

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS ON RURAL WOMEN**

(A Case Study of Chainpur VDC, Chitwan)

A Thesis

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
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ABSTRACT

This study is done in Chainpur VDC of Chitwan District to study on impact of community organizations on women. This area is located in east part of Chitwan district. Out of 10 COs only 10 COs are chosen randomly. All wards are taken in this study. This study includes only female population who are involved in community organizations. The total sample size is 50.

The main objectives of the study area: To find out socio-economic status of women who involve in the community organization. To find out the impact of community organization on poverty reduction through women empowerment. To examine the role of women in community organizations. Descriptive with quantitative research design is used. Similarly, interview and observation method are used as the main tools and techniques of study. Both primary and secondary resources are used to gain required data. Simple Random sampling technique is used as the sampling process to select total 50 respondents from all women member of COs in VDC.

This study has found some conclusion and findings. Still the socio-economic status of women in the VDC is in backward stage. Early marriage is a great problem in the community. Literacy rate of women in the VDC is found weak. A few community organizations members are found educated and they are found participating active role in COs. Traditional behaviors are seen in early women. The Situation of gender discrimination in the VDC is higher which is a great barrier of socio-economic development of community. Majority of women of the VDC are found poor. Though some are found sufficient but many are found lack of resources to fulfill basic needs, lack of education, lack of awareness and lack of access. So, although the VDC is located near Parsa bazar some of special educational programs and providing occupation of women are needed for the peoples of Chainpur VDC through active role of COs.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COs	Community Organizations
DDC	District development committee
DEO	District Education Office
GNP	Gross National Product
GO	Government Organizations
HH	Households
ILO	International Labor Organization
LGP	Local Governance Program
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
NGOs	Non Government Organization
No	Number
NPC	National Planning Commission
PCRW	Production Credit for Rural Women
PDDP	Participatory District Development Program
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
VDC	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is widely known as an agriculture country bounded to the north by China and elsewhere by India. Expanded between approximately 26.220 to 30.27⁰ north latitude and between approximately 80.12⁰ east longitudes. It covers the area 1, 47,181sq. Km and about two third part of country occupied by high mountains and hills. Only the 17 percent of the total land remains the Terai area. According to the world report 2011, the per capita income of Nepal is US\$ 490. 25 percent of total population falls under absolute poverty line. The total population of Nepal is 2, 64, 94,504 and female constituent 51.44 and similarly male 48.56 percent of the total. Data itself shows that without the involvement of women in development, the development of country will be lame. Source (CBS 2011)

Women play a significant role in the development of a nation. In the past women were considered as second grade citizens in most of the countries including Nepal. Nepali women are daughter, wives and mother but not recognized as individuals with their own identity, despite the fact that they are as human as men.

The social attitude of patriarchal socio- cultural is that male is superior to female. It is taken for granted that men can do best work outside of home as right and women inside the home as duty. These norms has led to men to treat the females in a discriminatory way specially those women who involved in outside.

There are various factors, which pushes Nepal into poverty. The evidence about participation reveals that antipoverty and social development projects that take a participatory approach are more successful than those based on hierarchical structure (United Nations 1997). Heyzer, N (1992) forwards an article on "Gender, Economic Growth and Poverty" in the journal of the society for international development. In that article she pinpoints that almost every Asian country, women compromise a large percentage of the poor and the very poor. The reason for this large percentage needs to be fully understood and measures taken to overcome them.

Even with the most effective economic development policies most poor families wouldn't be able to survive without the contribution of the rural women and impact of community organization on women has been very much important in order to reduce poverty through women empowerment.

In Nepal there is a long history of voluntary type of social organizations. They are mainly of self- help type of community groups and also social trust like Guthis. These organizations are formed, founded, managed and recognized by the community members themselves. Such organization basically serves their own member and membership is quite open to the community members. The range of their activities can improve from forces management to trail improvement or saving and credit to such organizations as community based organizations. CBOs are also a type of NGO, but not funded by outside donors for their activities. Therefore they are more independent in terms of contribution to the process of community development (Phuyal, 1996:5).

One of the government office women development calls was established under ministry of panchayt and local development in 1981. It started PCRW project in five districts at starting phase. Now it is under the ministry of women, children and social welfare and extended the program all over Nepal. It was objectives to empower the women in every sector having strategy of training loan investment facility, saving and credit program, community development and environment protection program. To achieved its goal CBOs are formed under the women development Department (WDD, 2000). Development activities can't be achieved with the absence of women's participation. Therefore, without the involvement of women it the main stream of development, this process is incomplete. The status of women is an important aspect influencing the socio- economic development of a country. The overall development of a country can't be realized, if women who usually represent 50% of the total population enjoy a subordinate position to them.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal has vital gender disparity between male and female. In our country all most of the women are involved in the subsistence agriculture. But their condition is poor than men. Because they are illiterate and here to live the conservative culture. They are affected by the existing poverty.

Most of the women contribute more labor to the economy than men. Women generally work from dawn to dusk. Besides agriculture, they have to perform many other household activities like childcare, cooking, washing, cleaning, collective firewood, caring livestock etc. It was recommended by the International Labor Organization (ILO, 1982) that women's work in the household also should be recognized as productive activities.

Sustainable development of a nation is like a dream without women empowerment. In Nepal as women has been suppressed in all walks of life for generation, women empowerment is far easier said than done. This is a certain respect demands a revolutionary change in socio- economic and cultural value of the society.

The basic problem of alleviating poverty in a developing country like Nepal is not proper involvement of the women in decision making process. Also, women have much more limited access than men to resources such as land, credit facilities, technology and other opportunities. Understanding constraints of women empowerment and their remedial measures are components of antipoverty program must be launched by means of women participations. Therefore, this study will know about socio- economic profile of the rural women in chainpur VDC. The impact of local government program on poverty alleviation through the empowerment of women will be studied in detail. While conducting the research, the researcher will attempt to find out the answer of the following questions.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the perception of women about community program?
2. Is community organization effective in order to reduce poverty through women empowerment?
3. What was the level of the women participation in that program?
4. What should be done while designing community organization project in future?

1.5 Rationale of the Study

The study is a case study of Chainpur VDC Chitwan. The study has been highlights the role of community organization and their impact of women of the VDC who involved in COs. The study is to see income generating, how baring revolutionary changes of women status. The study will help the uplift their living standard.

It may serve as a helpful guidance for future research studies related to women for local, national, international organizations. The study will also attempt to find out the ways to join the gap between rural women and men. The study will also help the policy makers and development planners for their introducing relevant development interventions.

The findings of the study will be useful for concerned agencies in order to improve of their program in next phase. Also this study shall be very much useful for planner and policy maker to know the actual situation of the women of Chainpur VDC while designing the community development program in future. In addition, it helps to add information on women status and will be useful for the future researchers and analyst. More it can help donor, NGOs, INGOs and other stakeholders to lunch plans and programs focusing on women.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to assess the impact of community organizations on women who have involved in Cos of the study area. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:–

- To identify the socio-economic status of the study area.
- To find out the impact of community organization on poverty reduction through women empowerment.
- To examine the role of women in community organization.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study has covered only Chainpur VDC and will not applicable to all the VDC of Nepal because of different socio– cultural conditions. The analysis of this study has based on the primary data collected from those household of the study area and secondary information received from district development committee Chitwan and from various sources. The study has cover only a 50 respondents of the CO members of different cast and ethnic groups. Key informant interview has take with CO members and social women workers in the study area. Time and budgetary constrains will be face while conducting research.

1.7 Organization of the Study

A thesis in title “Socio– Economic Impact of Community Organizations on Rural Women”, A Case Study of Chainpur,VDC, Chitwan District”, contain Five different chapters. The first chapter contain introduction, where the background of study, statement of problems, objectivity of the study, rationality of study and limitation of study are defined. First chapter have more important because it define the problems and generate an idea of solution through objectivity. The second chapter contains literature review, in the literature review, some specific ideas about community structure, community movement and community organizations be borrow from different books, articles, journals and others published and unpublished materials. The essential portion of the research design carry chapter third, where the methodology of research is defined. Whereas interpretation and analysis of data contain on the chapter four. Chapter five contains the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nepal is a one of the poorest country of the world. The income level of Nepalese women is very low. As women make half of country's population education of women is very important and it should receive top priority in the context of development of modern Nepal women's health is a societal issues. Improving women's health and well being improves not only their own life but also those of their children and contributes to improve household and community welfare.

Involvement of the community in development projects in Nepal had been realized during the early seventies. The concept of community participation then was limited to the involvement of the communities in contributing voluntary labor in the construction stage of projects. Such community involvement was being lived to be adequate for the sustainable development of the projects.

This is the important part of research works. The literature review has been done under two categories the empirical review of conceptual study. For these different journals, books, reports, previous research work articles are used. Other published and unpublished documents related to subject have been reviewed.

