

CASTE/ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF NEPAL

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1. Introduction

Nepal has since long been known as the multi-lingual and multi-ethnic country. However, the size of various caste/ethnic groups in the total population was hardly known. Foundation of statistical work started when population counting in Nepal began in 1911 AD, but it was only a head counting process. The scientific data collection on population began only in the 1952/54 census. The census collected a number of socio-economic attributes such as the mother-tongue of people. The process since then has continued in every ten years. Until 1981, there was not a single item in the census schedule enquiring about the caste and/or ethnicity of people of the country. The census of 1991 made an attempt to assess the size 60 caste/ethnic groups, recorded caste/ethnicity of 18.5 million people of Nepal. Taking into account of the complex composition of population in terms of caste/ethnicity and construction of such a comprehensive list, possibility of marginal error in recording and grouping them in the census, however, cannot be ruled out.

It would be interesting to analyze spacial distribution and characteristics of the caste/ethnic groups of Nepal not only for the demographic and social perspective but also for the purpose of strategic planning and policy formulation for socio-economic development. This paper attempts to bring out some facts about the caste/ethnic composition of people of Nepal, their origin and destination by geographic regions, dispersion of major groups by administrative districts. It seeks to investigate principal characteristics of the groups reported in the census.

The data used to analyze the caste/ethnic composition and their attributes are obtained from the publication of the 1991 population census. A simple question - "What is the caste/ethnicity of the person?" was administered in the census to record the response on caste/ethnicity of each person. Thus, all facts pertaining to these groups presented in this paper refer to the 1991 census.

2. Population Composition

The census of 1991 recorded 18.5 million people usually residing in the Mountain, Hill and Tarai regions of Nepal. The population is assorted in sixty different caste/ethnic groups supplemented with "Others" and "Not stated" residual groups work for a share of 0.05 per cent in the total population. All caste/ethnic groups in the list are again classified in three major groupings with respect to their place of origin, namely the Mountain, the Hill and the Tarai. As the census indicated and if the origin classification of the groups is closer to the reality, the Hill caste/ethnic groups occupied major share of more than two thirds (68.4 %) in the population of Nepal followed by the Tarai groups (30.9 %). The share of those whose origin is in the Mountain region was less than one per cent (0.7%). As the share of physical area of the regions, the larger chunk of population of Nepal is thus made up of groups originated from the Hill region (Annex 10).

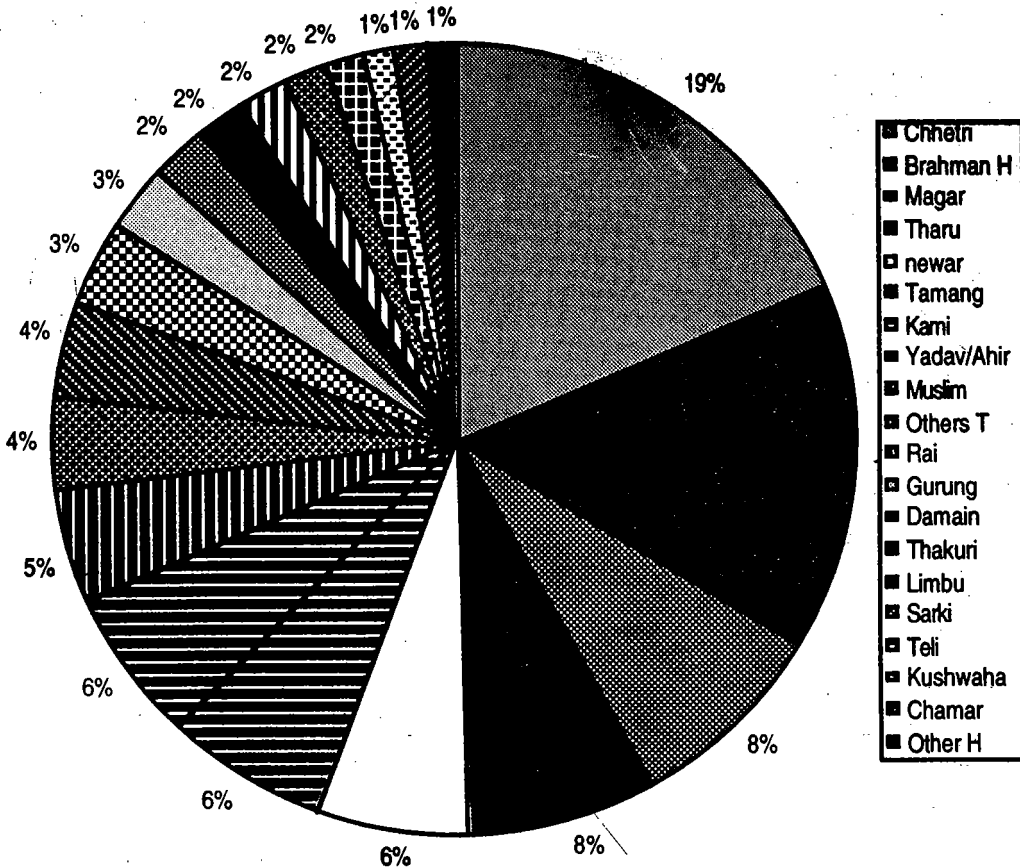
For analytical purpose, those caste/ethnic groups whose share in the total population was one per cent or more are called "Major" groups and rest of the groups are called "Minor" groups. Percentage share of each group, major and minor, in the total population of Nepal is presented in Annex 1. Table 2.1 presents "Major" caste/ethnic groups, i.e. having at least one per cent share. In the total population, largest share was of the Chhetri (16.1%) followed by share of the Hill Brahman (12.9%). The Magars occupied the third position (7.3%). The census list reveals that Tharus (6.5%), the Newars (5.6%), the Tamangs (5.5%), the Kamis (5.2%), the Yadavs/Ahirs (4.1%), the Muslims (3.5%) and the Rais (2.8%) were in the successive order of up to tenth position. In the list, those groups who had at least one per cent share were only eighteen. Regarding all groups, major and minor, the share ranges from the highest of the Chhetris (16.1%) to the lowest of Churautes (0.01%). The Churautes are the Hill Muslims (Bista, 1980 p. 150) and their number recorded is less than two thousand. Other groups next to the lowest are the "Rautes" and the "Rajis" who have population less than five thousand each.

Table 2.1: Major Caste/Ethnic Groups and Percentage Share in Total Population, 1991.

Ethnic Groups	Share %	Ethnic Groups	Share %	Ethnic Groups	Share %	Ethnic Groups	Share %	Ethnic Groups	Share %
Chhetri	16.1	Newar	5.6	Muslim	3.5	Damain	2.0	Teli	1.4
Brahman	12.9	Tamang	5.5	Others	3.4	Thakuri	1.6	Kushwaha	1.1
Magar	7.2	Kami	5.2	Rai	2.8	Limbu	1.6	Chamar	1.1
Tharu	6.5	Yadav/Ahir	4.1	Gurung	2.4	Sarki	1.5	Others H	1.0

Source : CBS, 1993; Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 25.

Figure 1: Population Composition by Caste/Ethnic Groups, Nepal, 1991



Source : Table 2.1

In proportional composition, only two groups, the Chhetris and the Brahmans (Hill) are found above ten per cent; they together made up 29 per cent in the total population. The Brahmans and the Chhetris population of Nepal has had the dominant role in the formation of modern Kingdom of Nepal in the political, social and religious realm. In the cumulative form, those 18 major groups constituted more than four fifths (82.2%) of the population of Nepal. Remaining 42 groups together had a share of less than one seventh (14.3%)(Figure 1).

3. Sex Composition

The sex ratio of population is the product of its demographic and social behavior. In general, the sex ratio is defined as¹ number of males per hundred female population. The overall sex ratio of population of Nepal counted in 1991 is 99.5, this means there are 995 males in every thousand female population.

The sex ratio of population of Nepal is found varying within the range of 105 to 99.5 over the period of last three decades. The over all sex ratio of population, in general, tends to fall within the range of 95 to 102. The national sex ratio outside the range of 90 to 105 is viewed as extreme (Shryock and Siegel 1971). In this profile of sex composition of population in a country, an examination of sex ratio of each caste/ethnic group of Nepal, however, presents a unique situation. There are extreme circumstances in the sex composition of some groups. For example - sex ratio is the highest (157.5) for the Lepchas and the lowest (35.6) for the Rautes (Annex 2), both are minor groups. Their share in total population was very low (the Lepchas 0.03%, the Rautes 0.02%).

Table 3.1: Sex Ratio and Population Share of Major Caste/Ethnic Groups, 1991

Caste/Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio	Population(%)	Rank
			Population share
Total Population	99.5	100.00	---
1. Yadav/Ahir	111.2	4.14	8
2. Teli	109.9	1.36	16
3. Kushwaha	107.5	1.11	17
4. Muslim	106.2	3.53	9
5. Chamar	104.2	1.10	18
6. Tharu	101.1	6.46	4
7. Tamang	100.1	5.51	6
8. Newar	99.5	5.63	5
9. Brahman (Hill)	97.7	12.92	2
10. Rai	97.1	2.84	10
11. Thakuri	96.1	1.62	13
12. Kami	96.0	5.21	7
13. Chhetri	95.6	16.05	1
14. Limbu	95.6	1.61	14
15. Sarki	94.5	1.49	15
16. Magar	94.1	7.24	3
17. Damain	94.1	1.99	12
18. Gurung	92.4	2.43	11
Total 18 groups	-	82.24	1 to 18
Population 1 % and above.			

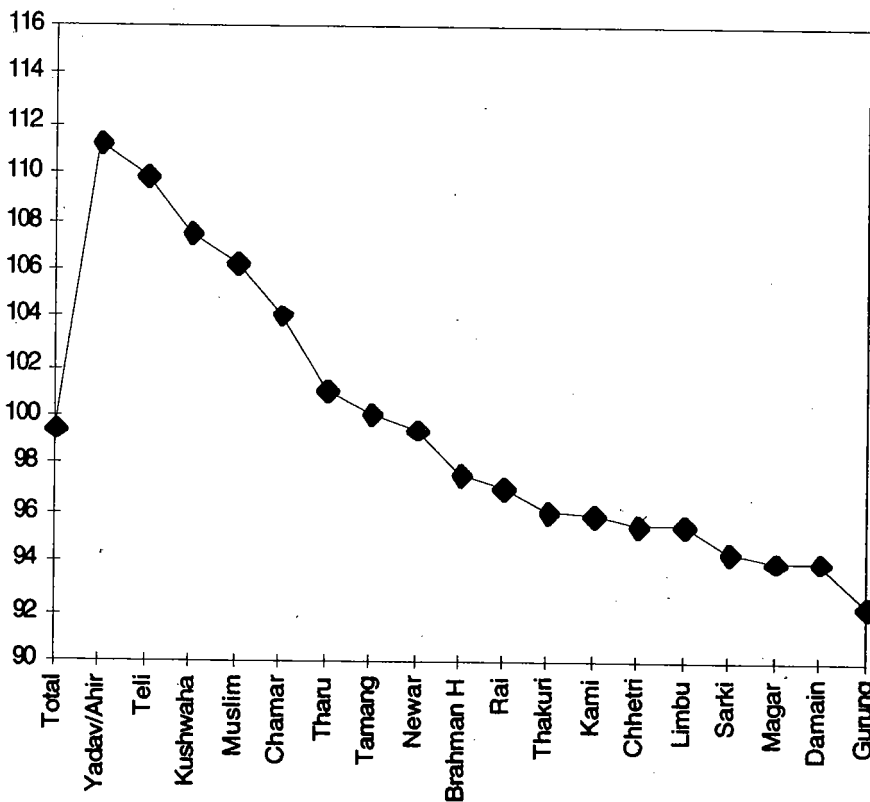
Source: CBS, 1993, *Population Census 1991, Vol.I, Part VII, Table 25*

The next limit of sex ratio that covers all other groups ranges between 92.1 for the Badis² to 116.4 for the Marwadis (Annex 2). Again, these

groups had small share in the population (Marwadi 0.16%, Badi 0.04%). It is obvious from Table 3.1 that sex ratio is above 100 for groups whose origin is in the Tarai and below 100 for those whose origin is in the Hill region.

In order to understand the phenomena in a more comprehensive manner, an attempt is made to examine the sex ratios of the groups by age limiting the analysis to those having the ratio beyond the acceptable range, i.e. above 105 and below 95. In this endeavor, the sex ratio in each age group for the Lepchas is found unexpectedly very high and contrary to this it is very low for the Rautes. According to the census record, they are numerically small and both originated in the Hill. In general, it seems very unrealistic for a human population to remain in such an uneven condition. These extreme sex ratios are beyond the expectation unless there are strong reasons to support.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of Total and Major Ethnic Groups Nepal 1991



Source : Table 3.1

It could be a topic of priority for demographic and/or sociological research. At this stage, however, question may arise what could be the reason

for distortion in sex balance of some community relative to others. At the same time, others may raise doubt for omission of either sex of the community in the census counting. But persistent omission of either sex in all age groups is hard to believe. If the situation continues for longer, existence of these small groups remain in doubt.

It is urgently necessary, therefore, to initiate research study on the subject to understand many aspects of demographic and socio-economic behavior of the groups and necessary measures be taken to maintain existence of minor community. Figure 2 presents range and variation of sex ratios of major groups.

A close view of the sex ratio by age presented in Table 3.2 indicates that except in a few cases, sex ratio of the Tarai groups are very high. This feature of high sex ratio is observed in all age groups with some exception particularly in the age 25 to 34 where in major cases the ratios are close to 100. In the case of Hill groups, on the other hand, the ratios are somehow balanced up to age 14 and surprisingly much lower in the working ages, 15 to 44. It is also noted that ratios are in favor of males in the higher ages. In a comparison of sex ratios of the Hill groups under consideration with those of the Chhetris and the Brahmans, the major groups in the population of Nepal, it is noticed that ratios followed similar pattern until the age 54 but the ratios of major groups are more stable than those of small groups. The picture showing considerable differences in sex ratios by age support the evidence that there could be substantial size of emigration of working age males belonging to some specific Hill groups such as the Gurungs and the Magars, and immigration of those associated with groups belonging to the Tarai. Under or over reporting of females, in the census, for a particular age range and for specific groups, is less likely.

