

**FACTORS INFLUENCING GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT IN  
GURANS RURAL MUNICIPALITY, DAILEKH**

A Thesis

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Submitted By

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research entitled FACTORS INFLUENCING GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT IN GURANS RURAL MINICIPALITY, DAILEKH submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and super vision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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Indira Thapa

Date: 2079/11/11

23/02/2023

## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

This thesis entitled **FACTORS INFLUENCING GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT IN GURANS RURAL MUNICIPALITY, DAILEKH** has been prepared by Indira Thapa under my guidance and supervision. I recommend this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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## **APPROVAL LETTER**

The thesis entitled examining FACTORS INFLUENCING GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND ITS EFFECT IN GURANS RURAL MUNICIPALITY, DAILEKH submitted by Indira Thapa to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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## ABSTRACT

Gender is socially constructed different rules and norms between men and women. Gender equality means that men and women have equal opportunity to right and work in social, economic, cultural and political activities. In this background, this study entitled 'Factors Influencing Gender Construction and its Effect' in Gurans Rural Municipality, Dailekh aimed to assess influencing factors for gender construction and also aimed to analyze effect of changing gender construction in women empowerment. This study used survey research design in which quantitative data are collected from 132 sample respondents through household survey technique. And the qualitative (narrative) information are generated from nine participants associating in different local level institutions. The respondents and participants were selected by using multistage sampling method.

The study found that the situation of women empowerment is changing positively because of women's higher education, different media and different skillful training given by different NGOs and government. There is increasing the number of women's participation in social, economic and political work. Vast increase the number of girls to go school but less in college and university. Most of the women are engaged different co-operative, social institutions and political parties. But most of the household decision maker are men because they earn money and most of the women are only involved in household works and family agriculture. That's why they have not good economic status. Marital violence is still existing. Women still cannot express their emotion and feelings due to cultural restriction. That's why still women voice is under the hearing.

All in all, the study found that women empowerment is possible through education and different skillful and vocational trainings. Factors for changing gender constructions are socioeconomic status, gender sensitive policy, gender responsive budget, higher education for women and different social Medias play vital role. Heterosexual sexual orientation is essential for both men and women.

## **ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS**

EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
KII	-	Key Informant Information
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
SLC	-	School Leaving Certificate
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund

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## **CHAPTER: I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Gender, according to the World Health Organization, is a term used to describe the socially built traits of men, women, girls, and boys. This covers interpersonal connections as well as the standards, mannerisms, and roles that come with being a man, woman, child, or other gender. Gender is a social construct that differs from one society to the next and can change over time.

The physical and psychological relationships between men and women. Sexual traits of either women or men do not establish a person's gender naturally; rather, gender is constructed socially. It is a fundamental social organizing concept that frequently controls the cycles of production, reproduction, consumption, and distribution. Gender is frequently misinterpreted to mean the promotion of women alone, despite this description. Yet, as we can see from the FAO description, gender issues are those that center on women and how men and women interact, their roles, how they have access to and control over resources, how they divide the labor force, and how they have different interests and requirements. Gender relationships have an impact on a variety of facets of life, including planning, production, planning, family well-being, and many more.

The foundation of gender roles is society, which is produced by cultural, political, religious, and social factors. Can vary depending on one's class, caste, and ethnic origin. While gender inequity is not universal, sexual differences between men and women are. Beginning in the 1970s, there was a feminist and women's movement. More labour is done by Nepali women than by men. When compared to men, they put in 25 to 50 percent more time at home. In Nepal, there are differences in gender roles and women's empowerment between the literate and illiterate, rural and urban, affluent and poor, and according to caste and ethnicity. In Nepal, women retain a subordinate position and are not equally able to access education, property, or household decision-making (Pokharel, 2008).

Nepali women are more vulnerable because of Hindu patriarchy system. They are less educated, low status in economy and dependent to male person. In the context of Nepal it is sustained because it is deeply rooted socio- culturally and religiously. To change and

maintain gender equality need to change traditional ritual and cultural practices in to modern practices. Gender roles and status of women is changing because of political changes in Nepal. Women's situation in health and education is also going to improving. Women's contribution in house and society is large but all works have not monetary value. So, for engagement of women in income earn activity both male and female have to involve in child care and household chores. Which also helps to raise family standard and women self-earn capacity and self-respect. Now a day's gender role of men is going to change because of political movement in Nepal. New generation men is aware about gender equality and they are engaging in household works. But these changes are not adequate. Gender issues and positive changes need to continue. Different international and national policies and advocacy plays vital role to change and reshaping gender roles. The role of men play vital role for changing society (Adhikari, 2022).

From the history status of women in Nepal as sub- ordinate to men. Men were leader of house. Social norms and values are also favor of men not women. There was bias between son and daughter from birth. Daughters had not equal property right, not access to education, healthcare, social status and economy. Government policies and legal provisions were not also favor women. They have to go husband house after marriage which is still existing. In present time there is rapidly change in women's right. According the Constitution of Nepal, 2072 there is not discrimination between men and women and women have to equal property right in ancestral property and the National Civil Code 2074 is also guaranteed the equal property right but this is not in behavior. Still most of the women are land less. Women in Nepal have low paid in labour work by (25%). Men are work outside the home and their work in monetary value but most of the women work in household work and child care. That's why women work as not monetary value and low status of economy.

Gender refers to the masculine and feminine and roles, responsibilities determine by society. These socially constructed roles are difference according to different culture, socioeconomic status, geographic location and which difference in different period of time are also. In the context of Nepal there is vague gap between right and power. Rural women of Nepal are lack of resources like: land, livestock and although they work more than men. Girls are not in first priority to go school. They spend most of time to household works like: take care of younger siblings, livestock and in family agriculture. In higher education there

are also more boys than girls. Boys study good education like doctor, engineer which easily get job and more expansive and for girls education and arts which are difficult to get job and not more expansive to study. Girls are forced to marriage in younger age but not to boys. If there is gender inequality which is not fair society and harmful for sustainable development. That's why gender equality and fair work division and gender roles are important not only for women. It is for sustainable development and maintain social harmony (Khanal, 2015).

Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men and girls and boys are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups and that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes and prejudices about gender roles. Gender equality is a matter of human rights and is considered a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development (UNICEF, 2017). Gender Equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (UNESCO, 2003).

Hence, treating men and women equally in society in terms of their roles, similarities, and differences is what is meant by gender equality. It is predicated on the idea that men and women are equal partners in the family, the community, and society. So, gender equality in the home is crucial for the welfare of women and children as well as their economic activity (Dilli, 2018).

Gender inequality is the major barrier to human development. According to Human Development Report (2020) by UNDP, gender inequality index (GII) in different dimensions shows that worldwide GII is 0.436, in very high human development country is 0.173, in developing country 0.463 and in least developing country 0.559 (UNDP, 2020).

Males typically hold higher positions in social, economic, and political hierarchies, which is a feature of most countries that have gender disparity. To achieve gender balance, women's ability to make decisions at the household level is crucial. Economically advantageous effects result from gender parity in decision-making. It is linked to improved economic success when women make decisions (Syed, 2009).

For the overall advancement of society and the country, women's empowerment is not only necessary but also essential. In the programs and initiatives of the United Nations

and other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations, the topic of "women empowerment" has taken on a key role. The social sciences, legislators, bureaucrats, and scholars have consequently also started to take a serious interest in it. The definition of the term "empowerment," however, is not agreed upon by all academics. The phrase has been defined by a number of academics from various angles. Several socio-cultural, economic, and political circumstances give the phrase "empowerment" diverse connotations. There are many different definitions included in any examination of regional words connected to empowerment throughout the world. Self-control, self-power, self-reliance, personal choice, the ability to stand up for one's rights, independence, the freedom to choose one's own decisions, and other similar concepts are included in this list. In local value systems and ideas, these meanings are ingrained. Both intrinsic and practical benefits can come from empowerment. "The phrase empowerment" most frequently refers to raising the low-power group's power so that it more closely resembles the high power group's power," says the author (Mandal, 2013).

In order to improve democracy and advance its efficient functioning, it is necessary to achieve the aim of equal involvement of men and women in decision-making. This will create a balance that more correctly represents the make-up of society (UN, 2005a).

The household is known as the fundamental economic unit on which its members depend for economic survival and advancement, that it is the institution through which people seek to meet their basic needs, that resources are both human and material, and that the household makes use of all of its members—men, women, children, and the elderly—to achieve the greatest socioeconomic benefits (Sharma 1982). Negotiation among household members and a careful balancing of work for income and self-consumption are both involved in decision-making processes (Omari, 1995; Wheelock & Ought, 1996).

Although enhancing women's education is crucial for both their development and their ability to make important life decisions, access to knowledge is vital in and of itself. In countries with rigid gender norms as well as other parts of the world, women who have more education are frequently better able to decide what to do and how to do it. Material resources and employment are intertwined. Because of the money it brings in, women are able to live independently of men and have more negotiating power inside the family (Dilli, 2018).

Nepal is a patriarchal country where socio cultural norms and values are favor of male. Men have better socio, economic and political status. Different studies found that in the context of Nepal in most of the families there are head of the family are male. According to census of Nepal 2078 BS, 23.8 percent female have land ownership (CBS, 2022). In the working-age population, there are 125 females for every 100 males, but only 59 females are employed for every 100 employed males, according to the Nepal Labor Force Survey 2017–18. This indicates that in Nepal, only 22 percent of women of working age are employed (Shrestha, 2019).

Gender roles and behavior learn in early age by their elders, family members and peers. Media is also influencing factor for different gender behavior between girls and boys. Cultural norms and their environment create gender inequality (Kagesten, 2016). Given the above discussion shows that men have better socio, economic and political status in Nepal. As well as decision maker at all level are also men. At household level because of economic power men are decision maker which may not be favor of women empowerment and development. This study will help to know situation gender equality, women empowerment situation, women's economic status and factors affecting gender construction.

Gender is socially constructed and gender roles are determined by social norms and tradition. According to society men and women think, behave and work. In the developing countries like Nepal there is strong relation between gender roles and agricultural activities. Gender roles in agriculture is also different between men and women. Men work for ploughing land, harvesting, irrigation and digging which take short time and women work for managing crops which take long time. Now a days gender roles in agriculture is also changing because of youth migration.

## **1.2 Rational of the Study**

There are some reasons behind the selection of this study area: gender equality and women empowerment are the raising issues in worldwide level. In the context of Nepal these are also most important issues. Different researcher used to say gender equality and women empowerment is going to change positively. Therefore, this study is importance for explaining gender construction and its effect on women empowerment process.

Nepali women spend their most of the time in unpaid household reproductive works. They have not more opportunities to go for work outside the home. They have to care of

children, making food for family, clean house and other unpaid household works. Head of the house is men and strategic decision maker of household. Especially where this study women involved in agricultural activities with other household activities, but landowner and decision maker are men. Thus, this study to know gender roles and behavior in Gurans Rural Municipality, Dailekh.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Nepal is patriarchy society and women have low status in the society. They need to do what their father or husband say to do. Especially not educated women fully dependent upon men. They are not allowed to speak even when men are speaking. Head of house and community are not women. There are socio-cultural and religious norms are against of women. Socio-cultural and religious norms determine gender roles which are discriminating according to gender. Women work more than men in Nepali societies because their works starting from wakeup and not end before to go bed but not given economic value to their works. Because of this reason contribution of women in country's economy as well household economy is less than men. Women are the core of the household works but when it comes in decision making, which is controlled by men especially in economy. Nepal is a patriarchal country and head of the house is men. Landowner is also men although Nepal's Constitution-2072, gives equal property right to men and women as well as girl and boy both children.