2.1 The Community

What do we mean community? While the answer of this question may seem simple, we would remain the reader of classical, largely pastoral conception who thinks the term *Gemeinschaft* with the small town or village of a traditional society (Chakki, 1979).

Community as a social system composed of people living of people in some spatial relationship to one another, who sharer common facilities and services, develop a common psychological identification with the locality symbol, and together frame a common communicational network.

Community development has been one of the most significant social forces in process of plan change during the last few decades. As a process methods, programme

and moments, it has undergone many critical changes in post world war II periods at its basic structure or attributes had not altered. In past change has occurred without any plans or guidance's but today the trend is towards the planned change. Furthermore this increasing towards planned change has enabled large segments of people's to participate in planning and change creating programmes which affect their lives (Chekki,1979) Community development provides the possibility of altering, by democratic means, the anti-human direction of technology, urbanization etc. towards more humane ends.

As may be observed from the foregoing, a community may be organized along residential boundaries; however a functional lineament need not demand exclusive territorial precedence. The concept community will refer to a relatively limited geography area of living, identify as such by the residents with reference to common residence and interest, and mutual interaction. More over we may take the term community as social units- a group or association, again based on common needs, values and functions.

Simond,1997,“By organization we mean a planned system of co-operative effort in which each participant has a recognized role to play and duties and tasks to perform. The key of the whole process is effective co-operation among the persons engaged in the operation.” The formation of community organization held with association of every human for the attainment of common purpose. The organizations have the formal structure of authority which working sub-division are arranged, defined and coordinated for the defined objectives. “An organization is the group of individuals co-ordinate in to different level of authority and segments and specializations for the purpose of achieving the goal and objectives the organization”

2.2 Evolution of Community Organization in Nepal

Community based organization had been started in Nepal since the opening up of Nepal to the outside world in 1950. The first community development organization in Nepal was Tribhuvan Village Development Program. Different community organizations have been working in Nepal since 1768 with different modalities

(Bhattachan & Mishra, 1997). Bhattachan has classified the history of indigenous organizations or community organization in Nepal as:

- Reunifications (Pre 1768 A.D): Autonomous indigenous organizations.
- Rana Regime (1846–1950 A.D): Indigenous organizations under the center.
- Planned Development Period (1950 A.D). Community development.
- Early Panchayt Regime (1960 A.D): Growth and community Development.
- Mid Panchayt Regime (1970 A.D): Integrated Rural Development programs and Community Development.
- Late Panchayt Regime (1980 A.D): Basic Needs and Community Development.
- Democratic Period (1990 A.D): Market and Nongovernmental Organizations + State+ People or community Development.

In Nepal community development approach was adopted after 1950 under the financial assistance of the USA government but unfortunately this type of community development approach couldn't success due to various reasons. In the decades of seventies Integrated Rural Development Program had been implemented. This program served the interested of national and local elites and community participation in development was overlooked (SAPPROS,1992:1).

Failure of the above mentioned approach was due to the lack of people's participation in the development program, which was designed for them. The development framework focused on the three questions:

- What is the development?
- For whom is development?
- Who should initiated development in the local communities and at the national level?

This question helped the participants put into context the strategic importance of community participation and provide a framework to reach a common understanding of what development means to them. From the past experience it is learnt that community development program without people's participation couldn't be sustainable.

The main objective of community development program is to reform social life through empowerment and mainstreaming of women in order to alleviate poverty. Community participation is a rather slow and gradual process but in the long term it brings desired social change in community. Self help participation is the beauty of community participation approach. People's participation is a vital prerequisite for community development program. The concept of people's participation has emerged after the failure of trickled down approach. Local community is involved from conceptualization phase to maintain and operation phase in community participation model. All men and women have equal authority and responsibility in decision making and mobilization of resources in this approach.

2.3 Community Organization as a Social Work Process

Community organization, as it is a defined and described here, is one of basic social work processes, being used to attain the same basic objectives, and using many of the same methods, as casework and group work. It has in fact moved through some of the same stages as casework and has only recently been able to identify with these other processes.

A number of years ago, there was what was sometimes called the "regions counselor," a person who certainly know the answer to if not the nature of the problem even before he saw the client; in community organization we have had the worker who know the problem and the solution to the problem before he arrived the community around his conception of the need and the goal. Later, in counseling we had a phase of "scientific psychological test" on the basis of which the counselor could tell the client not only what his problems were but what he should do about them; in community organization we have used some of the insights and tools of social science to show where and how changes could be made with the least social dislocation and with the greatest support in the community. Now in case work there is recognition that the client will be better equipped to deal, not only with is original conscious problem, but with many other life situations. Similarly in community organization we are coming to realize that the community itself must struggle and strive to deal with its own conception of its needs, and that in doing this the

community can increase its capacity to deal not only with these problems but with many other problems as they arise.

Thus while the context in which the case worker, group worker, or the worker in community organization operates is quite different, fundamentally the objective they seek and the means they use to achieve these ends have a good deal in common. If we were to adopt to casework our statement defining his problems, develop the confidence and will to deal with these problems, find the resources (Internal and External) to take action in respect to these problems, and in so doing increase his understanding of himself and his capacity for integration. We should then be defining approximately what the caseworker or psychotherapist attempts with an individual client (Harper & Row, 1995).

2.4 Local Government Program and Community Development

Local Government Program (LGP) was conceived in 1996 A.D. after the successful implementation of ongoing participatory district development program (PDDP) in twenty district of Nepal. This program has been implemented since December 1996 with the technical and financial assistance of UNDP, with Ministry of Local Development (MLD) as its executing agency and National Planning Commission (NPC) as cooperation agency. The aim of LGP is to support the efforts of government for better local governance, better management of local resources and to support HMG/N poverty alleviation effort. This program has reached to twenty districts of eastern, central and far- western development regions of the country. LGP supports in enhancing the capabilities of DDCs, VDCs grassroots level institutions and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). In order to attain the goal of sustainable development, LGP support in capacity building of local authorities in participatory development, local development management and poverty alleviation through women empowerment (LGP/PDDP Bridging Program unified report, 2003).

The main objectives of LGP are to promote decentralization that supports local governance and empower communities and local institutions for poverty alleviation. It seeks to enlarge their choices and opportunities to participate in decision making that affect their lives as well as their capacities to mobilize and channel the resource required for poverty alleviation (LGP, 1995- 2000). The LGP,

VDP program has been lunching in Chainpur VDC. Community get organize to work together and save from common interest for their development though village development program in this program. This program is successful in order to motivate beneficiaries for active participation without and gender discrimination. The ultimate aim of this program is to organize communities into a holistic organization for social mobilization and economic uplieltment. Also this program will actively support beneficiaries to be independent capable and economically and socially empowered through skill enhancement. LGP plays a major role in facilitating the local authorities and strengthening them to mobilize the local resources equitably for local development.

2.5 Socio–Economic and Political Dimension of People's Participation

Human being can't fulfill their needs without the help of others in community. Therefore, search for a new strategy of people's participation has both political and socio-economic dimension. A strategy of economic and social development that relies on people's participation is radically different from a concept based on elite participation (Lohani, 1981). In the process of social development the participation of more than fifty percent of women population can't be overlooked. And it is impossible to carry out sustainable development of a country without women empowerment through their active participation. Politically, it represents a search for a new source of legitimacy to rule and govern. The shift of attention from the so called democrat elite to the masses as a vehicle for economic transformation, on the other hand, should mean willingness to real beneficiaries. This is not going to easy, for this will involve significant changes in economic strategies, policies, institutional performance and philosophy, and indeed the very conception of development itself.

2.6 Necessities of People's Participation in Community Development Program

Sustainable and brand- based economic growth is not possible without people's participation in development process. People based development was understood as an approach to development where people are at the center stage. The development effort would give priority attention to the poor, the disadvantaged, and the marginalized, i.e. those whose circumstances are the worst in a given community. The overall purpose is to help those whose circumstances are the worst in a given community. The overall purpose is to help those people take change of their lives and that of their self-reliant efforts. This future would be towards a balanced and all round development of the people on a continuing basis, sensitive to the just needs of other and the husbanding of the environment. The approach posits that the people themselves would determine the direction and pace of change always are in control of the process. They would be "subject" of their history (SAP 1994:88).

2.7 Women and Development

Education is the most important factor for the development of human personality. If we want holistic development of our nation we have to give equal important for women education like men.

Research Center for Educational Innovation and Development (CERID) explained about the Nepali women's educational and access. The majority of the population of Nepali is illiterate and of those most are women. That a large number of girls are still deprives of education in our society. Although many schools opened in village there large number of girls is still unable to receive education (CERID 1992).