**Table 3.2: Sex Ratio of Selected Caste/Ethnic Groups
by age, Nepal 1991**

Caste/Ethnic Group	Total	Age Groups							
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
High Sex Ratio Groups									
Lepcha	153.5	151.1	174.3	144.4	120.5	157.4	166.3	197.8	139.4
Marwadi	116.4	103.8	106.4	115.7	122.3	141.3	124.8	123.9	99.1
Rajput	112.7	105.1	111.3	115.2	105.3	118.6	123.0	123.0	121.7
Brahman(t)	111.3	108.2	113.5	113.0	100.9	113.3	118.9	117.3	113.5
Yadav/Ahir	111.2	108.0	120.1	106.7	99.4	114.0	118.4	111.0	111.9
Bengali	111.1	105.4	107.7	110.6	104.8	127.5	125.7	105.3	132.0
Baniya	110.9	106.7	113.2	108.5	101.9	118.1	122.7	120.3	111.9
Sudhi/Kalwar	110.9	107.1	116.6	112.2	100.8	112.5	116.9	109.9	107.4
Teli	109.9	108.9	116.7	106.1	98.2	109.1	119.3	113.6	116.2
Kurmi	109.1	101.1	118.2	105.9	97.1	110.9	120.2	116.8	107.1
Kushwaha	107.5	104.3	113.8	104.7	96.6	108.1	112.7	112.7	117.3
Muslim	106.2	102.0	112.5	97.9	95.7	114.1	118.5	112.4	113.1
Low Sex Ratio Groups									
Raute	35.6	42.4	45.3	35.1	25.2	26.0	30.7	24.8	36.2
Wadi	92.1	97.3	97.2	78.2	88.3	85.3	101.6	123.2	128.9
Gurung	92.4	103.0	104.3	83.7	72.2	80.7	96.0	104.7	99.6
Danuwar	93.0	96.4	95.5	83.8	82.9	94.2	100.7	108.5	94.8
Thakali	93.4	102.8	98.2	88.9	78.9	96.4	99.0	103.1	89.3
Damain	94.1	99.8	102.8	79.7	82.9	89.1	97.1	114.3	119.6
Magar	94.1	102.0	103.3	82.4	78.3	86.0	99.2	107.3	107.4
Jirel	94.2	96.6	100.3	93.8	98.2	83.4	82.8	87.0	100.0
Bhote	94.2	105.6	101.5	83.2	89.6	91.9	91.3	90.4	95.5
Sarki	94.5	103.3	104.8	78.2	80.6	86.7	97.0	111.2	126.6
Sex Ratio of Leading Groups									
Chhetri	95.6	102.2	102.2	86.9	86.1	90.2	97.0	104.3	105.4
Brahman (h)	97.7	103.3	102.8	92.4	90.9	94.9	98.6	104.4	93.3

Source: Same as in Table 3.1

4. Distribution of Caste/ Ethnic Groups by Geographic Region

For socio-economic planning, research and even for general administration purpose, it is of prime importance to examine dispersal of population in various geographic location of the country. The census of 1991 recorded that the Mountain, Hill and Tarai accommodated 7.8, 45.5 and 46.7 per cent of the population of Nepal respectively. The physical area of these regions,

however, covers 35.2, 41.7 and 23.1 per cent of the total area that exhibits uneven distribution of population in the regions. Among explicitly listed sixty groups, 29 are those whose origin is the Tarai region, origin of another 29 groups is the Hill and 2 groups are from the Mountain region of Nepal (CBS, 1995). These 60 groups comprise 95.5 per cent of the total population of the country. The remaining proportion is supplemented by residuals (others, 4.45 % and not stated, 0.05%) (Annex 1).

At the national level, as mentioned in section 2, eighteen major caste/ethnic groups cover 82 per cent of the total population. However, the scenario changes considerably if the composition is appraised with respect to each of the three regions (Annex 3). In the Mountain, there are 15 groups each has at least 1 per cent share in the Mountain population and they together constitute 95 per cent of population in the Mountain. Remaining three fourths of groups have less than one per cent share each. Among the major ones the Chhetris are the largest single group and constitute one third (33.3%) of the Mountain population followed by Tamangs and the Hill Brahmans with almost equal share. These three groups together make over half (56.2%) of the Mountain population. Other twelve groups each have their share ranging from one per cent to less than 10 per cent (Annex 3). The Sherpas and the Bhotas, are placed in seventh and sixteenth position and have 4.4 and 0.45 per cent share respectively.

In the Hill, each of 13 caste/ethnic groups has at least 1 per cent share in the Hill population and together constituted 94 per cent of population the Hill. Remaining over three fourths of the groups have less than one per cent share each. Also in the Hill, the Chhetris are the largest and constitute 21.8 per cent of the Hill population followed by share of the Hill Brahman (17%) and the Magar (12%). These three groups make half of the Hill population. Other ten groups have their share of one percent to less than 10 per cent.

Similarly, in the Tarai, there are 23 caste/ethnic groups, each of which has at least 1 per cent share in population of the Tarai and together composed four fifths (80%) of population of the region. Remaining 37 groups have their share less than 1 per cent each. The Tharus, the indigenous people of the Tarai, are the largest single group and constitute 13.5 per cent of the Tarai population followed by share of the Hill Brahmans (9%) and Yadavs/the Ahirs (8.7%). These three groups comprise little less than one third of population of the Tarai. Other 20 groups, each of which has share of 1 per cent to less than 10 per cent. The first six groups, in terms of population size, aggregated half of the Tarai population of Nepal (Annex 3).

The analysis demonstrates significant differences in the caste/ethnic composition of the population of the three regions. Discrepancy can be observed from Table 4.1 that the population of the Hill and Mountain is

concentrated within few groups contrary to that of the Tarai where there are relatively a large number of groups.

Table 4.1: Origin and Destination of major caste/ethnic groups and groups having highest share in population, 1991

Region	Having at least 1% share		groups originating from			highest share		% share of 1st 3 groups combined
	No. of groups	% cover	Mt.	Hill	Tarai	of group	% share	
Mountain	15	95	1	14	—	Chhetri	33	Chhetri, Tamang Brahman(hill), 56
Hill	13	94	—	13	—	Chhetri	22	Chhetri, Brahman(h), Magar 51
Tarai	23	80	—	8	15	Tharu	13.5	Tharu, Brahman(h) Yadav/Ahir, 31.5

Source: Same as in Table 3.1

In the Mountain and Hill, there are three groups in each region, and each has more than ten per cent share in the population of the respective region, while there is only one such group in the Tarai. Similarly, there are 14 groups in the Hill each of which has population less than one thousand; in the Tarai such groups are only six. There is not a single group of less than 100 persons either in the Hill or in the Tarai. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that all resident groups of the Hill region having at least 1 per cent share in the Hill population originated from the Hill region itself. The same is not true in the case of the Tarai and Mountain population. In the Mountain, the overwhelming majority is of those groups whose origin is the Hill and over one third (35.4%) are the Hill people.

In the census, each individual is counted at his/her usual place of residence, the destination. Taking into account of the origin of caste/ethnic groups and their destination, the usual place of residence at the census time, it has been possible to construct a Caste/Ethnic Migration Matrix. Table 4.2 reveals several points to enhance understanding about the historical nature of population mobility in the country.

Table 4.2: Caste/Ethnic Population by Place of Origin and Destination, 1991

Destination	Total	Subtotal	Origin of the Caste/Ethnic groups			No caste stated
			Mountain	Hill	Tarai	
Mountain	7.80 (1,443,130)	7.80 (1,442,551)	0.38	7.37	0.05	0.00
Hill	45.53 (8,419,889)	45.51 (8,414,897)	0.26	44.50	0.75	0.03
Tarai	46.66 (8,628,078)	46.65 (8,625,840)	0.03	16.49	30.12	0.01
Total	100.00 (18,491,097)	99.96 (18,483,288)	0.67 (124,562)	68.36 (12,639,956)	30.93 (5,718,770)	0.04 (7,809)

Source: CBS 1995, *Population Census 1991, Vol. IV, Table 14.*

Note : Figures in parenthesis are total numbers.

Table 4.2 shows that almost all populations (99.96%) stated their caste/ethnicity in the census, only 0.04 per cent did not report. As mentioned above, it is evident from the Table that over two thirds (68.4%) of population of Nepal belong to caste/ethnic groups whose origin is the Hill, and slightly less than one third (30.9%) belong to the Tarai origin. Less than 1 percent are from the Mountain region. In other words, 12.6 million people belong to caste/ethnic groups whose origin is the Hill region, origin of 5.7 million people is the Tarai, and 0.1 million belong to the groups of the Mountain region.

The share of the groups originating from the Mountain itself is less than 5 per cent. In the Hill, the absolute majority of Hill people is still maintained, i.e. 97.8 per cent of the total. However, in the Tarai, the situation is different. The composition is a mixture of the Tarai and the Hill people. Little less than two thirds (64.6%) are those whose origin is the Tarai and little over one third (35.4%) are from the Hill region.

Table 4.2 presents more information. In the historical perspective, it may be viewed as migration matrix in the form of origin and destination of various caste/ethnic groups of Nepal. It conveys that, at the census time, 75 per cent of ethnic people of Nepal were residing at the regions of their origin; out of them 44.5 per cent were in the Hill, 30.1 per cent were in the Tarai, and less than 1 per cent were in the Mountain region. Remaining 25 per cent were found moved ethnically across the place of their origin, that means 4.6 million people of Nepal of various Caste/ethnic groups "Ethnically Migrated" over the period (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Caste/Ethnic Migration by Regions of Origin and Destination, 1991

Destination	Total	Origin of the caste/ethnic Migrants		
		Mountain	Hill	Tarai
Mountain	29.73	—	29.52	0.21
Hill	4.05	1.04	—	3.01
Tarai	66.22	0.13	66.09	—
Total	100.00 (4,614,348)	1.17 (53,894)	95.61 (4,411,897)	3.22 (148,557)

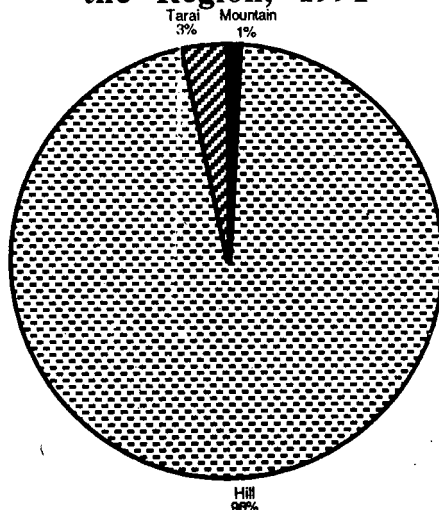
Source: CBS 1995, Population Census 1991, Vol. IV, Table 14.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are total numbers.

The boundary of the region, the Mountain, Hill and the Tarai, in the true sense of the term has not been precisely defined and/or demarcated to match the origin per se of the groups; it is also true that number of persons of different groups may not have made physical move across the region but ethnically considered as migrant. For example, the number of the Chhertis whose origin is said to be the Hill region may have born and enumerated in the same region, the Tarai. Yet, considerable size (25 % of the total population) of "Caste/Ethnic Migration" over time certainly draws attention of all concerned to discern several implications in the society.

The recent analysis on period migration (Niroula 1995, Population Monograph of Nepal, p.161) of caste /ethnic groups indicated that Hill Brahmans were the most migratory group compared to other groups in the community.

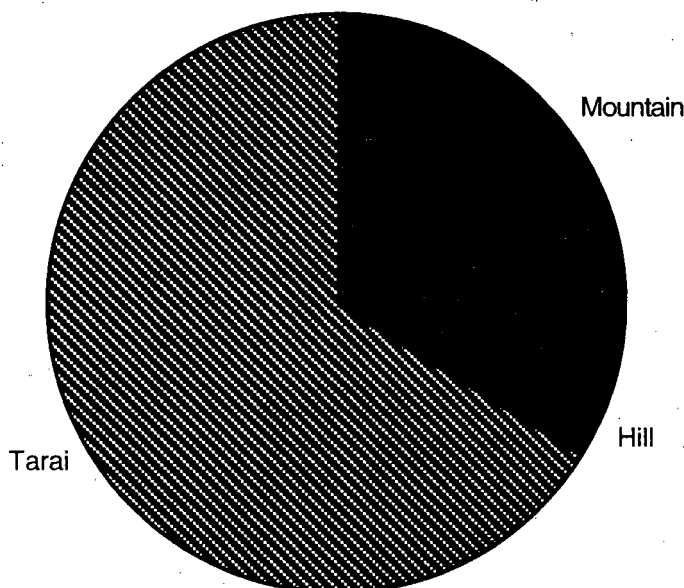
Those caste/ethnic people who moved within the country but across the boundary of origin were over 95 per cent belonging to the Hill groups, share of the Tarai and the Mountain groups were relatively low, Tarai 3.2 per cent and Mountain 1.2 per cent only (Table 4.3).

Figure 3: Origin of Caste/Ethnic Population Residing across the Region, 1991

Source : Table 4.3

Regarding destination of migrants, little over two thirds of Hill migrants were found settled in the Tarai and the remaining were in the Mountain region. Three fourth of migrants to the Hill were from the Tarai and one fourths were from the Mountain region. The outflow of Hill people over the last three decades has been the topic of discussion in most of the migration studies (For example, Niroula, 1995; Gurung, 1989; CBS 1987, NPC 1984 pp. 74-76).

Figure 4: Destination of Caste/Ethnic Population Residence across the Region, 1991



Source: Table 4.3

Agricultural land has been the principal source of livelihood in rural areas of the Hill. Rapid population growth has resulted in creation of new households and fragmentation of limited agricultural land. The marginal land not suitable for cultivation has been acquired for farming in the Mountain and Hills, forest depletion has been continuing in many areas threatening fragile natural environment and contributed to land slides and soil erosion (CBS, 1995a).

Traditional way of cultivation practices in the highland region contributed to washing out of topsoil every year. Population growth, on the other hand, has resulted in increasing under-employment, unemployment, landlessness and consequently increase in rural poverty. The strongest push factor, among others, could be increasing population pressure in the Hill region itself over the last three decades confounded with search for employment and desire of people for education. In such an intricate demographic, social and economic

process people suffered in many respect, and they found no other alternative but to migrate mostly to the adjoining region, the Tarai. In recent years, land in the Tarai is also saturating in terms of population density. For various reasons, time is not very far when the Tarai can no longer sustain more people. Figure 3 presents share of population originating from the regions and Figure 4 shows their share at the destination regions.

5. Caste/Ethnic Groups by District

As reported in the 1991 census, population of districts ranges from 5 thousand in Manang to 675 thousand in Kathmandu. Population density as an indicator of crowding varied even more widely than population size. The highest and the lowest densities were also maintained for the same districts, Kathmandu with the highest (1,709.7 persons/sq. km.) and Manang with the lowest density (2.0 persons per sq. km.)³.

Apart from natural variation among districts there are distinction among groups, each district or group of districts may tend to present uniqueness in terms of caste/ethnic composition of population. To begin with, the first three leading groups in terms of population size are marked in all 75 districts (Annex 4). The first three leading groups combined, in each of the 75 districts, made 29.6 to 89.9 per cent of the district population. Therefore, the leading first three groups may form a core group to examine nature of population in most of the districts. If the first leading group is considered in each of the district population, there appears a geographic proximity in the residence pattern of most of the groups, only few are found scattered. For example, the Chhetris are found in geographic proximity in the mid-Western and far-Western Hill and Mountain region where as the Tharus are found scattered in the districts of the Tarai.