There are discriminating rules according to religious believes. In Islam religion women are not allowed to show their face, go outside the home and go Masjid for worship. In Christianity there is also discrimination. They called father to their god which means they also believe that men are superior then women. In Hinduism there is also discrimination. Women are not allowed to worship in the mensuration period. Women are low educated than men, they have not proper access of health care and even their decision for health care. Women have also low political status. There is low involvement of women in policy level decision making process which is also the reason of laws and policies are not favor of women. Low status of women empowerment is also the reasons of women's backwardness. When women are socially, culturally, economically, politically and education empowered they will aware.

Especially in Gurans Rural Municipality, which is in Karnali province, Dailekh district Nepal women are back than men in education, economy, and politics as well socio-cultural empowerment. So, this research is about actual situation of women and influencing factors of gender construction.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this research is to access factors influencing gender construction and its effect in Gurans Rural municipality Dailekh district.

The specific objectives of the research are as follow:

- To examine major characteristics of the local people residing in the study area
- To assess influencing factors for gender construction
- To analyze the effects of changing gender construction in women empowerment.

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This research helps to know situation of women's empowerment, gender equality and affecting factors for gender construction which will be helpful to generate different programs to improve socio-economic status of women and their empowerment.

#### **1.7 Delimitation of the Study**

This study has been conducted in Gurans Rural municipality of Dailekh and it has not covered entire Dailekh district. For this study only 132 respondents were selected from ward no. 7 and 8 of the rural municipality.

#### **1.8 Organization of the study**

This thesis has been organized into five chapters. First chapter deals on background of the study, problem statement, rational of the study, research objective, and significance of the study, delimitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with literature review. It deals with theoretical review, policy review, empirical reviews and conceptual framework of the study. Similarly, the third chapter deals with research methodology. The fourth chapter includes data analysis and presentation. The fifth chapter presents summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation drawn on the basis of study.

## **CHAPTER: II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

##### **2.2.1 Gender**

The concept of gender is used to describe the ideas and societal conventions that influence how men and women behave and act. In order to comprehend how people access and distribute resources, how they are able to make decisions, and how political processes and social development influence men and women, boys and girls, it is necessary to understand these gender relations and the power dynamics that underlie them (UN, 2012).

Society describes about masculinity and femininity according to their sex differences. There are different gender roles in different societies. Traditionally in Western societies have believed that women are more nurturing than men. So, they are working within household to nurture their family without outside employment. Other hand masculinity defines males are the leader. So, they work for financial income and important decisions. Gender roles are not only determined by their behavior. They are also determined by economic power and cultural norms and values. Gender roles come to them by their generation (Blackstone, 2003).

When we look gender according to different religious value: Christianity says father to god which means males are superior, in Islam religion only male go for pray in Masjid and female are not allowed to outside employment and even they are not allowed to open face from Burka (black dress which cover face) but in Hindu religion not saying particularly anything but popular Brahmanical folklore says if a person does good deeds in past life he is born as male and Brahmin but any text are not found to prove it. Which means this religion also takes male as superior then female (Channa, 2013).

Society determine different gender roles according to their biological sex identity. Even a developed country U.S their women and men both work outside but professions are different. Most of men are working in politics, military and law enforcement and most of women are working in child care, health care and social work (Introduction to Sociology).

Gender construction and gender discrimination takes place at the time of candidate selection for different jobs also. Different jobs are categorized for male and female without having strengths weaknesses. They redefined the criteria for success at the job as requiring the specific credentials that a candidate of the desired gender happened to have. Which play role to construct gender and gender discrimination (Uhlmann, 2005).

Gender equality refers to the equal participation of women and men in different life domains (e.g., the economy, social life, politics, and education) .Different languages are used according to different genders. Males are more descriptive, and female are speaking only yes no and speak respectively with males. Women are more silent then men. Words of speaking are also different according to male and female. Which means languages are also constructed according to their gender.

### **2.1.2 Gender Equality**

Gender equality means both genders are free to their choice lifestyle and career without any discrimination. Because of barriers like income and lack of education, access to good healthcare is often challenging for women. Even without those obstacles, women are often not taken seriously. There's also less research on conditions that mostly affect women. If gender equality became realized in healthcare, women would get better care, leading to improvements in a society's overall health. Studies also show that gender equality has a link to the improvement of children's health. Women with equal education and income can care for their children better. Gender equality means giving equal power and opportunity to men and women in financial independence, education, and personal development.

### **2.1.3 Women Empowerment**

Women's empowerment is the capacity to define self-interest and choice and to acknowledge that women have the capacity and the right to make decisions. They have suggested reducing gender bias in the rates of mortality and nasality, in employment, in access to education and professional training, in property ownership, and in home work and decision-making in order to increase the level of women's empowerment. By analyzing data from India, they were able to demonstrate that female literacy lowers the child death rate, and that this effect was also seen when women were in the labor force. They have interpreted these results as evidence of the fact that women's access to education and employment had enhanced their ability to exercise agency, i.e., the process of empowerment. Women

empowerment means to know own value and control over own lives, right of choices, right of access to opportunities and resources without discrimination.

### **Socio-cultural Empowerment**

Socio-cultural values determines our lifestyles like behaviors and activities. Socio-cultural factors like age, education, caste, religion, marital status, family income, housing conditions etc. are effect on women's empowerment. Socio-cultural empowerment of women is base for gender equality which indicates through women's , sex ratios, life expectancy rates and fertility rates which shows the general status of women in terms literacy, economic growth, availability of health care and birth control facilities, educational status of women, age at marriage, literacy rates and participation of women outside the home (Mazhar, 2017). Sociocultural women empowerment means women's empowerment in household, community, society and culturally also. In the context of Asian country there is gender discrimination is in high level. There are women faces discrimination and control of men even their life (Khan, 2010).

### **Economic Empowerment**

Women's economic empowerment refers to the process of ensuring that they have equal access to and control over economic resources and that they can utilize those resources to have more influence over other aspects of their lives. Women's empowerment is based on education, skill building, access to quality and decent paid work, reducing unpaid care and work obligations, access to assets, financial services, collective action, leadership, social protection, labor market characteristics, fiscal policy, legal, regulatory, and policy framework, as well as gender norms and discriminatory social norms. Power from inside, power to, power over, and power with for the economic empowerment of women (Samman, 2016).

Women's economic empowerment means ability to participate equally in market, access and control over productive resources, involved in decent works, own decision on own lives and time to work and meaningful decision in household to international economy. SDG 5 to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for women empowerment and gender equality. Women's economic empowerment through women's and girl's education attainment and skillful training. Globally 2.7 billion women's are restricted from having the same job as men. Women also 26.5 percent less participate in

labour force than men. Globally women are more unemployed than men. Women worked in informal and household works which are unpaid. Household care works are essential but not counted (UN Women, 2015).

### **Political Empowerment**

The empowerment of women comes from their active participation in political decision-making. Whilst it was stated at many conferences and accords in Europe that women should make up half of political decision-making teams, this is not how it actually turned out. The participation of women at high-level meetings varies. Male with black outfits, more and more. Only 15 percent of lawmakers are women worldwide among the 183 parliaments. 18 percent of lawmakers in the European Parliament are women, as are 18 percent of lawmakers in the US Congress, 12 percent of lawmakers in the Pacific region, 14 percent in sub-Saharan Africa, 15 percent in Asia, and 6 percent of lawmakers in the Arab States. However the European Council of Ministers did approve the following resolution in 1995 “The Council states that "equality between men and women's provides a fundamental condition for balanced participation in decision-making in every aspect of life. A challenge for representative democracy's operation is the underrepresentation of women in political office. Every political recruitment study demonstrates that legislatures nearly always have a higher percentage of men than women, more educated men than poorly educated men, richer men than poor men, and more middle-aged people than younger people (Leyenaar, 2004).

In the context of Nepal women’s political empowerment situation is not good. More than half population is women’s but only fewer in politics even they are not in strong political decision making. Nepal signed in different international declaration and conventions on equal opportunity and non- discrimination between men and women, but situation is very poor. In 1999 only 12 percent women candidates from different political parties (Pardhan, 2005).

#### **2.1.4 Decision Making Role of Women in Household**

Women’s economic status is the main factors for the women’s autonomy of household decision making. Employment, education and traditional norms are also play important role in women’s household decision making (Acharya, 2010). Less involvement of women in decision making not only in the economy a fact shows that women have less autonomy in own health care also. Only 37.2 percent women get opportunity to make

decision of own health care. Women are more involved in household activities which means they have less economic power and its effects on their decision making in household economy (Shrestha, 2012).

Women from Hindu communities have a greater concentration in domestic and subsistence production, whereas women from the Tibeto-Burman group have a concentration in market activities who are largely restricted to domestic and subsistence production display a much more significant role in major household's economic decision-making than those in the Tibeto-Bu (Bennett, 1982).

Decision depends upon family income level also. With higher income level Brahmin/Chhetri community there is decision made by only men but with lower income Gurung and Tharu community there is decision are made by jointly as well as women who are only involved in household activities have less involved in household decision making. Household expenditure decisions are made by men in all three communities but jointly decision in Tharu and Gurung community than Brahmin/Chhetri community (Durga, 1999).

It is anticipated that the conventional roles of both men and women will be considerably impacted by the shifting gender composition of the workforce in developing nations. However in both rich and developing nations, dads typically have the final say in major choices affecting the welfare of the home and family (Engle, 1997).

While though fathers spend less time on household-related tasks, they typically have control over the household's revenue, which might come from off-farm work, self-employment, investments, or the sale of farm-produced goods. The specifics of this predicament vary from one place to another depending on a number of variables, including the geographical context and the particular household livelihood plans. In her research of rural Sri Lankan women, Kumar (1987) discovered that although women work as wage workers, their husbands largely control the money they make from wage employment and determine how it is distributed to various activities/purposes. The country context and the types of activities clearly influence decisions regarding household spending. As an illustration, Kumar (1987) proposed that in Sri Lanka, husband and wife jointly decide on future spending on agricultural production operations. Nonetheless, control over the paddy field's income belongs to the household's head, who is usually the husband. The final say is typically reserved for men, even if better educated women frequently participate in

household decision-making to some extent (Shakti, 1995). Nonetheless, in order to operate the household harmoniously, men and women each have their respective tasks and obligations. Males decide who should take part in various public chores, including time spent working outside the home. Women, on the other hand, are focused with childcare and involved in decision-making about time-consuming and boring household tasks including cooking, cleaning, child care, and family management activities (Jelin, 1991; Acharya, 1993; Hombergh, 1993).

A research finds out that landowner women are more involved in agricultural decision. It means ownership gives them more confident to making agricultural economic decision. Urban women are more involvement in decision making as well as literate women also have more decision power than illiterate women. Family size also effect on decision making authority of women whereas nuclear families women have more authority than women who belongs to extended family (Mujahid-Mukhtar, 1991).

Some research found that women's decision is highest in household economy. Special in livestock raising, growing crops for household food consumption and for sale. Women are not only household worker they are co-worker of their husband. They are involved in farm and off-farm activities as well as their decision in nutrition, health care and other income generation activities (Win, 2016).