Neupane (1982) shows that female education plays an important role to reduce population growth. The fertility rate decrease as the education of women and vice versa. So to reduce the fertility rate it is necessary to provide facilities for all women especially in village area in the field of education. If they are engaged in other works outside the home there is little chance to have more children.

The researcher done by family health found that the vast majority of Nepalese women have never been to school. One in nine has attended primary school; six percent have passed their S.L.C. Four or five percent women are illiterate (Family Health Survey, 1996:21). Ghimire had further emphasized on the importance of female education. He had mentioned that a boy is to educate an individual, but to educate girls is to educate the whole family and society. Education is therefore essential for women and girls to become self dependent, more productive, skillful, and creative and to recognize their right place in the society and enter the mainstream of development of the nation (Ghimire, 1997).

2.8 Women and National Policy

The commencement of systematic planning since, 1956/57 in Nepal is an indication of the government for all round development of the country. By and large, the government integrated women development into national development process up to fourth five year development plan. From the fifth plan women's education got a separate place in the national agenda. Sixth plan adopted the policies of promoting women's capacity and participation in women's health and education. The seventh plan strengthening the previous policies added equal participation of women in development process. That was a strong indication to put women development into main stream of the development (Khatiwada, 1998)

The political adopted in the eights plan put the women into mainstream of the development. The main objectives of the plan were sustainable economic development poverty alleviation, considering women development as an integral part of the all round development of the country, 14 separate policies were adopted, which include promotion of women's participation in every sectors of employment general health, education, training, equal right, equal access to resources, institutional reform etc (Khatiwada,1998).

With the target for achieving its aim of poverty alleviation and human resources development by involving women actively in different sectors of development for building egalitarian democratic society and also by increasing the access of women to political, economic and social sector, and reforms in legal provisions so to ensure women's rights for making that access more effective, the

ninth plan (2054–2058) has include policy to involve women in the national development mainstream.

Although some of the strategies of ninth plan has already been implemented like contribution of women to household labor are evaluated scientifically and sustainably by reviewing the national accounting system, in the women's participation in development appropriate gender desegregated indicators are reformulated, modified, monitored effectively in the population census 2001, yet there are lot of things to be implemented by the government to uplift the status of women.

2.9 Women and Agriculture

The economy of Nepal is totally based on agriculture. In agriculture women play a major role as they actively participated in the various farm activities of the economically active rural women are agriculture worker hence women importance.

According to Sauzsa (1980) in the countries of South Asia, between seventy to eighty percent of total female workforce is employed in agriculture activities either as cultivator or farm labor.

The role of women in farm activities in crucial not only because of the verity of agricultural activities they perform. Women participated in all farm activities required to grow food grain, vegetables, fruits and livestock farming. The role played by women is significant in the development of the nation. But all these works by women are considered voluntary (Gautam, 1998:45).

Women are discouraged in respective fields. More over their role in agriculture sector is decisive. But they are not evaluated properly and they are underestimated in their work (Aryal, 1990:25).

2.10 Women and Health

The health status of Nepalese people in general has been improving though it is low compared to other fewer developing countries. The health status of women remains still lower and the life expectancy for men is high than women.

Nepalese women's health is in miserable condition in the sense that they are quite neglected from their very childhood stage. The cultural norms, economic condition and preferential attitude of parents towards the boys are in the center of the ill/ poor health of women (Luitel, 1992).

Subedi, 1993 highlighted that throughout the developing world, more boys than girls are generally in worse condition than boys. Most of the illness related to women can be prevented or cured through medical treatment but for many reason women are unable to take preventive measures or obtain medical treatment. According to Subedi, now a day's maternity related illness are regarded as the most serious, although the problems of malnutrition and anemia also harms women's health. Each year's 50, 000 mother throughout the world die of problem related to childbirth.

2.11 Women and Economy

Having very low level of per capita income of US\$ 190, Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. More than 70% people are under absolute poverty (World Banks, 1990). All these data show the economic background of the country. The rural women's condition is more miserable than that of their male counterpart even though women constitute one third of the total formal labor force, their participation in economic activities in decision making seems negligible. The majority of women in Nepal are engaged in four occupational sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, trade and services. In these sectors economically active population may be categorized as:

1. Self employed.
2. Employed.
3. Non paid family workers.

Rural women have contributed greatly towards the agro– economic development of Nepal but their involvement of reciprocal type, which is called “Parma”(Labor Exchange). Nepalese women spend eleven hours a day as compared to 7.51 hours for man. Again women’s contribution will be 50% to total income; the rest 50% goes to both men 44% and children of 10 to 14 age groups 6%. (Source:..Joshi,1980)

2.12 Women and Decision Making Power

Sharma, (2054) states that the women have little role in family’s decision making due to their illiteracy and noninvolvement in direct income generating works. Nepal is a male dominated country where women’s decision making authority comes only after the man’s. The women decisions only when the males are not in the home or they have gone outside their village. (Status of women, vol.4 part 2nd). In the same manner, while making decisions on an agriculture sector, the women’s role is limited only to selection of seeds and manure. The women make 18.5% decisions by themselves and 12.5% jointly with men. About the power and authority of decision making, DR.Rijal advocates that “A Nepalese wife exercise as much power and authority in the household as her husband. In some cases her power and authority may even exceed to that of her husband (Acharya, 1979:106). It is seen that the role of women in decision making is stronger in Magar, Newar, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Bhotes communities then in the comprision of Brahamin, Chhetries and lower caste communities. To conduct this research, great deals of references were studied and were analyzed through the review of literature which has been helpful in adopting a methodology for the study, selection of samples, to make the research qualitative to identify the genuine problems, selection of appropriate title for the conclusion. It is honestly hoped that, this research study will supplement to some extent the previous study reports on the socio– economic status of the women in Nepal.

Some additional statements and researchers are put here for clear more. None the less, not only has the wider culture of “Negatively gendered” practice and consciousness remained high, but governmental to counter such practice and consciousness here also remained weak and spotty. Illustratively, the supreme court of

Nepal, in its landmark judgment of 1995 on a public interest mitigation on the equal rights of daughters and sons to ancestral property, counseled the government to frame “appropriate laws” in this regard “with due regard to traditional and customs”(Millennium Development Goals, Nepal 2002).

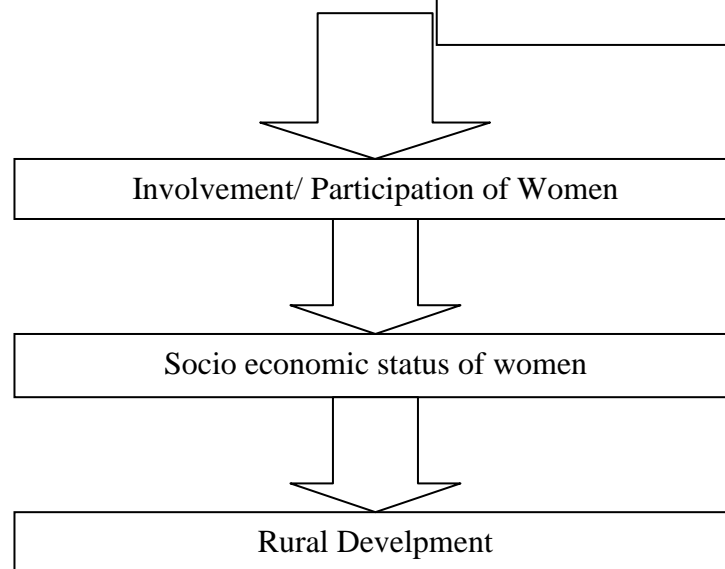
2.13 Conceptual Frame Work of the Study

Socio–Demographic Aspect

- Caste/Ethnicity
- Family
- Religion
- Marriage
- Education
- Health
- Decision making

Economic Aspect

- Land holding & Production
- Occupation
- Income
- Daijo/Pewa



CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the various method applied in order to complete the research work. They are reasons for selecting the field area, reasons for selecting the topic, research design universe and sampling, methods of data collection, data analysis procedure and limitation of the study.

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive cum exploratory research design was followed in this study. This is exploratory because community organizations and their socio– economic impact on rural women of the study area were not studied earlier. The opinions and characteristics of the respondents have studied in detail in order to describe the events occurring as results where as exploratory research design has applied for in depth study of such resul

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

This study has been primarily based upon empirical data from village development committee of Chitwan district. Primary data has collected by survey using formal and informal interviews and field observation. The secondary data has collected from related department's district development committee and village development committee and from non– governmental organization etc.