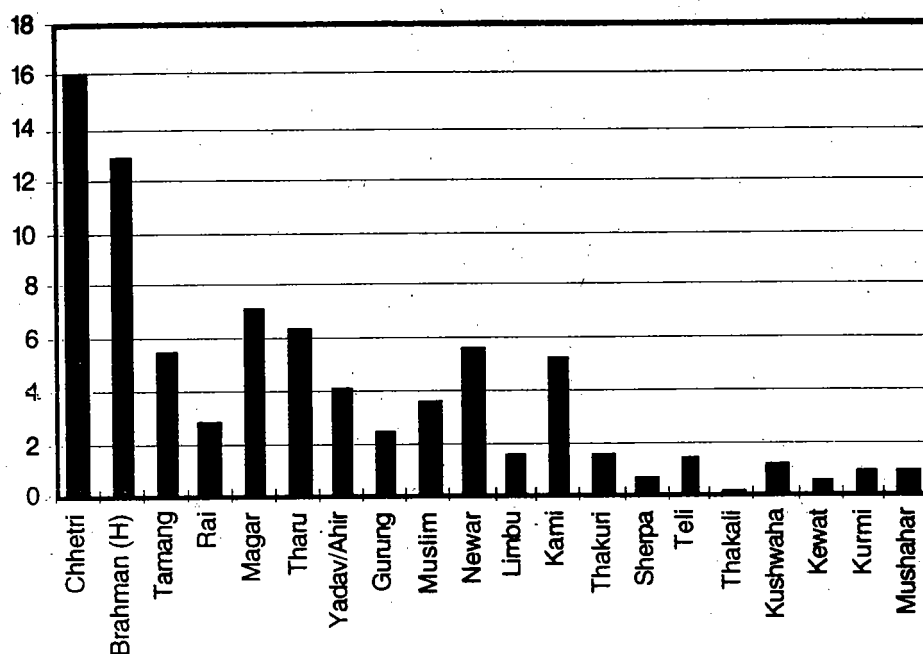
Among the 60 caste/ethnic groups there were only 11 groups to lead in terms of highest population size of all 75 districts; 14 groups had the second highest and 18 groups had the third highest population size. To make it clearer, the 11 leading groups who had highest population size were Chhetris in 22 districts, Brahmans (Hill) in 9, the Tamangs in 7 districts; the Rais, the Magars and the Tharus each in 6 districts; the Yadavs/the Ahirs in 5 districts; the Muslims and the Gurung each in 4 districts; the Newar and the Limbu each in 3 districts (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Caste/Ethnic Groups, Population share and Number of Districts with their First, Second and Third Position in terms of Population Size, 1991

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Population share (in %)	Districts in which position hold by Groups		
		First	Second	Third
1. Chhetri	16.1	22	20	14
2. Brahman(Hill)	12.9	9	20	19
3. Tamang	5.5	7	2	2
4. Rai	2.8	6	1	2
5. Magar	7.2	6	5	7
6. Tharu	6.5	6	7	1
7. Yadav/Ahir	4.1	5	1	2
8. Gurung	2.4	4	2	2
9. Muslim	3.5	4	5	2
10. Newar	5.6	3	—	2
11. Limbu	1.6	3	—	3
12. Kami	5.2	—	5	12
13. Thakuri	1.6	—	3	1
14. Sherpa	0.6	—	2	1
15. Teli	1.4	—	—	2
16. Thakali	0.1	—	1	—
17. Kushwaha	1.1	—	1	—
18. Kewat	0.5	—	—	1
19. Kurmi	0.9	—	—	1
20. Mushahar	0.8	—	—	1
Total	80.4	75	75	75

Source: Same as in Table 3.1.

Though there is a long list of caste/ ethnic groups, Table 5.1 clearly shows that 20 groups together constituted four-fifths of the population of Nepal. It is also noted that some districts were inhabited by a few groups compared to the groups in other districts.

Figure 5: Ethnic Population Leading in Districts

Source : Table 5.1

In terms of the district population, the first three major groups combined, constituted the lowest 29.6 per cent in Parsa to the highest 89.9 per cent in Bhaktapur. It is clear that (Annex 4) a large number of ethnic groups had representation in the district population of the Tarai, in 15 out of 20 districts the leading three groups combined had population lowest 29.6 per cent to the highest 49.5 per cent, compared to share of ethnic groups in the Hill and Mountain where population concentration was among few groups only.

A comparison of Tables 3.1 and 5.1 exhibits distinct features. It is found that 15 major groups appear in both tables. It means, these groups have at least 1 per cent share in the total population of the country and also they have a major share in the district population. However, five groups, namely the Sherpas, the Thakalis, the Kewats, the Kurmis and the Mushahars; even if they have either second or third position in the district population, each has less than 1 per cent share in the population of Nepal. On the other hand, another three major groups, namely the Damains, the Sarkis and the Chamars even if they contribute 1 to 2 per cent share in the total population they could not lead in any district either in the first, second or in the third position. Figure 5 provides understanding of how caste/ethnic groups occupied the first, second or the third position in district population.

5.1 Sex Ratio by District

Once the size of major group(s) in a district population is characterized, analysis of sex composition would mark the nature of sex balance in the district population and those of the major caste/ethnic groups. Examination of sex ratio of district population confirms that ratios in 75 districts range from the highest of 109.4 to the lowest 83 per cent. In 1991, there were 35 districts with the population sex ratio above the national average of 99.5, remaining 40 districts had the ratio below the national average. Among 75 districts, Mustang had the highest sex ratio (109.4), but the district had next to the lowest share (0.04%) in the total population, sex ratio (108.4) of Kathmandu was the second highest, in fact the district had highest population share (3.7 %). In Kathmandu, three fourths of population was represented by three major groups; the Newars, the Hill Brahmans and the Chhetris. Manang, the least populated district, was the third in order to possess high sex ratio. Other 7 districts which had a high sex ratio in the order were from the Tarai and the ratios fall within the narrow range of 107.7 to 107. Some of the Mountain districts, Rasuwa and Humla, where 65 per cent were the Tamangs and 43 per cent were the Chhetris respectively, also had high sex ratio.

On the other hand, eight districts had sex ratios below 90. Achham, where over half of people were Chhetri, sex ratio was 88.6. The district is located in the Far-Western development region. In Pyuthan, where the Magars, Chhetris and the Brahmans (Hill) constituted 70 per cent of population the sex ratio was 87.2. This district falls in the Mid-Western region. All other 6 districts with low sex ratio and where there was prevalence of the Brahmans (Hill), the Chhetris and the Magars, belong to the Western region of Nepal. Among the 75 districts, Gulmi had the lowest sex ratio (83.0). Major three groups, the Brahmans, the Chhetris and the Magars, covered 72 per cent of the Gulmi district population.

In demographic regime, factors leading to changes in sex balance of a population are sex selectivity of migration, sex differentials in mortality and finally the sex ratio at birth. Sex selectivity in census reporting also affects sex balance of a population. Some group of people may have different attitude and behavior in reporting as well as in demographic performance than other groups. No research hitherto, has made an attempt to focus these issues at the district level. The NFS 1976 at the national level, showed insignificant difference in fertility among different religious groups. Virtually, no information is available about differences in sex ratio at birth. Attempt has been made to estimate infant mortality for districts but sex differentials in mortality, if any, for district population is yet to be established. Probably, it could be sex differential in mobility combined with possible error in census

reporting that contributed distortion in sex balance of district population. In addition, it is apparent that most of the districts with lower sex ratio fall in the Western Hill region. Historically, the region is well known for emigration, particularly males, majority of whom join the armed forces. These evidences, except otherwise, suggest that the process has been continuing probably with changing objectives. Regarding census under count, there has been discussion about the issues and evidences suggest that omission could be more against males.

At the national level, the under count was estimated in the range of 3 to 4 per cent. Unfortunately, the discrepancy was not considered at the district level (CBS Bulletin 1995, Evaluation of Census Under count). It is desirable to assess the problem more thoroughly and also in the context of other demographic indicators.

In the process of examining distortion in sex balance for districts with high and low sex ratio, an attempt is made to look into the issue by age groups. In this attempt, sex ratio of population is computed for age of major caste/ethnic groups. Among the districts with high sex ratio, four are from the Mountain, one from the Hill and eight from the Tarai region. The ratios are also found high in most of the age groups of population in those districts. High sex for population of Kathmandu is understandable where there is influx of male population from other parts of the Kingdom and abroad. Among the Tarai districts, the ratios are high in all age groups except in 25-34 age where sex ratios are closure to 100. One among the reasons for balanced sex ratio in that age may be due to marriage related immigration of females of similar socio-cultural groups across the border. In the Mountain districts (Mustang, Manang and Rasuwa) the ratios are found fluctuating from one age to another may indicate a reporting error and seems difficult to explain otherwise.

Among the districts with low sex ratio, the ratios are significantly low in working ages, 15 to 54, in all districts. Such an observation is strong indication of heavy out-migration of working age males. However, relatively balanced sex ratio in older ages, 55 and over, in most of the districts may indicate incidence of returning migration in those districts (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1: Sex Ratio of Population for Selected Districts by age, Nepal 1991

Selected Districts	Total	Age Groups							
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
High Sex Ratio Group									
Mustang	109.4	98.2	98.8	104.3	141.8	129.1	112.5	95.7	81.7
Kathmandu	108.4	104.3	108.7	109.2	111.7	110.3	111.0	103.8	94.9
Manang	108.4	100.4	103.4	96.1	143.9	129.0	98.9	90.3	89.4
Parsa	107.7	104.5	113.2	100.4	98.0	112.9	120.7	116.0	110.0
Dhanusha	107.6	105.4	117.9	102.7	95.3	114.1	115.0	99.5	101.4
Banke	107.2	101.9	110.1	99.4	101.3	112.2	120.7	125.9	118.0
Sarlahi	107.2	103.5	115.4	104.5	98.7	108.5	111.5	105.2	101.7
Mahottari	107.1	106.0	118.6	102.5	94.5	110.9	114.3	98.1	94.1
Rautahat	107.0	102.2	116.3	102.1	97.6	107.8	116.4	104.1	105.9
Bara	107.0	106.5	113.9	98.6	95.5	109.0	117.9	115.8	112.8
Rasuwa	106.9	103.0	104.5	98.8	115.3	112.4	108.1	113.3	122.1
Kapilwastu	106.2	102.0	111.5	95.5	96.0	110.1	121.5	121.7	114.5
Humla	106.1	98.6	110.5	102.1	105.4	108.6	114.8	98.9	120.5
Low Sex Ratio Group									
Achham	88.6	102.4	104.9	79.3	75.8	71.6	76.6	85.6	100.6
Palpa	87.6	98.9	99.0	71.0	68.7	76.4	89.5	107.5	105.0
Baglung	87.3	103.4	99.8	72.5	63.2	72.3	88.0	104.4	108.3
Pyuthan	87.2	100.9	100.2	69.8	68.5	76.6	86.9	97.8	102.1
Arghakhachi	87.0	103.5	97.8	66.8	66.3	74.2	85.9	114.1	108.2
Syangja	86.7	105.2	103.6	72.9	56.2	68.2	87.2	102.1	98.3
Parwat	86.5	102.9	101.0	76.3	59.6	69.4	81.9	100.4	101.0
Gulmi	83.0	99.8	97.2	65.4	56.8	65.3	83.4	100.1	107.4

Source: Same as in Table 3.1.

In addition, sex ratio of population is also computed for the major three caste/ethnic groups of selected districts. In Kathmandu, The Hill Brahman are found in excess of males compared to females and so are the Chhetri but to the less extent, excess of males in the district may be due to male selective in-migration. Unexpected high sex ratio of Hill Brahman in Manang district could be due to temporary in-migration or fluctuation in sex ratio due to relatively small base population. In the districts of the Tarai, the Yadavs/the Ahirs have invariably high sex ratio and not less than 110 in any district. This may be either due to immigration of males and/or under reporting of females in the Yadav community.

Table 5.1.2: Sex Ratio of Selected Caste/Ethnic Groups for Selected Districts, 1991

High Sex Ratio				Low Sex Ratio			
Sex Ratio		Population Position		Sex Ratio		Population Position	
District	First	Second	Third	District	First	Second	Third
Mustang	Gurung	Thakali	Kami	Achham	Chhetri	Kami Brahman h	
Ratio	94.6	100.6	108.7	Ratio	88.98	86.66	92.95
Kathmandu	Newar	Brahman h	Chhetri	Palpa	Magar	Brahman h	Chhetri
Ratio	101.4	16.3	106.2	Ratio	88.22	86.74	83.43
Manang	Gurung	Sherpa	Brahman h	Baglung	Magar	Brahman h	Chhetri
Ratio	91.6	87.2	442.9	Ratio	89.11	86.55	83.31
Parsa	Muslim	Tharu	Kurmi	Pyuthan	Magar	Chhetri	Brahman h
Ratio	104.6	103.0	107.6	Ratio	89.22	83.09	90.35
Dhanusha	Yadav/Ah	Muslim	Kewat	Arghakhachi	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Ratio	110.9	105.4	105.6	Ratio	86.37	81.93	90.73
Banke	Muslim	Tharu	Chhetri	Syangja	Brahman h	Magar	Chhetri
Ratio	109.0	102.4	103.3	Ratio	88.31	85.86	81.67
Sarlahi	Yadav/Ah	Kushwah	Muslim	Parwat	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Ratio	112.64	109.88	106.01	Ratio	86.20	83.31	85.09
Mahotari	Yadav/Ah	Muslim	Brahman t	Gulmi	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Ratio	110.21	104.77	106.03	Ratio	82.92	80.41	84.19
Rautahat	Muslim	Yadav/Ah	Teli	Ratio	100.03	114.55	108.62
Bara	Tharu	Muslim	Yadav/Ahir				
Ratio	104.61	106.73	112.51				
Rasuwa	Tamang	Brahman h	Gurung				
Ratio	104.19	111.85	97.13				
Kapilwast	Muslim	Tharu	Yadav/Ahir				
Ratio	106.71	101.08	111.97				
Humla	Chhetri	Thakuri	Sherpa				
Ratio	107.55	104.27	94.25				

Source: Same as in Table 3.1.

