

4. POPULATION

4.1 Population by Gender and Population Density

In 1995 the total population figure in Lamjung District amounted to 177,265, both women and men accounting for 50 per cent each of the total population. This figure includes the population employed outside the area for up to 12 months (see chapter 4.6). In 1991, the total population was 153,697 compared to 152,720 in 1981 (HMG Nepal 1984 and 1993a). In both population censuses, 47.5 per cent of the total population were men and 52.5 per cent were women. The male/female ratio indicates a high rate of male migration to other areas outside the district in search of work. Considering the migration figures in 1995, the population has still increased by about 8.7 per cent during the last four years, compared to only 0.6 per cent between 1981 and 1991. There is no obvious reason for this development; one explanation might be errors in data collection in the spring of 1995 (Table 8). Contrary to the population figure, the number of households decreased from 1991 to 1995 by almost two per cent, implying a growth in household size during the period. The present number of persons per household is 5.6 and reflects the average household size of the total country.

Table 8: Population Figures of 1981, 1991, and 1995

	1981	1991	1995	1995 including migration
Total population	152,720	153,697	177,265	167,066
Female population	80,155	80,636	88,025	88,025
Females (%)	52.5	52.5	49.7	52.7
Male population	72,565	73,061	89,240	79,041
Males (%)	47.5	47.5	50.3	47.3
Total households (HH)	n.a.	30,569	29,955	29,955
No. of persons per HH		5.0	5.9	5.6
Population density/km ²	90.3	90.7	104.6	98.6

Sources: HMG Nepal 1984, HMG Nepal 1993a, and survey of DDC Lamjung/RDSP-Lamjung in spring 1995

The population density analysis for Lamjung District covers data related to the total district area and the VDC areas and data related to agricultural land per district and VDCs.

The average population density in Lamjung District was 90.7/km² in 1991 and 98.6/km² in 1995, given a total district area of 1,692sq.km. The population density related to agricultural land, which was calculated to be 427.4sq.km., was 359.6/km² in 1991 and increased to 390.9/km² in 1995.

As expected, the southern part of the district in the Middle Mountain Region is more densely populated than the northern part on the southern slopes of Annapurna and Manaslu Himal. Based on 1991 figures, 45 VDCs have a population density greater than the average district value and exceeding 100/km². In 1991, the population density exceeded 400/km² in Bhoteodar (VDC No 12), Sundarbazaar (54), and Duradanda (24). Besisahar VDC, including the district headquarters, is the most densely populated area and has a population density of 730/km². VDCs located in the High Mountain Region and above have a population density below 50/km² (Map 6).

The results of the analysis of population density in relation to agricultural area show a different pattern. Besides 14 VDCs, which are primarily located in the south, all VDCs have a population

density above 300/km² of agricultural land. The figure exceeds 500/km² in seven VDCs, showing a similar distribution than above, but includes one VDC, *Bahundanda*, mainly located in the High Mountain Region. The highest density again occurs in *Besisahar* VDC (936/km²). The lowest population density was computed for *Dhodeni* VDC (21) amounting to 191/km².

4.2 Population by Caste and Ethnicity

Data on castes and ethnicity were retrieved from the Population Census 1991 as well as from the survey conducted in 1995. The *Gurung(s)* constitute the predominant ethnic group in the district. Other main castes or ethnic groups are *Bahun*, *Chhetri*, and *Tamang*. Occupational castes, i.e., blacksmiths (*Kami*), shoemakers (*Sarki*), tailors (*Damai*), and potters (*Kumal*) account for more than 15 per cent of the total district population. Minority groups are *Newar*, *Dura*, *Magar*, *Gharti*, *Thakuri*, *Ghate*, *Bhujel*, and others, i.e., *Bhat*, *Giri*, *Minya*, *Sherpa*, *Khawas*, *Yogi*, *Kamar*, *Gaene*, *Bhote*, *Lama*, *Chepang*, *Darai*, *Sanyasi*, *Badi*, *Churet*, and *Kunwar* (Map 7).

The distribution of castes and ethnic groups varies widely between VDCs and, in particular, between individual settlements. *Gurung(s)*, for example, account for 34 per cent of the population. Yet, in some VDCs, i.e. *Chandisthan* (VDC No. 17), *Chandreshwor* (18), *Chiti* (19), *Dhamilikuwa* (20), *Dhuseni* (22), *Kunchha* (38), *Rangha* (49), *Suryapal* (55), and *Tarkughat* (59), this ethnic group is in a minority and its percentage share of the population is below five per cent. In contrast, the VDCs of *Bhujung* (VDC No. 13), *Gaunda* (26), *Ghermu* (29), *Pachok* (44), *Pasgaon* (46), and *Uttarkanya* (61) have a *Gurung* majority, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the population (Table 9) (Annexes 7 and 8).