3.3 Selection of the Study Area

Out of the thirty six VDCs of Chitwan district, Chainpur VDC has been purposively selected due to the following reasons:

- A. Chainpur VDC is a rural area with moderate status in education, economic and other social indicators.
- B. The VDC has many community organizations that are working in different development activities / program.
- C. Locationally, a convenient and commutable village.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The universe of the study is Chainpur VDC with nine wards in it. Using simple random sampling method. In those nine wards, there are 70 COs. Out of 70 COs only 10 COs are chosen randomly. The study is only concentrate on the female's participation on the community organizations. Thus again the selected numbers of women who are inquired during the field survey are only 50 from each selected 10 Cos. This is how; total inquired respondents number is fifty only.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Procedure

Various types of tools and techniques were used to collect data for this study. They are as follows:

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

In interview schedule was prepared and used to the respondent of the study area. The interview schedule was prepared in such a way it provides both the quantitative and qualitative information will obtain through the interview schedule. They were related to family size education elicit information on socio– economic as well as conditions of the people in the study area i.e. the role of women in decision making process. Source of income and their distribution, education, health care and participation of women in Cos.

3.5.2 Field Observation

Field observation is one of the methods of data collection. Observation in the field can provide so many information which are not actually obtain through the survey questionnaire technique of data collection through observation was employed to obtain information on physical conditions as well as existing conditions of natural resource and access of women in the research area. The activities of the COs participation especially for resource mobilization. Women empowerment, gender main streaming and various social gathering in Cos meetings, saving and credit has observed in detail. Decision making process and overall management of CO has also observed in detail.

3.5.3 Key Informants Interview

The persons who know detailed information in specific area were selected as the key informant for the study. They were VDC chairperson, Secretary, Ward chairperson, women representative and a social worker. So, key interview has conducted in order to assess, describe and explore the propose research question especially advantage from the COs, benefits achieve, future plan and perception that has experience by the respondents.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

The researcher has collect data through various instruments. The data has analyzed with the help of computer program. Simple statistical tools like table, Graphs, pie- charts have used for data analysis. Descriptive methods have been use for qualitative data analysis.

CHAPTER - FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION OF DATA

This chapter attempts to analyze socio-economic and demographic characteristic of the communities of the study area on the basis of primary data collected by the researcher. The researcher started to collect data from 2nd October 2012 and completed on 15th October 2012. In this dissertation fifty households were selected for research based on purposive sampling in the study area. Information about development activities of the community organization in the Chainpur VDC Chitwan were accessed, collected and analyzed. The description also covers the socio-political and ethnic status of the communities.

4.1 Location and Physical Feature of the Study Area

Chitwan district has always been a significant district because of its ancient cultural, social and political background among five districts of narayani zone. It is surrounded to the east by Makawanpur district and to the west by Parasi and Tanahu districts, Dhading surrounded it from northen side and Parsa district surrounded it from southern side.

One of the VDC of Chitwan district is Chainpur VDC is one among 36 VDC of Chitwan district. Thus VDC is surrounded by low peaks around in all direction and seems like a small valley. The climate of this VDC is tropical type. The literacy rate of the VDC is fiftyfive percent. Main crops produced in this VDC are rice, millet, wheat, maize, potatoes etc. The main occupation of the people of this VDC is agriculture and about sixty percent of the people in this VDC are founded engaged in agriculture whereas about thirty percent are found engaged in business, ten percent are engaged in job. (VDC Profile of-2012)

4.2 Population Distribution of the Study Area

More than 19112 people live in Chainpur VDC. Brahamin, Newar, Magar, Gurung, Tharu and Damai are the main castes of the VDC. The following table shows ward wise distribution of population of Chainpur VDC. (VDC Profile, 2012).

Table No. 4.1: Population Distribution

Ward No	No of Households	Population			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	420	1320	1130	2450	12.82
2	400	1090	1145	2235	11.70
3	420	1523	1722	3245	16.98
4	320	1035	900	1935	10.13
5	200	525	610	1135	5.94
6	320	850	865	1715	8.98
7	340	1065	1137	2202	11.53
8	380	870	1310	2180	11.41
9	375	1065	950	2015	10.55
Total	3175	9343	9769	19112	100

Source: VDC Profile of, 2012

The above table shows that the total population of the VDC is 19,112 out of them male and female are 9343 and 9769 respectively. The total household is 3175. The average family size is 6.16 Ward No. three is found the biggest of all in terms of population, where is 17 Percent of the total population. Out of total population Chainpur VDC women constituent 50.22 percent. Female population is found grater from each wards.

More than seven castes are found in Chainpur VDC. They are Brahamin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar, Damai, Tharu etc. The following table depicts the cast wise population composition of the study area.

Table No. 4.2: Cast/ Ethnicity Structure of People

S.N.	Cast/Ethnicity	No of HHs	Percentage
1.	Brahamin	861	27.12
2.	Chhetri	640	20.16
3.	Gurung	574	18.08
4.	Magar	400	12.60
5.	Damai	150	4.73
6.	Tharu	450	14.18
7.	Others	100	3.15
Totals		3175	100

Source: VDC Profile of, 2012

The total households of nine wards of Chainpur VDC are found 3175. Among all majorities of the peoples 27.12 percent were found Brahamin and 20.16 percent were found Chhetri. Remaining all was found with different casts and ethnic groups. According to the data 18.08 percent were gurung, 12.60 percent were magar, 4.73 percent were Damai 14.18 percent were tharu 3.15 percent were found different casts.

The number of Damai and Magar were found very few households. They are involved in traditional customs like as: Tailoring, Labour, pulling and playing different types of musical instrument in cultural and religious program.

4.3 Social Life

The Chainpur VDC is near to Parsa bazaar, it is increasingly influenced by the urban way of life style. Higher promotion of the people is found aware on education, health, drinking water and social life. Comparatively this place due to the influence of education awareness program, and self- help programs. People are slowly changing their attitude and development works after taking place in this VDC.

4.4 Occupation

The main occupation of the Chainpur VDC is agriculture. There are 60 percent people are engaged in agriculture. About 30 percent of the people in this VDC are found engaged in business and 10 percent are engaged in jobs. (VDC Profile, 2012)

Large population of Chainpur VDC is Brahamin they are mostly engaged in agriculture and some are in jobs. Other ethnic group is engaged in agriculture and other different kind of income work like business, government jobs, private jobs and foreign employment etc.

4.5 Infrastructure

There are eight schools in this VDC. Out of eight five government schools and three private boarding schools. The water supply condition of this VDC has found satisfactory. There is private taps in all households. Most of the people of this VDC have to depend upon private taps for drinking water whereas there are two big rivers like ladari and kair river are flow into the northen side of the VDC. At present a new supply scheme and other physical infrastructure of the VDC is implementing very soon. This scheme can be expected to improve after composition of this plan.

4.6 Health services

The Chainpur VDC is quite near from the Parsa Bazar. There are some private clinics and one government health post no other health institutions like hospitals are there in the VDC. Most of the major cases of medical problems of the peoples are treated in district hospital Bharatpur and other private hospital of Bharatpur city because they are located near from Chainpur VDC. Some conservative people still follows the traditional healing practices.

4.7 Settlement Pattern

The Chainpur VDC is situated in Chitwan district. The study area is composed of several ethnic and majority of them are brahamin, Chhetri, Gurung etc. Local people of this VDC are depending upon agriculture, poultry and livestock farming.

The settlement pattern and houses in this VDC are found cluster and liner pattern they are generally made up of brick, stone, Roda, Concrete, Cement and steel sheet.

4.8 Development Program of VDC

There are so many community development programs in the VDC. In Chainpur there are different types of development program like health, education, infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation, livestock etc were run successfully with the help of government level like VDC, DDC and non government level like NGOs, INGOs and COs etc. The Chainpur VDC is a one of the developing VDC out of 36 VDC of Chitwan district.

4.9 Demographic and Social Characteristics

The word 'Population' usually denotes all the inhabitants of a specific geographical area at a given time. The size, age structure and distribution of a population are the result of the interactions of fertility, mortality and migration (Population report, 2004). Demographic transition is a description of observed long term trends in fertility and mortality and a model, which attempts to explain them. Demeny 1972 has summarized it “In traditional societies both the fertility and mortality are high and in modern society both the fertility and mortality is low. In between, there is demographic transition.”

4.9.1 Age/Sex Distribution of the Population

Population is young or old, or getting older or younger depends on the portion of people at different age group. In general, a population with more than thirty-five percent under age of 15 is considered young and population with more than ten percent aged sixty-five and above is considered old. Age structure is affected by the fertility, mortality and migration (Nepal population Report, 2004). Independent and active age group of population has a significant role in the overall development of the society. In this dissertation three age group of population interval among sample household. The following table depicts age and sex structure of sampled population.

