

**ROLE OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING  
A STUDY OF TRIYUGA MUNICIPALITY, WARD NO. 3, UDAYAPUR,  
NEPAL**

**A thesis to:**

**Central Department of Rural Development  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University  
in the Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Master of Arts  
in Rural Development.**

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## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

The thesis entitled “Role of Women in Household Decision-Making: A Study of Triyuga Municipality-3 Motigada” has been prepared and submitted by Mr. Singh Bahadur Rai under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

---

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Date: 2079/07/18

(2022/11/04)

## APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled “Role of Women in Household Decision-Making: A study of Triyuga Municipality- 3 Motigada, Udayapur” submitted by Mr. Singh Bahadur Rai to the Central Department of Rural Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “Role of Women in Household Decision-Making: A study of TNP- 3 Motigada” submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor Prajwal Man Pradhan. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or 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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Date: 2079/07/16

(2022/11/02)

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This study entitled “Role of Women in Household Decision-Making: A study of TNP- 3 Motigada” is submitted to Central Department of Rural Development, T.U., Kirtipur for the partial fulfilment of fourth semester (RD 588- Thesis) of Master in Arts of Rural Development.

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.....

**Singh BahadurRai**

**Central Department of Rural Development**

## ABSTRACT

This study entitled “Role of women in household decision-making: A study of TNP – 3 Motigada,” Udayapur district is written for partial fulfilment of the requirements for degree of Master of arts in Rural Development. The general objective of this study is to assess the role of women in household decision making process in Triyuga Municipality. The specific objectives are: a) To assess women’s family planning condition in the research area. And b) To analysed their involvement in an economic and political decisions.

Basically, the study is based on descriptive research design. The number of married women in that study area is approximately 209 who were the universe of the study. Among 209 married women, 108 married women selected as sample on the basis of simple random sampling method and techniques were household survey using questionnaire.

The study found that Chaudhary and Rai community is seen as dominating the overall population in this study area. But the Chhetri, Magar, Brahamin, Bote and Musahar groups remain 13.9%, 13.9%, 12%, 3.7% and 1.9% respectively in the population composition. Where as 34.2% were Chaudhary and 20.4% of Rai community out of 108 respondents. From the study it was found that 82.4% of the women respondent use family planning methods, where as 17.6% of them told that their husband used it. Among them, 75% respondent were jointly decide, 20.4% respondents were decided by husband and only 4.6% were decide herself.

Only 13.9% respondents have knowledge about politics while 86.1% respondents have no knowledge about politics. Majority percentrespondents’ women were not involved in any political activities. Among the women who know about politics, only 13.9 percent are involved in it. This might be due to several reasons. Mostly, majority of women are restricted by family members to involve in political activities.

This survey find out that 59.3 % of the women are housewife followed by business 28.7%, tailoring 4.6 %, social worker and private job 4.6% and 2.8 % teacher respectively. Majority of respondent are staying as housewife.88% of women who have to take a permission to spent earn money even though they are keeping money own self. And only 12% women spent money without anyone else permission. This data indicate that women are being dominated by their husband and other family member. We can also say that women are still dependent for money to their husband.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	=	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	=	Centre of Economic Development and Administration
CEDAW	=	Convent on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
INGO	=	International Non-Government Organization
NGO	=	Non-Government Organization
CDRD	=	Central Department of Rural Development
T.U	=	Tribhuvan University
CDA	=	Central Department of Anthropology
UN	=	United Nation
UNDP	=	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	=	United Nation's of Children Fund
WHO	=	World Health Organization
USAID	=	United States Agency for International Development
TNP	=	TriyugaNagarpalika
MA	=	Master's in Arts
NPC	=	National Planning Commission
HHs	=	Households
H/W	=	Husband and Wife
KII	=	Key Informant Interview
SIYB	=	Start and Improve Your Business

# CHAPTER- ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study:

It is undeniable that women make up half of the world's population. In order to hasten the development process, their equal participation in all development initiatives is not only desired but also necessary. If women are not equally involved in creating and sharing the benefits of development, the motto of development will just exist on paper. The failure to see women as potential procedure is one of the issues that plagues third world nations the most. If properly harnessed, these potentials could become competent partners in practically all development efforts.

Women are viewed as having low standards and being of less worth in a country like ours that is predominately male. However, in recent years, people have begun to understand how crucial it is for women to participate in both social and economic progress. Women's socio-economic status considerably contributes to the nation's progress toward progress towards women's socio-economic status.

In many industrialized countries, men and women are now participating equally in development initiatives, with their beliefs and relationships being described as "muscles with the nail of the finger" (acharya, 1987:17). The socio economic position of a country can drastically shift as a result of this understanding between men and women.

Women's roles as the traditional managers and producers in the home and subsistence sectors were severely undercut by the automatic categorization of their works as "non-marketable", "non-magnetized," and "non-productive". The change in women's status to 'non status' may be attribute to this severe statistical bias, which is mirrored in national accounting and further supported by steadfast conventional norms, values and views.

Nepal is also victim of such unpleasant situation. The Nepalese women's organization, founded in 1960, placed much of its attention on vocations including knitting, sewing and weaving. Although it wasn't only focused on advancing women its attempts to spark interest in and concern for women and their advancement must be commended.

A national committee for International Women's Year in Nepal was only established following UN declarations of 1965 as the International Year of Women and 1975-1985 as the

UN decade for women. For seminars and conferences on women's concerns led by women leaders, this committee secured substantial amounts of foreign funding.

Regional women's training centres and a mother's club were established in 1975 during the international women's year, among other organizations relating to women that were both government and non-government. Other examples include the women's services coordination committee inside the "Social Services National Coordination Council" in 1977 and the business and professional women's club in 1976. The significant "status of women in Nepal" study conducted by CDA/T.U. speaks to the research efforts on the advancement of women.

Women of the Triyuga Municipality, ward no. 3 Motigada village are living in a normal condition. But few number of women's are poor condition. The majority of women in this region work in the private home business and few in education. Males work in private sector, some are government sectors and other in foreigner

Women lack a unique and well-defined notion from which to develop numerous economic programs to improve their financial situation. While doing business they are mostly depend by self-decision. The economic contribution of women to TNP -3 Motigada is in own business. Additionally, ladies must manage the family while cooking and feeding men, caring for their kids, and managing the household. In other words, because their primary and most important sectors is the home, they are unable to leave their domestic servitude. Due to the time restrictions and their different social obligations, such as reproductive and communal roles, they therefore do not have the opportunity to participate in other economic activities.

As a result, women continue to be a group that is oppressed and suppressed. This is evident in practically every aspect of their lives, including their ability to make decisions for the family. Another crucial factor that assesses the members of the household's relative standing is decision making. Women are still not allowed to participate in significant decision-making, while having access to decision-making on unimportant topics.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem:**

Women are generally regarded as being weak because of their perceived inefficiency in managing the subsistence sector, their lack of consideration for their opinions in crucial domestic decisions, and restrictions on their independence inside the home and elsewhere. The considerable gender bias that is visible in the political and economic spheres, as well as prevailing social conventions, beliefs and individual people's opinions and attitudes, may all

be contributing factors to this problem. Whatever the cause, the result, a wider difference between the status of men and women remains the same.