In Bangladesh, there women are involved in different income generation activities which means system is changing. Study found that women's income is positively related with their education and household decision making (Roy, 2017).

When it comes to decisions involving crop production, men are more likely to be involved. For instance, men are more likely to prepare the land, plow it, label it, develop irrigation and drainage systems, purchase seeds and fertilizer, apply fertilizer and pesticides, and operate agricultural machinery. Nonetheless, there are instances where women predominate in decision-making when it comes to the use (amount and kind) of farm yard waste and compost, the timing of transplanting, weeding and harvesting, and the storage of goods (Acharya, 1993).

In Europe women's household decision making or economic power also correlated with their education level and income. Women's role in Europe is also as mother and

caretaker of family and also household. Men are the primary decision maker of household finance (Mader, 2013).

The way that crops are managed can also affect the way that decisions are made. In Nepal, men make the majority of the decisions pertaining to the development of other food crops, while women make decisions regarding kitchen gardening, such as the production of vegetables (Bajracharya, 1994). In African country Ghana assets owned women have strong decision-making power in household expenditure. Women's bargaining power is an important factor for household economic decision (Doss, 1996).

In the context of Pakistan Northern Punjabi women have lower in economic autonomy but higher in decision making. Paid employment is the main determinant of household decision making than education level (Kazi, 2000).

Another study found that women's decision in their health care also not made by themselves. Especially in Nepal, India and Bangladesh women have not autonomy to decision making. The reason behind this are women have less ownership and control over the property. They have low social status, economic wellbeing and empowerment. But in Srilanka household decisions like are made by jointly (Gunawardena, 2009).

But a European country Spain mainly household economic decisions are made by women in three areas of expenditure: daily shopping, expensive purchases of consumer durables and significant expenditure on children and other decisions are made by together. But limited impact of education on household decision making. Interesting thing of Spain is men's education level has positive impact on women's decision-making role in household (Cecilia, 2016).

In the context of Nepal decision of women in household economy and other household decisions depend on women's age, women's relationship with head of household, religion, education, economic status of women, types of their occupation, number of wives of husband and husband's occupation. Elder women are more involved in household decision making. Similarly Buddhist women, educated women and professional, technical and managerial sector working women have stronger role in household decision making (Tiwari, 2013).

A study found that in the patriarchal society Nepal women have not opportunity to increased women's negotiation with their family by earning income, training, exposer visits,

peer learning, women's group activities and program subsidies. Especially young and educated women make decisions like; manage household cash, have more freedom to spend income and feel dignity. But still some depends upon their husband (Balayar, 2021).

Another study of Nepal found that decision making role of women is changing because of foreign labor migration of men. Women are head of household and make all household non-strategic decisions. But strategic decisions like allocation of financial resources are made by men. Women are not in strategic decision making because men are involved in money earn activities, and women's are limited to household works as well as social norms which are against of women (Rajkarnikar, 2020).

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

### **2.2.1 Feminist Theory**

This theory describes feminist movement which is describes in four eras in US.

**First Wave Feminism (1848-1920):** The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York in July 19-20, 1848. The 1920 ratification of the 19th Amendment is the biggest success of the first wave, and it took 72 years to get it passed. First time women got voting right period of this wave.

**Second Wave Feminism (1960s-1980s):** First wave was only talking about Western, middle and white women but second wave was talking about women's color and developing nation's women also. It was more individualistic approach to feminism, a broadening of issues beyond voting and property rights, and greater awareness of timely feminist objectives through books and television.

**Third Wave Feminism (1990s-2008):** This wave of feminism broadened the parameters of diverse group of women. This theory says women beauty for themselves. It was focused on identity.

**Fourth Wave Feminism (2008-present):** It is shaped by technology. This is the type of theory which find out the inequalities between male and female. In Patriarchal society gives more value to men's work but women's works are valueless. This theory describes about patriarchy where male have property right, access to position of power and get more sources of income. Society determines different gender roles according to physical sex differences and gender inequalities. So, feminist theory ask question how does this

distinction between male and female? A important sociological insights emerged in second wave of feminism was “the personal is political”

### **2.2.2 The Conflict Theory**

According to sociologist in this perspective men as dominant group and women as subordinate group. According to conflict theory social problems are created when dominant group exploit the sub-ordinate group. It is difficult to women to raise their voice because dominant group makes rules for sub-ordinate group. This is because women dependent on men for economic. This situation to be good when women also earn money but economic earning for women is not easy because they have household burden. Socialized gender roles can have a negative impact on people, which is known as gender role conflict. It takes place when inflexible, sexist, or constrictive gender roles have the effect of limiting one's personal freedom, causing deviations, or violating oneself or others. The end result of this conflict is a limitation of either the individual experiencing it or the people around them in terms of their potential as human beings (O'Neil, 2017).

### **2.2.3 Social Structural Theory**

Social structural theory says society creates gender roles not by individuals and society support to gender stereotypes. Different power and status create by society. (Freedman, 1993) And gender as a social structure (Risman, 2004).

### **2.2.4 Functionalist Theory of Gender**

Functionalist theory/approach that society is independent parts which constitute the whole. According to this theory gender is constructed in functional way. Ancient time there was useful division of labour between men and women. Where men as hunter or outside worker and women as mother, nurse and housekeeper. This is because of biological difference between men and women and which is logical basis for organizing society. Proper roles for men and women also help for socialization of children. Women are emotionally and spiritually superior then men. And women have crucial to socialize children. Children who don't get mother care are mentally weak. This theory says that gender is efficient to move society (Baligar, 2018).

### **2.2.5 Symbolic Interaction Theory**

Face to face interaction is the social theory according to this theory. This theory says that gender is not naturally and individually existed. It is by society through interaction. Individuals create their social life through daily life interaction (Baligar, 2018).

## **2.3 Policy Review**

### **2.3.1 International Policies about Gender**

**A. UN for Gender Equality:** UN established different programs and projects for gender equality. They are as follows:

**The Unfinished Business of Hour Time:** It aims to improve productivity and spur economic growth while also empowering women. Hence, attaining gender equality and empowering women and girls is the unfinished business of our time and the greatest human rights challenge in our globalized society, according to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

**The United Nations and Women:** In the first year the UN was in existence, the Economic and Social Council formed a committee for gender equality and the progress of women. This was the beginning of the UN's support for women's rights.

**Women right as human right:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was ratified by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, included gender equality as a component of international human rights law. The global feminist movement began in 1970, and in 1975, the General Assembly proclaimed it to be International Women's Year. The following year, in 1976, the first World Conference on Women was held in Mexico City, and it was there that the UN Decade for Women, 1976–1985, was established. The General Assembly approved the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979. (CEDAW). In 1980, Copenhagen played host to the Second World Conference on Women.

**Birth of Global Feminism:** The United Nations Decade for Women Equality, Development, and Peace was reviewed and evaluated during the International Conference to Evaluate and Appraise Achievements in Nairobi in 1985. It was held at a time when the campaign for gender equality had finally attained full worldwide recognition, and 15,000

non-governmental organization (NGO) delegates took part in a concurrent NGO Forum. This was referred to as "the emergence of a worldwide feminism."

**Beijing conference on women:** Further advancements have been achieved than at the Nairobi Conference during the Fourth World Conference on Women, which was held in Beijing in 1995.

**Commission on the status of women:** It is the only international organization in the world whose sole mission is to advance women's empowerment and gender equality.

**An organization for women.** UN Women is an organization for gender equality and women empowerment which is merged of four world body's agencies and offices. Which was established in 2010.

**Women and the sustainable development goals.** There are 17 sustainable goals by UN and Agenda 2030. Goal 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". Which is for women equality and empowerment.

**Eliminating Violence against Women:** Well defined definitions of women's violence were issued by the UN General Assembly in 1993. Represents "a commitment by States in respect of their obligations, and a commitment by the international community at large to the elimination of violence against women." The date of November 25 is recognized as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

**International Women's day and other Observances:** The labor movements' efforts at the turn of the 20th century in North America and throughout Europe were the origin of International Women's Day. The annual International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8. The International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation is observed on February 6; the International Day of Women and Girls in Science is observed on February 11; the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict is observed on June 19; the International Widows' Day is observed on June 23; the International Day of the Girl Child is observed on October 11; and the International Day of Rural Women is observed on October 15.

**B. The Council of Europe for gender Equality:** In the process of creating legislation and policy to combat gender-based violence, the Council of Europe has been actively involved. They are as follows: The 2011 Convention to end violence against women and domestic abuse (Istanbul Convention).The Convention on the Combating of Human

Trafficking of 2005. The Record (2002) Recommendation from 2002 on the prevention of violence against women. All of which work to stop gender-based violence against women and safeguard victims.

**NATO for Gender Equality:** NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) plays a vital role in peace and security for gender perspectives. The Women, Peace and Security agenda was launched on 31 October 2000 with the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and now includes nine additional Resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2422, 2467 and 2493). So now it is border for Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. It should work collaboration with non-state partners and civil society (Aronsson, 2021).

### **2.3.2 National Policies about Gender**

Nepal has ratified several international conventions and gender equality accords. The government of Nepal affirms its commitment to non-discrimination, gender equity, and social justice in accordance with the 2015 Constitution of Nepal and the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which was adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly.

**In The Interim Constitution 2007:** Based on the premise of "proportional inclusion," economically, socially, or educationally disadvantaged women, Dalits, indigenous peoples, Madhesi groups, oppressed classes, poor farmers, and laborers shall have the right to participate in the structures of the State. Political parties must consider the inclusiveness principle when choosing candidates, and they must ensure that Madhesi, Dalit, oppressed communities/indigenous peoples, women, laborers, farmers, disabled, backward classes, and other classes are proportionally represented. In order for Madhesi, Dalit, indigenous peoples, and other groups to participate in state institutions in a proportionate way, this rule must be followed. The Election Commission shall not register any political party or group that discriminates against any Nepali citizen applying to join on the grounds of their religion, caste, tribe, language, or sex.

**Civil Service Act (Amendment 2010):** A total of 45 percent of civil service positions are set aside for women (33%), Madhesi (22%), Dalits (9%), people with disabilities (5%) and people from backward regions (4%).

**Local Self-Governance Act Amendment:** Proposes quotas for the representation of women and members of the socially disadvantaged population on the District and Municipality Council and the Ward and Village Development Committee.

**CA Election Directive 2070:** At polling places, up to (50%) of the personnel must be women, if they are available. Suitable jobs must be controlled for the deployment of employees who are physically disabled or have other disabilities, while deploying personnel, the inclusion concept must be taken into account. When assigning volunteers/prioritizing voting for those with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant or post-pregnant women, or any other voters with physical challenges, the principle of inclusivity needs to be taken into account. Voters with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant or post-pregnant women, or those with visual impairments who need assistance casting their ballots are all allowed. It is necessary to collect voter data that is broken down by gender and to have distinct lines for men and women.

**Local Bodies Election Procedure Act Amendment:** The Village Development Committee's Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Ward Member, Municipality Mayor, Deputy Municipal Mayor, President, Vice-President, and Area Member are the posts that a political party must run for with at least 50 percent of women in order to be eligible to run (MoFALD, 2021).

From the sixth five-year plan, Nepal has begun to address the issue of gender (1981- 1985). In every state structure, the interim plan (2008–2011) allotted a 33 percent reservation and concentrated on creating a budget that was gender sensitive. The right of a woman to voluntarily grant citizenship to her kid is compromised by Nepal's 2015 constitution's article 11(5) and (7). Gender equality at the local level is emphasized in the strategy paper for the fifteenth periodic plan for 2020. (Dulal, 2020).