Table 9: Population by Caste and Ethnicity in 1995 and 1991

Caste/ethnicity	1995				1991
	No. of HH	% of total	population	persons per HH	population
<i>Gurung</i>	10,197	34.0	60,349	5.9	51,590
<i>Bahun</i>	4,851	16.2	28,704	5.9	25,060
<i>Chhetri</i>	4,701	15.7	27,928	5.9	24,632
<i>Tamang</i>	1,763	5.9	10,388	5.9	9,039
<i>Newar</i>	992	3.3	5,675	5.7	5,689
Occupational castes:					
<i>Kami</i>	2,087	7.0	11,840	5.7	10,868
<i>Sarki</i>	1,397	4.7	8,241	5.9	6,768
<i>Damai</i>	1,006	3.4	5,539	5.5	5,020
<i>Kumal</i>	268	0.9	1,493	5.6	1,278
<i>Dura</i>	561	1.9	3,773	6.7	n.a.
<i>Magar</i>	503	1.7	3,062	6.1	5,035
<i>Gharti</i>	435	1.5	2,475	5.7	n.a.
<i>Thakuri</i>	278	0.9	2,140	7.7	1,461
<i>Ghate</i>	208	0.7	1,278	6.1	n.a.
<i>Bhujel</i>	173	0.5	937	5.4	n.a.
Others	535	1.7	3,443	6.4	7,257
Total	29,955	100	177,265	5.9	153,697

On the other hand, the *Bahun*, accounting for about 16 per cent of the total, are the major caste/group, accounting for more than 50 per cent in Chandreshwor (VDC No. 18) and Duradanda (24). Besisahar (7), and Chandisthan (17) are the particular domains of the *Chhetri*. In some VDCs no *Bahun/Chhetri* were encountered, i.e., Faleni (25), Gaunda (26), Ghermu (29), Ilampokhari (32), Kolki (37), Pachok (44), Pasgaon (46), and Uttarkanya (61).

The *Tamang* are spread throughout the district and constitute a major group in Bhulbhule (14), Faleni (25), Ilampokhari (32), and Khudi (36), accounting for more than 25 per cent of the population. The *Newar* are a minority group in the district, nevertheless in Rangha (49), Samibhanjyang (50), Suryapal (55), and Tarkughat (59) they account for more than 15 per cent of the population. Another minority group, called the *Dura*, is concentrated in fewer VDCs, particularly Neta (43) and Sindure (53) where the *Dura* are the majority group and account for almost 75 per cent of the population. Likewise, the very minority of the *Bhat* group stays in one VDC, i.e., Bansar (5) where they account for one-third of the total population.

The distribution of **occupational castes** follows a different pattern. Blacksmith (*Chhetri*) households are scattered all over the district and are the main occupational group, accounting for about seven per cent of the total population. Ghanpokara (28), Gilung (30), and Hiletaxar (31) are the predominant VDCs where this group is found to account for more than 20 per cent of the population (Map 8). Likewise, shoemaker (*Sarki*) and tailor (*Damai*) households are scattered throughout the district; *Sarki* households account for more than 10 per cent of the population in Dhamilikuwa (20), Suryapal (55), Tarkughat (59), and Udipur (60) (Maps 9 and 10). Potter (*Kumal*) households are found in only four VDCs in the very south of the district, i.e., Chakratirtha (16), Parewadanda (45), Rangha (49), and Sundarbazaar (54). In Rangha, more than 20 per cent of the population are *Kumal* (Map 11).

The main castes/ethnic groups show no particular differences in household size, which is between 5.5 and 5.9 persons. Only in some minority groups in the district were higher figures encountered, i.e., the *Dura* at 6.7 persons per household and *Thakuri(s)* with a comparably high figure of 7.7 persons.

Gurung households prefer to stay in cluster villages and form homogeneous communities. About 87.5 per cent of *Gurung* households live in settlements where this ethnic group accounts for the majority of the population. About one third of the households even stay in communities inhabited only by the *Gurung*. Also, *Tamang*, *Dura*, and *Bhat* groups show similar trends to a great extent and favour staying in homogeneous communities. Two thirds of both *Bahun* and *Chhetri* castes live in settlements where their castes dominate. Occupational castes, such as *Kami*, *Sarki*, and, in particular, *Kumal*, to some extent also favour homogeneous community life, whereas the *Damai* predominantly live in heterogeneous communities (Table 10).