Therefore, women continue to be a group that is repressed and subjugated. This is evident in practically every element of their lives, including their authority or household decision-making. Another crucial factor that gauges the members of the household's relative standing is decision-making. Women are still not allowed to participate in significant decision-making, while having access to decision-making on unimportant matters. Males make the main and important decisions, such as business management, the selling and buying of land etc., even if women make up the majority of the population and are involved in minor decision like buying food and clothing.

The aim of this study is to partially fill this gap by identifying the status of women, trend and pattern of women's participation in household decision-making and education in the TNP-3 Motigada. It also aims to pinpoint the main reason why only men are involved in major decision-making in this study.

On the other hand, if women are given the ability to make decisions, they should have it since doing so lead to a considerable change in the structure of the family and ultimately in society. In order to empower women with their useful capacities for effective decision-making, additional programs should be developed by the various levels of responsible stakeholders.

The research questions of this study are as follows:

- ) What is the economic status of women?
- ) What is the role of women on decision making and their own individual freedom?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

General objective of the study is to assess the role of female in household decision making process in TNP, ward no 3 Motigada. The main objectives are as follows:

- ) To assess women's family planning (family size, reproductive health) conditions in the research area.
- ) To analyze their involvement in an economic and political decisions in household of respondents.

## **1.4 Importance of the Study**

This study makes a point on both theoretical and an applied level. In order to identify and describe the women's level of education and their influence over household decisions. The study focuses on the abilities or strengths as well as the limitations of women.

Women's participation in social, political and economic spheres has been abandoned by the male-dominated society. In order to address, planners, policymakers, advocates and professionals must focused and characterize their energy or power. Various initiatives based on women's self-confidence, decision-making abilities and capacity to foresee a better future should be implemented to address the issues of gender discrimination.

## **1.5. Limitation of the Study:**

Women's participation in decision-making is a very broad topic that cannot be studied all at once. In particular, the home, family planning, economic sectors and political decision of TNP, Ward No.3 Motigada village were the focused of this study's analysis of the role of women in decision-making.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Thematic Review:**

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) placed a strong emphasis on the legal equality of all people, but it was unable to adequately express women's equality needs and demands. Men and women of legal age have the right to marry and have children and are entitled to equal rights as to marriage during marriage and its dissolution, regardless of race, nationality or religion. However, not all sectors have developed equally, and women have been underrepresented. The importance of women's property rights has also been underlined. To ensure women's participation, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) declares that men and women have an equal right to ensure the women's participation in all sectors. In order to ensure that women can fully develop and advance, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) called for the condemnation of discrimination against women in all of its manifestations. Parties also agreed to pursue this policy of eradicating discrimination, primarily social, economic and cultural discrimination, by all appropriate means and without delay. It emphasizes the need to end discrimination in the political, economic, marital and maternity fields in order to advance women's emancipation.

The primary source of information on the status and roles of women is the "status of women in Nepal" series, which was published between 1979 and 1981 by the Centre of Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) using sample women from eight ethnic groups in various geographical regions of Nepal. Taking into account the socio-cultural, religious and economic factors that affect women's position and roles in particular ethnic groups, the study gives complete information on eight ethnic groups in Nepal.

In order to comprehend the impact that women's status has on demographic behaviours, the study illustrates the patterns of overall differentiation of women's status between groups and areas and how it relates to current patterns of fertility (CBS, 2021).

The Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 (Beijing) has also emphasized different aspects related to women. The Beijing Declaration considering twelve different critical areas of concern are identified as follows: i) Poverty, ii) Education and training, iii) Health, iv) Violence against women, v) Armed conflict, vi) Power and decision-making, vii) Economy,

viii) Advancement of women, ix) Human rights, x)Media, xi) Environment and, xii) The girl child. The platform of action (POA)recognizes that women face barriers to full equality and advancement owing of various factors (Acharya, 1997).

According to Acharya M. and Bennett L. (1982) women's role in household decision making is affected directly and indirectly by economic condition. A women have a greater economic participation and will have a greater power in decision-making. Similarly social and demographic factors also influence the role of decision making. Small size of children implies higher economic participation and consequently greater decision-making power for women.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review:**

**2.2.1 Economic Modernity:***(Alexander C.,2011)* The perspective of classical development. The classical modernization perspective, which places special emphasis on economic development, views improvements in democracy and human choice as a direct result of economic development (Lipset 1959; Rostow 1960; Deutsch 1964; Bell 1999 Inkeles& Smith 1974). According to this perspective on gender equality, a growing number of women will be able to wield positions of social authority as a result of economic growth. These researchers demonstrate that greater economic development is linked to a more evenly distributed distribution of resources for education and employment. Women's possibilities of professional development are increased by greater access to educational and occupational resources, expanding the pool of women who are qualified for powerful positions like political office. Others have pointed out that societies benefit from more social services as economies are more developed.

Increases in these services give women more time for social activities by reducing the labor and time expenses of daily tasks connected with providing care (such as childrearing and household work). These hypotheses are supported by numerous studies, which show that factors such as a nation's level of non-agricultural development, per capita gross domestic product, employment of women, and proportion of women with college degrees all have a positive impact on the proportion of women in their legislatures(Kenworthy&Malamiet al,1999).

### **2.2.2 Cultural Modernity:***(Alexander C. (2011) The viewpoint on human development.*

A more modern theory places emphasis on how economic progress is transformed into a cultural process of human development that results in an emancipatory worldview, which is represented in self-expression ideals that prioritize human choice and autonomy, especially the choices and autonomy of women (Inglehart&Welzel 2005; Welzel 2003; Welzel, Inglehart&Klingemann 2003). This increase in emancipative attitudes creates mass expectations aimed at making elites accommodating and responsive. As a result, women are more empowered in all aspects of society, including politics (Inglehart& Norris 2003; Inglehart&Welzel 2005). (Welzel 2003; Inglehart, Norris &Welzel 2002). The human development perspective's basic idea is that changes in existential constraints can be used to connect social modernization with emancipatory values.

The theory emphasizes social changes that are especially beneficial to women's empowerment and makes a connection between cultural modernity and publics that value greater gender equality. <sup>7</sup> In the end, Welzel (2003) argues that contemporary human resources are essential to the progression from human development to economic development. However, in this perspective, the impact of economic development is more ambiguous. According to Inglehart& Norris (2003), women benefit significantly from cultural modernism. Their measurement of views toward gender equality is the lone predictor of the percentage of women in parliament after controlled for other hypotheses. Inglehart&Welzel (2005) alter these findings in later studies. Positive gender empowerment is predicted more by the broad emancipative implications of self-expression principles than by gender-egalitarian attitudes in particular.