In some districts of Tarai; the Muslims, the Kurmis, the Kushwahs and the Brahmans (Tarai) are also found in favor of males but not to the extent of Yadav/Ahir. In the mountain districts, the Brahmans (Hill), the Chhetris and the Kamis hved high sex ratio but numerically small in size (Table 5.1.2). The scenario is different among low sex ratio group of districts. There is similarity among major resident groups in those districts, they are mostly the Brahmans (Hill), the Chhetris and the Magars. Except in few cases, each of the group has sex ratio below 90. For consistently low sex ratio of population among the adjoining districts of the region and within few

community groups could be due to sex selectivity of migration, particularly emigration of males of those groups. This finding also supports the statement in Section 5. Persistent omission of males of the noted community in census count is less convincing.

6. Literacy Status and Educational Attainment

The literacy rate of population of Nepal has been low under 40 per cent till 1991. If one proceeds to diagnose the status of each sex or of caste/ethnic group(s), the situation is further aggravating. Until the political change in 1950, educational opportunity for common people of the country was virtually closed. Educational institutions were negligible and were located in the capital. In the villages, there were virtually not a single institute for higher education. Higher education was thought to be a privilege and was mostly attained by selected few groups. After democracy in 1950, efforts were made to establish institutions both for primary and higher education. In 1994, the number of primary schools reached to 21.1 thousand where 3,191 thousand students were enrolled (approx. 60% boys and 40% girls). Similarly, 97.8 thousand students were enrolled in higher education (CBS, 1996a, p. 146-158). Yet, examination of census results revealed that momentum has not been geared to achieve literacy for all, rather there is a wide gap between literacy rates of two sexes. At the national level, male literacy rate was 55 per cent and female literacy rate was lower than half (25%) of males recorded in 1991. The surveys conducted during 1995/96 estimated literacy rate on a par with the census value. Nepal Living Standard Survey, 1996 estimated male and female literacy rate 52 and 24 per cent respectively. Similarly, corresponding estimates of Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance (second cycle) were 57 and 27 per cent (CBS, 1996; NPC, 1996). The differentials are much stronger if literacy status among caste/ethnic groups are considered. Examination of census data on literacy discloses that the Marwadis have the highest rate among all sixty groups, 88 per cent of the Marwadis are literate. Other two groups followed by the Marwadis are the Kayasthas (65 % literate) and the Thakali (62.6 % literate) but literacy rate is reduced by more than 20 per cent compared to rate of the former. Since population share of each of the three groups is less than 0.3 per cent, small amount of error occurred during reporting, recording and/or processing census information may contribute significant changes in the results of the small groups. In addition, there are other groups too for whom one may raise doubt for literacy registered in the census, however, the share of such groups is again less than 0.5 per cent (Annex 5 and 10). Among major groups, the Brahman (Hill), have highest rate of literacy (62 % literate) compared to these of many other groups.

In Nepal, traditionally, there has been the division of work for different groups, the Brahmans must perform religious functions and rituals. They are, therefore, naturally motivated to complete minimum level of education and acquired high level education. The Newar group literacy rate of 61 per cent. The Chhetris, who have the highest share have only 46 per cent literacy. The Magars and the Tharus hold third and fourth position in population size and are 40 and 28 per cent literate, respectively (Table 6.1). It is observed that nearly one third among the major groups have literacy rate above the national average of 39 per cent, remaining two third groups have literacy rate below the national average.

Table 6.1: Population share, Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment for Major Caste/ethnic groups, 1991

Caste/Ethnic Group	Population share (%)	(Literacy and Educational Attainment in %)						
		Literacy Rate	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	SLC	Others+ Int+	Not Std
All Groups	100.00	39.3	9.0	16.1	8.9	2.0	1.5	1.8
1. Chhetri	16.05	45.1	10.0	19.4	10.5	2.0	1.3	1.9
2. Brahman (H)	12.92	61.6	12.6	21.7	16.2	4.6	3.9	2.6
3. Magar	7.24	39.2	10.7	18.9	6.6	0.7	0.3	2.0
4. Tharu	6.46	27.6	7.4	12.3	5.5	0.9	0.4	1.1
5. Newar	5.63	60.1	11.0	19.6	15.6	5.4	5.6	2.9
6. Tamang	5.51	27.7	8.1	13.4	3.8	0.5	0.2	1.7
7. Kami	5.21	25.9	7.4	13.7	3.1	0.3	0.1	1.3
8. Yadav/Ahir	4.14	26.3	4.7	10.1	7.2	1.8	1.1	1.4
9. Muslim	3.53	22.2	5.8	9.1	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.5
10. Rai	2.84	44.5	11.8	19.6	9.1	1.2	0.7	2.1
11. Gurung	2.43	46.9	11.6	19.7	10.6	1.5	0.9	2.6
12. Damain	1.99	28.0	7.8	15.2	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.5
13. Thakuri	1.62	46.9	10.3	19.5	11.4	2.1	1.7	1.9
14. Limbu	1.61	46.8	12.2	20.4	10.6	1.1	0.6	1.9
15. Sarki	1.49	24.1	7.3	12.6	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.4
16. Teli	1.36	36.3	6.4	14.2	10.2	2.5	1.5	1.5
17. Kushwaha	1.11	28.4	5.4	11.8	7.4	1.6	0.8	1.4
18. Chamar	1.10	10.1	2.6	4.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.5

Total for 18 groups 82.24

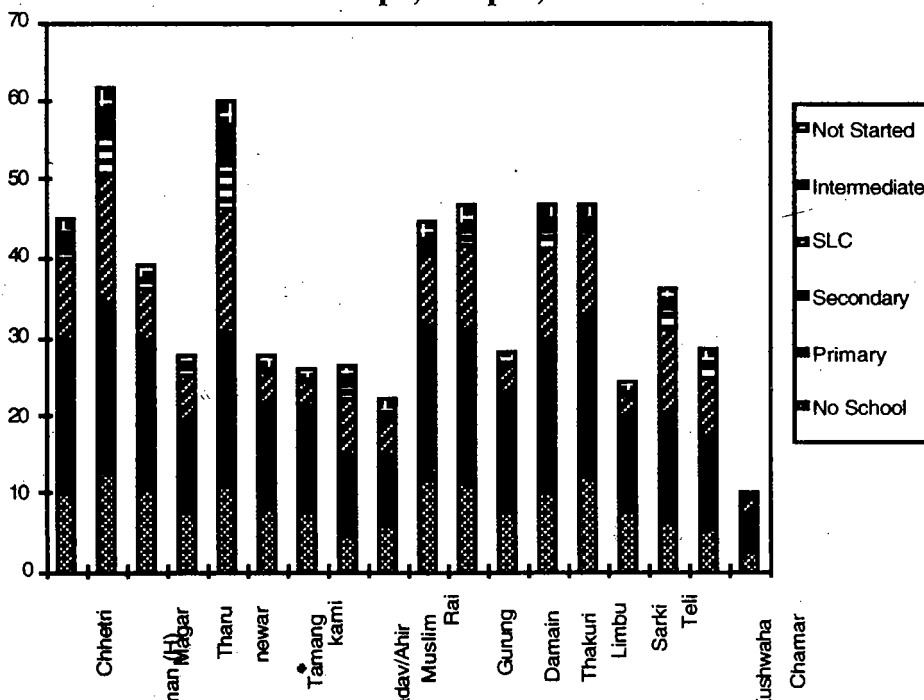
(Population at least 1 %)

Source: CBS, 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 26

An appraisal of literacy status of all groups in the list makes it clear that six groups, namely the Chepangs, the Mallahs, the Khatways, the Chama:rs, the Dushadhs and Mushahars have literacy rate below 15 per cent. The Mushahar are found to be the least literate group in the population of Nepal, their literacy rate being less than 5 per cent (Annex 5) of the total. Such a discrepancy in literacy among caste/ethnic groups also reflects rationality of educational policy, effectiveness of educational planning and programs over the decades. A large share of government budget is allocated in educational programme every year but the evidences suggest that neither there is a glaring achievement in over all literacy situation nor the gap narrowing among groups. The situation demands for a critical review of the educational policy and the programs to lift status of deprived groups.

In such a background of literacy status of people it is relevant here to investigate who are the educated people and what is their level of performance. To analyse the situation, the educational attainment of major caste/ethnic groups reported in the census is assigned in four categories, namely Primary, Secondary, SLC and the Higher education. Among the 39 per cent literate at the national level, the largest proportion (16 per cent) have completed only primary level of education, 9 percent has the secondary level, 2 per cent the SLC and equivalent, and only 1.5 per cent has completed at least intermediate level of education. Nine per cent is literate but has no formal education.

Figure 6: Literacy and Educational Attainment of Ethnic Groups, Nepal, 1991



Source : Table 6.1

Census statistics on educational attainment indicates a wide gap in educational attainment of different caste/ethnic groups. In the primary level, percentage of the Hill Brahman is the highest, viz among the Hill Brahman 21.7 per cent have achieved primary level of education. The Chamar have the lowest per cent to complete the level, e.g. only 5 per cent literate Chamars completed primary level of education. The Hill Brahmans also maintain the highest percentage in the secondary level, followed by the Newar. However, percentage of the Newar is higher than percentage the Hill Brahmans in SLC and higher education (Table 6.1). Other groups are below 3 per cent in higher education. Figure 8 presents a clear picture of composition of literacy of major caste/ethnic groups and their achievement in various level of education, that is height of a bar in Fig. 6 represents per cent literate decomposed by completed level of education. Educational attainment of caste/ethnic groups are presented in Annex 6.

7. Economic Activity

To understand the labour force participation of various groups in development process of the country, data on economic activity have been analyzed to assess where each of these groups stands in the labour structure of the country. Knowledge on proportional participation of each group in total labour force and their division in various industries of production may help in designing national and regional labour policy for the future.

The degree of participation of labour force in the production of economic goods and services is an indicator of economic development of a country. Higher participation may produce more economic goods and services and bring more wages to the household. Over four fifths of Nepal's population are engaged in agricultural activities where productivity is low, the wage paid to the labour is low and there is massive underemployment; 87 per cent of labourers in agricultural industries were self employed. 56.6 per cent are reported economically active in 1991 and compared to the past it could be even lower (Niroula, 1994). Among them over 80 per cent were engaged in agricultural industries (CBS, 1993) which are largely based on traditional cultivation practices.

Table 7.1 presents percentage of active population for each major group and their distribution in major industry of production. In addition, distribution of economically active population of all groups is presented in Annex 7. Among the major groups, the Tamangs reported are economically the most active (69%). Other major groups - the Magars, the Chhetris, the Tharus, the Brahmans (hill) and the Newars are 63, 61, 55, 52 and 50 per cent active, respectively. Among the listed 60 groups, in Annex 7, percentage of active population of 26 groups are found above the national

average of 56.6 per cent. Those groups who are below the national average almost all (28 groups) belonging to the Tarai region. The Brahmans of Tarai were the lowest to report in labour force participation (36 % active). Marwadis and the Kayasthas were also found below 40 per cent.

Table 7.1: Population Share of Caste/Ethnic Groups in Economic Activity and Participation in Major Industry, 1991

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Populn. Share	Economic- Active Popln. in Major Industry (in %)				
		ally Active	Agric- culture	& Com.Serv	Comme- rce	Manu- facturing
All Groups	100.00	56.6	81.2	10.2	3.5	2.0
Major Groups						
1. Chhetri	16.05	51.1	87.1	7.0	2.3	0.9
2. Brahman(h)	12.92	51.5	79.7	12.3	3.6	1.1
3. Magar	7.24	62.9	91.0	4.5	1.3	1.2
4. Tharu	6.46	54.8	82.4	12.5	1.3	1.6
5. Newar	5.63	49.7	56.9	16.1	14.0	5.3
6. Tamang	5.51	69.1	88.4	4.6	1.7	3.2
7. Kami	5.21	64.9	84.1	5.9	1.6	5.9
8. Yadav/Ahir	4.14	45.8	87.0	8.8	1.3	0.8
9. Muslim	3.53	47.4	65.6	19.2	7.7	2.6
10. Rai	2.84	63.9	89.9	5.6	1.5	1.2
11. Gurung	2.43	58.4	85.6	6.1	3.5	2.0
12. Damain	1.99	64.8	70.6	25.9	0.6	0.8
13. Thakuri	1.62	62.4	87.8	6.8	2.3	0.7
14. Limbu	1.61	60.1	91.1	5.2	1.3	0.8
15. Sarki	1.49	67.8	89.5	6.3	0.5	1.4
16. Teli	1.36	44.2	76.8	9.9	9.0	1.3
17. Kushwaha	1.11	45.1	85.2	9.0	2.6	0.9
18. Chamar	1.10	55.7	75.8	20.0	0.6	0.9

Total 18 group 82.24 1 to 18

(Population at least 1 %)

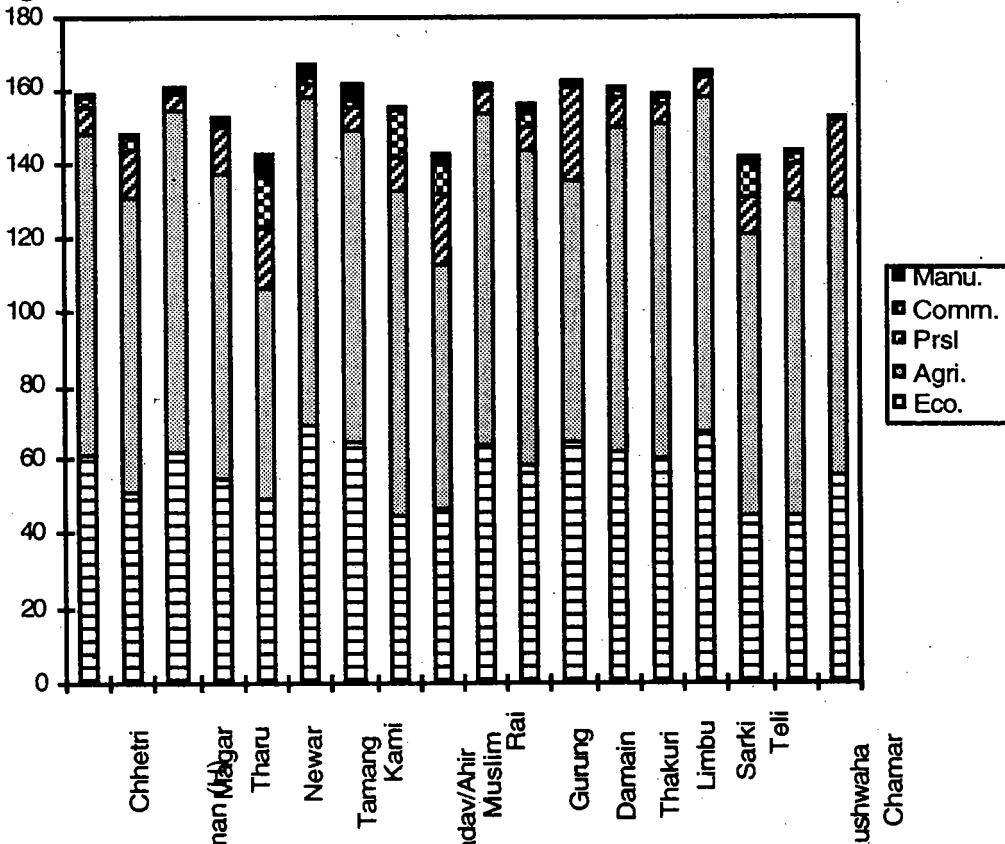
Source: CBS, 1993, *Population Census 1991, Vol.I, Part VII, Table 25, Part IX, Table 29.*

Rates of labour force participation may not be sufficient to gauge economic development, rather transition of labours from primary sector to secondary and tertiary activities is said to bring rapid changes in the economic progress. Compared to the past, there has been slow but gradual shift of labourers from agricultural to non-agricultural industries (CBS, 1995; p. 215).