## **2.4 Empirical Review**

From 82 studies of 29 countries 90 percent from North America and Europe found that cultural setting, family and peers are the central affecting factors of gender construction. (Kagesten, 2016).

In 1997 women who did not get access of formal education in Kenya was 57.4 percent. In 1963 34 percent girls primary school enrollment and in 1984 50.1 percent. In 1964 only 12.2 percent formal sector labour force was women. 14.8 percent in 1972 and 18

percent in 1982. The numbers of women groups in Kenya in 1976 were 4,300, in 1984 were 16,232. So, the situation of women in Kenya in education is low priority. The traditional role of Kenyan women as mother, wife, child-bearer, caretaker and food provider (Karani, 1987).

A research in among 219 discriminating narratives found that in workplace like that: more male dominated, blacker women faced discrimination, more sexual harassment etc. (BOBBITT-ZEHER, 2011).

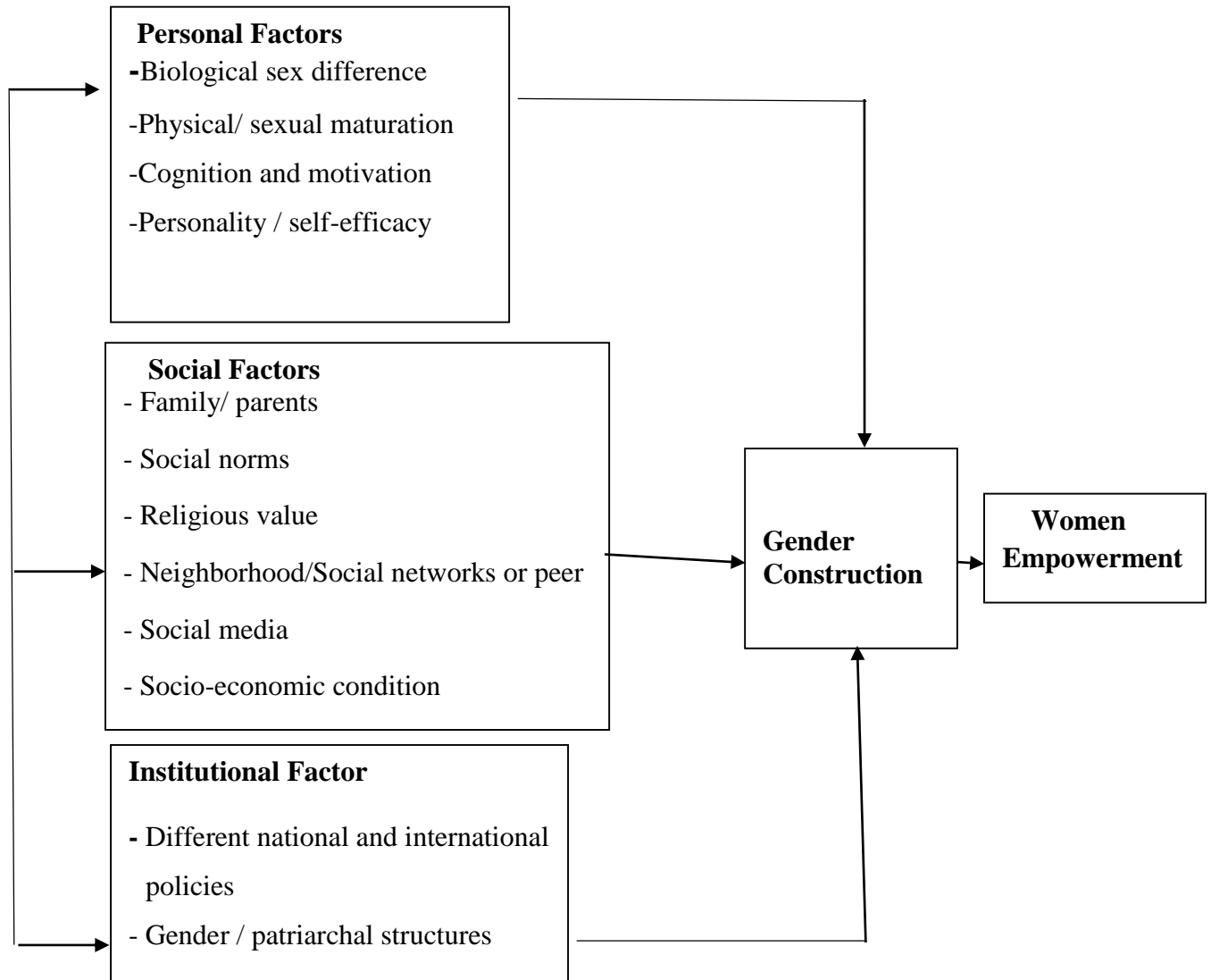
A research among 149 public school boys and girls (4-9) showed that traditional gender roles internalized in this age (Solbes-Canales, 2020).

In 2016 40 percent in sub-Saharan and 30 percent in South Asia girls were married while still children. Women's global labour force participation in 2018 is 48.5 percent which is 26.5 percent below than men. Political participation of women is very low (George, 2020). A survey from immigrant's children from 70 countries to how gender roles are shaped across generation within families found that more masculine culture shaped from both parent's sides. Pragmatism is in several circumstances the strongest influence on gender norms (Ljunge, 2016).

An empirical analysis among 200 respondents age of (14-65) of Pakistan shows that women empowerment is influenced by education, access to media, socio-cultural norms of the community, job of women and household participation rates. Women empowerment is important for human wellbeing (Chaudhary, 2009).

A research among 390 respondents of Kathmandu valley in a research of Socio-cultural Causes of Gender Disparity in Nepalese Society found that 88 percent gender disparity because of patriarchy, 51 percent because of cultural norms and values, 85 percent because of social perception, 41 percent agreed on religious belief, 92 percent agreed, 88 percent agreed on income 52 percent agreed on religious belief 89 percent agreed on gender based division labor (Shrestha, 2015).

**2.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study**  
**Figure: 2.1**



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The study used survey research design. Survey research is process of collection information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions. It uses qualitative, quantitative and both methods. It is used in social and psychological research. It is a valid and reliable instrument of scientific research. It is large population-based data collection. There is choose sampling from population and data collection method is questionnaires (Ponto, 2015). Survey research is most effective research which is valid and objective data collection from large number of audiences. Survey is done through face to face, paper, phone call and online. It is to know opinions, beliefs, and feelings from selected group (McCombes, 2022).

#### 3.2 Rational for the Selection of the Study Area

The study area of this research is Karnali province, Dailekh district, Gurans Rural Municipality. Karnali province which is back in every aspects of development than other provinces of Nepal. Especially the study area is one of this type of area which is connected to Birendranagar Municipality Surkhet which is the capital of Karnali province and also connected to Achham district of Sudur Paschim and also connected to Jajarkot district. And there is mix culture of Surkhet, Achham, Jajarkot and Dailekh. So, it is also representation of other districts. When we talk about women there is bad system for women which is called Chhaupadi partha and there was not any study about gender construction. That's why I have chosen this area to assess why gender is constructed, what is the situation of women empowerment and factors and effects of gender construction.

#### 3.3 Sampling and Population

The total population of Gurans Rural Municipality is 22,033. Among them 10,675 male and 11,358 females. The total numbers of household are 4,096. The population of ward no-7 is 2,316 among them 1,168 male and 1148 female, as well as 387 households. The population of ward no-8 is 2,337, among them 1,163 female and 1,174 males as well as 383 households (Municipal Profile, 2019).

Table 3.1 Theoretical and Sampling Population

**Table 1**

Ward No.	Sample Population population (HHs)	Sample number (HHs)	Cluster Settlements
8	383	65	6
7	387	67	6
Total	770	132	12

Source: Field Study, 2021

Of the total population 4060 HHs, the study identified 770 sample population or sample households where influencing factors of gender construction have been positively affected. After that 132 sample number of sample households residing in 12 settlements (6 settlements from one ward) have been selected randomly by applying multistage sampling method. More specifically, 65 sample households were selected from ward no. 8 and 67 sample households were selected from ward no 7. The selected respondents were both male and female.

### 3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

The nature of data is primary and field research. The primary data is collected through questionnaire sheets and organizing Key Informants Interview.

### 3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

This research is mainly based on primary data. The primary data is collected through questionnaire and observation in household survey.

#### 3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey is specially used in social statistics. It is for social demographic characteristics and cultural factors which influence on behavior and social change. It is key source of data in social phenomena. It used sampling Phenomena (UN, 2005b). A sample of the households in a population get questionnaires as part of household surveys. Its main benefit is that they give the interviewer a great deal of discretion regarding the information that they need from responders (Wolff, 2015).

The household survey conducted to know women’s empowerment level, economic status of women, their decision-making role in household economy and affecting factors of gender construction. Face to face interview conduct. Questionnaire also going to conduct for household survey because all women may not say about reality in face to face interview.

### 3.5.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)

Key informant interviews, in its simplest form, include speaking with a small number of people who are most likely to have the knowledge, suggestions, and insights needed to address a certain issue. Many informants are questioned in small numbers. Interviews with key informants are primarily qualitative in nature. The study's main goal is to produce suggestions and recommendations (Kumar, 1989). In this study, nine participants from women's groups, teachers, local government representatives, and health workers were chosen for key informant interviews (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Selection of the Participants

**Table 2**

Name of the Participants	Designation
Chandra Thapa	Head of women's group
Mainkala Bishowkarma	Dalit women member of ward no 7
Nanda B.C	Ward chairman of Gurans 7
Prem Ramjali Magar	Political party member
Chitra Kumari Oli	Primary teacher of Gurans 8
Narayn B.C	Health worker
Kul Bishowkarma	Political Party Member
Gita Budha Chhetri	Health Worker
Amrita Basnet	Teacher

Source: Field Study, 2021

### 3.6 Ethical Consideration

This study under the ethics and law for partial fulfillment of master degree in rural development. After the finalizing of topic "Factors Influencing Gender Construction and its Effect" and proposal to study in Gurans Rural Municipality Dailekh passed by central department of rural development and given consent letter to collect data in the study area. Then the researcher collected data in the Gurans Rural Municipality ward no 7 and 8 by taken permission and consent of Gurans Rural Municipality and ward no 7 and 8.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

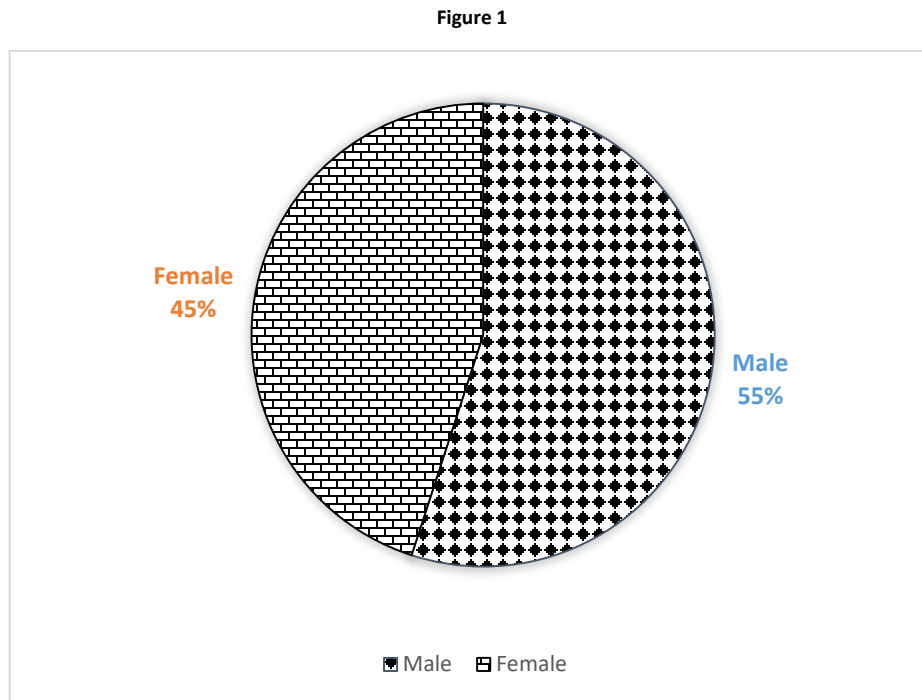
#### 4.1 Characteristics of the Respondents

Respondents of this study are both male and female. They are from different age group and from all castes and ethnicities (Chhetri, Magar and Dalit) who lives in Gurans 7 and 8. To know about their economic status data are collected about their land holding status, profession, family income, land holding according to caste and ethnicity and their family monthly expenses. Total respondents are 132.