In conclusion, modernization takes many different forms. Although every metric examined here relates in some way to the empowerment of women, the strongest, most conclusive findings demonstrate that progress toward gender equality is most notable in nations with high levels of development and enduring emancipatory principles. As a result, there should be a high correlation between economic development metrics and metrics for women's empowerment. Additionally, we anticipate a substantial correlation between the dependent measures and cultural modernity indicators. We anticipate that economic modernity will more strongly explain the early stages of women's empowerment while cultural modernity will become more central to explanations of the higher stages given the human development approach's emphasis on the role of increasing human resources in extending the scope of social inclusion and human choice.

**2.2.3 Modern Radical Feminism:**( Bryson V. (1992 )The patriarchy theory A perplexingly wide variety of ideologies have been given the radical feminist moniker in recent years. It is the setting for extensive debates at all levels of theory and practice, far from making up a coherent body of political thinking. However, it has a distinct theoretical foundation that sets it apart from other approaches and offers a unifying framework for the development of divergent ideas. First of all, it is fundamentally a theory of, by, and for women; as such, it is firmly grounded in the experiences and perceptions of women and sees no need to make concessions to already established political viewpoints and objectives.

Second, it seeks to understand and eradicate the oppression of women, which it views as the most fundamental and pervasive type of dominance; the word "patriarchy" is important here. Thirdly, it follows that women should work together to achieve their own freedom since they share interests that are in opposition to those of men as a group. These interests transcend class and racial boundaries.

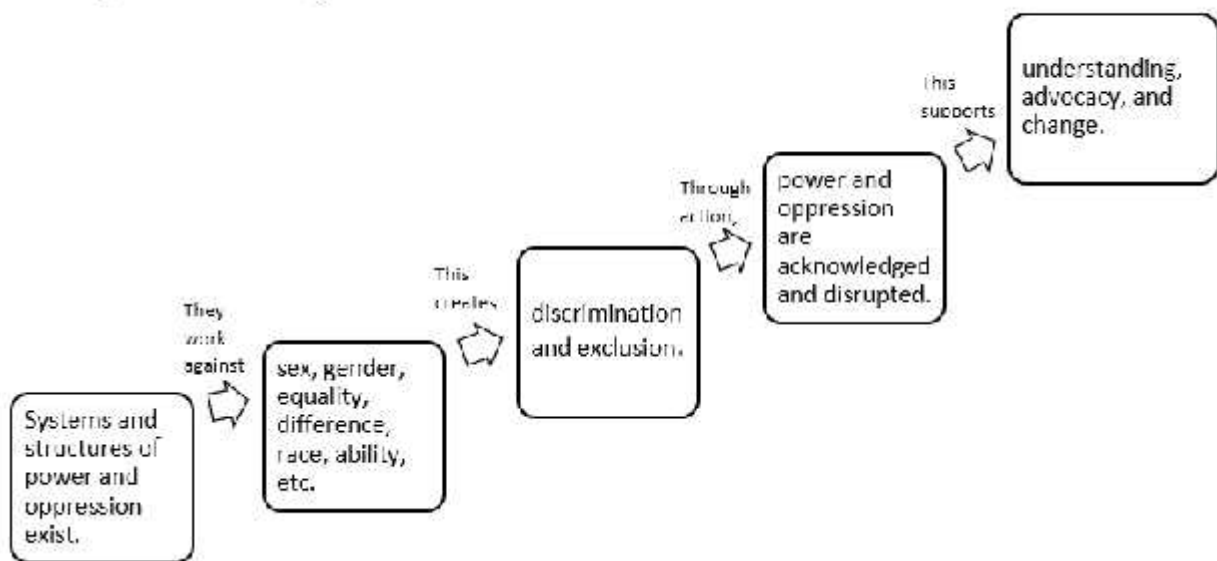
Finally, radical feminist analysis maintains that male power extends beyond the public spheres of politics and paid employment and into private life. This means that conventional notions of power and politics are questioned and expanded to such "personal" spheres of life as the family and sexuality, both of which are seen as tools of patriarchal domination.

**2.2.4 Feminist Theory:**(Arinder J.A. (2020)The goal of utilizing a feminist lens is to make it possible to learn how individuals interact with institutions and perhaps provide ways to challenge and destroy oppressive systems and structures. With an emphasis on oppression, feminist theory takes into account the lived experiences of any individual or individuals, not only women. Disrupting oppression is a fundamental tenet of feminist work, despite the fact that there may not be agreement on where feminist thought fits as a theory or paradigm. Feminism, according to hooks (2000), is a movement to combat sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression. This notion was appealing to me because it did not imply that men were the adversary (p. viii).

## Model of Feminist Theory

Figure 1 presents a model of feminist theory (Arinder J.A. (2020)) that begins with the belief that systems exist that oppress and work against individuals. The model then shows that oppression is based on intersecting identities that can create discrimination and exclusion. The model indicates the idea that, through knowledge and action, oppressive systems can be disrupted to support change and understanding.

**Figure 1**  
*Model of Feminist Theory*



The concepts of intersectionality, social life's dimensions, social inequity, and social change are all important to feminism. Understanding the intricacies and shifts in the gendered division of labor has benefited greatly from feminist studies. Politically, economically, and socially, men and women should be on an equal footing. This philosophy does not acknowledge the distinctions or affinities amongst males, nor does it advocate excluding men or just advancing women's concerns. To promote awareness and change, feminist theory recognizes and challenges oppression and power structures.

Feminism might be difficult to include in study or practice in the classroom due to pre-existing assumptions about what it implies. This difficulty can be lessened by acknowledging that feminism is about removing oppression for everyone and by communicating this definition. According to Hooks (2000), "A female who remains attached to sexist thinking and conduct infiltrating feminist movement is a hazardous menace, while a guy who has divested of his privilege and who has embraced feminist principles is a valuable comrade in fight, in no way a threat to feminism" (p. 12). Everything is a feminist issue, as Angela Davis stated in a speech she gave at Western Washington University in 2017.

Questioning current arrangements and whether they are putting anyone at a disadvantage is a key component of feminist thought. Feminists have an interest in removing barriers. Anyone who believes that oppression must end might work as a teacher or researcher to actively dismantle oppressive structures.

### **2.3 Empirical Review**

The number of children who are still alive, employment position, and age are all positively correlated with women's decision-making autonomy. Women from the Terai region and rural areas had less freedom in making decisions. In the developing region, all outcome metrics for women's autonomy exhibit uneven variation (Acharya D. & Regmi P. 2010).

Western women are less likely to purchase common household items, but more likely to decide how to care for their own health. Higher education levels among women are positively correlated with their independence in making their own health care decisions, even though they had no effect on other outcome indicators. It's noteworthy to notice that women who are wealthy are less likely to have control over their healthcare decisions. Women from rural areas and the Terai region require a specific empowerment program to provide them more freedom in making decisions about their homes. In order to observe the variations within each stratum, more social science study on women's autonomy by education, wealth quintile, and development region is required. With the aid of a more comprehensive approach, women can use community resources, question social norms, and obtain economic resources. The women will eventually be able to make more independent decisions thanks to this. (Acharya D. et al., 2010)

All local development programs will include gender analysis and gender-based budgeting. The following initiatives will be carried out in order to enhance gender equity in ownership, access, and control over resources needed for production, such as land, cattle, agricultural equipment, labor, and capital/credit: facilitating training in cooperative planning and decision-making for the household agricultural enterprise (s). (M. Acosta) (2019).

