

# **Status of Inclusion in Dalit Networks**

## **Study Report**

**REDEF Nepal**  
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## **1. Introduction**

The Center for Human Rights and Resource Development (REDEF) visited 17 village development committees to study the situation of Dalit coordination committees in the district and studied the inclusion of Dalits who are represented in the village-level Dalit coordination committees at the village level. This was the overall situation of the information that the trained Dalit rights workers went to the villages and filled in the forms. In the gauis level Dalit coordination committees studied in the survey, Letang Madhumalla, Dangraha, Tankisinwari, Pathri, Urlabari, Jante, Belbari, Hasandah, Ithara, Tandi, Dangihand, Keraun, Shanishare, and Hatimuda, and the data of Dalit youth network, Urlabari, have also been studied. In this report, data is not available for 65 gavis and one sub-metropolitan municipality located in Morang.

The available data of 17 dalit networks of 16 villages have been analyzed here.

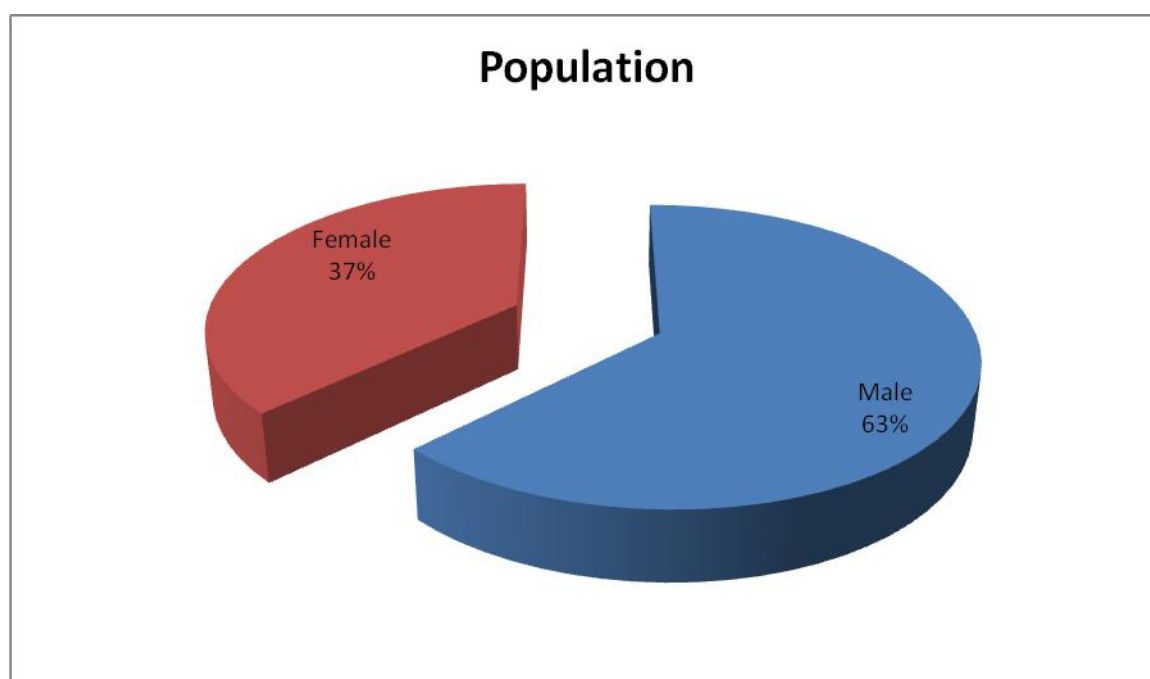
S.N	Dalit Caste	Male	Female	Boy	Third-Gender	Girl	Differently-abled	Others	Total
1.	Gandharwa								
2.	Pariyar (Damai)	53	31	2		3			<b>89</b>
3.	Badi								
4.	Bishwakarma	62	39	3		2	1		<b>107</b>
5.	Sarki {	15	11						<b>26</b>
6.	Kalar								
7.	Kakaihiya								
8.	Kari								
9.	Khatik								
10.	Khatwe]	1	1						<b>2</b>
11.	Chamar, Ram	3	4						<b>7</b>
12.	Chamar								
13.	Dom, Marik								
14.	Tatma								
15.	Dasadh, Paswan	9	0						<b>9</b>
16.	Dhobi								
17.	Pattharkatta								
18.	Pasi								
19.	Batar	3	2						<b>5</b>
20.	Musahar	10	4						<b>14</b>
21.	Mestar								
22.	Sarbariya								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>266</b>

## 2. Status of Dalit representation in the network

### 2.1 Status of Caste Representation

The above table is based on data collected from 17 Dalit networks of 16 village development committees in Morang district. In this way, out of the 22 castes of Dalits identified by the National Dalit Commission, it has been found that only nine Dalits are represented in the Dalit network including the local Dalit Coordination Committee in Morang. 40.23% representation in Morang is lost to Vishwakarma. Similarly, Pariyar (Damai) and Saraki are in second and third place, their percentage is 33.46 and 9.77 respectively. Similarly, Musahar's 5.26, Dusadh Paswan's 3.38, Ram's 2.63, Dom's 2.63, Bantar's 1.88 percent and Khatwe's lowest i.e. 0.75 percent representation.