4.3 Population by Age and Gender

The distribution of population by age groups and gender has been changing over the last 15 years. In particular, the percentage of children below five years has risen from 12.8 per cent in 1981 to 16.1 per cent in 1995. Also the proportion of elderly people above 60 years slightly increased from 8.0 per cent to 8.7 per cent during this period.

The population survey carried out in 1995 differentiated between four main age groups, i.e., children less than five years; children between five and 15 years who were supposed to attend school; the active labour force between 15 and 60 years; and elderly people older than 60. It was found that children of up to 15 years account for 39.7 per cent of the population in the district, both female and male accounting for almost the same proportion. The potential number of working people is more than 50

per cent of the population. Elderly people, both males and females, account for 4.1 per cent respectively, not considering migration of the working population (Table 11).

Table 10: Distribution of Major Castes and Ethnic Groups in 1995

Caste/ethnicity	Total HH	VDCs (N=61)	Settlements (N=1110)	Settlements with a > 50% population			Settlements with a 100% population		
				No.	HH	%	No.	HH	%
<i>Gurung</i>	10,197	60	573	363	8,926	87.5	144	3,278	32.1
<i>Bahun</i>	4,851	49	386	173	3,322	66.4	35	565	11.6
<i>Chhetri</i>	4,701	49	423	155	3,167	67.4	48	816	17.4
<i>Tamang</i>	1,763	45	185	77	1,291	73.2	42	635	36.0
<i>Newar</i>	992	44	158	23	323	32.6	-	-	-
Occupational castes:	2,087	61	396	41	512	24.5	16	198	9.5
<i>Kami</i>									
<i>Sarki</i>	1,397	50	216	42	528	37.8	18	212	15.2
<i>Damai</i>	1,006	57	237	8	102	10.1	1	5	0.5
<i>Kumal</i>	268	4	11	5	181	67.5	-	-	-
<i>Dura</i>	561	15	50	26	461	82.2	13	206	36.7
<i>Bhat</i>	118	2	11	7	103	87.3	1	7	5.9

Table 11: Population by Age and Gender in 1995

Age group	Total population	% of total	Female	%	Male	%
Less than 5 years	26,889	15.2	13,566	7.6	13,323	7.5
5 - 14 years	43,366	24.5	21,637	12.2	21,729	12.3
15 - 60 years	92,384	52.1	45,621	25.7	46,763	26.5
More than 60 years	14,536	8.2	7,315	4.1	7,221	4.1
Total	177,175	100.0	88,139	49.6	89,036	50.4

To compare the population figures of 1995 with the Census of 1991 and 1981, the total population value was reduced by the number of persons migrating to other areas for the whole year, assuming that these people were male and belonged to the active labour force between 15 and 60 years. The proportion of children in the district then rose to more than 42 per cent (Table 12) (Annexes 9 and 10).

Table 12: Population by Age and Gender in 1995, Considering Migration

Age group	Total population incl. migration	% of total	Female	%	Male	%
Less than 5 years	26,889	16.1	13,566	8.1	13,323	8.0
5 - 14 years	43,366	26.0	21,637	13.0	21,729	13.0
15 - 60 years	82,185	49.2	45,621	27.3	36,564	21.9
More than 60 years	14,536	8.7	7,315	4.4	7,221	4.3
Total	166,976	100.0	88,139	52.8	78,837	47.2