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agricultural equipment, labor, and capital/credit: facilitating training in cooperative planning and decision-making for the household agricultural enterprise (s). (M. Acosta) (2019).

It is problematic that Ugandan policy and development initiatives, particularly those for the district of Nwoya, promote joint decision-making processes without taking into account the desired level of marital partnership or the extent of women's emancipation. Because of the semantic flexibility that emerges from this conceptual ambiguity in decision-making, the recipients of development programs may interpret the notion in ways that suit their actual experiences. Thus, due to the ambiguous meaning of "shared decision-making," several interpretations are able to coexist, including those that reflect little change from the patriarchal status quo. (Twyer J. (2019)

It is generally accepted that a woman will be happier if she has greater say in family matters. Giving women more power over family decisions does not always result in higher satisfaction, as this study, which uses data from the China Family Panel Studies, shows. The results of the ordinal logit and conventional least squares models, as well as the propensity score matching method, all support this conclusion. According to heterogeneity research, women with lower levels of education and social status have the worst effects of women's family decision-making authority on happiness. Traditional views held by women and low self-esteem are two important factors that limit their ability to have an impact on family decisions and lower their level of pleasure. ( Li Z. (2021)

Due to their growing net worth, longer lifespans, and increased labor force involvement, women are playing a bigger role in the financial sector. Women are becoming more involved in family decision-making as a result of their increased education, literacy, and financial support of the family. The majority of financial decisions used to be decided by the male family member. Women are now actively involved in the majority of family decisions, including financial ones, as the female economy expands. Studies have indicated that during the past few decades, women have been more active in domestic decision-making. 2019 (Sharma & Kota).

The findings highlighted how the mass media has enhanced women's decision-making abilities in SSA. One extremely efficient technique for women to enhance their capacity for household decision-making is to watch television, a kind of mass media. It is imperative to use mass media, especially television, to educate all women in SSA and maybe other low- and middle-income countries about the value of and strategies for strengthening household

decision-making capability. The interest groups that require more attention include those who watch less television, young women who are approaching menopause, the disadvantaged, unemployed women, and residents of rural areas. (Seidu et al, 2020)

A more thorough analysis of women's status in terms of their capacity to make decisions at home was offered by Acharya and Bennet (1981). They claim that economic issues have an impact on how women engage in decision-making both directly and indirectly. If a woman is more economically active, her influence over decisions will increase.

Social and demographic characteristics also have an impact on decision-making, much like economic participation does. For instance, young children are a sign of increased economic participation and, consequently, of greater female decision-making power.

In third-world countries like Nepal, the majority of educated women are limited to domestic work only for a variety of reasons, such as a lack of employment opportunities or cultural or traditional beliefs that ban women from working outside the home. Women's lack of access to and control over productive resources is one of the key barriers to their full participation in economic life and decision-making. Because it is generally accepted that employed women have greater decision-making power than housewives who are unemployed, economic issues are vital in boosting women's status.

Family finances, workload, and worries about the virginity of the female body, which cause early marriage, are all variables that affect women's education, according to Acharya (1994). As long as there are no resource needs at home, females of primary school age are permitted to attend school. However, when there is a resource deficit, the education of female children is the first item to suffer. Girls in lower income groups have less opportunity to attend school. Few students have the opportunity to continue their education beyond the secondary level.

Nepal has the lowest level of education for women among SAARC nations, according to UNICEF (2008). Compared to 94% in Sri Lanka, 58% in India, 53% in Bangladesh, and 48% in Pakistan, only 34% of adult females in Nepal are literate. The usage of education is impacted by efforts to advance women's status. Many people think that education will help women's subjugated status in society and reduce gender inequities. Women with higher levels of education have stable family sizes and higher social status (UNICEF, 2008). Education is one of the most important ways to provide women the knowledge, skills, and confidence they need to fully participate in the development process, according to UN, (2001).

However, there are 960 million illiterate people in the world, with women making up two thirds of this population. There are 130 million children that are not enrolled in elementary school, with girls making up 70% of the population.

Ghimire (1997) found that, although having an equal population, girls enrolled in elementary school at a lower rate than boys in both districts. The main offenders were found to be parents' lack of comprehension of education, girls' participation in farming and household tasks, and parents' negative views toward poverty. He found a downward trend in the enrollment of girls in secondary school in both of these areas.

A significant majority of students were enrolled in the primary grades, but just 38% of girls were there compared to 62% of boys. Nepali women are recognized as daughters, wives, and mothers but not as distinct people with their own identities, despite the fact that they share the same rights as males. Society has relegated women to the lowest status and a submissive role as a result of their obligation to care for children, relegating them to the home and farm and the responsibilities there. They are forbidden and discouraged from participating in public life (Subedi, 2009).

This study clearly demonstrates the positions or duties that women possess inside the household. The results allow for the identification of numerous new dimensions that can help to increase and speed up the engagement of women in the development sector. Therefore, this study intends to partially close the gap by determining the status trend and pattern of women's education and household decision-making in TNP-3 Motigada. It also attempts to uncover the main problem behind the study's findings that only men are participating in important decision-making. The status of women is defined and assessed in this study using socioeconomic variables. The status of women is a dependent variable, whereas independent factors include education, employment, the economy, political engagement, asset ownership, policies and programs, social awareness, and the programs of NGO/INGO and other organizations.

Since the inaugural International Women's Day was observed on March 8, 1910 A.D., along with demands from women for equal educational, social, economic, and political rights, the struggle for women's rights appears to have officially started at the global level. The UN Charter lays out the standard that the global community must uphold, including human rights and gender equality. The safeguarding of human rights was highlighted in the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights. The ILO adopted the Convention on Equal Wages in 1951.

(IOM, 2016). In order to guarantee women's political rights, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1952, was passed.

In a similar vein, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, highlighted the necessity of empowering women in the political, social, and economic spheres. Speaking about the same situation, Dhital notes that even in highly developed nations like America and Europe, women participate in politics at a relatively low rate. Less than 13.7 percent of women participate in world politics. According to UNDP women participate in politics at a rate of 43% in Sweden, 37% in the Netherlands, 35.8% in Norway, and 30.4% in Finland. Since the UN World Conferences on Women and Development in 1975 until the fourth World Women's Conference in Beijing, China in 1995, the engagement of women in politics has become a topic of significant consideration.