### 2.2 Status of Gender-based Representation



When analyzed on the basis of gender, what is clear from the total number is that 62.78 percent men are organized in Dalit coordination committee in Morang and 37.22 percent women are organized. Among them, the representation of boys and

girls is equal, i.e. 1.88 percent. What is surprising is that in two villages, it has been found that girls and boys are in the network, while it is found that the presence of disabled men is only in one coordination committee. Which has 0.38 percent representation. Where the details of the 91-member network are given.

### **3. Status of good governance**

In the analysis of the state of governance of the Dalit network, the full score is 30, while the number of the Sardar of the Dalit network is 13.4. This is weaker than the Sardar. In terms of membership, 2.11 has been received in membership in the integer 10 of each. More to the point, there is one village that covers half of the Dalit families in the village, i.e. 5.88 percent, while there are 16 networks that do not give membership to even fifty percent Dalits, which is 94.12 of the total number of networks. In the executive committee, 6.23 points out of 10 points have been obtained and in the leadership level, 5.06 points have been obtained in the same point. It should be called better than average.

### **4. Status of organizational capacity**

**4.1** In the study conducted on the organization capacity of Dalit networks, it has obtained a number of 2.94 out of 4 points i.e 73.5%. This means that Dalit networks are registered in the village but the registration is being prepared in the District Administration Office.

**4.2** In the study conducted on whether regulations have been made for the operation of Dalit network, a number of 1.47 out of 3 has been obtained. This means that 49% means that the Dalit network does not have any policy rules passed by the general assembly.

**4.3** When studying about the regularity of meetings of Dalit network and children's participation, 3.29 number has been obtained out of 6, i.e. 54.83% has been obtained. This means that the meeting has yet to be held regularly on a monthly basis and the decision of the meeting has not been consulted and communicated to the children.

## **5. Planning and implementation capacity**

3.17 points have been obtained out of 6 which is 52.83%. This means that the Dalit network is about to reach an average state of having an action plan passed by the annual general meeting. It has a network of integers but 11 of them are in the minimum score.

## **6. Material assets of the Dalit network**

In this regard, the condition of the general Dalit network is 41.17% (2.47 out of 6 integers). This means that the office is rented and most of the furniture is taken from others. One network has its own office building and one has no furniture in the office. There is a network.

## **7. Financial capacity of Dalit network**

When studying in this regard, it got a number of 2.35 out of 7 in total. This is a state of 35.57% self-dependence. This means that the network is moving from the state of getting support only from wards and plans to the state of gathering other resources.

## **8. In the resource mobilization of the village**

When Dalit Sanjachal conducted a study on the resource mobilization of the village, Morang obtained 4.11 out of 8 points and presented an average efficiency of 51.37%. This means that the government of Nepal is getting even a minimum amount of one percent of the village land allocated by the government. Out of them, 11% of the networks have received 2% and 23.52% of the networks have received 2.5% of the funds and are using them regularly.

## **9. Ability to expand relationships**

### **9.1 Relationship Expansion Capacity**

Analyzing the state of Dalits' participation and relationship expansion, it was found that there is an average capacity of 3.18 out of 6, i.e. 53 percent. This means that the people associated with the Dalit network in the community organization. The representation of Dalit network people in all the community organizations of the village is 53 percent. In 17.64 percent of them, Dalit network is represented in all the community organizations of the village, while there is no representation of Dalits in any community organization in 11.76 percent of the village.

**9.2.** The state of recognition of the Dalit network in the community is 67 percent. This means that the Dalit network is called in the village council, but it is not called in the meetings and meetings of other community organizations. 23.53 percent do not invite them, but 35 percent invite the network to all kinds of meetings and gatherings within the village. **9.3.** Many networks do not have contact with high-level networks related to Dalits and disabilities. This means that only 23.53 percent have subscribed to higher level networks related to Dalits. But none of them have received support from higher networks related to Dalits and disabilities.

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**9.4** The condition of access of Dalit networks to the social security network of Dalits is very weak, i.e. 5.75 percent. The situation is that there are no Dalit Khasanjal people in any security network. But the family members are part of Daswalamban group for savings loans. Even if they have access to other funds, they have not been used.