Figure 3: Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Gender in 1991

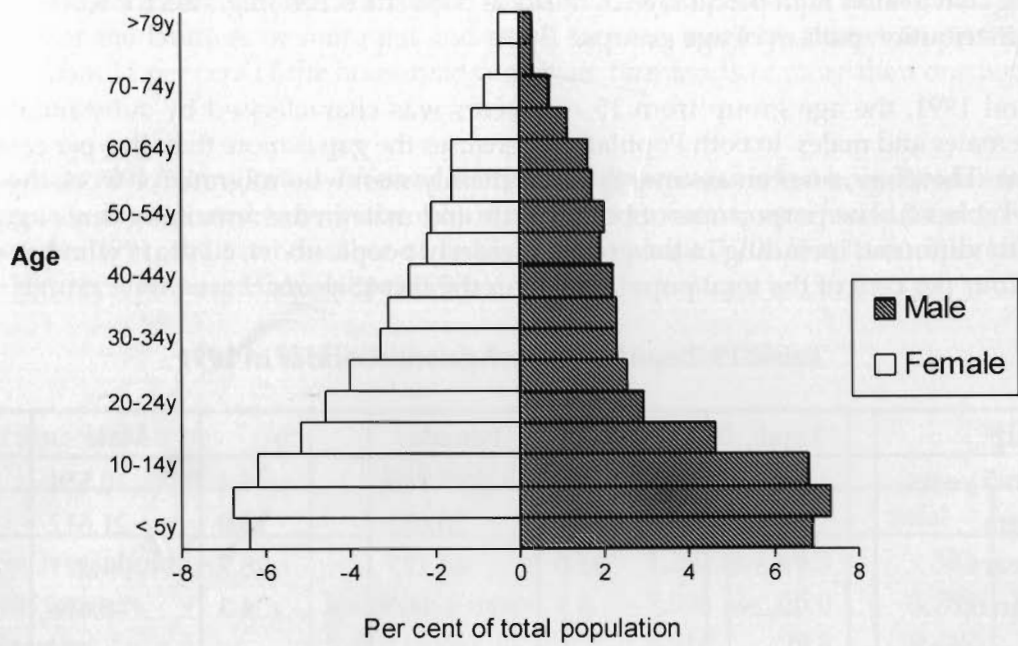
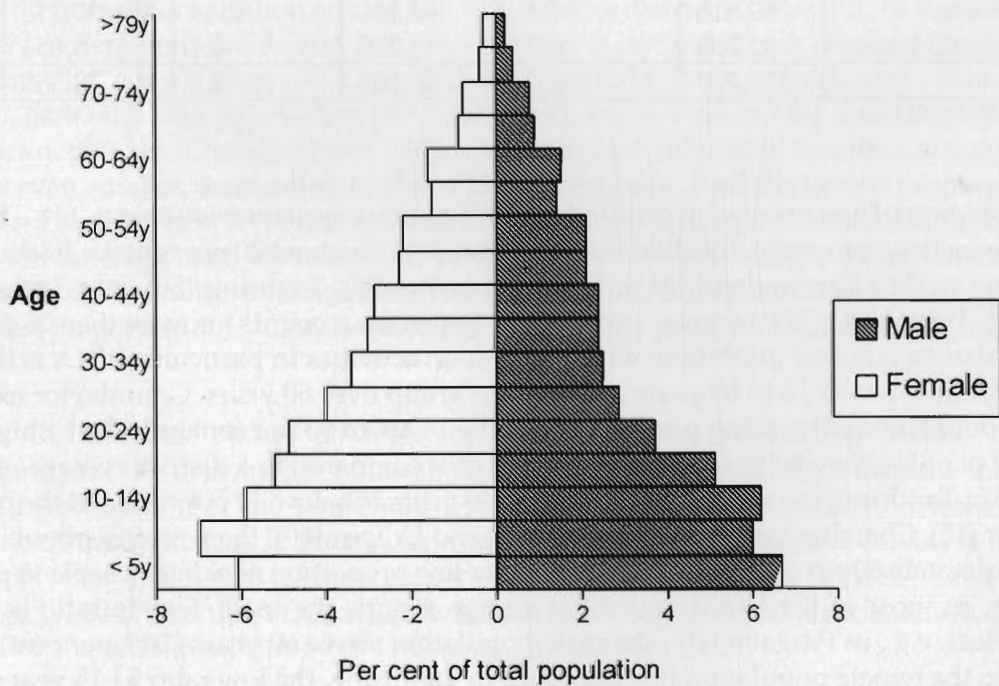


Figure 4: Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Gender in 1981



The percentage of children below five years, in particular, has been increasing over the last 15 years (Tables 13 and 14). This increase has mainly affected the proportion of working population which has decreased steadily from 54.1 per cent in 1981, to 51.1 per cent in 1991, and to 49.2 per cent in 1995, not considering that a fairly high percentage of the local population has migrated for work and is missing from the distribution pattern of age groups.

In 1981 and 1991, the age group from 15 - 60 years was characterised by substantial differences between females and males. In both Population Censuses the gap is more than five per cent of the total population. Therefore, one can assume that it is mainly men who migrate for work the year round (compare Table 12). The proportions of both female and male in the remaining three age groups are only slightly different, including in the group of elderly people above 60 years who have accounted for about four per cent of the total population over the last 15 years.