## **2.4 Policy Review:**

### **International Movement on Women's Rights**

The campaign of women's rights seems to have begun at the international level institutionally since the celebration of first International Women's Day on 8th March 1910 A.D. along with demands from women for equal educational, social, economic and political rights. The UN Charter states the norm that the world community should respect the equality between men and women, and human rights. The UN Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 has emphasized on the protection of human rights. In 1951, the ILO passed the Convention on Equal Wages (IOM, 2016). The Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1952 was passed to ensure assure the political rights of women.

Similarly, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in 1994 in Cairo of Egypt has addressed the need of strengthening women in economic, social and political sectors. Talking about the same context, Dhital states: Women's political participation at the political level is very less even in highly developed countries such as America and Europe. The participation of women in the world politics, there is only 13.7 percent. As per UNDP statistics, there is 43 percent women participation in politics in Sweden, 37 percent in Netherlands, 35.8 percent Norway and 30.4 percent in 87 Finland. Women's participation in politics has become an issue of serious contemplation since the UN World conferences on women and Development in 1975 to the fourth world women's conference in Beijing, China in 1995.

Although women's participation in every field for a social change is the hot topic of discussion, the condition is not satisfactory at all. It is also proven by measuring the female participation in the world politics which is miserable even in developed countries (Kabeer, 1999).

### **National Policy of Nepal**

The Constitution of Nepal, 2072 has made the positive provisions of some fundamental rights under the women's right such as no discrimination should be there on the part of female only because females are born as females. It has given priority to the right to reproductive health which is as important to the fundamental right, equal right of both daughter and son in the paternal property etc. In addition to this, the Constitution has made provision that the acts of violence of physical, mental or other nature shall be punishable by laws. Similarly, the Constitution has made provision of right against discrimination in the name of custom, tradition or culture. The fundamental right to proportional participation has been assured (FWLD, 2016). Other provision set by Nepal Constitution, 2072 are as follows:

- ) 33 percent presence of women in the parliament institute.
- ) Mandate that there should be a women between the head and the deputy head.
- ) Provision of 33 percent reservation for women in government jobs.
- ) Citizenship granted in mother's name. etc.

(Source: Constitution of Nepal, 2072)

**Research Gap:** Although there are much other research already had done in the field of Triyuga Municipality-3, Motigada. But there was no quantitative research methodology using quantitative questionnaire based on the variables I used in the household decision-making role. So, this research is different from other research because of mentioned research methodology, research questionnaire, variables, location and research time.

# **CHAPTER - THREE**

## **Research Methodology**

This approach helped in creating a systematic means of resolving the research issue as well as achieving the study's goal. The process or approaches that were employed to gather the facts and assess their objectivity are mentioned:

### **3.1 Research Design:**

The study primarily used descriptive research. This study aims to learn more about married women's educational backgrounds and decision-making abilities. This study was descriptive because it attempts to provide proper knowledge of the women's economic status and their decision-making power of TNP, ward No.3 Motigada.

### **3.2 Source of Data:**

To achieve the study's goal, the data needed for it come from both primary and secondary sources.

#### **3.2.1 Primary Sources:**

One of the most significant and popular methods of data collection is questionnaire survey. Here, a structured question were used. To learn more about the married women's decision-making capacity, questions were directly posed to them.

#### **3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data:**

In addition to main sources, secondary data were gathered from a variety of books, papers from both published and unpublished journals, project reports etc. the ward's profile, UNICEF, UNDP, CEDA and CBS population monograph were used to get the key information on women.

### **3.3 Selection of the Study Area:**

Udayapur district, Triyuga municipality ward no-3, Motigada is located in the province no-one. Population is TNP-3 is 8648 and occupied the area of 3.1 square kilometres (CBS, 2021). The interview has taken from one village (Tol) Motigada of TNP-3 . This study attempts to explore the factors that determined women's status in household activities and their decision-making status in Triyuga Municipality 3 of Udayapur district.

### 3.4 Sampling Population:

There were total 190 households in this study area TNP-3, Motigada having different caste and ethnic groups. Out of 108 households has taken as sample of this area. In this study the researchers applied simple random sampling methods for determining sample population and sample number. The sample number clearer according to Krejcie, R.V. & Morgan, D.W. (1970) sample size determine by using this formula :

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = \frac{\chi^2 * N * (1-P)^2}{ME^2(N-1) + (\chi^2 * P * (1-P))}$$

Where,

n = required sample size

$\chi^2$  = Chi square for the specified confidence level at 1 degree of freedom (Value\* 3.841 for 5% confidence level with 1 degree of freedom)

N = Population size

ME = Desired Marginal error (expressed as a proportion)

P = Probability of success (0.5 value for unknown population)

Q = (1-P, i.e. 0.5 value for unknown population)

### 3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools:

The researcher had used data collection technique such a Questionnaire, Interview etc for obtained the reliable data and information. And tools were checklist and questionnaire.

#### 3.5.1 Questionnaire Survey:

Family study captured data approximately over all socio- economic status of women within the ponder range. Organized surveys are used for the family study as a device. This strategy is very important, not as it were to urge a common statistic picture, but moreover to quantitatively support. Data such as population and its composition, proficiency and educational fulfilment, word related structure, landholding ownership, family measure and structure are collected through this instrument. Besides data around put of work, day by day exercises and natural resource are moreover collected.

### 3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation:

The collected data were analysed descriptively. Quantitative data are presented in terms of percentages. Frequencies tables used for the illustration of quantitative information. This study is mainly based on quantitative data. The information is commonly presented to sketch the reality of the general figure with the helps to frequency table.

### **3.7 Limitation of the Study:**

This study's limitation was as follows:

- This study is limited to married women of above 20 years within the TNP ward no. 3, Motigada area, It is not be present to whole country's women.
- This study particularly seeks to explore the status of women with respect to economic, occupation and decision-making power.

## CHAPTER –FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS:

This chapter primarily focused on the presentation of data using by collected information. All the contents of the chapter had been organized as 4.1 deals with aspect of the demographic and socio-economic information of the respondents such as current age of respondents, caste/ethnic group, family type, family member, occupation etc. similarly 4.2 presented the family planning and Reproductive health, 4.3 focused on economic aspects, 4.4 focused on educational aspects and 4.5 deals with participation in political and communities' activities.

#### 4.1 Demographic Information

The meaning of demography is the statistical study of human populations, age, religions, cast, ethnicity etc. especially with reference to size and density, distribution and vital statistics.

##### 4.1.1 Current Age of the Respondents:

Only 108 married women out of 209 total women were interviewed.

**Table 4.1 Age Composition of the Respondents:**

<i>Age-Groups(years)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
20-30	27	25
30-40	38	35.2
40-50	25	23.2
50 above	18	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From the table 4.1 it can be seen that out of total 108 married women, the highest percentage (35.2) of population is found in the age group of (30-40) years. It is followed by age group of 20-30 (25) and the lowest percentage (16.66) of female population is found in age group of 50 years above. The table shows that most of the married women are economically active population. There for they can serve as the best to support in their family income.