In this context, it is better to examine structure of labour force, participation of caste/ethnic groups in major industries of production. Considering the active population in industry, the over all distribution recorded in 1991 display that 81 per cent of economically active persons were involved in agricultural industry. The second industry to absorb larger share of labours was personal and community services in which 10 per cent of active labours were engaged. Commerce and manufacturing hold third and fourth position and absorb 3.5 and 2 per cent labourers, respectively. In such a national scenario, one would not expect much deviation of any large caste/ethnic group from the national average. However, there could be a significant deviation for small ones.

Participation of each caste/ethnic group in major industry of production is computed in Annex 8. Review of figures computed for major groups show that the Limbus are the highest and the Newars are the lowest in agriculture (Table 7.1). Most of the Newars are involved in commercial activity and are residents of town and business centres (CBS, 1995; p.280). They are highly literate and educated people compared to many other groups.

Figure 7: Caste/Ethnic Labour Force by Industry, Nepal, 1991



Source : Table 7.1

Among the non-agricultural industry and community services absorbed the largest share, one tenth of the total labour force. This sector of industry seems to be most unorganized relative to other. A review of labour force data reveal that minor groups, such as the Kayasthas, Sikkhas, the Mushahars etc. have proportionately larger share, and major groups - the Chhetri, Brahman, Magar had small share in personal and community services. Similarly, small groups like Marwadi (68%), Baniya (33%), Halwai (30%) were in high proportion in commerce compared to major, the Newar (14%), the Telis (9%), the Musalims (8%). Other groups have less than 5 per cent share in commerce. In manufacturing, the Badis (13%), Bengalis (11%) have large proportion compared to proportion of major group the Kamis (6%). The largest groups, such as the Chhetris, the Brahmans are very few (about 1 per cent) in manufacturing industry. It is noted that participation of labours in other industries is negligible. Compared to today's industrial world, proportional participation of Nepalese labour force in secondary and tertiary sector is very poor, i.e. less than one fifth of total labour force. In non-agriculture, service sector is leading. Share of labour force participation of major groups in industry of production is presented in Figure 7.

8. Occupation

Occupation of a person is defined as type of actual work the person was usually doing during the reference period. To understand occupational affiliation of labour force in national economy, data on occupational structure has been examined for each caste/ethnic group. In the framework of census reporting, persons engaged in agricultural industry were almost all found affiliated to farm/fish related occupation. As indicated above, over four fifths of the Nepalese labour force were engaged in agricultural industry also reflecting a similar proportion in agriculture related occupation, i.e. Farm/Fish Work. Among the seven major divisions of occupation, labour force engaged in any other occupation was under ten per cent; viz. service worker 6.2 per cent, production labours 4.2 per cent, Sales worker 3 per cent, and professional/technical worker 1.8 per cent. In occupational classification, the lowest proportion (0.3%) of labour force was in administrative work. Hence, these figures show a wide gap in division of labours in agricultural and non-agricultural occupation (Table 8.1).

In this analysis, an attempt is made to elucidate participation of major caste/ethnic groups in various occupations in two ways, first-proportional participation of each group in major occupation (Table 8.1) and second in each occupation a share of labour force from each major caste/ethnic group (Table 8.2). As one proceeds to diagnose occupational structure of various caste/ethnic groups, the composition scenario reflects adherence of some

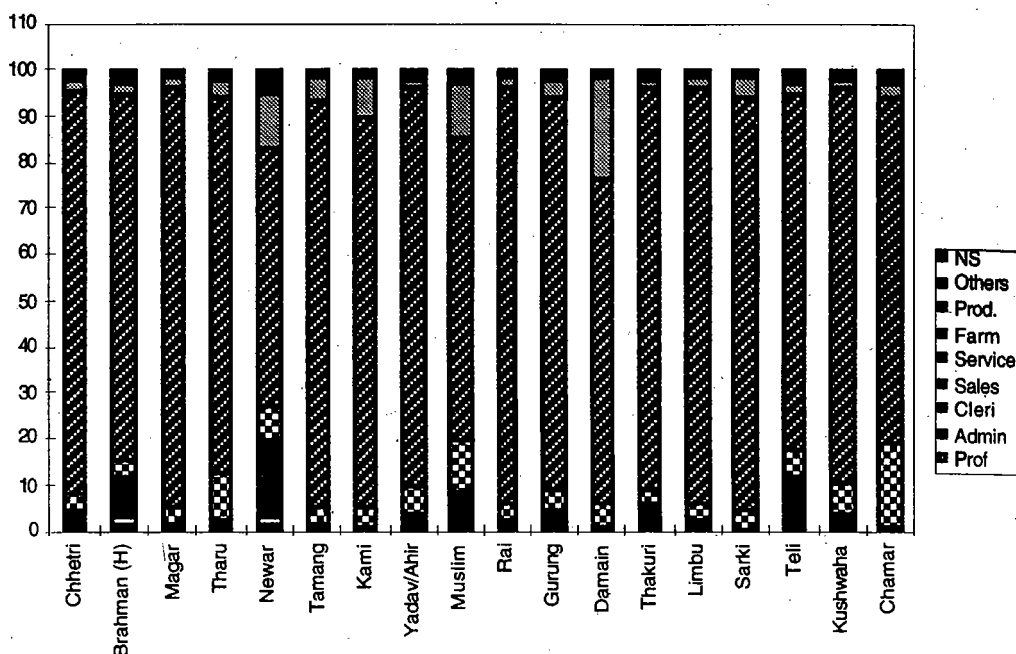
groups with the conventional division of work. For example - proportion of Newar is relatively small in farm/fish work. It is true that Nepalese economy is still in infancy which is reflected by 56.7 to 91 per cent of major groups were engaged in farm/fish work. The labour force is, however, gradually reverting to non-farm occupation as the level of education is improving and avenue for non-farm activities have been opening in the country.

Regarding participation of labourers of each caste/ethnic group in various occupation it is noticed that 12 out of 18 major groups were pursuing farm/fish work and each of their percentage was above the national average of 81 per cent, six groups fall below the national average (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Economically Active Population 10 years and above by Major Caste/ethnic group, Major Occupation Groups, 1991.

Caste/ Ethnic Group	Populn. All Ages in %	Ethnic Popul- ation	MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS									
			Prof/ Techni Worker	Admini- strativ Worker	Cleri- cal Worker	Sales Worker	Servic Worker	Farm/ Fish Worker	Produ- ction Labourers	Others	Not Stated	
All Groups	100.00	100.00	1.78	0.30	1.06	2.98	6.18	81.10	4.23	2.09	0.28	
1. Chhetri	16.05	100.00	1.68	0.27	1.18	1.84	3.93	87.01	1.86	1.98	0.24	
2. Brahman H	12.92	100.00	5.12	0.79	2.90	3.02	4.04	79.55	1.80	2.50	0.27	
3. Magar	7.24	100.00	0.70	0.07	0.32	0.92	3.36	90.98	2.20	1.25	0.19	
4. Tharu	6.46	100.00	0.92	0.05	0.37	1.15	10.17	82.27	2.79	1.92	0.36	
5. Newar	5.63	100.00	3.40	1.36	3.55	12.20	6.72	56.69	11.20	4.47	0.41	
6. Tamang	5.51	100.00	0.39	0.08	0.20	1.24	3.60	88.32	4.67	1.26	0.23	
7. Kami	5.21	100.00	0.22	0.03	0.11	0.90	4.22	84.03	8.82	1.40	0.27	
8. Yadav/Ahir	4.14	100.00	2.11	0.12	0.71	1.28	5.72	86.90	1.35	1.52	0.29	
9. Muslim	3.53	100.00	1.14	0.16	0.34	7.54	11.15	65.43	11.52	2.38	0.33	
10. Rai	2.84	100.00	1.13	0.13	0.41	1.16	3.63	89.80	2.14	1.40	0.19	
11. Gurung	2.43	100.00	1.32	0.21	0.57	2.59	4.44	85.46	3.44	1.78	0.20	
12. Damain	1.99	100.00	0.18	0.03	0.09	0.44	4.88	70.46	21.91	1.65	0.37	
13. Thakuri	1.62	100.00	2.23	0.38	1.33	1.89	3.23	87.68	1.45	1.50	0.30	
14. Limbu	1.61	100.00	1.08	0.11	0.40	1.12	3.09	91.01	1.73	1.24	0.23	
15. Sakri	1.49	100.00	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.49	4.19	89.41	4.07	1.38	0.21	
16. Teli	1.36	100.00	2.30	0.20	0.83	8.80	6.18	76.68	2.68	1.99	0.34	
17. Kushwaha	1.11	100.00	1.46	0.09	0.46	2.51	6.67	85.07	1.96	1.56	0.21	
18. Chamar	1.10	100.00	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.58	18.32	75.66	2.62	2.20	0.30	

Source : CBS, 1993.

Figure 8: Caste/Ethnic Labours by Occupation, Nepal, 1991

Source: Table 8.1

To look at labour force composition of Nepal in each occupation category and from the ethnic point of view, the share of 18 major groups are worth mentioning. In the Farm/fish work occupation where over four fifths of the total labour force were absorbed, the share composition of caste/ethnic labourers are found similar to composition in total population with few exceptions of interchange with neighboring group in population share. For rest of the occupation groups, the composition is, however, different. For example, for professional/technical work, administrative work and clerical work, which demand education and skills, the proportion of the hill Brahmans was the highest and about one third share in total labour force of each occupation, proportion of the Brahman was followed by the Chhetris and the Newars alternately. In Sales work, the Newars led all other groups; they were about one fifth of the total. Also in production labourers, share of the Newars is found highest, which is followed by the share of the Kamis and the Damais. Among the major groups, the Chamars and the Kushwahas contributed the least in all occupations except in service work where the Limbus were the least to participate (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Economically Active Population 10 years and above by Caste/ethnic group and Major Occupation, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Major Caste/Ethnic Groups and Major Occupation															
	Total Popn. All Caste/ Ethnic Groups	10 yrs and Above	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Prof/Te chnical Worker	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Admin- istrative	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Cleri- cal	Caste/ Ethnic Worker	Sales Work- Groups	Caste/ Ethnic er.	Servic Work- Groups	100.00	Farm/ Fish Groups	Caste/ Ethnic Worker	Production Labourers Groups
All Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chhetri	16.05	17.43	Brahman	34.79	Brahman	32.06	Brahman	33.23	Newar	18.70	Chhetri	11.07	Chhetri	18.70	Newar	14.05
Brahman	12.92	12.11	Chhetri	16.45	Newar	24.22	Chhetri	19.45	Brahma,	12.30	Tharu	9.96	Brahman	11.88	Kami	11.99
Magar	7.24	7.98	Newar	10.14	Chhetri	15.93	Newar	17.80	Chhetri	10.80	Brahman	7.91	Magar	8.95	Damain	11.48
Tharu	6.46	6.67	Yadav/A	3.94	Thakuri	2.27	Magar	2.38	Muslim	7.11	Newar	5.77	Tamang	7.26	Chhetri	7.67
Newar	5.63	6.06	Tharu	3.14	Magar	1.98	Thakuri	2.26	Teli	3.11	Muslim	5.06	Tharu	Muslim	7.65	
Tamang	5.51	5.75	Magar	3.13	Tamang	1.83	Yadav/A	2.21	Tamang	2.78	Magar	4.34	Kami	5.96	Tamang	7.36
Kami	5.21	5.31	Thakuri	2.25	Gurung	1.80	Tharu	2.14	Magar	2.48	Kami	3.92	Newar	3.71	Brahman	5.15
Yadav/Ah	4.14	3.32	Rai	2.05	Muslim	1.49	Gurung	1.40	Tharu	2.34	Tamang	3.88	Rai	3.58	Magar	4.16
Muslim	3.53	3.23	Gurung	1.94	Rai	1.38	Tamang	1.27	Gurung	2.27	Chamar	3.15	Yadav/A	3.56	Tharu	3.99
Rai	2.94	2.81	Muslim	1.80	Yadav/A	1.37	Rai	1.27	Kami	1.74	Yadav/A	3.07	Gurung	2.75	Gurung	2.13
Gurung	2.43	2.61	Tamang	1.48	Tharu	0.93	Muslim	0.91	Yadav/A	1.43	Rai	1.89	Muslim	2.26	Sakri	1.68
Damain	1.99	2.22	Teli	1.36	Teli	0.70	Teli	0.83	Rai	1.26	Gurung	1.87	Thakuri	1.94	Rai	1.64
Thakuri	1.62	1.79	Limbu	1.05	Limbu	0.61	Limbu	0.65	Thakuri	1.14	Damain	1.75	Limbu	1.94	Yadav/A	1.06
Limbu	1.61	1.74	Kushwah	0.71	Kami	0.61	Kami	0.59	Kushwah	0.73	Sakri	1.18	Damain	1.93	Limbu	0.70
Sakri	1.49	1.72	Kami	0.70	Kushwah	0.27	Kushwah	0.38	Limbu	0.65	Teli	1.05	Sakri	1.92	Teli	0.67
Teli	1.36	1.06	Damain	0.22	Damain	0.20	Damain	0.18	Damain	0.33	Thakuri	0.94	Teli	1.00	Chamar	0.66
Kushwaha	1.11	1.05	Sakri	0.14	Sakri	0.16	Sakri	0.12	Sakri	0.29	Kushwah	0.94	Chamar	0.99	Thakuri	0.62
Chamar	1.10	0.87	Chamar	0.12	Chamar	0.05	Chamar	0.09	Chamar	0.21	Limbu	0.86	Kushwah	0.91	Kushwah	0.40
Total	82.24	83.73	85.42	87.15	72.72	68.63	85.37	83.05								

Source : CBS, 1993.

Conclusion

This study makes an attempt to assess the size and distribution of various caste/ethnic and groups at the regional and district level. The composition of regional and district population in terms of caste/ethnic groups, their sex composition is examined. Some of the groups are found numerically very small and sex composition unexpectedly unbalanced.