##### 4.1.1 According to Sex Structure

Figure 4.1.1 shows that among the total 132 respondents 55 percent male and 45 percent Female.

Figure No: 4.1.1 Sex Structure of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2021

##### 4.1.2 Age Structure

Table 4.2.1 shows that respondents from all age group. Variety of age group makes easy to know real situation. Among them 21 percent from 13-20, 39 percent from 20-40, 26

percent from 40-60 and only 14 percent are above 60. In this study covered from all age group. 13 to 20 is teenage, 20-40 is young, 40 -60 is adult and above 60 is retired age.

Table No: 4.2.1 Age Structure

**Table 3**

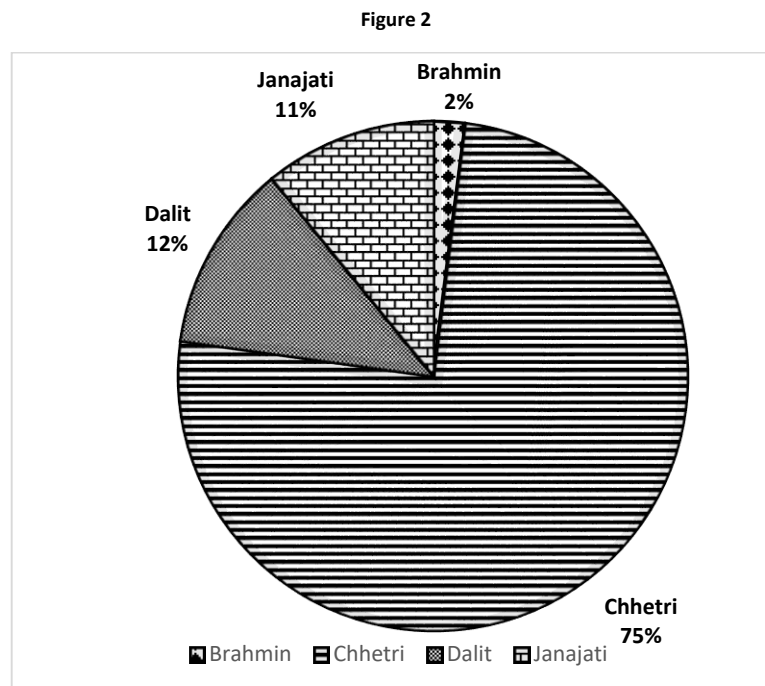
Age Group	Numbers of Respondents (in percent)
13-20	21
20-40	39
40-60	26
Above 60	14

Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.2 Caste/Ethnicity of the Respondents

In this area of research most of the people are Chhetri and minimum are Brahmin. The figure 4.1.2 shows (75%) respondents are from Chhetri community, (12%) from Dalit community, (11%) from Janajati and (2%) from Brahmin community. This division according to caste and ethnicity according to population. There are most of the population are Chhetri. Minimum number are Janajati and Dalit. Few are Brahmin and they are originally from surkhet.

Figure No: 4.1.2 Caste and Ethnicity of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.4 Land Holding Status

Table 4.2.2 shows that 53 percent respondents have Ghaderi and 47 percent respondents have not Ghaderi because they make house in Bari not as Ghaderi. Among the total respondents 52 percent not holding khet, 26 percent holding 6-9 ropani khet, 9 percent holding 2-5 ropani khet, 8 percent holding  $\geq 10$  ropani khet and 5 percent holding  $\leq 1$  ropani khet. 6 percent not holding Bari, 42 percent holding 6-9 ropani Bari, 44 percent holding  $\geq 10$  ropani Bari, 7 percent holding 2-5 ropani Bari and 2 percent holding  $\leq 1$  ropani Bari.

Table No: 4.2.2 Land Holding Status

**Table 4**

Land Holding	No Khet	$\leq 1$ Ropani	2-5 Ropani	6-9 Ropani	$\geq 10$ Ropani
Khet	52%	5%	9%	26%	8%
Land Holding	No Bari	$\leq 1$ Ropani	2-5 Ropani	6-9 Ropani	$\geq 10$ Ropani
Bari	6%	2%	7%	42%	44%
Ghaderi		Yes		No	
		53%		47%	

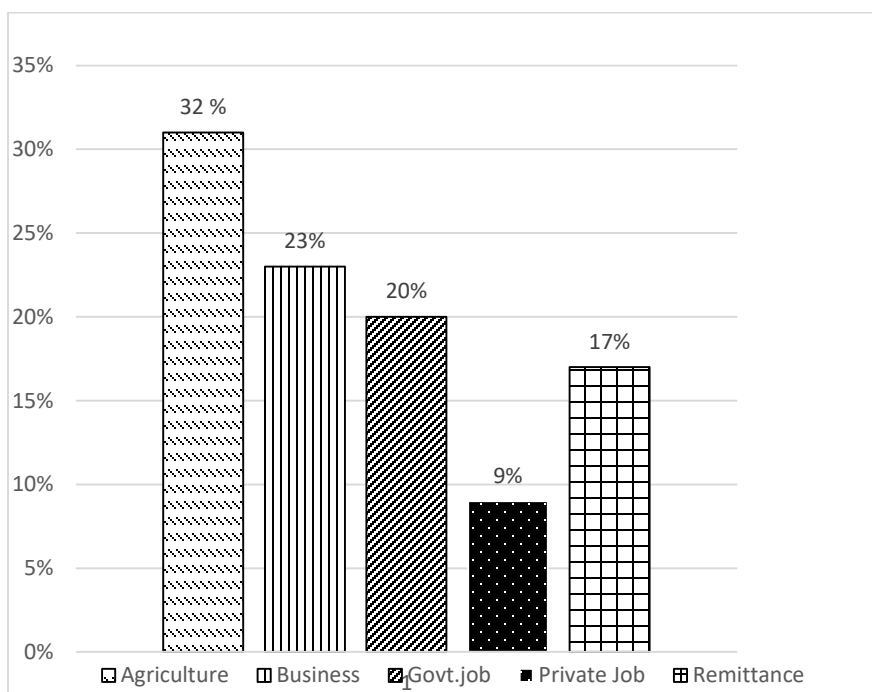
Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.5 Profession of the Respondents

Figure shows that among the respondents 32 percent involved in agriculture, 23 percent involved in business, and 20 percent involved government job, 17 percent family income is remittance, and 9 percent family income is private job.

Figure No: 4.1.3 Profession of the Respondents

Figure 3

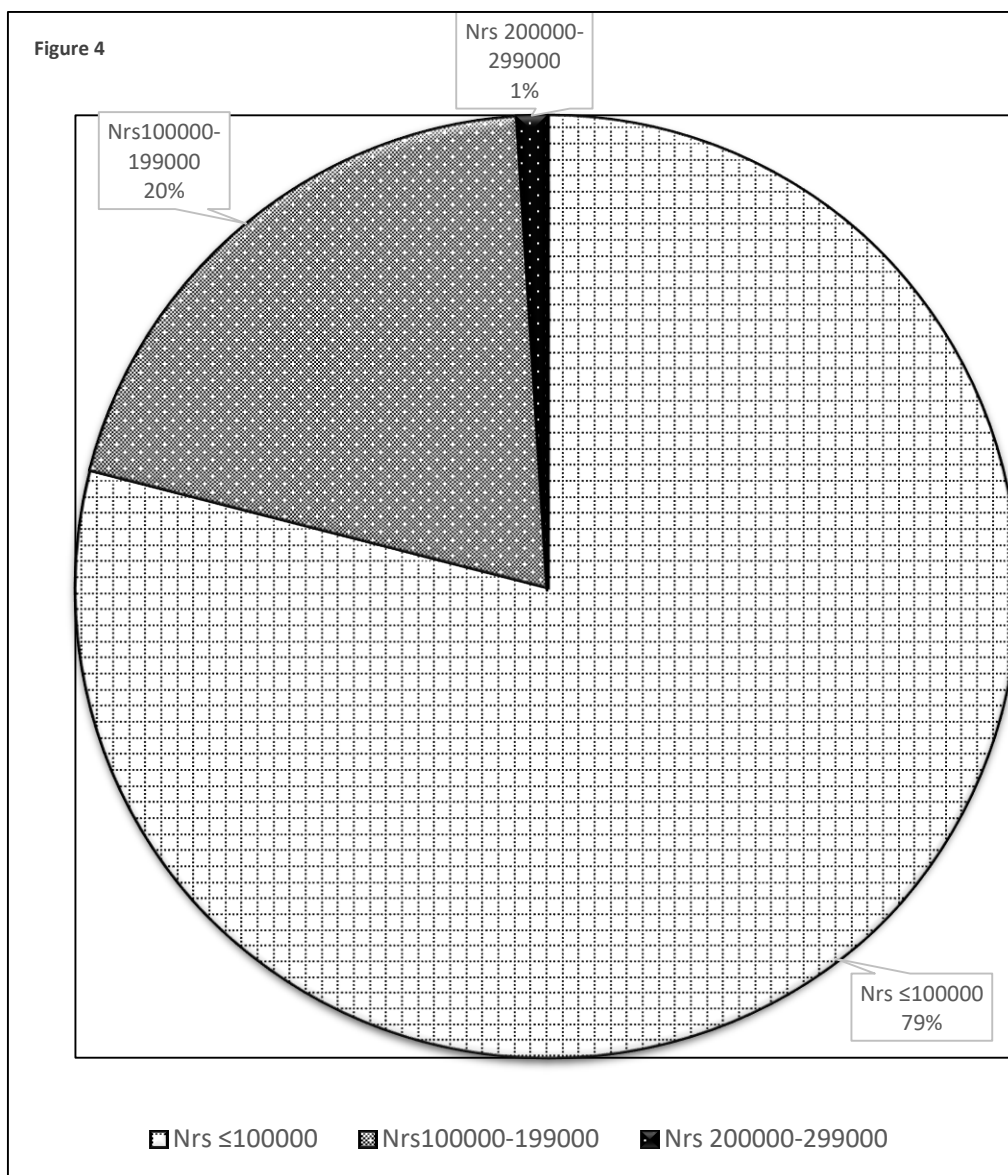


Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.6 Family Income

Figure 4.1.4 indicates that family monthly income of respondents. 79 percent monthly income is  $\leq$  Nrs.1, 00,000, 20 percent's monthly income is Nrs.1, 00,000-1, 99,000 and only 1percent's monthly family income is Nrs.2, 00, 000-2, 99, 000. It means there are not many reach people. Most of the people have low and middle income.