#### 4.1.2 Cast/Ethnicity Composition:

Nepal is a multi-ethnic country where there are different caste/ethnic groups. The group of population which is identified by common culture or caste and who has a same collective identity is referred to ethnicity. People of different castes are inhabited in Triyuga Municipality- 3 Motigada, mainly Chaudhary, Kshetry, Brahamin, Rai, Magar, Bote, Musahar and Newar etc.

**Table 4.2 Caste/Ethnicity Composition of the Respondents:**

<i>Caste</i>	<i>frequency</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Chaudhary	37	34.2
Rai	22	20.4
Chhettry	15	13.9
Magar	15	13.9
Brahamin	13	12
Bote	4	3.7
Musahar	2	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Above table shows the ethnic group composition of respondents. Among the total respondent households, Chaudhary is the highest percentage (34.2), followed by Rai(20.4). third position is occupied by Chhettry and Magar equally percentage (13.9) and the lowest population is Musahar, which percentage is (1.9) only. It was due to the large population of Chaudhary and Rai community in the study area.

### 4.1.3 Religion:

Nepal is a constitutionally secularism country. Religion is a set of belief and practices. It is practice in every society and play a great role in maintaining social structure in a given community and society.

**Table 4.3 Religion of Respondents:**

<i>Religion</i>	<i>frequency</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Buddhist	52	48.2
Hindu	34	31.4
Kirat	22	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the above table, most of the women in survey were (48.2) percent Buddhist, followed by Hindu (31.4) percent and (20.4) percent is Kirat. Our national figure also shows that Hindu population is followed by 81% of the total population, followed by Buddhism 9%, the remaining were Islam 4.4%, Kirat 3.1%, Christian 1.4%, and Prakriti r nature worship 0.5%. (CBS, 2021)

### 4.1.4 Family Occupation:

Occupation is one of the important indicators to indicate economic status of this family. Occupation and source of income represents the economic status of people. Occupation is considered as main source of income.

**Table 4.4 Family Occupational Status:**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Agriculture	52	48.1
Business	25	23.1
Remittance	13	12.1
Private Job	12	11.1
Gov. Job	6	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Out of the 108 households, Agriculture and livestock farming has occupied the first position as the source of income. 48.1% households are dependent upon Agriculture. It is followed by Business 23.1%. similarly, 12.1% people are engaged in Remittance, while 11.1% people are in Private job and lowest percent 5.6% earn by Gov. job.

#### 4.1.5 Family System:

Family is basic unit of the society and it is an institution which plays important role in building society. Family structure has dominant role in decision-making process. There are two categories of family structure mainly nuclear and joint family.

*Table 4.5 Family System of Respondents:*

<i>Type of Family</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Joint	60	55.6
Nuclear	48	44.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Among the sample households, 55.6% have joint families and 44.4% have nuclear families. There are joint family stay more than nuclear family.

#### 4.2 Family Planning and Reproductive Health:

It means the practice of controlling the number of children one has and the intervals between their births, particularly by means of contraception or voluntary sterilization. “Family planning clinics”

##### 4.2.1 Decision Upon the Selection of the Family Size

*Table 4.6 Decision upon the selection of the family size of respondents:*

<i>Selection of family size</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	2	1.8
Husband	9	8.4
Both(H/W)	97	89.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the above table 4.6 demonstrates the decision-making power of women on determination of family size. It shows that among 108 respondents 89.8% of respondents replied that they decide jointly whether have baby or not. This fact shows that couples have good relationship with each other. Similarly, 8.4% forced by husband and only 1.8% women are self-decision made for family size.

#### 4.2.2 Marriage Decision:

*Table: 4.7 Decision making about marriage*

<b>Decision of marriage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yourself	0	0
Husband	5	4.6
Both	103	95.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

According to the data obtained, the husband makes 4.6% decisions about the marriage and 95.4% both or jointly decide. No women alone decides about the marriage.

#### 4.2.3 Decision-making of Family Planning

The family planning has greater emphasis on promoting temporary methods of contraception especially for spacing of birth. It safeguards individual health and rights and improves the quality of life for individual women their husband and children.

*Table 4.8 Family Planning decision-making (use of contraceptives)*

<b><i>Decision of family planning</i></b>	<b><i>Frequency</i></b>	<b><i>Percentage</i></b>
Yourself	5	4.6
Husband	22	20.4
Both (H/W)	81	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

According to this table, shows that 75% respondent were jointly decide, 20.4% respondents said family planning decide by husband and only 4.6% were decide herself.

#### 4.2.4 Use of Family Planning Device

*Table 4.9 Use of Family Planning device*

<i>Family planning decision</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	89	82.4
Husband	19	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From above table, it is found that 82.4 percent women used contraceptive, and 17.6% of their husband were using family planning tools.

#### 4.2.5 Side Effect and Reproductive Health Problem

*Table 4.10 Side effect and reproductive health problem by contraceptive*

<i>Side Effect on health</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	6	5.6
No	102	94.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The above table shows the effect of reproductive health problem by contraceptives. 5.6 % respondents were effected by contraceptives and 94.4 % respondents were not effect by this tools.

#### 4.2.6 Receiving the Hospital Service

*Table 4.11 Visit the doctor/hospital*

<i>Visiting the hospital</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	5	4.6
No	103	95.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The table 4.11 demonstrates conditions of the hospital or consult the doctors. Only 4.6 % respondents were visited the hospital and other 95.4 % women were not visit the hospital. It data shows that the respondents not effected by complicated disease.

## 4.2.7 Role of Decision-making for Treatment

*Table 4.12 Role of Decision making for treatment.*

<i>Decision making for treatment</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	35	32.5
Husband	17	15.7
Both(H/W)	43	39.8
Other	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From the above table it is found that husband and wife jointly decide for treatment, or 39.8 % were decided by both. Similarly, that followed by women (32.5) %. And only husband and other decide likely 15.7% and 12 %.

## 4.3 Economic Aspect

Economic is one of the major factors to empower women economically. It is one of the important indicators to indicate economic status of women.

### 4.3.1 Land Holding Pattern:

*Table: 4.13 Land's ownership of respondents*

<i>Land Ownership</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes, owns alone	27	25
Yes, Husband's	46	42.6
No, Other	35	32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the above table found land ownership pattern is mix. 42.6 % land ownership were husband, similarly 25% were respondent (wife). Its data shows the husband have more ownership of land than wife. And 32.4 % ownership were other family member.

### 4.3.2 Decision to Sell the Property

*Table: 4.14 Decide of sell the property*

<i>Kind of Property</i>	<i>Who decide?</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Sell of Land	Yourself	2	1.8
	Husband	19	17.6
	Both (H/W)	87	80.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>
Sell of Livestock and Other things	Yourself	23	21.3
	Husband	35	32.4
	Both (H/W)	50	46.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Among the women who have their own land, only 1.8% of women sell land by self-decision. But livestock and other things selling decision is 21.3% it is more than land. 17.6% were decide by their husband and both husband and wife jointly decided percent found 80.6%. according that facts wife and husband relationship is good.