Population of Nepal is categorised in 60 caste/ethnic groups, among them the Chhetris are the largest groups and the Churautes are the smallest. Eighteen groups have at least one per cent share in the total population. These eighteen groups aggregated to 82.2 per cent of the total population, remaining 42 groups had less than one per cent share. In terms of population size of three geographic regions, the Chhetris have overwhelming majority in the Hill and Mountain. The Tharus had in the Tarai.

Sex ratio of caste/ethnic groups varied widely ranging from 153.5 for Lepchas to 35.6 for the Rautes population. Both groups have little share in the total population. Among the major ones, the Tarai groups have higher sex ratio, compared to those of the Hill and Mountain groups. Sex ratio of population also varies largely in 75 districts. The highest ratio is for the population of Mustang and the lowest for Gulmi. With few exceptions, sex ratio is high in the districts of the Tarai and low for population in the districts of Hill region.

Census definition of caste/ethnic groups, origin, destination and classification of the groups may not be very precise, the analysis qualifies migration of caste/ethnic groups across the regions over time. According to classification, over two thirds of population of Nepal originated from the Hill, little less than one third were from the Tarai. Share of population who originated from the mountain is less than one per cent. Regarding movement, one fourth of caste/ethnic people of Nepal are residing in a region other than the region of their origin. The people who moved across the region over 95 per cent were from the hill and their destination was absolutely in the Tarai.

In terms of literacy, there is a remarkable gap among groups. Reported literacy rate is highest among the Marwadis (88.4 %) and lowest (4.8 %) among the Mushahars. However, both of these groups are minor in terms of population size. Among the major groups the hill Brahmans and the Newars are at the top of the list both in literacy and educational attainment.

In labour force participation, 56.6 per cent are economically active at the national level. The period of being active ranged from a minimum of less than 3 months to 12 months. Among the groups the Chepangs are reported most active (79 %) and the Tarai Brahmans the least (36 %). In totality, the economically active per cent for 36 groups is above and for 24 groups it is below the national average.

As over four fifths of active population is absorbed in agricultural industry similar proportion is in agriculture related occupation. Regarding occupation, high proportion of two thirds (12 out of 18) of major groups have farm/fish related occupation and the percentage of each is above the national average of 81 per cent. Six groups have percentage below the national average. In non-farm/fish occupation, such as professional and technical work, administrative work and clerical work there is prevalence of the Brahmans (Hill), the Chhetris and the Newars.

However, the analysis is descriptive, these findings are expected to be useful for wide range of users, such as population planners and policy makers, demographers, administrators, sociologists and researchers. For social and economic development of population, planning, policy and programs should be formulated by taking into account of the wide variety of Caste/Ethnic groups of people so that their participation in national development and equitable share of achievement are ensured.

Notes

1. Sex Ratio = $\frac{\text{Number of Males}}{\text{Number of Females}} \times 100$
2. In the census list 'Badi' is termed as 'Wadi', unintentional error occurred while translating from Nepali into English.
3. CBS, 1993, Vol. I, Part I, Table 3.

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ANNEX 1

Population by Caste/ethnic groups and the Percentage Share in Total Population, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Population in %								
All Groups	100.00								
Chhetri	16.05	Thakuri	1.62	Mallah	0.60	Kayastha	0.29	Shikha	0.05
Brahman H	12.92	Limbu	1.61	Sherpa	0.60	Danuwar	0.27	Bangali	0.04
Magar	7.24	Sarki	1.49	Baniya	0.55	Haluwai	0.24	Wadi	0.04
Tharu	6.46	Teli	1.36	Kewat	0.55	Sunuwar	0.22	Bote	0.04
Newar	5.63	Kushwaha	1.11	Dushadh	0.50	Chepang	0.20	Jirel	0.03
Tamang	5.51	Chamar	1.10	Rajbanshi	0.44	Rajbhar	0.18	Not Stated	0.03
Kami	5.21	Others H.	1.00	Kumal	0.41	Marwadi	0.16	Lepcha	0.03
Yadav/Ahir	4.14	Sanyashi	0.98	Dhobi	0.41	Gangain	0.12	Gaine	0.02
Muslim	3.53	Kumi	0.90	Kumhar	0.39	Thami	0.10	Raji	0.02
Others T.	3.39	Brahman T.	0.88	Kanu	0.38	Dhimal	0.09	No. Caste	0.02
Rai	2.84	Sudhi/Kalwa	0.88	Khatway	0.36	Thakali	0.07	Raute	0.02
Gurung	2.43	Mushahar	0.77	Rajput	0.30	Bhote	0.07	Churaute	0.01
Damain	1.99	Dhanukh	0.74	Majhi	0.30	Darai	0.06	Others M.	0.01

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 25.

ANNEX 2

Population by Caste/ethnic group and sex ratio, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio	Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio	Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio	Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio	Ethnic Group	Sex Ratio
All Groups	99.47								
Lepcha	153.47	Kumi	109.11	Gangain	105.38	Newar	99.45	Limbu	95.55
No. Caste	129.47	Dhanukh	108.26	Kumhar	105.29	Sherpa	99.04	Shikha	95.21
Not State	116.68	Churaute	108.20	Rajbhar	105.22	Sunuwar	98.11	Gaine	94.79
Marwadi	116.37	Kushwaha	107.50	Khatway	105.14	Majhi	97.82	Sarki	94.54
Rajput	112.66	Raji	107.48	Chamar	104.19	Sanyashi	97.73	Bhote	94.19
Brahman T	111.27	Dhobi	106.89	Bote	103.58	Brahman H	97.73	Jirel	94.16
Yadav/Ahi	111.20	Others T.	106.81	Dhimal	103.16	Thami	97.18	Magar	94.13
Bangali	111.13	Mallah	106.77	Mushahar	101.64	Rai	97.11	Damain	94.12
Baniya	110.95	Others M.	106.77	Kayastha	101.43	Thakuri	96.14	Thakali	93.69
Sudhi/Kal	110.93	Muslim	106.20	Tharu	101.15	Kumal	96.12	Danuwar	93.01
Kanu	109.94	Dushadh	105.79	Rajbanshi	100.48	Kami	96.02	Gurung	92.40
Teli	109.94	Kewat	105.50	Tamang	100.09	Others H	96.00	Wadi	92.08
Haluwai	109.57	Chepang	105.49	Darai	99.91	Chhetri	95.56	Raute	35.56

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 25.

ANNEX 3

Population by Caste/ethnic groups and the Percentage Share in Total Population, 1991.

Caste/Eth.		(Mountain Population = 100)							
Groups	% Share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share
Chhetri	33.31	Magar	1.55	Tharu	0.08	Muslim	0.01	Rajput	0.00
Tamang	11.49	Sanyashi	1.52	Others T.	0.06	Chepeng	0.01	Darai	0.00
Brahman H	11.37	Thami	1.00	Baniya	0.05	Teli	0.01	Khatway	0.00
Kami	6.41	Bhote	0.45	Others M.	0.05	Raji	0.01	Dushadh	0.00
Rai	4.79	Majhi	0.34	Sudhi/Kalwa	0.04	Kushwaha	0.01	Rajbanshi	0.00
Thakuri	4.43	Jirel	0.30	Dhobi	0.03	Gaine	0.01	Kanu	0.00
Sherpa	4.40	Sunuwar	0.26	Brahman T.	0.03	Mushahar	0.01	Dhimal	0.00
Newar	4.29	Thakali	0.21	Kurmi	0.02	Rajbhar	0.01	Bangali	0.00
Limbu	3.88	Danuwar	0.17	No. Caste	0.02	Chamar	0.01	Marwadi	0.00
Gurung	2.86	Kumal	0.11	Lepcha	0.02	Shikha	0.01	Mallah	0.00
Damain	2.41	Kumhar	0.11	Not Stated	0.02	Dhanukh	0.01	Gangain	0.00
Sakri	1.87	Kayastha	0.08	Wadi	0.02	Bote	0.01	Haluwai	0.00
Others H.	1.73	Yadav/Ahi	0.08	Raute	0.02	Kewat	0.01	Churaute	0.00

Caste/(Hill-Population = 100)

Ethnic		Caste/(Hill-Population = 100)							
Groups	% Share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share
Chhetri	21.79	Sanyashi	1.15	Thakali	0.10	Gaine	0.03	Others M.	0.01
Brahman H	16.88	Sherpa	0.50	Kayastha	0.08	Not State	0.03	Kewat	0.01
Magar	11.99	Kumal	0.50	Marwadi	0.07	Kurmi	0.03	Rajbhar	0.01
Newar	9.78	Tharu	0.37	Bhote	0.06	No. Caste	0.03	Shikha	0.01
Tamang	8.31	Sunuwar	0.37	Brahman T.	0.06	Raute	0.02	Bangali	0.01
Kami	6.94	Majhi	0.30	Dhobi	0.06	Rajput	0.02	Dhimal	0.00
Rai	4.19	Danuwar	0.28	Sudhi/Kalwar	0.05	Bote	0.02	Dushadh	0.00
Gurung	3.93	Muslim	0.25	Darai	0.05	Raji	0.02	Khatway	0.00
Damain	2.81	Chepeng	0.25	Thami	0.05	Churaute	0.01	Kanu	0.00
Sarki	2.39	Others T.	0.13	Wadi	0.05	Dhanukh	0.01	Mallah	0.00
Thakuri	2.08	Yadav/Ahir	0.12	Lepcha	0.04	Chamar	0.01	Rajbanshi	0.00
Limbu	1.91	Kumhar	0.12	Mushahar	0.04	Kushwaha	0.01	Jirel	0.00
Others H.	1.48	Baniya	0.11	Teli	0.03	Haluwai	0.01	Gangain	0.00

Caste/(Tarai Population = 100)

Ethnic Gr.		Caste/(Tarai Population = 100)							
Gr.	% Share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share	Groups	% share
Tharu	13.47	Brahman T	1.82	Gurung	0.89	Rajbhar	0.38	Wadi	0.03
Brahman H	9.30	Newar	1.81	Dhobi	0.83	Danuwar	0.29	Thakali	0.03
Yadav/Ahi	8.74	Tamang	1.77	Kanu	0.81	Majhi	0.29	Not State	0.02
Chhetri	7.57	Mushahar	1.60	Khatway	0.77	Marwadi	0.27	Gaine	0.02
Muslim	7.32	Dhanukh	1.57	Sanyashi	0.73	Gangain	0.26	Raji	0.01
Others T.	7.14	Mallah	1.28	Thakuri	0.70	Dhimal	0.19	Thami	0.01
Magar	3.56	Rai	1.20	Kumhar	0.70	Chepeng	0.18	Lepcha	0.01
Kami	3.32	Kewat	1.17	Rajput	0.62	Shikha	0.10	Bhote	0.01
Teli	2.87	Damain	1.12	Sarki	0.56	Bangali	0.09	Raute	0.01
Kushwaha	2.37	Dushadh	1.08	Kayastha	0.53	Darai	0.08	Churaute	0.01
Chamar	2.35	Baniya	1.07	Haluwai	0.50	Sunuwar	0.07	Jirel	0.00
Kurmi	1.90	Rajbanshi	0.95	Others H.	0.40	Sherpa	0.06	No. Caste	0.00
Sudhi/Kal	1.82	Limbu	0.93	Kumal	0.39	Bote	0.05	Others M.	0.00

Source: CBS 1995, Population Census 1991, Vol. IV, Table 14.

ANNEX 4:
Population by Major Caste/Ethnic Composition
(first three groups) and Percentage Share for dev. regions
and districts, 1991

POSITION					POSITION				
Area	Total popul	First	Second	Third	Area	Total popu	First	Second	Third
Nepal	(18,491,097)	Chhetri	Brahman h	Magar	Western Dev. Regn	3,770,678	Brahman h	Magar	Chhetri
%	100.00	16.05	12.92	7.24		100.00	20.73	16.54	11.21
Eastern Dev Region	4,446,749	Chhetri	Brahman h	Rai	Gorkha	252,524	Gurung	Brahman h	Chhetri
	100.00	12.17	11.11	10.88		100.00	21.33	20.03	11.97
					Lamjung	153,697	Gurung	Brahman h	Chhetri
Taplejung	120,053	Limbu	Brahman h	Chhetri		100.00	33.57	16.19	16.03
%	100.00	40.88	13.25	11.37	Tanahun	268,073	Magar	Brahman h	Gurung
Panchathar	175,206	Limbu	Brahman h	Rai		100.00	26.04	14.22	12.95
%	100.00	39.40	14.29	13.71	Syangja	293,526	Brahman h	Magar	Chhetri
Ilam	229,214	Rai	Brahman h	Limbu		100.00	33.51	20.33	11.75
	100.00	24.57	15.97	13.51	Kaski	292,945	Brahman h	Gurung	Chhetri
Jhapa	593,737	Brahman h	Chhetri	Limbu		100.00	30.98	19.03	14.73
	100.00	25.26	15.40	6.47	Manang	5,363	Gurung	Sherpa	Brahman h
Morang	674,823	Brahman h	Chhetri	Tharu		100.00	65.15	12.85	4.96
	100.00	13.90	11.24	8.95	Mustang	14,292	Gurung	Thakali	Kami
Sunsari	463,481	Tharu	Muslim	Brahman h		100.00	54.02	19.66	5.18
	100.00	16.20	9.87	8.46	Myagdi	100,552	Magar	Chhetri	Kami
Dhankutta	146,386	Rai	Chhetri	Limbu		100.00	43.53	16.91	12.60
	100.00	23.48	20.19	14.36	Parbat	143,547	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Terhathum	102,870	Limbu	Chhetri	Brahman h		100.00	38.93	16.20	10.67
	100.00	34.66	19.64	18.17	Baglung	232,486	Magar	Brahman h	Chhetri
Sankhuwasabha	141,903	Rai	Chhetri	Tamang		100.00	28.22	23.51	18.51
	100.00	23.68	19.66	8.44	Gulmi	266,331	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Bhojpur	198,784	Rai	Chhetri	Brahman h		100.00	30.41	22.38	19.83
	100.00	33.14	20.95	9.53	Palpa	236,313	Magar	Brahman h	Chhetri
Solukhumbu	97,200	Rai	Sherpa	Chhetri		100.00	49.38	20.27	8.53
	100.00	30.47	20.82	15.69	Nawalpa-rasi	436,217	Tharu	Magar	Brahman h
Okhaldhunga	139,457	Chhetri	Brahman h	Rai		100.00	16.85	16.61	16.04
	100.00	24.91	13.66	11.96	Rupandehi	522,150	Brahman h	Tharu	Muslim
Khotang	215,965	Rai	Chhetri	Brahman h		100.00	12.40	10.69	8.20
	100.00	38.77	22.30	10.08	Kapilwast	371,778	Muslim	Tharu	Yadav/Ahir
Udayapur	221,256	Chhetri	Rai	Magar		100.00	16.81	11.76	9.83
	100.00	21.01	17.09	14.40	Arghakh-Telichi	180,884	Brahman h	Chhetri	Magar
Saptari	465,668	Yadav,Ahir	Tharu			100.00	38.91	17.90	16.01
	100.00	16.91	13.24	7.63					
Siraha	460,746	Yadav,Ahir	Muslim	Musahar	Mid-Wes. Dev. Regn	2,410,414	Chhetri	Magar	Tharu
	100.00	26.20	6.97	5.68		100.00	28.57	14.09	13.11
Central Dev. Region	6,183,955	Tamang	Newar	Brahman h	Pyuthan	175,469	Magar	Chhetri	Brahman h
	100.00	13.17	11.98	11.07		100.00	29.70	26.76	12.69
					Roipa	179,621	Magar	Chhetri	Kami
Dhanusha	543,672	Yadav,Ahir	Muslim	Kewat		100.00	44.45	32.25	12.19
	100.00	20.87	7.58	6.10	Rukum	155,554	Chhetri	Magar	Kami
Mahottari	440,146	Yadav,Ahir	Muslim	Brahman h		100.00	39.64	25.45	14.86
	100.00	16.99	12.23	7.68	Salyan	181,785	Chhetri	Magar	Kami