Figure No: 4.1.4 Family Income



Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.7 Land Holding According to Caste and Ethnicity

Table 4.2.3 indicates that 32 percent Chhetri, 8 percent Dalit, 6 percent Janajati and 1 percent Brahmin have land as ghaderi. As well as 44 percent Chhetri, 5 percent Janajati, 4 percent Dalit and 1 percent Brahmin have not land as ghaderi. 8 percent Chhetri and 1 percent Brahmin have khet  $\geq 10$  ropani. 23 percent Chhetri, 2 percent Dalit and 2 percent Janajati have khet  $\geq 6-9$  ropani. 9 percent Chhetri has 1-5 ropani khet. 5 percent Chhetri and 1 percent Dalit have khet  $\leq 1$  ropani. The peoples who have not khet are 32 percent Chhetri, 10 percent Dalit, 9 percent Janajati and 1 percent Brahmin. The data about Bari shows that 4

percent Chhetri and 2 percent dalit have not Bari. The peoples who have Bari are 2 percent Chhetri has  $\leq 1$  ropani. 4 percent Chhetri and 3 percent Dalit have 1-5 ropani. 30 percent Chhetri, 7 percent Dalit and 3 percent Janajati have 6-9 ropani Bari. People who have  $\geq 10$  ropani Bari are 37 percent Chhetri, 5 percent Janajati and 2 percent Brahmin.

**Table No: 4.2.3 Land Holding According to Different Caste and Ethnicities**

**Table 5**

Cast and Ethnicity wise Land Holding				
Land Holding	Cast and Ethnicity			
	Brahmin	Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati
<b>Bari</b>				
No Bari	0%	4%	2%	0%
$\leq 1$ Ropani	0%	2%	0%	0%
1-5 Ropani	0%	4%	3%	0%
6-9 Ropani	2%	7%	30%	3%
$\geq 10$ Ropani	2%	37%	0%	0%
<b>Khet</b>				
No Khet	1%	32%	10%	9%
$\leq 1$ Ropani	0%	5%	1%	0%
1-5 Ropani	0%	9%	0%	0%
6-9 Ropani	0%	23%	2%	2%
$\geq 10$ Ropani	2%	8%	0%	0%
<b>Ghaderi</b>				
Yes	1%	32%	8%	6%
No	1%	44%	4%	5%

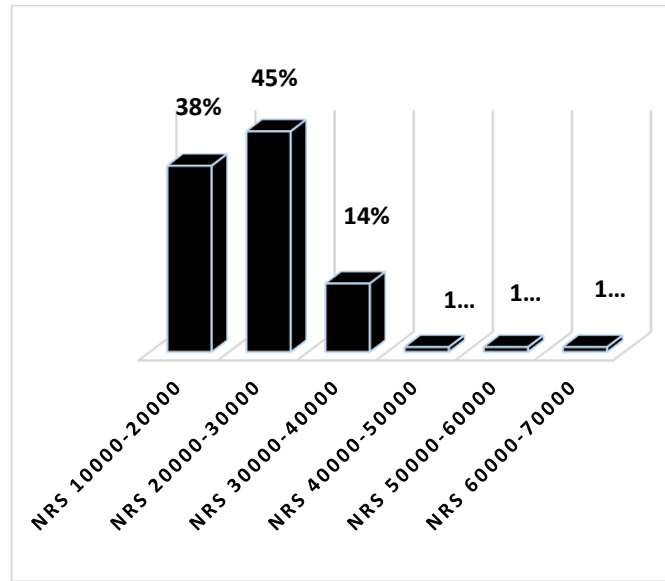
Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.8 Family Monthly Expenses

Figure shows that monthly total expenses of food, education medical treatment and insurance. Among total respondents 38 percent is 10,000 -20,000, 45 percent is 20,000-30,000, 14 percent is 30,000-40,000, 1 percent is 40,000-50,000, 1 percent is 50,000-60,000 and 1 percent is 60,000-70,000. It is because most of the family profession is agriculture and they are not expensing more money for food. They expense money for education and healthcare even there are not any private school. That's the reason of less expenses.

Figure No: 4.1.5 Family Monthly Expenses

Figure 5



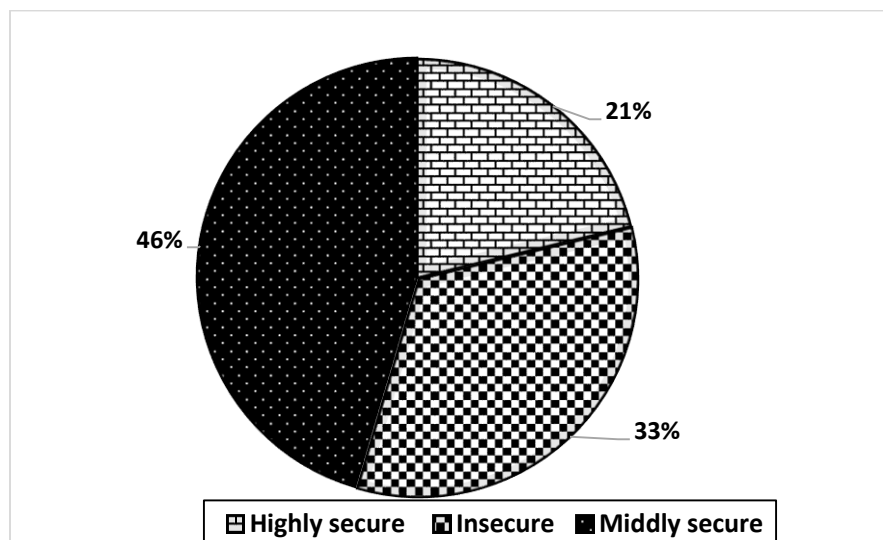
Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.9 Household Food Security

Figure 4.1.6 shows that 46 percent mildly secure, 33 percent insecure and 21 percent people's household food highly secure. It means many people have mildly security of household food.

Figure No : 4.1.6 Household Food Security

Figure 6



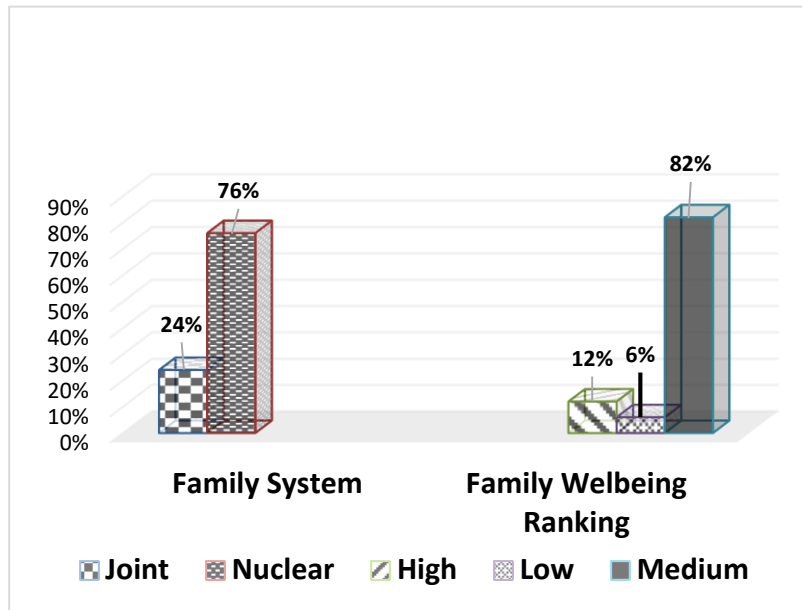
Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.10 Type of Family and Wellbeing Ranking

Figure 4.1.7 shows that type of family and wellbeing ranking. Family 76 percent of respondents have nuclear family and 24 percent respondents have joint family.

Figure No: 4.1.7 Types of Family and Wellbeing Ranking

Figure 7



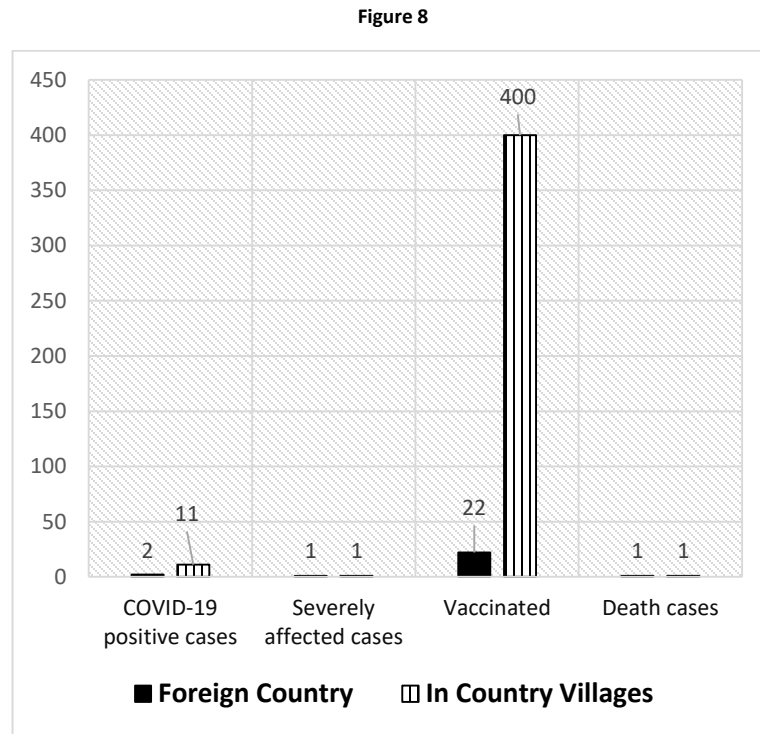
Source: Field Survey, 2021

Here family wellbeing ranking means according to their family income. High means those who have >100000 NRS monthly family income and medium means those who have NRS 20000-100000 monthly income and low means monthly income is <20000 monthly income. Here 82 percent are medium, 12 percent are high and 6 percent are in low.

#### 4.1.11 Covid-19 Situation

Figure 4.1.8 shows that covid-19 affected among respondents' family in total is 11. Among them 2 in foreign country and 9 within country. 2 is severely affected case. 2 peoples are died because of covid-19. 422 peoples are vaccinated. Among them 400 within country and 22 out of country.

Figure No: 4.1.8 Covid-19 Situation in Village and Foreign Country (Number)



Source: Field Survey, 2021

#### 4.1.12 Women’s Employment and Capacity Building Training

According to Table 4.2.4, 68 percent female involved in capacity building and skill training and 32 percent are not involved, 36 percent female involved in local business and 64 percent are not involved, only 15 percent female involved in government job and 85 percent are not involved, 4 percent women only involved in foreign employment and maximum number with 80 percent female involved in cooperatives, social institution and political party.