## **10. Ability to lobby or advocate**

In this regard, the study has shown that Dalit Khasanjal's ability to lobby and advocate in Morang is 55.87 percent (4.47 out of 8). This means that members of the

executive committee of the average Dalit network need a lobbying schedule. However, 29 percent of the borough networks have received training in this regard and have conducted advocacy programs at the borough and district levels. The number of borough networks that have organized programs despite not having received training is about 12 percent. The number of village councils who do not even participate in the advocacy program, who do not even receive training, is about 12 percent.

## **11. Achievements**

What did Dalit networks achieve in the village?

In this regard, the ideas freely expressed by the participants are mentioned below.

Increasing public awareness.

- Network to become a trusted organization working in the field of Dalits
- Development of awareness of Dalit solidarity
- Dalit community people to get technical training like computer
- To be able to work as a representative of all Dalit communities of the village
- Increasing public awareness towards rights in the Dalit community
- Increasing the level of participation of the Dalit community
- Become a common organization of Dalit community
- Being an initiative body to solve the problems faced by Dalits
- Conducting savings programs for economic empowerment
- Having legal literacy training
- Dalit network should be active for building an egalitarian society
- Improving livelihood by getting skilled training like sewing and weaving
- Succeeding in building the Vishwakarma temple and keeping a priest of the Vishwakarma caste
- Can organize public Purana
- To provide free land for dalit usanjai by partners
- Provide training on sanitation and women empowerment
- Dalit students get scholarships
- Reduction of caste discrimination
- Increasing awareness on sanitation



- Conducting promotional programs
- Panchebaja collection
- Increasing coordination and cooperation with the wards
- To unite in the cause of Dalits
- Start settling the issue of caste discrimination at the local level
- Allocation of budget for Dalits by boroughs
- Office to be established
- Conducting public service preparation classes and making the candidates feel facilitated

## **12. Methods of solving the issue of caste discrimination**

In this regard, the following methods are basically mentioned in order to make the participants express their opinions freely. Vote is considered as the basis of preference.

- Through all-sided discussion
- Advocating
- Complaining to the police
- Through mutual discussion
- Through correspondence
- Through manipulation in the presence of village socialites and intellectuals
- Through community reconciliation organization

## **13. Problems of Dalit network**

In this regard, each participant was asked to write down five problems based on priority. The problems and priorities of the Dalit network from the participants are as follows.

- Policy and program cannot be fixed
- Failure to develop coordination and relationship with higher bodies
- Lack of financial and physical resources and assets
- Leadership development is not as needed
- Inability to develop relationships with donor agencies
- Lack of legal knowledge against untouchability

- Lack of political access
- The network does not have its own office and is forced to rent
- Having social insecurity
- Lack of organizational development skills
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Inability to make long term plans
- Lack of office furniture
- Being ignored due to political bias
- Representatives of Dalit networks are not educated
- Exclusion of children and persons with disabilities from participating in networks

#### **14. Village budget mobilization**

In the matter of Dalits, what is the budget spent on? The participants were asked to write seven options in this regard and there was a multiple choice option. On that basis, the order of priority has been determined based on the number of participants mentioned which is as follows;

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| ● Knowledge/Skill development training           | <b>(31%)</b>    |
| ● Dalit scholarship                              | <b>(22 %)</b>   |
| ● Advocacy                                       | <b>(18.5%)</b>  |
| ● To support those who are discriminated against | <b>(18.5 %)</b> |
| ● Assistance to the poor                         | <b>(4 %)</b>    |
| ● To build a temple                              | <b>(4 %)</b>    |
| ● To construct network buildings                 | <b>(2 %)</b>    |

Note: The percentage mentioned in this only represents the percentage of the answer and not the percentage of the budget of the village.

#### **15. Topics of discussion at the meeting of the network of villages**

The participants were asked to mark five options in this regard and were given the facility to give multiple answers. On the basis of the number of participants, the cheating topics have been presented in order of priority. Which is as follows.

- Basic rights (36 %)
- On the issue of caste discrimination (31 %)
- Poverty eradication (21 %)
- Increasing racial harmony (12 %)

Note: The percentage mentioned in this refers only to the percentage of the answer and not the percentage of the topic of the meeting.

## **16. Expectations from the plan**

What should Plan Nepal support to promote the rights of Dalits? Each participant was asked to freely write what he or she wanted. The suggestions from the participants have been kept as they are. This helps to understand what kind of support Dalits expect from the plan in the future and what its areas can be.

- 1) Advocacy on Dalit rights with participation of both Dalits and non-Dalits
- 2) Support for increasing ethnic harmony and integration programs
- 3) Leadership development of the Dalit community
- 4) Skill training should be provided
- 5) To be given the opportunity to carry out the disease
- 6) Provide scholarships. Help to make a separate office of the network
- 7) Capacity development, economic prosperity and livelihood
- 8) Institutional development should be supported
- 9) To help in the field of sanitation, water and poverty alleviation