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Sarlahi	492,798	Yadav,Ahir	Kushwah	Muslim		100.00	52.26	15.53	11.34
	100.00	16.11	7.30	6.64	Dang	354,413	Tharu	Chhetri	Magar
Sarlahi	492,798	Yadav,Ahir	Kushwah	Muslim		100.00	31.48	23.17	11.02
	100.00	16.11	7.30	6.64	Banke	285,604	Muslim	Tharu	Chhetri
Sindhuli	223,900	Tamang	Chhetri	Magar		100.00	16.03	15.95	10.92
	100.00	23.41	14.56	14.21	Bardia	290,313	Tharu	Chhetri	Brahmanh
Ramechhap	188,064	Chhetri	Tamang	Newar		100.00	52.81	9.74	9.44
	100.00	26.49	20.66	13	Surkhet	225,768	Chhetri	Magar	Kami
Dolakha		173,236	Chhetri	Tamang	Brahmanh	100.00	28.05	20.41	18.68
	100.00	34.18	15.95	11.4	Dailekh	187,400	Chhetri	Kami	Brahmanh
Sindhupalchok	261,025	Tamang	Chhetri	Brahmanh		100.00	35.09	17.10	12.52
	100.00	32.94	18.80	11.87	Jajarkot	113,958	Chhetri	Kami	Thakuri
Kabhre	324,329	Tamang	Brahmanh	Newar		100.00	37.45	21.93	16.65
	100.00	32.85	23.54	14.37	Dolpa	25,013	Chhetri	Gurung	Magar
Lalitpur	257,086	Newar	Chhetri	Tamang		100.00	44.95	19.58	12.17
	100.00	46.07	19.47	11.22	Jumla	75,964	Chhetri	Brahmanh	Kami
Bhaktapur	172,952	Newar	Chhetri	Brahmanh		100.00	59.59	12.39	7.22
	100.00	62.82	18.27	8.82	Kalikot	88,805	Chhetri	Thakuri	Brahmanh
Kathmandu	675,341	Newar	Brahmanh	Chhetri		100.00	28.41	24.66	19.66
	100.00	38.24	19.36	17.78	Mugu	36,364	Chhetri	Thakuri	Kami
Nuwakot	245,260	Tamang	Brahmanh	Chhetri		100.00	47.43	15.93	11.25
	100.00	37.94	21.71	13.81	Humla	34,383	Chhetri	Thakuri	Sherpa
Rasuwa	36,744	Tamang	Brahmanh	Gurung		100.00	43.03	18.77	8.45
	100.00	65.07	16.79	5.61					
Dhading	278,068	Tamang	Brahmanh	Chhetri	Far-West-	1,679,301	Chhetri	Tharu	Brahmanh
	100.00	21.51	18.67	14.94	Dev. Region	100.00	39.89	16.56	13.27
Makawanpur	314,599	Tamang	Brahmanh	Chhetri					
	100.00	45.96	14.38	10.63	Bajura	92,010	Chhetri	Kami	Brahmanh
Rautahat	414,005	Muslim	Yadav,Ah	Teli		100.00	55.53	12.84	7.51
	100.00	17.24	13.32	5.93	Bajhang	139,092	Chhetri	Brahmanh	Kami
Bara		415,718	Tharu	Muslim	Yadav,Ahir	100.00	63.21	10.98	8.37
	100.00	11.88	11.70	10.89	Achham	198,188	Chhetri	Kami	Brahmanh
Parsa	372,524	Muslim	Tharu	Kurmi		100.00	51.51	19.17	11.45
	100.00	12.26	8.78	8.55	Doti	167,168	Chhetri	Kami	Brahmanh
Chitwan	354,488	Brahmanh	Tharu	Chhetri		100.00	51.90	11.32	10.80
	100.00	29.53	12.80	10.47	Kailali	417,891	Tharu	Chhetri	Brahmanh
						100.00	49.52	14.48	9.58
					Kanchanpr	257,906	Chhetri	Tharu	Brahmanh
						100.00	28.31	27.35	14.92
					Dadeldhu-	104,647	Chhetri	Brahmanh	Kami
					ra	100.00	49.81	19.08	6.68
					Baitadi	200,716	Chhetri	Brahmanh	Kami
						100.00	47.48	20.79	12.46
					Darchula	101,683	Chhetri	Brahmanh	Kami
						100.00	60.04	19.36	7.38

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 25.

Figures in parenthesis are total number

ANNEX 5

Population 6 years and above by Caste/ethnic group and Literacy Rate, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic Group	Lit. Rate	Caste/ Ethnic Group	Lit. Rate	Caste/ Ethnic Group	Lit. Rate	Caste/ Ethnic Group	Lit. Rate	Caste/ Ethnic Group	Lit. Rate
Both Sexes	39.6								
Marwadi	88.44	Gurung	47.43	Darai	37.34	Tamang	28.68	Muslim	22.99
No. Caste	67.08	Baniya	47.39	Teli	37.02	Tharu	28.32	Kewat	22.86
Kayastha	64.97	Chhetri	45.77	Sherpa	36.74	Yadav/Ahi	27.07	Others T.	22.48
Thakali	62.63	Rai	45.31	Gangain	36.16	Kami	26.88	Raji	22.15
Brahman T	62.41	Sudhi/Kal	45.25	Jirel	35.00	Raute	26.54	Bote	22.09
Brahman H	62.15	Sanyashi	45.16	Others H.	34.61	Shikha	26.37	Dhobi	21.53
Newar	61.00	Lepcha	43.46	Bhote	32.06	Kurmi	26.06	Wadi	21.52
Rajput	52.34	Others M.	42.82	Gaine	31.33	Danuwar	25.45	Chepang	14.61
Bangali	51.50	Haluwai	41.69	Kumal	30.68	Rajbhar	25.13	Mallah	12.78
Churaute	48.70	Magar	40.13	Kanu	30.38	Sarki	25.10	Khatway	12.40
Not State	48.36	Dhimai	39.95	Kushwaha	29.06	Thami	24.68	Chamar	10.80
Limbu	47.54	Sunuwar	38.42	Damain	28.90	Dhanukh	23.60	Dushadh	10.73
Thakuri	47.47	Rajbanshi	38.05	Kumhar	28.69	Majhi	23.24	Mushahar	4.85

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 26.

ANNEX 6

Population 6 Years and above by percentage in Primary Level of Education Passed, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic	% level	Gr. pass in Primary Education							
Both Sexe	16.15								
Brahman H	21.69	Baniya	18.49	Kayastha	16.13	Tharu	12.32	Shikha	9.70
Churaute	21.61	Others M.	18.47	Haluwai	16.10	Kanu	12.27	Rajbhar	9.53
Lepcha	21.44	Brahman T	18.37	Gaine	15.72	Kushwaha	11.78	Others T.	9.29
Thakali	20.40	Marwadi	18.25	Kumal	15.34	Majhi	11.74	Muslim	9.15
Limbu	20.37	Darai	17.69	Damain	15.18	Raute	11.50	Kewat	9.13
Gurung	19.75	Sunuwar	17.28	Jirel	14.94	Bote	11.32	Dhanukh	9.05
Rai	19.64	Bangali	17.11	Bhote	14.82	Kumhar	11.30	Dhobi	8.91
Newar	19.57	Rajbanshi	17.11	No. Caste	14.44	Kurmi	11.20	Chepang	6.77
Thakuri	19.46	Sudhi/Kal	16.60	Teli	14.19	Raji	10.98	Mallah	5.47
Sanyashi	19.41	Sherpa	16.57	Kami	13.74	Thami	10.62	Khatway	5.43
Chhetri	19.35	Gangain	16.57	Tamang	13.43	Danuwar	10.53	Chamar	4.79
Dhimai	19.07	Rajput	16.47	Not State	13.26	Wadi	10.11	Dushadh	4.20
Magar	18.93	Others H.	16.15	Sarki	12.65	Yadav/Ahi	10.09	Mushahar	1.44

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VII, Table 26.

ANNEX 7

Population 10 Years and Above Caste/ethnic group and Per cent economically active, 1991

Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Active % Groups	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Active % Groups	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Active % Groups	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Active % Groups	Caste/ Ethnic Groups	Active % Groups
Total	(All	Groups)	56.57						
Chepang	78.89	Raji	64.05	Churaute	58.23	Others T.	51.92	Kurmi	46.28
Thami	77.93	Others M.	64.03	Sanyashi	58.02	Brahman Hil	51.50	Yadav/Ahir	45.80
Bhote	69.90	Rai	63.89	Dhimal	56.42	Gaine	50.84	Dhanukh	45.68
Sherpa	69.65	Sunuwar	63.77	Danuwar	56.30	Rajbanshi	50.09	Kushwaha	45.11
Tamang	69.11	Magar	62.91	Chamar	55.69	Newar	49.74	Baniya	44.34
Jirel	68.91	Majhi	62.80	Not State	55.51	Mallah	49.66	Teli	44.16
Sarki	67.82	Kumal	62.71	Khatway	55.16	Dhobi	49.41	Haluwai	43.87
Lepcha	66.71	Darai	62.40	Tharu	54.77	Kumhar	49.21	Kanu	42.31
Others H.	66.10	Thakuri	62.14	Shikha	54.44	Kewat	48.20	Sudhi/Kalwar	40.53
Mushahar	65.53	Chhetri	61.09	Wadi	53.91	Rajbhar	47.89	Rajput	40.11
Bote	65.15	Limbu	60.16	No. Caste	53.56	Gangain	47.87	Kayastha	39.19
Kami	64.88	Raute	59.26	Dushadh	53.37	Muslim	47.44	Marwadi	38.53
Damain	64.83	Gurung	58.43	Thakali	52.34	Bangali	46.82	Brahman T.	35.73

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. I, Part VIII, Table 27.

ANNEX 8

Economically Active Population 10 years and above by
Caste/ethnic group, Major
Industry Division, 1991.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

Caste/ Ethnic groups	Popln. 10 yrs +	Agric. Forestry Fishing	Mining+ Forestry	Manuf- Quiring ing	Elect- actur- Water	Const- Gas on	Transp ructi- nce	Finance Comme- nicatio	Personl & Commu- Service	Busines Service	Community Others	Not Stated
All Groups	100.00	81.23	0.03	2.04	0.16	0.49	3.49	0.69	0.28	10.25	0.38	0.96
Yadav/Ahir	100.00	87.03	0.01	0.77	0.08	0.19	1.35	0.41	0.12	8.78	0.32	0.94
Kayastha	100.00	51.14	0.07	3.25	0.46	0.45	6.70	1.24	1.11	31.48	0.93	3.17
Kumhar	100.00	75.69	0.06	7.20	0.13	0.44	2.85	0.54	0.20	10.98	0.40	1.50
Baniya	100.00	48.90	0.11	2.50	0.10	0.30	33.49	0.98	0.20	11.16	0.30	1.96
Dhobi	100.00	76.60	0.01	1.12	0.10	0.40	2.15	0.58	0.11	17.05	0.58	1.31
Sudhi/Kalw	100.00	60.56	0.06	2.34	0.17	0.36	20.34	0.81	0.26	12.34	0.71	2.03
Kurmi	100.00	78.92	0.02	1.94	0.10	0.74	2.83	0.89	0.12	12.49	0.43	1.53
Brahman T.	100.00	56.62	0.08	3.82	0.50	0.59	4.29	1.19	0.86	27.83	1.45	2.77
Rajput	100.00	57.63	0.02	3.47	0.49	0.61	5.53	1.06	0.41	27.34	1.09	2.37
Tharu	100.00	82.39	0.01	1.55	0.06	0.45	1.30	0.48	0.07	12.48	0.10	1.10
Teli	100.00	76.83	0.03	1.35	0.09	0.30	8.99	0.57	0.13	9.91	0.43	1.37
Kushwaha	100.00	85.19	0.01	0.93	0.09	0.27	2.63	0.36	0.06	9.04	0.30	1.11
Muslim	100.00	65.56	0.04	2.55	0.09	1.32	7.70	0.99	0.10	19.18	0.88	1.58
Haluwai	100.00	47.82	0.06	3.00	0.11	0.48	30.10	1.41	0.20	13.98	0.41	2.43
Mallah	100.00	80.82	0.01	1.39	0.04	0.52	3.48	0.70	0.05	11.21	0.49	1.30