### 4.3.3 Land Purchase:

*Table: 4.15 Decision of land purchase*

<i>Decision of land purchase</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	6	5.5
Husband	16	14.9
Both	86	79.6
Total	108	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

In this above table, 5.5% respondent were decided by self, 14.9% were husband decided and 79.6% both/jointly decision make for land purchase. According to this result nearly eighty percent respondent said jointly decision-making for land purchase condition.

### 4.3.4 Home Purchase:

*Table: 4.16 Decision of home purchase*

<i>Decision of marriage</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	0	0
Husband	0	0
Both	5	4.6
No purchase	103	95.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

According to the table, regarding buying a house 4.6% of the respondents said that they decide jointly, while 95.4% said that they have not bought a house yet.

### 4.3.5 Decision-making of Cropping Pattern

*Table: 4.17 Decide of cropping pattern*

<i>Decision of cropping pattern</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	62	57.4
Husband	18	16.7
Both (H/W)	15	13.9
Other	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

According to the table, cropping pattern were women dominant. 57.4 % respondents were self-decided of cropping. Likely 16.7 % respondents said decide by husband. Similarly 13.9 % respondent said we jointly make the decision for cropping pattern. And 12 % were decided by other.

### 4.3.6 Business Status of Respondents

*Table: 4.18 Business Status*

<i>Business status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	31	28.8
No	77	71.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

In this above table shows that, only 31 (28.8%) respondents' household have business out of 108 (100%). And other 77 (71.2%) household haven't their business.

### 4.3.7 Ownership of Business

*Table: 4.19 Ownership in the business/industry*

<i>Ownership of business</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	7	22.6
Husband	5	16.1
Both (H/W)	19	61.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Ownership of women in business or industries is also one of the key factors to determine their economic status and also the freedom of women. Here 22.6% respondent have own ownership in business/industry, where as 16.1% of their husbands are running their business under their own ownership. And 61.3% business ownership have both.

### 4.3.8 Loan

*Table: 4.20 Taken a loan condition to start or expand business*

<i>Conditions of loan</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	21	67.7
No	10	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Here the above table shows that about 67.7% respondent have taken loan for start and expanding the business and 32.3% have not taken loan.

### 4.3.9 Pay Back the Loan

*Table: 4.21 Loan pay back condition*

<i>Pay back condition</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Not yet pay back	22	71
Profit from business	9	29
Sold assets to pay	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From the above table, among the 31 people who took loan, 71 percent have not paid the loan till now, while 29 percent respondents have paid the loan with the income from business.

### 4.3.10 Keeping the Earning Money

*Table: 4.22 Person Keeping the earn money*

<i>Keeping the earning money</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	62	57.4
Husband	18	16.7
Both (H/W)	28	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

In our society usually female keeps earning money. Here this survey also shows the same situation. The table shows that nearly 57.4% of women keeps earning money, followed by jointly 25.9% and 16.7% of husband keep earning money respectively.

### 4.3.11 Market Buys:

*Table: 23 Decision of Market Buy:*

<b>Decision of market goods</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yourself	49	45.4
Husband	59	54.6
Both	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

It was found that 54.6% of the respondents take the decision of husband and 45.4% of the respondents decide on their own while buying the market goods (clothes, foods etc.). Looking at the data, it seems that almost equal decision of husband and wife is applied when it comes to buying market goods.

### 4.3.12 Decision of Spend Money

*Table: 4.24 Permission taken for spent that money*

<i>Permission taken</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	95	88
No	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The table shows that about 88% of women who have to take a permission to spend money even though they are keeping money themselves. And only 12% of women spend money without anyone else's permission. This data indicates that women are being dominated by their husbands and other family members. We can also say that women are still dependent for money on their husbands.

### 4.3.13 Occupation

Occupation is one of the most important indicators to indicate economic status of women.

*Table: 4.25 Occupational status of respondents*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Housewife	64	59.3
Business	31	28.7
Teacher	3	2.8
Tailoring	5	4.6
Social worker/ private job	5	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

This survey found out that 59.3 % of the women are housewife followed by business 28.7%, tailoring 4.6 %, social worker and private job 4.6% and 2.8 % teacher respectively. Majority of respondent are staying as housewife.

### 4.4 Educational Aspect

Education is a mirror, which reflects every aspect of society. When the society is developed through education then other types of sectors will develop automatically. It provides vision, skill and improvement of the people.

#### 4.4.1 Educational Status of Respondents

*Table: 4.26 Educational status of respondents*

<i>Educational Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Illiterate	13	12
Primary	44	40.8
Secondary	31	28.7
High School	12	11.1
Bachelor & Master degree	8	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

This table shows that, 12% respondents were illiterate, they didn't go to school. (40.8%) respondents have passed primary level, followed by secondary level (28.7%), certificate level (11.1%) and bachelors above (7.4%) respondents have passed that level.

#### 4.4.2 Reason for Dropping Education

*Table: 4.27 Reason for dropping Education*

<i>Causes of drop study</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Due to marriage	53	55.8
Due to household burden	34	35.8
Lack of money	2	2.1
Failure in exam	6	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Except that of illiterate respondents, the 95 literate and educated respondents were asked reasons for discontinuing of education. Majority of respondents, almost 55.8% mentioned that they discontinued their study due to marriage, followed by household burden 35.8%, 6.3% respondents said that they left their study due to failure in exam and 2.1% respondents were lack of money.

#### 4.4.3 Child Go to School

*Table: 4.28Any Children go to the school*

<i>Go to school</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	105	97
No	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the table, Among the 108 respondents 105 (97%) children go to the school. Similarly, the respondents said that 3(3%) did not go to school any children.

#### 4.4.4 Boys Are Given Priority Over Girls to Go School

*Table: 4.39 Boys are more priority than girls*

<i>Boys are given priority</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	1	0.9
No	107	99.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

This table shows, 0.9 percent respondents said boys are given priority than girls to go school and 99.1 percent respondents were said boys and girls are equal priority for go to the school.

#### 4.4.5 Necessity in Girl's Education

*Table: 4.30 Necessity in girls school Education*

<i>Necessity in girls education</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	107	99
No	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the above table, in that study were 99 % respondents said girls school education is necessity and only 1 % respondents were no need for girls' education.

#### 4.4.6 Decision-making for Children Education

*Table: 4.31 Decision-making for child Education*

<i>Decision of child education</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yourself	5	4.6
Husband	34	31.5
Both (husband & wife)	69	63.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From the above table, both (husband and wife) are jointly engaged (63.9%) in decision-making process for child education, followed by husband only decide 31.5% and only 4.6% decided by women.

#### 4.4.7 Adult Literacy Class

*Table: 4.32 participating in adult literacy class*

<i>Participate in adult literacy class</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	0	0
No	13	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The table shows, sent percent illiterate respondents were said no participate in adult literacy class till now.