Table: 4.2.4 Women Employment and Capacity Building

**Table 6**

Women’s involvement in different occupation and training	Yes	No	Total
Capacity building and skill training	68%	32%	100%
Local business and private job	36%	64%	100%
Government job	15%	45%	100%
Foreign employment	4%	96%	100%
Cooperatives, social institution and political parties	80%	20%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

## 4.2 Influencing Factors for Gender Construction

### 4.2.1 Belief System for Gender Construction

Table 4.2.5 shows that belief system for gender construction. According to this table 61 percent disagree and 8 percent strongly disagree to men are powerful than women and only 26 percent agree. 67 percent or most people thought that women are soft and kindhearted than men. 56 percent disagree and 11 percent strongly disagree to women are supposed to maintain daily household chores which means most people thought that women only are not supposed to maintain daily household chores but 33 percent are agree. 36 percent are agree to women are supposed to take care of children and 52 percent disagree and 11 percent strongly disagree. Most of the people thought that women are backbone of the society. 42 percent people thought that men are breadwinners of the family 51 percent disagree and 5 percent strongly disagree. Men are supposed to be the center of household decision 62 percent disagree and 16 percent strongly disagree. Most of the people are disagree in women should not own any property, women should not engage in business or any economic activity, women should not involve in social and political activity and arrange marriage has been preferred by local youths.

Table 4.2.5 Belief System for Gender Construction

**Table 7**

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Men are powerful than women	0%	26%	5%	61%	8%
Women are soft and kindhearted than men	7%	67%	3%	23%	0%
Women are supposed to maintain daily household chores	0%	33%	0%	56%	11%
Women are supposed to take care of the children	0%	36%	1%	52%	11%
Women are the backbone of society	28%	64%	4%	4%	0%
Men are supposed to be the bread winners of the family	0%	42%	2%	51%	5%
Men are supposed to be the center of household decision making	0%	22%	0%	62%	16%
Women should not own any property	0%	13%	2%	70%	16%
Women should not engage in business or any economic activity	0%	3%	1%	80%	17%
Women should not engage in social and political activity	1%	2%	4%	78%	16%
Arrange marriage has been preferred by local youths	0%	33%	2%	64%	2%

Women cannot express their emotion due to the cultural restriction	8%	64%	2%	27%	0%
Sexual relationship should not be established before marriage life	14%	71%	14%	1%	0%
Men and women should equally engage in household chores and childcare	20%	66%	2%	12%	0%
Men and women should equally engage in social, political and economic activity	21%	63%	5%	11%	0%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

But when we talk about women cannot express their emotion due to cultural restriction 8 percent are strongly agree and 64 percent agree. It means there is cultural barrier is existing to women to express their emotion. As well as most of the people are agree to sexual relation should not established before marriage, men and women should equally engage in household chores and childcare and men and women should equally engage in social, political and economic activity.

#### **4.2.2 Influencing Factors for Changing Gender Construction**

Table 4.2.6 shows that 2 percent strongly agree and 56 percent agree on caste and ethnicity of gender construction, 7 percent strongly agree and 72 percent agree on socioeconomic status, 2 percent strongly agree and 63 percent strongly agree on geographic location and environment, 19 percent strongly agree and 67 percent agree on gender identity, 2 percent strongly agree and 63 percent agree on heterosexual sexual orientation, 2 percent strongly agree and 54 percent agree on disability, 5 percent strongly agree and 73 percent agree on family violence, 17 percent strongly agree and 71 percent agree on death of husband, 8 percent strongly agree and 70 percent agree on unemployment of men, 6 percent strongly agree and 73 percent agree on immigration to foreign countries, 2 percent strongly and 77 percent agree on war conflict and political movement, 68 percent agree on gender sensitive policy, 61 percent agree on gender responsive budget, on higher education level 81 percent agree and 80 percent agree on influencing factor for changing gender construction.

Table 4.2.6 Influencing Factors for Changing Gender Construction

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Nutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Caste and ethnicity	2%	56%	2%	38%	2%
Socioeconomic status	7%	72%	2%	19%	0%
Geographic location and environment	2%	63%	4%	32%	0%
Gender identity	19%	67%	2%	12%	0%
Heterosexual sexual orientation	2%	63%	14%	21%	0%
Disability	2%	54%	4%	41%	0%
Family violence	5%	73%	2%	20%	0%
Death of husband	17%	71%	5%	7%	1%
Unemployment of men	8%	70%	3%	18%	1%
Immigration to foreign countries	6%	73%	4%	16%	1%
War, conflict and political movement	2%	77%	5%	15%	1%
Gender sensitive policy	2%	68%	5%	23%	2%
Gender responsive budget	2%	61%	8%	28%	2%
Higher education levels for women	12%	81%	0%	6%	1%
Social media, radio and television	5%	80%	3%	12%	1%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

### 4.3 Effects of Changing Gender Construction

Table 4.2 .7 Effects of changing gender construction

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Nutra l	Disagre e	Strongly Disagre e
Increase competition between men and women	11%	67%	5%	17%	0%
Decrease marital violence and divorce cases	2%	52%	9%	39%	0%
Increase involvement of women in social and cultural activity	6%	82%	2%	11%	0%
Increase involvement of women in economic activity	4%	83%	3%	10%	0%
Increase involvement of women in political activity	5%	81%	2%	11%	0%
Increase women empowerment	5%	83%	2%	11%	0%
Increase numbers of women-led families	3%	61%	8%	28%	0%
Increase decision-making role of women in household level	5%	81%	2%	12%	0%
Increase migration of men to towns to seek employment	8%	68%	4%	20%	0%
Involvement of women in foreign employment	1%	64%	7%	28%	0%
Involvement of women in government and private jobs	5%	91%	2%	2%	0%

Increase participation of women in leadership	5%	81%	6%	8%	0%
A decrease in number of forced marriages or child marriage	31%	73%	3%	0%	0%
Increase in the number of girls to school, college and university	30%	70%	0%	0%	0%
Women and men becoming more interactive	9%	80%	7%	4%	0%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

According to Table 4.2.7 effects of changing gender construction is positive now a days. Of the total, (11%) strongly agree and (7%) agree on competition between men and women is increase but decrease marital violence and divorce cases is not changing. Of the total (6%) strongly agree and (82%) agree on increase involvement of women in social and cultural activity. Also positive change in increase involvement of women in economic activity, increase women empowerment, increasing women -led families, decision making role of women in household level, involvement women in foreign employment, involvement of women in government and private job, participation of women in leadership, decrease the number of forced marriage but respondents says that number of child marriage is not decrease, increase the number of girls to go school, college and university and (9%) strongly agree and (80%) agree to women and men becoming more interactive.

### **4.3.2 Women Empowerment**

#### **4.3.2.1 Socio- cultural Empowerment**

Women are going to empowered socio- culturally day by day. Especially dalit women did not engage in socio cultural activities in earlier. Even marriage ceremony they did not engage. But now a days women engage in marriage ceremony, funeral ceremony and in puja batabandha etc. Especially sociocultural empowerment of dalit women only possible after 10 years civil war in Nepal. (M.K., Bishowkarma, October 2021, [KII]).

Women are somehow empowered socio culturally but not situation is very good. Decision maker of maximum activities within household or society are male. Still many women faces domestic violence by their husbands and laws. Main challenges for women's overall empowerment are socio cultural norms like not to speak women more, it is not good to go married women for work far from home. Still when women speak more called "pothi bseko". That's why it is not situation of satisfy. (C.R., Thapa, October 2021, [KII])

Still socio culturally men and women are not equal. Men have free to go everywhere and free to speak but women have not this opportunity. Women still faces many problems when she goes to husband's house after marriage which is not for men. Overall it is going to change. Situation not worse like past time. It is also because of different Medias like radio, television, mobile and internet etc. (N.K., Budha, October 2021[KII]).

#### **4.3.2.2 Economic Empowerment**

Situation of economic empowerment of women is changing day by day. Earlier women are fully dependent to men (father, father-in law, husband etc.) even they worked more than men in agriculture, money belongs to men. But now a day's situation is changing. Women also earn money from agricultural production specially vegetables, hen farm, goat farm and sell milk of buffalo. They are also engage in government and private job and business (C.K,Oli, October, 2021[KII]).

Economic empowerment of women is raising because of different skillful trainings provided by non- governmental organization and by government also. Different incentives for agriculture and for small business like silai katai machine is also reason to make women's empowerment. Education for women is also reason of their economic empowerment which helps to them for government and non-government jobs (K.N., Bishowkarma, October, 2021[KII]).

Somehow women are going to economically empowered but not same as men. Most of the male work for monetary value but most of the women work in household works which have not monetary value. Most of the decision maker of household economy are male. But now day's women are aware about work and income. We are work like male and why decision maker to be male (A.T., Basnet, October 2021[KII]).

#### **4.3.2.3 Political Empowerment**

Women are engaging in politics but not so much empowered. The number of women engaging in political party because of Cota system or representation of their husband who are in foreign country. But it means we can't say women are not politically unknown. Some women are aware and also want to engage in politics but political party don't believe to women as head. I also claim for chairman of Gurans Rural Municipality but our party doesn't believe me. Party said to me if your claim is for vice president it is good but you can't work as chairman. Then I decide to leave party (L.K., Budha, October [2021]).

Political empowerment is going to changing positively day by day. Women are engaging in political parties. Even they are because of mandatory Cota system it helps to increase their different capacity and learn different things. They joined in different meetings and programs which build their leading capacity (N.A., B.C., October, 2021[KII]).

Now a days women are politically empowered. In every political party there are women member. Vice Chairman of Rural municipality also women. In every ward there two women are mandatory. Women also speak in political parties program. But they are not engaging like man. Because people do not believe in women can lead and can do. Women are not free like man. They have to work in household chores and take care of child and family (P.R., Magar, October, 2021, [KII]).

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

People are born with two sex identities (male and female) but gender and gender roles are constructed by societies. In our societies there are different gender roles of men and women and discrimination in gender and gender roles. Because of this reason women are back than men in every aspect of development like education, health, economy, empowerment and social status.

In this research data sources are primary through face to face questionnaire to 132 respondents. Most of the respondents are female with 55 percent and caste wise Chhetri with 75 percent and from all age group leading  $\geq 37$  with 39 percent. Education level of respondents is also mixed. Some are studying in 6, 7, 8,9,10, some are above SEE to master level. They are from all professions, but most are involved in agriculture with 31 percent and followed by business, government job and remittance for their family income source. Monthly income is  $\leq 100000$  of 79 percent and family monthly expenses is 20000- 30000 only of maximum 45 percent and followed by 10000-20000 and 30000-40000 of respondents.

Influencing factors for gender construction are social norms and values, follow to elder people, education level, and socio economic status. Living environment and geography and marital status of women also influencing factors for gender roles. Political movement is also a factor with gender responsive budget and gender sensitive policy because among 70 percent agree on this. Heterosexual sexual orientation is also factors for changing gender construction with 65 percent agree on this. Gender identity is main influencing factor for gender construction. Because gender roles are divided according to male and female. Caste and ethnicity wise gender roles are different because 58 percent agree on caste and ethnicity is influencing factor for gender construction.

Gender construction is changing because thinking of people about gender roles is also changing. Above 65 percent do not believe on men are powerful than women and women are not supposed to maintain daily household chores and child care. Around 90 percent agree on women are backbone of the society. Most of the people disagree on men are supposed to be the bread winners of the family, men are supposed to be the center of

household decision making, women should not own any property, women should not engage in business or any economic activity, women should not engage in social and political activity and arrange marriage has been preferred by local youths. Most of the respondents agree on men and women should equally engage in household chores and childcare and men and women should equally engage in social, political and economic activity with more than 80 percent.