Table No. 4.3: Distribution of Population by Age/Sex

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-15	12	5.33	16	6.25	28	5.82
16-59	193	85.77	206	80.46	399	82.95
60+	20	8.88	34	13.28	54	11.22
Total	225	100	256	100	481	100

Source: Field Survey of, 2012

The above table shows that, the sample population has been classified into three different age group they are 0-15 age groups, 16-59 age groups and 60+ age groups. From this 0-15 age groups are children and school going children. 16-59 age groups of population are the active and independent professional groups of population. The populations of 60+ age groups are dependent population as well as old population. Thus a total of 17.04 (i.e. the total population of 0-15 and 60+ age groups) Percent of population are dependent and 82.95 percent total population of 16-59 age groups are found to be economically active in the study area.

4.9.2 Cast/Ethnicity Distribution of the Population

Population of cast and ethnicity is classifying here only tentatively. The cast system of Nepal is basically rooted in Hindu religion; on the other hand the ethnic system has been rooted mainly in mutually exclusive origin myths, historical mutual seclusion and the occasional state intervention. The following table depicts cast/ethnicity numbers of households, population and their percentage of the study area. Cast and ethnicity are most critical component in the community development process in developing countries like Nepal. This analysis has been taken into consideration in order to recognize the social conditions and cast comparison in the study area.

Table No. 4.4 : Distribution of Respondents by Cast/Ethnicity

S.N.	Cast/Ethnicity	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Brahmin	23	46
2.	Chhetri	11	22
3.	Gurung	8	16
4.	Damai	5	10
5.	Tharu	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that the distribution of cast/ethnicity groups sampled respondent of the study area. Brahmin is the dominant cast at the Chainpur VDC and the major cast/ethnic groups identified by the researcher in the study area are Brahmin 46 percent , Chhetri 22 percent, Gurung 16 percent, Damai 10 percent and Tharu 6 percent they all are only a female respondents of the study area.

4.9.3 Family Structure

The women play significant role in controlling the population and the size of the family will be small if the women are literate. The literate women will understand that “Small family is a happy family”. But the illiterate women are always busy in house work, collecting fire-wood and fetching water etc. But literate women desire a small family. They want few children and they also motivated by population education. They generate programmers. The employed women do not give birth to more number of children. They are responsible for managing economic resources for family planning due to employment. It helps to build small happy and healthy to some extent help to control the growth of population as they prefer nuclear family.

Table No. 4.5: Family Structure of Respondents

Family Structure	No	Percentage
Nuclear Family	32	64
Joint Family	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that 64 percent of families are living in nuclear and remaining 36 percent are living in joint family. This data indicates that higher percentage of women is living in nuclear family. The other reason for living in nuclear family could be related to the impact of urban life style.

4.9.4 Educational Status

In my understanding, Education is the key that opens the door in life which is essentially social in character. The level of women is an important indication for the understanding of the present and future status of women in a country.

Education plays a vital role in overall development of an individual. It is one of the major degrees to measure the social status of any community. Moreover, education for women is so important that it helps them to improve their status in the society. Generally, the level of education is the indicator of the social status of women.

The majority of the population of Nepal are illiterate with whom women comprises the largest group among the illiterates. Women literacy rate in Nepal is 67.5 percent according to the (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [UNESCO], 2009). Now the literacy percent of Nepal is 65.9 in which female literacy rate is 57.4 percent according to the census 2011.

The percentage of literacy rate of Chitwan district is 70.76 percent whereas 55 percent of the Chainpur VDC (VDC Profile, 2011).The data shows that the whole percentage of literacy rate in the VDC is medium of the Nepalese context.

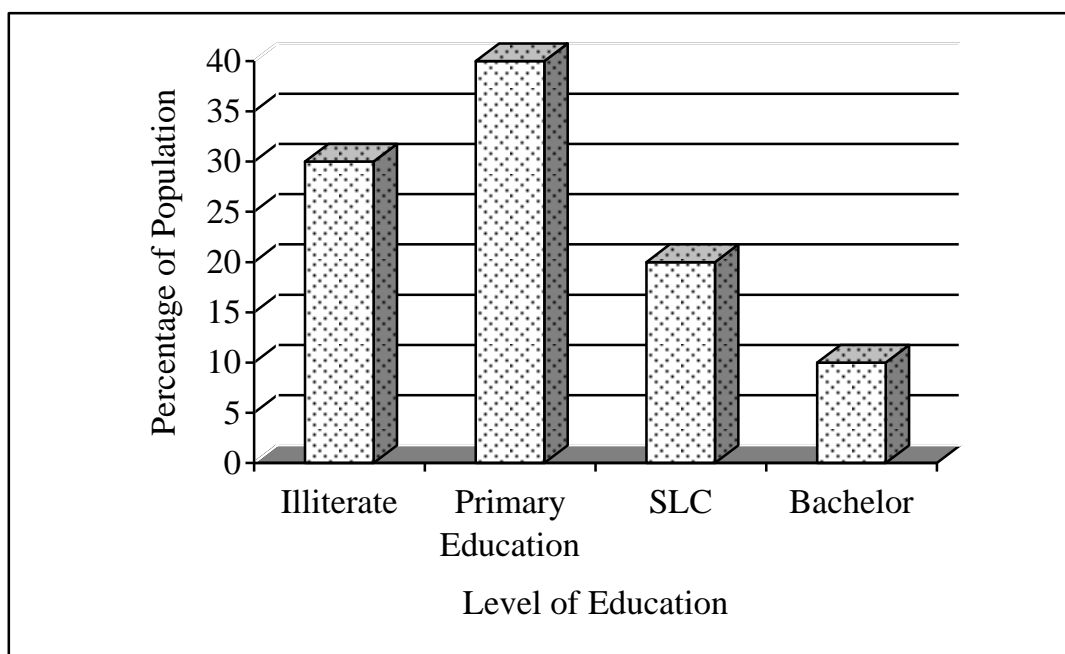
Table No. 4.6: Educational Status of Respondents

S.N.	Education	No	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	15	30
2.	Primary Education	20	40
3.	SLC	10	20
4.	Bachelor	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The number of education women in the study area has found 35 i.e. 70 percent of the sample population. The percentages of illiterate women in the study area are found 30 percent. There are five government school and few boarding schools in the Chainpur VDC. In the study researcher has defined literacy as the ability to read and write, illiteracy as having no ability to read and write. The education status of respondents are shown in the below bar diagram.

Figure No. 4.1: Educational Status of Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.6

4.9.5 Health Status

Particularly in most of the rural areas of Nepal, women possess poor health social and cultural values prevailing there are the most affecting factors. The socio-economic status of women depends on health also. Maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate are relatively high in Nepal. Their access to health facilities is low. Hence, in this study, an attempt has been made to identify the access of women to some health facilities and practice of medical checkup. The following table shows the real health status of the respondents.

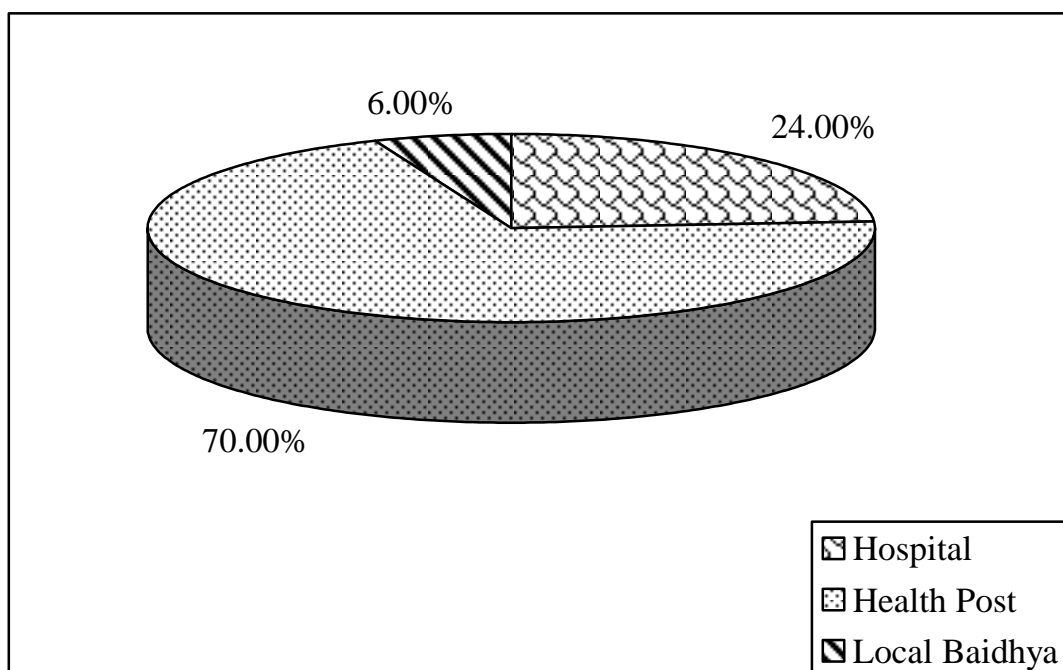
Table No. 4.7: Health Status of the Respondents as Regards to Health Facility

S.N.	Type of Facility (Usually treat in a sick)	No	Percentage
1.	Hospital	12	24
2.	Health Post	35	70
3.	Local Baidhya	3	6
4.	Others	0	0
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The table shows that out of 50 respondents only 24 percent are treat in hospital 70 percent are treat in health post 6 percent are treat in local baidhya in of sick. The health facility of respondents are shown in table the below pie chart.