Table 13: Population by Age and Gender in 1991

Age group	Total	% of total	Female	%	Male	%
Less than 5 years	20,320	13.2	9,766	6.4	10,554	6.9
5 - 14 years	41,664	27.1	20,052	13.0	21,612	14.1
15 - 60 years	78,398	51.0	44,127	28.7	34,271	22.3
More than 60 years	13,298	8.7	6,680	4.3	6,618	4.3
Total	153,680	100.0	80,625	52.4	73,055	47.6

Source: HMG Nepal 1993a

Table 14: Population by Age and Gender in 1981

Age group	Total	% of total	Female	%	Male	%
Less than 5 years	19,605	12.8	9,381	6.1	10,224	6.7
5 - 14 years	38,296	25.1	19,663	12.9	18,633	12.2
15 - 60 years	82,616	54.1	44,861	29.4	37,755	24.7
More than 60 years	12,203	8.0	6,250	4.1	5,953	3.9
Total	152,720	100.0	80,155	52.5	72,565	47.5

Source: HMG Nepal 1984

The distribution of age groups by gender by VDCs varies appreciably (Annex 11). There are some VDCs in which the proportion of children below five years is about 20 per cent, i.e., Gaunda (VDC No. 26), Hiletaxar (31), Parewadanda (45), Samibhanjyang (50), Taghring (56), and Tarkughat (59). In Tandrung/Taxar VDC (57) the proportion of this age group accounts for more than 25 per cent of the total population. Another indication of high migration activities in particular VDCs is the percentage of population between 15 to 60 years and the age group over 60 years. Gaunda, for example, has a very low population of working people, amounting to about 33 per cent only, but a high percentage of elderly people above 60 years, namely, 17 per cent compared to a district average of 8.2 per cent. Likewise, in Tandrung the age group from 15 to 60 years is below 40 per cent. On the other hand, in Bhoteodar (12), Chandreshwor (18), Simpani (52), and Udipur (60), the working populations account for approximately 60 per cent, and they have a very low proportion of elderly people (6 per cent only). Generally, in most of the VDCs and different age groups the male/female ratio is close to one. Nevertheless, e.g., in Pasgaon (46), the male population above 60 years (10.1 per cent) is quite a lot larger than the female population (6.9 per cent). In Tandrung, the low ratio 5 - 15 year olds can only be explained as a data collection error.

4.4 Households by Size of Landholdings

Size of landholdings is seen as a poverty indicator and might be used, as it is by RDSP-Lamjung, as a criterion for project intervention and support. A fairly large proportion of households in Lamjung belongs to either the landless or marginal and small farmers, namely, almost 60 per cent of total households. About 12 per cent of the households cultivate farmlands of more than one hectare (Map 12) (Table 15).

Census data from 1991/92 indicate a different distribution pattern. Landless households and marginal farmers especially are reported to be in the minority and large farms were found more frequently. It is noted that, for 1991, the total number of households is about 2,200 less than reported by other population figures (compare HMG Nepal 1993a).

Table 15: Households by Size of Landholdings

Household type	Size of landholding	1995		1991 ^{a)}	
		total	%	total	%
Landless households		1,292	4.3	331	1.2
Marginal farmers	less than 5 <i>ropani</i>	7,506	25.0	4,789	16.9
Small farmers	5 - 10 <i>ropani</i>	8,916	29.8	9,438	33.3
Medium farmers	10 - 20 <i>ropani</i>	8,646	28.9	8,289	29.2
Large farmers	> 20 <i>ropani</i>	3,597	12.0	5,520	19.4
Total		29,957 ^{b)}	100	28,367	100

One hectare is approximately 20 *ropani*

^{a)} Source: HMG Nepal 1993b

^{b)} note the difference in total number of households by caste/and ethnicity and by size of landholdings

Again, there is tremendous variation among the VDCs in the district (Annex 12). In some VDCs, the proportion of landless households and marginal farmers is around 20 per cent or even below, i.e., Bhalayakharka (VDC No. 8), Bharte (9), Chandisthan (17), Chiti (19), Duradanda (24), Gaunsahar (27), Hiletaxar (31), Jita (34), Kolki (37), Maling (39), Mohoriyakot (40), Pachok (44), Ranga (49), Suryapal (55), and Tarku (58). In Chandreshwor (18), Dudhpokhari (23), and Samibhanjyang (50), the proportion is even smaller, amounting to about 15 per cent only. And the lowest proportions were encountered in Pyarjung (48), 13 per cent; Tandrung/Taxar (57), 12.4 per cent; and Uttarkanya (61), 10.4 per cent. On the other hand, there are four VDCs in which the percentage of these two household types exceeds 50 per cent of the total number of households, i.e., Besisahar (7) and Bhonje (10) which have the highest proportion of landless households, namely, 17.7 per cent, Bhulbhule (14) and Dhuseni (22).

Nevertheless, the database shows no high correlation between population density related to agricultural land and the distribution of landholdings per VDC, which might indicate the need for more detailed information at the household level, e.g., number of persons, to better relate and interpretate the distribution data. In Bhonje, for example, a fairly low population density is found (200 - 300/km²); but when this figure is based on another source, namely data from the Land Resource Mapping Project (LRMP) for this VDC, as also with others, the agricultural land is almost double the size reported by the settlement survey in 1995 (compare chapter 5.4).

