of bride and bridegroom respectively, i.e. manner and discipline. The family property receives the priority for the smallest numbers of people. A sizable majority still believes that food touched by woman during her menstruation is polluted therefore must not be eaten. Strikingly, the percentage of male and female holding such belief is approximately the same. Shockingly, majority of the people are of the opinion that a woman should sleep in cowshed during her menstruation. As regard what a widow should do, a great many opine that she should continue family life and another sizable section is of the opinion that she should remarry. A vast majority opposes polygamy still there is still a small section of population which accepts it. It was found contrary to our assumption that in majority of the households, male members are involved in rearing and caring of children. In many families, quarrel between husband and wife takes place the reasons for which have been perceived variously; misunderstanding each other, failure to fulfill each others' expectation and listening others' complaints being perceived by many. Majority of the people do not observe fasting. Females outnumber males in fasting. A great many people believe that fasting is useful to keep the mind in peace. Though a vast majority opposes discrimination between daughter and daughter-in-law, there is still a small section of population that supports and tries to justify such discrimination. The elder members have different roles in households; caring of children being the roles in majority of the households. The elder members are sought the advice on a number of matters including family expenses, initiation of new work and celebration of feat and festivals. In overwhelming majority of the households, caring of the children is done by the family members themselves.

Almost all are aware that immunization of is essential. Likewise, almost all are aware that prenatal check-up is essential. But, an overwhelming majority thinks that rest is not essential for pregnant woman. In overwhelming portion of households, pregnant women are delivered of the baby in house. But still there is a small portion of households which uses cowshed for this purpose. In a great many households, trained attendant care baby and mother during and after delivery. In large portion of households, boiled blades are used to cut umbilical cord. An overwhelming portion of the people has right idea about what should be given to a patient of diarrhea. Shockingly, a vast portion of people have not heard of STDs and HIV/AIDS. The majority of the married people do not use contraceptives. Surprisingly, a sizable portion of households do not have latrine of their own.

It was found that a great majority of the people voted in the last election of House of Representatives. There is no sizable discrepancy in the size of male and female voters; however, male voters outnumber female voters. Likewise, no significant discrepancy was found in voting by social group. Surprisingly, an overwhelming portion of voters have never asked their elected representatives for any kind of service. For a great many people, the reason for not asking for help to the representatives is that the latter do not listen to the formers' request and demand. A vast majority of those who have asked their representatives for service have done so in the matter of planning and development. An overwhelming portion of voters have never given any advice to their representatives. Likewise, majority of the voters have never been consulted by their representatives. These facts suggest a poor communication and interaction between people and their representatives.

Taking into consideration the information detailed in the previous chapters and summed up in this chapter, it is recommended that the Radio Karnali needs to put these several aspects of life in its priority and design the programs accordingly in order to make intervention on the areas needed on the basis of short term and long term strategies.



Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)

Post Box No. 5143, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: 4261991, Fax 4261191

Email: nefej@mos.com.np

www.nefej.org.np