Figure No. 4.2: Health Status of the Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.7

4.9.6 Occupation

Occupation is one of the most important factors which affect the socio-economic status of women. In rural Nepalese society occupation of women is household activities. But their contribution are not confined within the household activities alone, they perform agricultural works almost equal to their male counterparts.

In Chainpur VDC here also women are very hard working. They work from the early morning till night. Besides household chores, they are involved in agriculture, service, business etc. in the village.

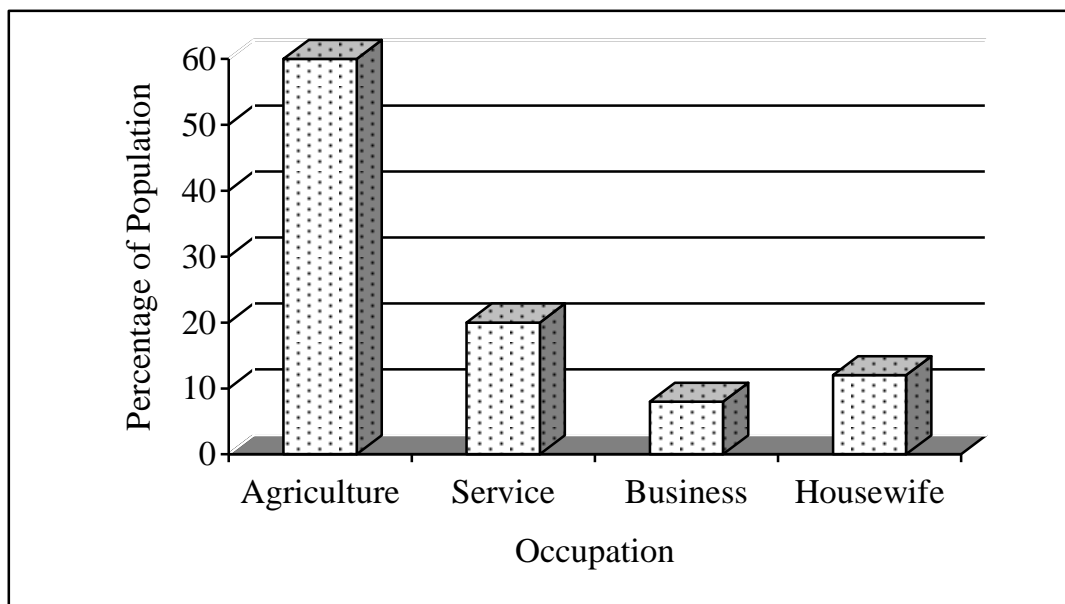
Table No. 4.8: Occupation of the Respondents

S.N.	Occupation	No	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	30	60
2.	Service	10	20
3.	Business	4	8
4.	Housewife	6	12
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Half of the respondents were involved both in house work and agriculture. In household chores they had to perform cooking meal, cleaning, washing, bringing fire-wood, preparing children for school etc. 20 percent of the respondents were involved in service which is government as well as private sector. There are 8 percent respondents are involved in different types of business and service.

Figure No. 4.3: Occupational Status of Respondents



Source: Table No. 4.8

4.10 Socio- Economic Impact of Community Organization on Rural Women Empowerment and Their Role

4.10.1 Social Condition of Respondents

In general, the objective of any development program is to bring positive change in the community and to uplift the life standard of the poor, disadvantaged and backward segment of the society. The program may bring either good or bad impact in the society based on cast/ethnic groups. The researcher found positive change occurred by community development program in Chainpur VDC. The following table shows the social impact on household through community organizations.

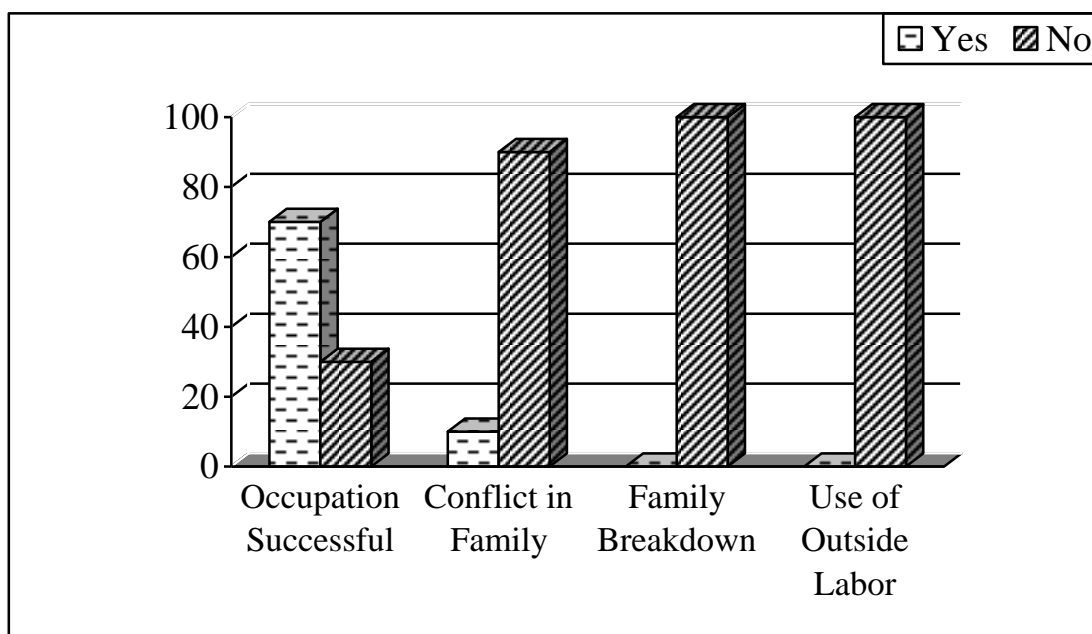
Table No. 4.9 Social Impact on Women through Community Organizations of HHs

Social Condition	Yes	No	Total	Percentage
Occupation Successful	35 (70%)	15 (30%)	50	100
Conflict in Family	5 (10%)	45 (90%)	50	100
Family Breakdown	0	50 (100%)	50	100
Use of Outside Labor	0	50 (100%)	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that only 70 percent respondents are successful in their occupation. No one has found suffer from the family breakdown due to the impact of community development program is the study area. Only 10 percent of households in the study area found having conflicts between family members in the distribution of resources and saving whereas 90 percent of household have very harmonious relationship among the family members due to this program that is a very positive indicator in socio-economic development of the community that is illustrated below in the diagram.

Figure No. 4.4: Social Impact in Household through COs



Source: Table No. 4.9

Table No. 4.10: Impacts on Women in Households

Social Impacts	Excellent	Good	Not Good	Total
Family's Views in Occupation	15(30%)	30 (60%)	5 (10%)	50 (100%)
Husband's Response in Occupation	24 (48%)	20 (40%)	6 (12%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that about 30 Percent respondents have expressed excellent view on women involvement in CO program in the study area and 60 Percent household's family members have remarked women involvement excellent and the response of husband on women involvement in community organization in study area was found 48 Percent excellent and 40 Percent good respectively.

4.10.2 Role of Women in Household Decision Making

Involvement in family decision making process indicates one's higher or equal status in the family. Status of women is also religiously higher in Nepal, especially in higher caste Hindu families. But it is only in theory or it can be said that it is true to some extent, when they are in their status of daughter.

In the role of daughter or daughter in law women are not accepted as a decision maker. When, particularly at their old age, performing the role of mother or mother in law, she can take part in decision making process. Except for a few percentage most of the women change no authority or say on economic decision making.

The role of women in household decision making and the allocation of household resources depend upon a number of factors. These factors include type and composition of the household, age and life stage of the women and number of household males absent from the village. The breakdown of decision making by various sector is presented below.

Table No. 4.11: Impact of Decision Making in Household

S.N.	Decision Making	Male	Female	Both
1.	Income & Expenditure, Resources Mobilization	25 (50%)	10 (20%)	15 (30%)
2.	Occupation	24 (48%)	10 (20%)	16 (32%)

Source: Field Survey, 2012

From the above table, it is clear that the decision making power and authority of the women of the study area has not increased so far. The reasons of increase in decision making power of respondents is due to training, discussion with the community, groups meeting etc. only about 20 percent of women take decision independently in resources mobilization, income & expenditure of the households. About 50 percent of the decision making power and authority over household resources has still found in the hand of male. Decision making authority to choose own occupation by women is about 32 percent of

female has increased then before the implementation of CO. Similarly decision making authority on occupation has also increased by 32 percent then before. Joint decision making by male and female on household resources has increased by 30 percent whereas joint decision making on occupation has increased by 32 percent. It can be concluded that, decision making on household resources and occupation of women has increased somehow in slow pace and thus empowerment of women has increased then before but it is not satisfactory level.