Tenantship (or any other kind of leasehold farming) is generally not practised in Lamjung. Less than four per cent of the agricultural land is reported to be under any kind of tenure (only about 700ha [HMG Nepal 1993b]). Most of this land is either farmed by share croppers or rented on a mortgage basis. Leaseholding for a fixed amount of money hardly occurs.

4.5 Households by Food Sufficiency

Availability of food is a major constraint in the district. On average, only about 50 per cent of the district households have sufficient food from their agricultural resources for more than five months (Table 16). The poorest conditions, namely those in which more than two thirds of all households fall into this category, are found in Bhonje (10), Dhuseni (22), Ilampokhari (32), Samibhanjyang (50), Sindure (53), and Sundarbazaar (54); in Faleni (25) and Nalma (41) the proportion is even more than 75 per cent. Contrary to this situation, there are two VDCs, i.e., Chandisthan (17) and Suryapal (55), where more than 50 per cent of the households have sufficient food for almost the whole year (Map 13) (Annex 13). The food situation is particularly bad in the eastern VDCs of the district on the slopes of Manaslu Himal and along the Chepe *Khola*.

Table 16: Households by Food Sufficiency in 1995

Number of food sufficient months	Households	%
Less than 3 months	7,675	25.9
3 - 5 months	6,957	23.4
6 - 8 months	7,689	25.9
9 - 12 months	5,824	19.6
More than 12 months	1,531	5.2
Total households	29,676 ^{a)}	100

^{a)} note the difference in total number of households by caste and ethnicity, by size of landholdings, and by food sufficiency

4.6 Population by Employment Outside the Settlement

Employment outside the settlement plays a crucial role in terms of income generation in the district. Most of the persons working in other areas of the country or abroad stay there for the whole year. In total about 5.7 per cent of the district population is occupied somewhere else (Table 17). Almost all settlements (about 900 of the 1,110 covered by the survey) reported having somebody working outside the settlement for the whole year; these persons (it is not confirmed that they are only male) work in India or other regions of Nepal, including Kathmandu. In about 800 settlements, India was mentioned; other areas of Nepal were referred to 670 times; the other most important location for employment was the Arab Emirates, which were mentioned 135 times. Other places of interest and importance for the district are the South Asian countries (36), the United Kingdom (46), Hongkong (38), Korea (19), Singapore (16), Malaysia (11), and Japan (5).

The distribution per VDC varies considerably (Map 14) (Annex 14). In Gaunda VDC (No. 26), 17.7 per cent of the total population is employed outside the settlement for the whole year, whereas in Ghermu (29) it is only one per cent. It is noted that both VDCs are populated mainly by *Gurung* households, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the total population. Other VDCs with proportions of more than 10 per cent are Bhoteodar (12), Jita (34), Parewadanda (45), and Suryapal (55). If one assumes that the male population only, belonging to the active labour force, is migrating for work, the result

becomes even more extraordinary in some VDCs. In Gaunda, the proportion exceeds 100 per cent, but this could be due to data error, or it may indicate migration of both men and women. Considering only men aged between 15 and 60 years work as migrants, the proportion is about 22 per cent for the whole district and above 40 per cent in Bhoteodar, Jita, and Parewadanda.

Table 17: Population by Employment Outside the Settlement in 1995

Duration of employment per year	No. of persons	% of population
Less than 3 months	554	0.3
3 - 5 months	336	0.2
6 - 8 months	1,016	0.6
9 - 12 months	10,199	5.8
District population	177,265	

The major occupation and working-related activities of the economically active population above 10 years was part of the Population Census in 1991 (HMG Nepal 1993a). It was found that more than 90 per cent of this age group was occupied in agricultural activities; women being more involved than men (Table 18). Some men are working as skilled labourers, are in government service, or are shopkeepers. Some women are shopkeepers or have government jobs.

Table 18: Economically Active Population above 10 Years of Age and Major Occupations in 1991

Major occupation	Total	% of	Male	%	Female	%
Prof./tech. workers	1,512	2.0	1,341	4.1	171	0.4
Administrative workers	45	0.0	30	0.0	15	0.0
Clerical workers	278	0.4	258	0.8	20	0.0
Sales workers	1,277	1.7	681	2.1	596	1.5
Service workers	1,314	1.8	846	2.6	468	1.1
Farm workers	67,472	91.4	28,011	85.5	39,461	96.1
Prod. labour workers	1,075	1.5	891	2.7	184	0.5
Others	854	1.2	706	2.2	148	0.4
District population	73,827	100	32,764	100	41,063	100

The settlement survey of 1995 shows that only a limited number of persons has been trained, e.g., in particular agricultural techniques, health, or cottage industries, or are skilled construction workers. Men mainly have undergone some training, in particular for masonry and carpentry. Only in cottage industries have more women than men been trained (Table 19) (Annex 15).