Caste/Ethnic Composition of Population 53

Rajbanshi	100.00	57.38	0.02	5.43	0.09	0.41	5.75	1.61	0.13	27.15	0.20	1.82
Dhimal	100.00	69.69	0.04	5.91	0.10	0.72	2.19	1.44	0.06	18.47	0.06	1.32
Gangain	100.00	70.90	0.00	1.17	0.04	0.44	3.46	0.29	0.04	22.12	0.46	1.07
Marwadi	100.00	6.18	0.18	5.23	0.13	0.68	68.19	0.75	0.38	13.73	0.25	4.29
Bangali	100.00	30.18	0.04	10.48	0.37	1.10	3.57	2.21	0.44	26.88	0.85	3.90
Dhanukh	100.00	75.71	0.02	1.28	0.13	0.49	2.58	0.99	0.13	15.87	1.08	1.73
Shikha	100.00	53.49	0.06	3.09	0.06	0.34	4.81	4.27	0.28	30.49	0.98	2.14
Dushadh	100.00	72.91	0.01	1.22	0.05	0.49	1.03	1.06	0.02	20.44	0.38	2.40
Chamar	100.00	75.79	0.01	0.92	0.03	0.54	0.61	0.41	0.02	19.96	0.35	1.37
Khatway	100.00	80.31	0.01	0.73	0.04	0.48	0.84	0.46	0.03	15.76	0.72	0.63
Mushahar	100.00	67.16	0.01	0.51	0.02	0.42	0.40	0.29	0.01	29.39	0.20	1.58
Kewat	100.00	78.57	0.02	1.43	0.10	0.27	2.46	0.63	0.10	14.69	0.49	1.24
Rajbhar	100.00	75.32	0.04	1.36	0.16	0.21	2.88	0.64	0.15	17.01	0.60	1.63
Kanu	100.00	67.68	0.07	2.25	0.11	0.52	14.23	0.84	0.21	11.47	0.31	2.29
Others T.	100.00	69.64	0.04	3.82	0.09	0.78	4.15	0.66	0.12	18.45	0.35	1.90
Brahman Hi	100.00	79.71	0.02	1.09	0.33	0.22	3.58	0.85	0.73	12.28	0.31	0.88
Chhetri	100.00	87.15	0.02	0.95	0.20	0.25	2.30	0.69	0.30	7.02	0.42	0.68
Thakuri	100.00	87.81	0.01	0.72	0.12	0.26	2.29	0.58	0.29	6.78	0.47	0.66
Sanyashi	100.00	85.02	0.03	0.95	0.16	0.30	3.14	0.79	0.19	8.17	0.28	0.96
Newar	100.00	56.87	0.06	5.35	0.53	1.53	13.98	2.07	1.42	16.09	0.32	1.77
Limbu	100.00	91.09	0.01	0.82	0.06	0.21	1.33	0.35	0.08	5.20	0.30	0.55
Rai	100.00	89.89	0.03	1.23	0.06	0.33	1.47	0.43	0.10	5.64	0.29	0.53
Gurung	100.00	85.60	0.04	1.98	0.11	0.48	3.51	0.76	0.19	6.12	0.56	0.66
Thakali	100.00	53.59	0.11	2.66	0.20	1.18	27.04	0.96	0.46	12.18	0.32	1.30
Tamang	100.00	88.41	0.06	3.21	0.08	0.44	1.68	0.70	0.06	4.60	0.17	0.59
Magar	100.00	91.10	0.02	1.19	0.11	0.39	1.30	0.44	0.10	4.53	0.36	0.46
Danuwar	100.00	83.34	0.02	1.21	0.03	0.32	1.18	0.35	0.10	11.98	0.24	1.22
Jirel	100.00	89.57	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.21	1.23	0.25	0.13	6.70	0.30	0.38
Majhi	100.00	78.18	0.25	2.36	0.03	0.42	1.12	0.63	0.07	15.30	0.16	1.49
Sunuwar	100.00	87.14	0.04	2.44	0.08	0.25	2.23	0.40	0.11	6.07	0.49	0.75
Gaine	100.00	61.04	0.06	1.77	0.00	2.09	2.53	0.63	0.06	22.64	0.19	8.98
Chepang	100.00	94.17	0.04	1.00	0.02	0.42	0.29	0.26	0.00	3.31	0.09	0.40
Kumal	100.00	87.31	0.02	3.30	0.10	0.57	0.98	0.32	0.04	6.56	0.23	0.56
Churaute	100.00	57.34	0.00	1.10	0.14	0.69	24.83	1.10	0.27	9.47	3.70	1.37
Bote	100.00	78.35	0.00	1.60	0.17	0.95	1.77	0.65	0.03	15.68	0.03	0.75
Lepcha	100.00	83.53	0.04	2.59	0.09	0.30	1.51	0.56	0.04	10.42	0.39	0.52
Raute	100.00	87.79	0.00	1.28	0.09	0.09	0.94	0.09	0.09	8.45	0.17	1.02
Darai	100.00	83.46	0.02	1.61	0.29	0.57	1.47	0.88	0.04	10.78	0.13	0.75
Raji	100.00	84.64	0.00	2.56	0.00	1.38	2.04	0.59	0.00	8.27	0.26	0.26
Thami	100.00	94.85	0.00	0.89	0.01	0.21	0.99	0.12	0.01	2.45	0.27	0.20
Damain	100.00	70.57	0.02	0.81	0.02	0.54	0.56	0.27	0.02	25.90	0.43	0.86
Kami	100.00	84.15	0.04	5.94	0.03	0.82	1.58	0.25	0.04	5.94	0.51	0.70
Sakri	100.00	89.52	0.06	1.36	0.04	0.89	0.55	0.31	0.02	6.27	0.37	0.60
Wadi	100.00	57.29	0.08	12.50	0.00	0.82	2.11	0.31	0.04	21.81	0.51	4.53
Others H.	100.00	86.59	0.03	2.17	0.10	0.54	1.71	0.47	0.11	6.91	0.56	0.80
Sherpa	100.00	81.66	0.04	4.40	0.08	0.48	6.60	0.48	0.05	4.85	0.55	0.80
Bhote	100.00	88.42	0.03	1.47	0.08	0.27	3.33	0.39	0.15	4.67	0.19	1.00
Others M.	100.00	76.13	0.12	6.36	0.12	0.24	3.79	0.37	0.00	11.63	0.37	0.86
No. Caste	100.00	6.68	0.31	20.34	1.32	0.16	11.80	0.62	0.47	49.22	3.34	5.75
Not Stated	100.00	56.13	0.05	3.18	0.30	1.19	7.89	1.49	0.60	22.23	1.14	5.81

Source : CBS, 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Part IX, Table 29.

ANNEX 9

Economically Active Population 10 years and above by
Caste/ethnic group, Major Occupation, 1991.

MAJOR OCCUPATION

Caste/ Ethnic Group	Popln. 10yrs +	Prof/ Technic Worker	Admin- istral Worker	Cleri- cal Worker	Sales Worker	Serv- ice Worker	Farm/ Fish Worker	Produ- ction Labour	Others	Not Stated
All Group	100.00	1.78	0.30	1.06	2.98	6.18	81.10	4.23	2.09	0.28
Yadav/Ahir	100.00	2.11	0.12	0.71	1.28	5.72	86.90	1.35	1.52	0.29
Kayastha	100.00	12.49	1.56	8.23	6.11	7.59	50.83	4.86	7.89	0.44
Kumhar	100.00	1.96	0.16	0.96	2.46	7.27	75.54	9.21	2.13	0.30
Baniya	100.00	1.95	0.36	1.21	32.15	7.84	48.78	4.54	2.74	0.43
Dhobi	100.00	1.10	0.12	0.49	1.92	14.01	76.50	3.55	1.99	0.31
Sudhi/Kalwa	100.00	2.69	0.35	1.30	19.63	7.98	60.38	3.84	3.40	0.43
Kumi	100.00	1.38	0.14	0.71	2.56	9.81	78.76	3.68	2.69	0.27
Brahman T.	100.00	11.21	1.11	4.79	3.93	9.77	56.29	5.96	6.29	0.65
Rajput	100.00	5.08	0.98	3.03	5.21	18.21	57.40	4.86	4.72	0.51
Tharu	100.00	0.92	0.05	0.37	1.15	10.17	82.27	2.79	1.92	0.36
Teli	100.00	2.30	0.20	0.83	8.80	6.18	76.68	2.68	1.99	0.34
Kushwaha	100.00	1.46	0.09	0.46	2.51	6.67	85.07	1.96	1.56	0.21
Muslim	100.00	1.14	0.16	0.34	7.54	11.15	65.43	11.52	2.38	0.33
Haluwai	100.00	1.23	0.26	0.81	23.06	17.47	47.66	5.79	3.07	0.65
Mallah	100.00	0.41	0.04	0.18	3.22	10.39	80.70	2.90	1.83	0.32
Rajbanshi	100.00	0.90	0.09	0.50	4.96	24.82	57.18	7.70	3.50	0.35
Dhimial	100.00	0.59	0.07	0.35	2.17	15.10	69.42	9.29	2.66	0.35
Gangain	100.00	1.73	0.05	0.44	3.26	19.68	70.78	1.58	2.32	0.16
Marwadi	100.00	1.44	2.37	2.38	67.73	6.20	6.01	7.04	5.91	0.93
Bangali	100.00	3.31	1.03	1.80	18.57	18.13	30.11	20.44	5.63	0.99
Dhanukh	100.00	1.26	0.09	0.72	2.20	13.73	75.57	2.73	3.45	0.24
Shikha	100.00	0.76	0.28	0.53	4.22	28.16	53.18	8.80	3.91	0.17
Dushadh	100.00	0.28	0.01	0.18	0.95	19.33	72.81	3.04	3.19	0.21
Chamar	100.00	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.58	18.32	75.66	2.62	2.20	0.30
Khatway	100.00	0.31	0.04	0.17	0.79	15.08	80.16	1.89	1.37	0.18
Myshahar	100.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.36	27.83	67.05	1.40	3.14	0.16
Kewat	100.00	1.05	0.05	0.48	2.07	12.56	78.47	2.62	2.38	0.33
Rajbhar	100.00	1.72	0.16	1.09	2.54	13.71	75.20	2.43	2.83	0.31
Kanu	100.00	1.49	0.15	0.99	12.28	9.55	67.52	4.19	3.55	0.28
Others T.	100.00	0.80	0.11	0.46	3.87	15.90	69.52	6.00	2.95	0.40
Brahman Hil	100.00	5.12	0.79	2.90	3.02	4.04	79.55	1.80	2.50	0.27
Chhetri	100.00	1.68	0.27	1.18	1.84	3.93	87.01	1.86	1.98	0.24
Thakuri	100.00	2.23	0.38	1.33	1.89	3.23	87.68	1.45	1.50	0.30
Sanyashi	100.00	1.78	0.22	1.07	2.53	5.15	84.91	2.11	1.80	0.45
Newar	100.00	3.40	1.36	3.55	12.20	6.72	56.69	11.20	4.47	0.41
Limbu	100.00	1.08	0.11	0.40	1.12	3.09	91.01	1.73	1.24	0.23
Rai	100.00	1.13	0.13	0.41	1.16	3.63	89.80	2.14	1.40	0.19
Gurung	100.00	1.32	0.21	0.57	2.59	4.44	85.46	3.44	1.78	0.20
Thakali	100.00	3.41	1.66	1.57	13.09	19.88	53.36	4.27	2.41	0.36
Tamang	100.00	0.39	0.08	0.20	1.24	3.60	88.32	4.67	1.26	0.23

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Magar	100.00	0.70	0.07	0.32	0.92	3.36	90.98	2.20	1.25	0.19
Danuwar	100.00	0.80	0.06	0.30	1.05	9.31	83.24	1.92	3.11	0.20
Jirel	100.00	1.31	0.17	0.85	0.98	4.11	89.27	1.82	1.44	0.04
Majhi	100.00	0.21	0.03	0.25	0.99	13.15	78.00	3.54	3.45	0.38
Sunuwar	100.00	0.79	0.13	0.50	1.48	3.66	87.03	4.19	1.85	0.36
Gaine	100.00	2.97	0.06	0.38	2.40	13.60	60.97	8.16	4.24	7.21
Chepang	100.00	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.24	3.20	94.11	1.59	0.63	0.07
Kumal	100.00	0.33	0.08	0.25	0.65	5.63	87.12	4.58	1.21	0.16
Churaute	100.00	0.82	0.00	0.69	24.55	2.61	57.20	6.45	7.68	0.00
Bote	100.00	0.14	0.03	0.20	0.72	14.56	78.18	4.16	1.91	0.10
Lepcha	100.00	1.30	0.26	0.73	1.08	3.93	83.27	7.31	2.03	0.09
Raute	100.00	0.85	0.09	0.85	0.43	5.55	87.70	3.07	1.11	0.34
Darai	100.00	0.22	0.04	0.31	1.30	8.86	83.30	4.03	1.54	0.40
Raji	100.00	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.59	7.35	84.37	6.76	0.53	0.07
Thami	100.00	0.19	0.02	0.09	0.84	1.08	94.79	1.87	1.01	0.10
Damain	100.00	0.18	0.03	0.09	0.44	4.88	70.46	21.91	1.65	0.37
Karni	100.00	0.22	0.03	0.11	0.90	4.22	84.03	8.82	1.40	0.27
Sakri	100.00	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.49	4.19	89.41	4.07	1.38	0.21
Wadi	100.00	0.43	0.00	0.20	1.48	8.21	57.21	25.75	3.91	2.81
Others H.	100.00	0.69	0.08	0.37	1.35	4.69	86.49	4.10	1.93	0.31
Sherpa	100.00	0.92	0.28	0.39	4.15	5.14	81.57	6.03	1.19	0.33
Bhote	100.00	0.71	0.19	0.26	2.83	3.25	88.30	2.33	1.95	0.18
Others M.	100.00	2.57	0.61	0.73	2.57	7.83	75.89	8.20	1.10	0.49
No. Caste	100.00	30.20	5.82	2.87	10.17	7.45	6.13	23.52	12.27	1.55
Not Stated	100.00	6.05	1.14	2.18	6.75	10.67	55.53	8.59	5.91	3.18

Source : CBS, 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Part VIII, Table 28.

ANNEX 10
Population by Caste/ethnic Groups, 1991

Total Tarai	Population Groups	18,491,097. and	Population	Mountain Hill Groups and	Population	Mountain Groups and Populn.	Population	Mountain Groups and Populn.	Population
Tharu	1,194,224	Dushadh	93,242	Chhetri	2,968,082	Majhi	55,050	Sherpa	110,358
Yadav/Ahir	765,137	Rajbanshi	82,177	Brahman H	2,388,455	Danuwar	50,754	Bhote	12,463
Muslim	653,055	Dhobi	76,594	Magar	1,339,308	Sunuwar	40,943	Others M.	1,741
Others T.	627,514	Kumhar	72,008	Newar	1,041,090	Chepang	36,656		
Teli	250,732	Kanu	70,634	Tamang	1,018,252	Thami	19,103		
Kushwaha	205,797	Khatway	66,612	Kami	963,655	Thakali	13,731	No. Caste	2,951
Chamar	203,919	Rajput	55,712	Rai	525,551	Darai	10,759	Not Stated	4,858
Kurmi	166,718	Kayastha	53,545	Gurung	449,189	Wadi	7,082		
Brahman T.	162,886	Haluwai	44,417	Damain	367,989	Bote	6,718		
Sudhi/Kalwr	162,046	Rajbhar	33,433	Thakuri	299,473	Jirel	4,889		
Mushahar	141,980	Marwadi	29,173	Limbu	297,186	Lepcha	4,826		
Dhanukh	136,944	Gangain	22,526	Sarki	276,224	Gaine	4,484		
Mallah	110,413	Dhimal	16,781	Others H.	184,216	Raji	3,274		
Baniya	101,868	Shikha	9,292	Sanyashi	181,726	Raute	2,878		
Kewat	101,482	Bangali	7,909	Kumal	76,635	Churaute	1,778		

Source: CBS 1993, Population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Part VII, Table 25.