4.10.3 Impact on Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

Women's health has always been a cause for concern in Nepal particularly in the context of limited economic resources and socio-cultural factors that give women a low status in our society. Factors like poor sanitation, inaccessible health services, food insecurity, and lack of information awareness, difficulty in getting safe drinking water and over workload have been responsible for women's ill health. The impacts are illustrated in the following table:

Table No. 4.12: Impact on Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

Enhance of Knowledge and Practice	Before CO Program			After CO Program		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Health Post	50 (100%)	0	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	0	50 (100%)
Knowledge of Family Planning	40 (80%)	10 (20%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	0	50 (100%)
Use of Toilet	40	10	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	0	50 (100%)
Safe Drinking Water	30 (60%)	20 (40%)	50 (100%)	33 (66%)	17 (34%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2012

From the above table, it is clear that before the implementation of this program only 80 percent of the respondent has knowledge of family planning and they are practicing but now 100 percent of the women in the study area have found having proper knowledge of family planning and they are using various family planning means. The percentage of toilet users after the implementation of this program has reached 100 percent but the percentage of toilet users before launch of this program was 80 percent only. The percentage of population having safe drinking water was found 60 percent after the implementation of this program but this figure was only 40 percent before the start of the program. From the above finding it can be concluded that the knowledge of health, hygiene, sanitation, drinking water and family planning of the respondents have much increased after launch of COs program.

4.10.4 Roles and Status of Women

Nepali women are some of the most disadvantaged people and one of the major focuses of the community development program is to increase the role and status of women. From the research, it was found that the Local Governance Program has successful in increasing the status of the women thereby increasing their role that can be considered as a positive impact on women development of the community development program.

Table No. 4.13: Roles and Status of Women

Women Status	Increase	Decrease	As it is	Don't Know	Total
Status in Household Level	40 (80%)	0	10 (20%)	0	50 (100%)
Status in Social Level	50 (100%)	0	0	0	50 (100%)
Participation in Group	35 (70%)	0	15 (30%)	0	50 (100%)
Authority in Household	40 (80%)	0	10 (20%)	10 (20%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2012

From the above table, it is clear that community organization program has successful partially to meet the goal of women empowerment. Status of the women has increased by 80 percent in household level than before the establishment of community organization. But status of women increased by 100 percent in social level. After the implementation of this program, about 70 percent women participation in group activities has found increase in the study area. Authority and responsibility of 60 percent respondent have increased than before in the study area. About 20 percent of the respondent have found unknown about responsibility due to lack of education.

4.10.5 Impact on Saving and Credit Program

Group activities play a vital role in saving and credit program. Saving is only possible if the groups have proper knowledge attitude about saving and credit. If there persist a group conflict between them it is impossible to uplift their economic condition in desirable way. The group activities are illustrated in table below.

Table No.4. 14: Impact on Group Activities Saving and Credit Program

Group Activities	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Regularity in Group Meeting	45	90%	5	10%	50	100%
Implementation of Group Meeting's Decision	45	90%	5	10%	50	100%
Community Development Program in Group	35	70%	15	30%	50	100%
Regular Saving	50	100%	0		50	100%
Proper Use of Loan	40	80%	10	20%	50	100%
Group Conflict	20	33.33%	30	66.66%	50	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2012

From the table, it is clear that about 90 percent of the respondent have regular meeting for the purpose of supervision, monitoring and evaluation of their program, to

prepare annual plan and to provide loan to the most needed members of the COs that is very encouraging for community development program. About 90 percent of the respondents have effectively implemented the decision of the groups meeting. Percentage of respondent involved in other community development program such as infrastructure development has found about 70 percent. From the research, it was found that 100 percent of the respondent has regular saving of money. According to the respondent save money has found expounded for the medical treatment, food supply for their children and for the schooling of their sons and daughters. About 20 percent of the women found misuse of loan in non- productive sector such as worship of god and expenses in festivals. About 40 percent of the respondent has expressed about group conflict in the study area i.e. the conflict between husband and wife for saving and conflicts among the group in order to get the loan. From the research, it is observed that the program has an excellent impact on saving group, decision making and proper use of loan money in community development program that is a paramount objective of this program.

CHAPTER - FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The field survey of Chainpur VDC, it is clear that the most of the population of Chainpur VDC has still remained largely poor despite the COs initiatives. The basic indicators those are very vital for the socio-economic development of the society such as education, health, hygiene, sanitation, drinking water, occupation etc play major role for the positive change in the community. From the ethnic composition perspective, most of the respondents of the VDC were poor in social as well economic activities before the establishment of CO.

In the Chainpur VDC there are Brahmin 27.12 percent is dominant in population composition as compare to other caste group. Such dominant caste group is the major obstacle in empowering women in terms of decision making, awareness and other factors. On all ethnic composition, the male female population distribution is almost proportionate similarly the economically active population (age group 16-59) comprises almost equal number of male and female population. This indicates that the possibility of active participation of male and female equally in the area of economic productivity if the women are given chance. The overall educational status of the sample population of the Chainpur VDC is illiterate 30 percent, primary education 40 percent, SLC 20 percent and bachelor 10 percent of the respondents.

The sample population engaged in agriculture is 60 percent but engaged in service are 20 percent. Women are directly or indirectly involved in agricultural activities. After the implementation of CO program women have an easy access in the economic sector. About 64 percent of sample household have nuclear type of family, which might be an impact of urban life style in which is the Chainpur VDC is too nearer of Parsa and Tandhi bazar.

Community organization has been instrumental for considerable successful in terms of community awareness, which has been reflected upon equal opportunity to women in the selection of occupation, education, training and various other social activities. It is evident that women's role and status has been increasing positively to 70 percent than before after the establishment of CO. The level of increase is slow and gradual but has improved significant in terms of household decision making and in economic productivity. The household decision making power and authority of women has been significantly improved and reached to 20 percent after the establishment of CO program.

Economic empowerment of the community by increasing food storage capacity and saving have been found successful after the establishment of CO. Women's Saving/ deposit 100 percent which are excellent data and they prove that the CO program has been very successful for the empowerment of the women. This has directly influence the women status at household levels in terms of authority over economic decision making and at social levels in terms of their increase in role in community works.

The percentage of regular group meeting holders is 90 percent which is a very positive impact of CO and demonstrates the strong willingness of the community for the overall development of their areas. A significant number has utilized the loan amount to the productive business.

5.2 Conclusion

This community program has been successful to bring positive change in Chainpur VDC. The CO program under LGP has been able to change the status of women in that VDC. It is evident that the role of women has changed and their participation level in various activities in the community has tremendously increased by the impact of this program. They are found engaged very actively in group formation, group decision-making, saving and implementation the group decision.

The researcher found that economic independency of the women has increased and their confidence in household decision making has improved. The other important achievement of the CO program is its success to motivate women in regular group saving active participation in social activities and to give knowledge about health and sanitation, family planning, literacy skill development, training, group meeting, group-decision making and child care.

The CO program has been successful considerably on top of various operational constraints associated with it. On the whole the researcher found CO program as instrumental in including positive change in the Existing socio-economic structure of the study area. The major achievement obtained so far from this program is empowerment of the poor and backward rural women by creating awareness among them and to facilitate them to change their decision making power and saving habit

5.3 Recommendation

Women who constitute one half of the total population play an important role in every society. Hence gender discrimination is a major issue of development in Nepal. The following are the main recommendations for the improvement of socio-economic status of rural women of this area are as follows:

1. Living some educational women behind the women of this study area does not possess an adequate education. Most of them are illiterate. Hence, it is important that literacy program should be conducted on a wide scale to increase the literacy rate of the women in this area.

2. Unemployment seemed to be one of the main problems of this area. The different types of training are needed to build up the self confidence of the women. The government bodies and NGOs have to implement some off farm employment income generating program for the upliftment of the economic status of women in this area.
3. Gender sensitization is important for the success of any program. Local men and women of young and old age should be sensitized about the importance of women's roles in the family. By means of organization various program especially from the existing women's group of this locality this may be achieved.
4. Cast discrimination should be reducing because there are all types of cast in the VDC, to improve socio-economic status of all peoples in the VDC.
5. Women based awareness program on health, sanitation, scientific agricultural farming domestics industries, educational opportunities etc. are especially needed to the all women of the community.
6. Proportional participation of women in every aspect of developmental program is better to be implemented.