4.7 Literacy, School Infrastructure, and Students

Education is seen as a key factor in the future development of the country. In rural areas of Nepal, formal education is the responsibility of the government, although it cannot fulfill the objective of having area-wide coverage of schools. Without private initiatives, e.g., management of schools by the villagers themselves or the establishment of boarding schools, development in the education sector

Table 19: Trained People and Skilled Labourers in 1995

Major occupation	Total	% of	Male	%	Female	%
Crop production	300	14.5	225	10.9	75	3.6
Vegetable production	207	10.0	154	7.5	53	2.5
Fruit production	119	5.8	99	4.8	20	1.0
Animal health worker	87	4.2	80	3.9	7	0.3
Mason/carpentry	1,088	52.7	1,052	51.0	36	1.7
Cottage industry	98	4.7	41	2.0	57	2.7
Welding	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	
Forestry	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	
Health worker	162	7.9	117	5.7	45	2.2
Total	2,063	100.0	1,770	86.0	293	14.0

will be rather slow. In addition, informal education activities, such as adult literacy classes, are usually implemented by non-government organisations (NGO). Quantitative indicators for improvements in the education sector may be the availability of school infrastructure and access to schools and school enrollment rates, incorporating gender. The questions asked in the settlement survey refer to type and location of schools, number of classes, and number of students attending schools.

The 1991 Census reported that the literacy rate in Lamjung was about 47.4 per cent of the population six years of age and over. There is a tremendous difference between the literacy rates of women and men, and they are 34.4 per cent and 62.2 per cent respectively (Table 20).

**Table 20: Literacy Status and Number of Students in 1991
(Population Six Years of Age and Over)**

Educational attainment	Female	Male	Total
Illiterate	44,980	22,701	67,681
S.L.C. & equivalent	519	1,887	2,406
Intermediate	54	596	650
Graduate & above	12	323	335
No data	2,507	3,534	6,041
No schooling	5,144	6,801	11,945
Primary school (1-5)	11,519	16,068	27,587
Secondary school (6-10)	3,874	8,113	11,987
Total	68,609	60,023	128,632
Literacy rate	34.4%	62.2%	47.4%

Source: HMG Nepal 1993a, Vol. 1 Part VII Table 26

The literacy status among castes and ethnic groups also differs to a large extent. The *Bahun* caste and *Newar* ethnic group account for the highest literacy rates in the district of both female and male populations. About 78.3 per cent of the male hill *Brahman*(s) are supposed to be literate. On the other hand, the occupational castes are characterised by the highest illiteracy rate in Lamjung, which is almost 70 per cent (Table 21).

In total, 346 schools were counted in Lamjung, including six boarding schools, and more than 46,000 students were enrolled in school in 1995 (Table 22). The data on the number of students per settlement were compared with the database on age groups. The number of boys and girls between five and 15

years is calculated below 44,000. This may indicate that the figures, either of students or those in that age group, or both, are not precise. Reasons for the high number of students could also be that many students in high schools are older than 15 years. About 62.5 per cent of all students attend a school which is outside the settlement (Annex 16). The 1991 Census recorded about 39,500 students in Lamjung. The Census and the settlement survey come up with different proportions of students who are enrolled in primary and secondary schools. In contrast to the Census, in which the students were counted according to classes, in the settlement survey the figures are based on schools, e.g., secondary schools incorporate students from classes one to ten.

Table 21: Literacy Status According to Caste and Ethnic Groups in 1991

Caste and ethnic groups	Literacy rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Total
<i>Bahun (hill Brahman)</i>	51.5	78.3	64.1
<i>Newar</i>	47.8	76.1	61.1
<i>Chhetri</i>	40.7	71.5	54.0
<i>Gurung</i>	30.5	57.8	43.3
<i>Magar</i>	31.4	59.1	44.1
<i>Tamang</i>	22.4	57.0	39.3
Occupational castes	19.0	44.8	31.5
Average literacy rate	34.4	62.2	47.4

Source: HMG Nepal 1993a, Vol. 1 Part VII Table 26

Table 22: Schools and Number of Students in 1995

Type of School	Schools		Number of Students		
	Total No.	Permanent	Female	Male	Total
Primary school	275	252	11,133	12,657	23,790
Lower secondary school	35	26	3,487	4,404	7,891
Secondary school	36	19	6,605	8,096	14,701
Total	346		21,225	25,157	46,382
Children aged 5-14 years			21,588	21,678	43,266