But more than 70 percent are agree on women cannot express their emotion and feelings because of cultural restriction which means women are bounded by socio cultural norms until this time. Some are agreed on women are supposed to maintain household chores and childcare and among 99 percent women do household chores and childcare. The situation of female involvement in government job is only 15 percent and female involvement in local business and private job is only 36 percent. This data shows that real situation of women is not very good, or they spend their time to work household chores without pay. Which is also effect on household decision making.

The effect of changing gender construction in women empowerment like this. Increase competition between men and women, increase involvement of women in economic activity increase involvement of women in political activity, increase women empowerment, increase numbers of women-led families, increase decision-making role of women in household level, involvement of women in government and private jobs, increase participation of women in leadership, increase in the number of girls to school, college and university and Women and men becoming more interactive with average more than 80% respondents are agree. Socio cultural empowerment is increasing because of different Medias. Women engage in every social activities of society. They can also speak. Economic empowerment of women also increasing because their agricultural production also found market. Different skillful trainings provided by different organizations and also by incentives. Women are also engaging in business and government and private job. Education level of girls and women is also increasing.

## **5.2 Theoretical Reflection**

There are different theories about gender equality and feminist movement. One is feminist theory and there are four wave of feminism. First wave (1848-1920s), second wave (1960-1980s), third wave (1990-2008) and forth wave (2008-onwards). Feminist theory said

that male are powerful because they have more property right which is the source of income and patriarchal society gives more value to men. So, feminist theory ask question why this discrimination. The conflict theory says that it is difficult to raise their voice because dominant group (male) makes rules for sub-ordinate group (female). The Social structural theory says that gender is social structure and gender roles and stereotypes creates by society not individual. According to functionalist theory gender is constructed in functional way. In ancient time there was useful division of labour between men and women. Women for household work and child care because they love child more than men and men for hunting and outside work. The symbolic interaction theory said that individual create behavior because of interaction with society.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

This study concludes that socioeconomic status, gender sensitive policy, gender responsive budget, higher education for women and different social Medias are major factors for gender construction in Nepalese context. Other influencing factors for changing gender construction are caste and ethnicity, socio economic status, war conflict and political movement, gender responsive budget and gender sensitive policy, higher education for women and especially different social media, radio and mobile internet.

All the factors have been positively influencing on women empowerment process particularly in the study area. Local people claim that the trend of gender construction is in positive direction. Therefore, most of the respondents do not agree on traditional belief system such as men are supposed to be the bread winners of the family, men are supposed to be the center of household decision making. Furthermore, women should not own any property, women should not engage in social, economic and political activities.

Most of the people agreed that women are the backbone of society, men and women should equally engage in household chores and childcare. Besides, the local women are becoming socially, economically and politically empowered due to the changing gender construction in the society. The effect of changing gender construction is also positive. There is increase competition between men and women, increase involvement of women in government and private job and business, increase participation of women in leadership and higher education attainment. Women and men becoming more interactive which has helped to reduce force marriage and gender based violence. However, some traditional belief and

norms related to close culture are still existing. Women cannot express their emotions and feelings among the family and community members because of cultural restriction.

#### **5.4 Recommendation/ Implications**

For women empowerment and gender equality higher education, income sources and vocational training and skills are essential. Some recommendation to minimize traditional gender roles and raise women status are as follow:

- Gender awareness programs is not only essential for women it is also essential for men.
- Women empowerment and different vocational and skillful training and programs should give to women to raise their economic status. When they will become economically capable it builds their confidents and also raise social status.
- Poor economy of women is the main cause of domestic violence and less decision-making role in household. That's why should give knowledge about equal right of son and daughter in parental property given by The Constitution of Nepal 2015 and Civil Code 2017. Which is also source of economy.
- Proper government programs and budget for women empowerment are also essential.
- Good education equal to son child is necessary. Because education helps to overall development of women and also gives knowledge about different aspects of life and society. It also helps to get jobs in different sectors.
- Gives knowledge to all about women's economic status improve their families' quality of life as well as fund their children's education, giving the next generation a much better chance to live out of poverty.
- It is good to be women in position of making laws and policies. Which helps to address women's problems and build gender equality.

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## APPENDICES

### Influencing Factors for Gender Construction in Guras Rural Municipality of Dailekh District

#### Annex A: Survey Questionnaire

Dear respondents!

This research study is going to be conducted for partial fulfillment of the award of Master's Degree in Rural Development subject from Tribhuvan University. This study is trying to look at the influencing factors for gender construction practices that are practiced in Guras Rural Municipality. This study thus depends on your valuable information that will not be used for any other purpose.

<b>Section A: Personal Profile of the Respondents</b>
---

0. Name: .....

1. Permanent Address:  Ward no. 7 of Guras rural municipality  Out of this rural municipality: .....

#### A\_1: Demographic Profile

2. Your age group:  ≤22-26  27-31  32-36  ≥37

3. Your sex group:  Female  Male

4. Family member with other sex groups:  Lesbian  Gay  Bisexual  Transgender  
 Intersex

#### A\_2: Socio-cultural Status

5. Religion:  Hindu  Buddhist  Kirat  Christian  Others, then please specify.....

6. Caste/ethnicity:  Brahmin  Chhetri  Janajati  Dalit

7. Family system:  Joint family  Nuclear family

8. Family Members Detail	Age Group	Female	Male	Total
	0-14			
	15-64			
	Above 65			
Total				

9. Family well-being ranking: High Medium Low  Lowest

### A\_3: Economic Status

10. Family occupations:

- Agriculture  Enterprises  Business  Govt. job  Private job  Remittance  
.....

11. Land holding Khet:  ≤1Ropani  2-5Ropani  6-9 Ropani  ≥10Ropani

12. Bari:  ≤1Ropani  2-5Ropani  6-9 Ropani  ≥10Ropani

13. Ghaderi:  Yes  No  Planning to buy

14. Family monthly income:  ≤100000  100000-199000  200000-299000  ≥300000

15. Family Monthly expenses	Category	Amount	Category	Amount
	Food and vegetable		Education	
	Non-vegetable item		Medical treatment	
	Fruit, milk and ghee, honey		Insurance	

16. Status of food security from own products:  Highly secure  Middle secure  Insecurity

17. Bought following electronic accessories	
Categories	Tentative total amount in NRs.
Radio, television, mobile phone, land line, computer, laptop internet, motor bike	

**A\_4: Educational Status and health facilities**

18. Highest educational grade completed	Grade/level:	Subject:	Illiterate
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19. Numbers of school going children:  ≤2  3-5  ≥5
20. Numbers of college/university going family members:  ≤2  3-5  ≥5
21. Female involvement in capacity and skill development trainings:  Yes  No
22. Female involvement in local business and private jobs:  Yes  No
23. Female involvement in government job:  Yes  No
24. Female involvement in foreign employment:  Yes  No
25. Female involvement in cooperative, social institution and political parties:  Yes  No

Section B: Gender Construction related Information							
Belief system for gender construction		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	NA
		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Men are powerful than women						
2	Women are soft and kindhearted than men						
3	Women are supposed to maintain daily household chores						
4	Women are supposed to take care of the children						
5	Women are the backbone of society						

6	Men are supposed to be the bread winners of the family						
7	Men are supposed to be the center of household decision making						
8	Women should not own any property						
9	Women should not engage in business or any						

Belief system for gender construction		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	NA
		5	4	3	2	1	0
10	Women should not engage in social and political activity						
11	Arrange marriage has been preferred by local youths						
12	Women cannot express their emotion due to the cultural restriction						
13	Sexual relationship should not be established before marriage life						
14	Men and women should equally engage in household chores and childcare						
15	Men and women should equally engage in social, political and economic activity						

Section C: Changing Gender Construction related Information							
Influencing factors for changing gender construction		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	NA
		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Caste and ethnicity						
2	Socioeconomic status						
3	Geographic location and environment						
4	Gender identity						

5	Heterosexual sexual orientation						
6	Disability						
7	Family violence						
8	Death of husband						
9	Unemployment of men						
1 0	Immigration to foreign countries						
1 1	War, conflict, and political movement						
1 2	Gender sensitive policy						
1 3	Gender responsive budget						
1 4	Higher education levels for women						
1 5	Social media, radio and television						

<b>Section D: Changing Gender Construction related Information</b>							
<b>Effects of changing gender construction</b>		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	NA
		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Increased competition between men and women						
2	Decreased marital violence and divorce cases						
3	Increased involvement of women in social and cultural activity						
4	Increased involvement of women in economic activity						
5	Increased involvement of women in political activity						
6	Increased women empowerment						
7	Increased numbers of women-led families						
8	Increased decision-making role of women in household level						
9	Increased migration of men to towns to seek employment						
10	Involvement of women in foreign employment						
11	Involvement of women in government and private jobs						
12	Increase participation of women in leadership						
13	A decrease in number of forced marriages or child marriage						
14	Increase in the number of girls to school, college and university						
15	Women and men becoming more interactive						

26. Information about COVID-19 affected family members:

Category	Numbers: In foreign country	Numbers: In the village or own country
COVID-19 positive cases		
Severely affected cases		
Vaccinated		
Death cases		

**Thank you for your kind cooperation!**

Annex B: Consent Letter



गुराँस गाउँपालिका  
गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय  
रानिमत्ता, दैलेख  
कर्णाली प्रदेश, नेपाल

१८५८०२०१४४  
१८६७४१००५२

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/०८०(प्रशासन शाखा)  
चलानी नं. ९६२



मिति : २०७९/११/०२

श्री इन्दिरा थापा  
गुराँस गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ७ दैलेख ।

विषय : तथ्याङ्क संकलन अनुमती सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा मिति २०७९/१०/२४ गतेका दिनमा तपाईंले यस कार्यालयमा दिएको निवदन अनुसार Factors Intiuencing Gender Construction and it's Effiect in Gurans Rural Municipality Dailekh.सो भन्ने शिर्षकमा गुराँस गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ७ र ८ मा तोकिएको ऐन कानूनको परीधिभिन्न भौतिक रुपमा उपस्थित भई सम्बन्धीत वडा कार्यालयसंग समन्वय गरी सोध पत्र अन्तर्गतको तथ्याङ्क गर्न अनुमति दिईएको छ ।

वोधार्थ

श्री ७ नं. वडा कार्यालय गुराँस गाउँपालिका दैलेख : आवश्यक जानकारीका लागि ।  
श्री ७ नं. वडा कार्यालय गुराँस गाउँपालिका दैलेख : आवश्यक जानकारीका लागि ।

बम बहादुर के.सी.  
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत  
बम बहादुर के.सी.  
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

‘सुख, समृद्धि र शासकीय सुधार: हातेमालो गरी फेरौं गुराँसको मुहार’  
इमेल: gurans.rmp@gmail.com, वेबसाइट: www.guransmun.gov.np, फेसबुक: facebook.com/hamrogurans

**Annex C: KII Guidelines**

Name of informant: .....

Occupation: .....

Designation: .....

Address: .....

Date:

1. Do women are empowered socio-culturally/economically/politically?
2. If yes, how do you know they are empowered?
3. What are the challenges for empowerment?
4. Are policies and budgets help to raise women status?
5. What is your suggestion for women empowerment?

## Annex D: Political Map of Gurans Rural Municipality Dailekh