The following recommendation has suggested for further improvement of the CO program in the future. The recommendation has divided into two categories i.e. at policy level and implementation level, which are given below:

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ANNEX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

1 General Information:

VDC :

Name :

Cast :

Age a. below 15 b. 16 to 59 c. 60+

Marital Status a. Married b. Unmarried

Education a. Illiterate b. Primary Education
c. SLC d. Bachelor +

Occupation a. Agriculture b. Service
c. Business d. Housewife
e. Others.....

1.1 Family Structure of the respondent:

SN	Age Group	Female	Male	Total
1	Below 15 Years			
2	16-59 Years			
3	60+			

1.2 Who decides what to grow in agricultural field in your family?

a. Male b. Female c. Both

1.3 Who do obtain benefit from economic activities in your community?

a. Male b. Female c. Both

1.4 Why do you not come forward in economic activities?

a. Due to household works b. Due to the control of men
c. Due to social response d. Due to other causes

2. INFORMATION OF WOMEN MEMBER OF COs.

2.1 Why did you decide to participate in community organization? Aim of participation in CO at the beginning stage?

Ans :

- 2.2 In which categories of group are you engage?
- Credit Group
 - Saving Group
 - Saving & Credit Group
 - Others.....
- 2.3 If you are in credit group for what purpose do you taken loan?
- Livestock
 - Hotel
 - Vegetable farming
 - Others.....
- 2.4 Do you participate in CO nowadays?
- Yes
 - No
- If no, why do you left later on?
- Household problem
 - Because of CO program
 - Societal problem
 - Others reasons
- 2.5 What is the view of your family about your activities in COs?
- Excellent
 - Good
 - Not good
 - Jealous
- 3. ROLE OF WOMEN IN COs.**
- 3.1 How do you participate in CO?
- As a member only
 - As a facilitator
 - As a decision maker
 - As a leader
- 3.2 Do you feel that female can earn equal to that of male?
- Yes
 - No
- 3.3 Do you find an improvement in training assessment after involvement in CO?
- Highly improved
 - Improved
 - Little improved
 - Not improved
- 3.4 Do you think the society is change after the women involvement of CO?
- Yes
 - No
- If yes how did it change?
- Women are literate
 - Women's decision making power is high
 - Improve in child care
 - Improve in food habit
 - Increase in freedom
 - Others

3.5 Do you find any important in income generating activities after involvement in Co?

- a. Yes b. No

4. EDUCATION, TRAINING, HEALTHCARE IN COs?

4.1 Did you attend any literate class before start of CO program in your community?

- a. Yes b. No c. Sometimes

4.2 Where do you and your family member usually treat in of sick?

- a. Hospital b. Health post
c. Local Baidhya d. Others

4.3 Are you familiar with contraceptive and of family planning?

- a. Yes b. No

4.4 What type of family planning means you are using now?

- a. Permanent b. Temporary

5 PUBLIC MARKTING, GROUP SAVING/CREDIT IN CO

5.1 What is the attitude of your neighbors and society after your involvement in this program? They treat you in a

- a Prestigious way b. Jealous way
c Indifference way d. Others way

5.2 Is group meeting held regularly in your areas?

- a. Yes b. No

If no, what kind of punishment is given to those who do not attend the group meeting?

Ans:

5.3 Does your chair person make decision without any consultation with the CO member in the meeting?

- a. Yes b. No

- 5.4 Do you save any amount of money monthly?
a. Yes b. No
If yes what is your monthly saving?
Ans:
- 5.5 For which work your saved money is spent?
a. Household expenditure b. Productive sector
c. social sector d. Others
- 5.6 How is your relationship with your relative's neighbor and society after the involvement in this program?
a. Improved b. Decreased
c. Bad d. don't know
- 5.6 Do you want to continue as a member in this program? If not why?
Ans :
- 6 SUGGESTION, ADVI CE TO IMPROVE IN CO PROGRAME IN STUDY AREA**
- 6.3 What kind of program will be more useful and effective in order to improve women's status in your society?
Ans:
- 6.4 What are other necessary infrastructure urgently in order to improve COs present condition?
Ans :
- 6.5 Do you have any recommendation in order to improve CO in a better way in your VDC? Give reasons.
Ans:

Thanks for your kind cooperation and response.

ANNEX 2

CASE STUDY ONE

Name: Ambika Adhikari
Age: 60
Locality: Chainpur VDC Ward No. – 1
Literacy Status: Uneducated
Family Status: Married with Three child
Occupation: Agriculture

I got married at the age of fifteen in this village. Village at that time was very typical based on this superstitions and traditional stereotypes. Many people were uneducated and the living standard too was very poor. All the villagers used to depend on traditional way of farming and it was hard to earn the living based on it. I too belong on the same category as I mention above. Nearly about my forties there were no such kind of changes in the status of living through my life had struggled a lot. Only within a few years the COs are formed which become a bright light in our village and they are also very helpful for us to improve the condition of the villagers.

Though I am a married woman with two daughters and one son with me, I never get support of my husband. Because of some familial conflicts we were separated when I was twenty five with three children. The typical villagers and the patriarchal society with its female biased nature made me bound all over. Generating income and feeding me and my children was very hard to me in that very period. I faced many difficulties to teach my children.

Now, the situation and the time is totally changed with recent awareness towards COs. COs of different fields are helping the villagers in many ways. As I am free, I join the COs and get many modern techniques of agriculture. I get loan, I get many more help. I am in my sixties now, through my age is dependent age I feel energetic and self encouraged. I participate in everything and every program. Now, I have three buffalos, six goats of my own. Now I am able to provide money for my grand-son and grand-daughters too.

At last, I only can say is if these COs were in my young days I could do many more then I have now.

ANNEX 3

CASE STUDY TWO

Name:	Laxmi Pariyar
Age:	32
Locality:	Chainpur VDC Ward No. 5
Literacy Status:	Literate (Primary Education)
Family Status:	Married with three children
Occupation:	Agriculture
Amount of loan taken:	50,000
Loan utilization:	Treatment of my son

I stay with my family and there are five members in my family. My husband is peon in a school and I do agricultural works. We have low income to collect money. In such a situation my son was very sick. We were very upset and were in great sufferings because of the money needed to us for that treatment. In such situation some members of COs came to me and encouraged me to become the member of it and take the benefit. I did the same, got loan and get my son alive and healthy after treatment. In past we both husband and I were totally negative towards COs. I used to think that they are not necessary for anyone and they ruin all the villagers. But time did not remain the same. We were shocked when we learned about the heart problem of our son. At that time we had not enough money for treatment. Narayani Lamichine the chairperson of a CO came to me to consult me and learned our problem. Then she suggested me to involve in COs which help in income generating program as well as help in difficulties. I agreed and joined as a member and got money for my son's life. Now, I am honest, hardworking and active member of CO. My husband too is very positive regarding such organizations. I now get different training, help and hopes for much income.

I thank all COs in Nepal which helps the people like us in difficult situation. For me COs are like God who can give the life back. I always respect the CO.

ANNEX 4

LISTS OF RESPONDENTS

S.N.	Name of the Respondents	S.N.	Name of the Respondents
1.	Ambika Adhikari	26.	Goma Dhakal
2.	Sarsowati Adhikari	27.	Bhagawoti Nepal
3.	Mithu Adhikari	28.	Rita Timalcina
4.	Hira Adhikari	29.	Harimaya Dallakoti
5.	Nandakala Adhikari	30.	Kamala Pokheral
6.	Bishnu Pariyar	31.	Rubina Gurung
7.	Kausila Pariyar	32.	Pabitra Gurung
8.	Junkiri Pariyar	33.	Bishanu Gurung
9.	Putali Pariyar	34.	Devi Gurung
10.	Laxmi Pariyar	35.	Laxmi Gurung
11.	Pream Kumari Neupane	36.	Basanti Gurung
12.	Harimaya Bhandari	37.	Rita Gurung
13.	Narayani Lamichine	38.	Rupa Gurung
14.	Ambika Timalcina	39.	Sabita Chaudhary
15.	Yadu Lamichane	40.	Sirdevi Chaudhary
16.	Narayani Bhatta	41.	Sapana Chaudhary
17.	Ishwori Pathak	42.	Dilmaya Roka
18.	Dillmaya Kandw	43.	Dhana Thapa
19.	Rita Pokharel	44.	Laxmi G.C.
20.	Dhansari Lamichine	45.	Maya G.C.
21.	Devaki Lamichine	46.	Sarsowti Thapa
22.	Durga Adhikari	47.	Sarita Thapa
23.	Bishanu Poudel	48.	Shova Poudel
24.	Jamuna Dhakal	49.	Sita Dallakoti
25.	Bhimmaya Bhandari	50.	Sanju Dallakoti