Primary schools, which have a maximum of five classes, are located in all VDCs but not in Pasgaon. There, two lower secondary schools with seven classes each have been established. In total, 276 primary schools were recorded. Seventeen of these schools have temporary status, indicating that the government may not provide supplies to the schools and may not pay the salaries of the teachers. These schools are either privately managed or run by the community. Primary schools have an enrollment of about 23,790 students and approximately 47 per cent are girls. About 100 primary schools are established for one settlement only. The primary schools of Tinpiple (Chakratirtha) and Chihanpata (Chandreshwor) are attended by students from ten settlements (Annex 17).

Thirty-five lower secondary schools up to classes seven or eight are located in 29 VDCs, and nine of these schools have temporary status. In six VDCs, two lower secondary schools have been established, i.e., Bangre, Bhonje, Bhulbhule, Ghanpokhara, Karapu, and Pasgaon. Approximately 7,900 children

are educated there and approximately 44 per cent of the students are girls (Annex 18). In 770 settlements, none of the children attend lower secondary school. The secondary school in Kolkibhanjyang Kolki VDC serves 24 other settlements. Five lower secondary schools in Lamjung serve three VDCs (Table 23).

Table 23: Selected Locations of Lower Secondary Schools

Location of Lower Secondary School		Service to other VDCs
Settle No.	VDC and Settlement Name	
732	Besisahar; Chandidanda	Bajhakhet, Baglungpani
1951	Chiti; Thapani	Bajhakhet, Hiletaxar
2511	Faleni; Darimbot	Gaunda, Gaunsahar
4151	Nalma; Lakuridanda	Maling, Puranokot
4932	Rangha; Dopare Rangha	Samibhanjyang, Suryapal

There are 36 secondary schools in 30 VDCs, and sixteen of these have temporary status only. In three VDCs, namely, Besisahar, Chandreshwor, and Gaunsahar, more than one secondary school has been established: three, two, and four, respectively; four of these are boarding schools. Secondary school students total 14,700 and about 45 per cent are girls (Annex 19). Usually secondary schools serve more than one VDC; still, in the schools of Bhujung and Rangha VDCs only students of the particular VDC were enrolled. Seven secondary schools serve five or six VDCs (Table 24). In 340 settlements in Lamjung, none of the children go to secondary schools and, in 204 settlements, children are neither enrolled in lower secondary schools nor in secondary schools. This high number may be attributed to missing data. A comparison of these settlements with district average values on, e.g., castes and ethnicity composition, size of landholdings, food sufficiency, and work migration, shows no significant difference.

There are two high schools which accommodate students up to class 12, i.e, in Chandreshwor and Suryapal VDCs. An agricultural campus of Tribhuvan University is located in Sundarbazaar VDC.

Table 24: Selected Locations of Secondary Schools

Location of Secondary School		Service to other VDCs
Settlement No.	VDC and Settlement Name	
721	Besisahar	Bajhakhet, Baglungpani, Chandisthan, Faleni, Nalma
1282	Bhoteodar; Siwudibar	Archalbot, Bharte, Faleni, Pachok, Udipur
1938	Chiti; Tilahar	Bansar, Dhodeni, Faleni, Hiletaxar, Udipur
3021	Gilung; Chisapani	Bhonje, Karapu, Maling, Uttarkanya
3612	Khudi; Khudi Bazaar	Bhulbhule, Chandisthan, Ghanpokhara, Simpani
4811	Pyarjung	Bhalayakharka, Gaunda, Ilampokhari, Kolki
5183	Shree Bhanjyang; Tallodas	Archalbot, Gaunda, Nauthar, Pachok

About 1,368 of the teachers in the district are from settlements within Lamjung. About 12.4 per cent of these teachers are women. The proportion of female teachers is 17.9 per cent in primary schools, 9.3 per cent in lower secondary schools, and 4.9 per cent in secondary schools (Table 25). The number

of people with a school leaving certificate (S.L.C.) or above who are still in the village totals about 3,100 persons. Approximately one third of these people work in the villages (Annex 20). This figure matches the 1991 Census which counted 3,391 persons with S.L.C. or higher education in the district.

Table 25: Teachers and Persons Who Have Passed S.L.C.

Type of School	Number of Teachers			Persons with S.L.C.
	Female	Male	Total	
Primary school	144	789	933	
Lower secondary school	17	182	199	
Secondary school	11	225	236	
Total	172	1196	1,368	3,099