#### 4.5 Role of Women in Political and Community Activities

##### 4.5.1 Respondents who KnowAbout Politics

*Table: 4.33Respondent know about the politics*

<i>Know the politics</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	15	13.9
No	93	86.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

This table shows that, only 13.9 % of women know about politics and 86.1 % respondents do not know about politics. The table clearly shows that majority percentrespondents women were not involved in any political activities.

##### 4.5.2 Involvement in Political Parties

*Table: 4.34Respondents Involvement in political party*

<i>Involvement in any political party</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	15	13.9
No	93	86.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

This table shows that, only 13.9 % of women involvement in political party and 86.1 % respondents do not involve in politics. The table clearly shows that majority percentrespondents women were not involved in any political activities.

### 4.5.3 Decision Making Level

*Table: 4.35 Decision making level*

<i>Have you in decision making level</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	0	0
No	15	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

According to the table, any of the respondents were said don't reached a decision making or policy making position/level.

### 4.5.4 Involvement in Female Groups

*Table: 4.36 Respondent involvement in female group*

<i>Involvement in female group</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	95	88
No	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The above table, 88% respondents were involvement in female group and only 12% respondents were not participating in female group.

### 4.5.5 Freedom

*Table: 4.37 Freedom to decide about outdoor participation*

<i>Outdoor participation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Yes	47	43.5
No	61	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

From the table women's outdoor participation is 43.5 % respondent that they have freedom to decide upon outdoor participation and 56.5 % respondents said that they have no freedom in such participation.

# **CHAPTER- FIVE**

## **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary**

Whenever we conduct a kind of research or study we get some summary. Hence this study has also some summary. Though it is based on small scale survey of only one ward of TNP from the 108 selected sample population, the major summary are mentioned below. The findings are separately mentioned on subject matter. Here, in this study household characteristics consist of the socio-economic as well as demographic characteristics of the respondents. While conducting field operation 108 sampled respondents were asked along with their household members also. The major summary are presented below:

The study found that Chaudhary and Rai community is seen as dominating the overall population in this study area. But the Chhetri, Magar, Brahamin, Bote and Musahar groups remain 13.9%, 13.9%, 12%, 3.7% and 1.9% respectively in the population composition. Where as 34.2% were Chaudhary and 20.4% of Rai community out of 108 respondents

From the study it was found that 82.4% of the women respondent use family planning methods, where as 17.6% of them told that their husband used it. Among them 75% respondent were jointly decide, 20.4% respondents were decided by husband and only 4.6% were decide herself.

Among the women who have their own land, only 1.8% of women sell land by self-decision. But livestock and other things selling decision is 21.3% it is more than land. 17.6% were decide by their husband and both husband and wife jointly decided percent found 80.6%. according that facts wife and husband relationship is good.

This survey found out that 59.3 % of the women are housewife followed by business 28.7%, tailoring 4.6 %, social worker and private job 4.6% and 2.8 % teacher respectively. Majority of respondent are staying as housewife.88% of women who have to take a permission to spent earn money even though they are keeping money own self. And only 12% women spent money without anyone else permission. This data indicate that women are being dominated by their husband and other family member. We can also say that women are still dependent for money to their husband.

Knowing about politics the study found 13.9 percent of women know about politics and 86.1 percent respondents did not know about politics. The majority percent respondent women were not involved in any political activities. Among the women who know about politics, only 13.9 percent are involved in it. This might be due to several reasons. Mostly, majority of women are restricted by family members to involve in political activities.

women's outdoor participation is 43.5 percent respondent that they have freedom to decide upon outdoor participation and 56.5 percent respondents said that they have no freedom in such participation. They are dependent by their husband and other family member.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Considering all the available data and the described situation, it has been determined that women's economic status is generally quite low, primarily as a result of their illiteracy, their lack of access to land ownership and to some extent, the dominance of male and other household members.

The ability of women to make decisions in the areas of economics, family planning, reproductive health and political participation does appear to be progressive. There was moderate economic condition of the women in the study area. Most of decision made by jointly (husband & wife). This study found, women are less participating in the political involvement and earning money spent.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Some applicable recommendation recommend by researcher are as follows:

- 1) Awareness programs should be organized for the active participation of women in all sectors.
- 2) In order to make successful businessmen, women entrepreneurs and businessmen should be provide with training and subsidies related to SIYB (start and improve your business).

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# Annex- I

## Questionnaire

### Role of Women in Household Decision-Making A Study of Triyuga Municipality-3, Motigada Udayapur

Name of the respondent:

Code no:

Dear Respondent,

This is completely a thesis work of Master Degree. It does not carry any official record. You are requested to answer the question honestly because the importance of this study depends on your valuable answers. According to statistics act 2018, your privacy will be secured and information you provide does not effect on it. For more detail please do not hesitate to contact with researcher Mr. Singh Bahadur Rai (9862241016) for detail.

Thank You!

#### Group A: Demographic and socio-economic information

1. Address: District ..... Municipality..... Ward No:  
.....
2. Age: .....
3. Sex: male  female  other
4. Marital Status: single  married  Divorce  Widowed  separated
5. Caste: Brahmin  Kshetri  Janajati  Dalit
6. Religion: Hindu  Buddha  Christian  Muslim  Kiran
7. Family occupation: Agriculture  govt. job  business   
private job  Remittance other:
8. Family System: Joint family  Nuclear Family
9. Total Family members: .....

### Group B: Family Planning and Reproductive Health

1. Who decides upon the selection of the family size?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Other family member  d) Both
2. Who decide about marriage?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both
3. Who decide about family planning to use?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Other family member  d) Both
4. Who use family planning? (contraceptives)  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both
5. Did you face any side effect and RH problem due to family planning?  
a) Yes  b) No
6. If yes, did you consult doctor/ visit hospital?  
a) Yes  b) No
7. Who decided to go for treatment?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Other family member  d) Both

### Group C: Economic Aspect

1. Main source of income of your family?  
a) Agriculture  b) Manufacturing  c) Business/Industry  d) Livestock
2. Do you own any land, either yourself or jointly with someone else?  
a) Yes, owns alone  b) Yes, owns jointly  c) No
3. Could you sell the land without anyone else's permission?  
a) Yes  b) No
4. Who decide cropping pattern?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both
5. Could you sell the animals without anyone else's permission?  
a) Yes  b) No  c) Does not know
6. If no, who will decide?  
a) Husband  b) both
7. Who decide purchase of land?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both
- 8) Who decide of home purchase?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both  d) No purchase
9. Do you have any business/industry?  
a) Yes  b) No
10. Who is the owner of the Business/Industry?  
a) Yourself  b) Husband  c) Both  d) Other

10. Have you yourself ever taken a loan to start or expand a business?

- a) Yes       b) No

11. How did you pay back the loan?

- a) Not yet paid back       b) Profits from business       c) Sold assets to pay

12. Who usually keeps the earning money?

- a) Yourself       husband       Other family member

13. Could you spend that money without other permission?

- a) Yes       b) No

14. Who decision making for market buy?

- a) Yourself       b) Husband       c) Both

15. Occupation?

- a) ..... b) ..... C) .....

#### **Group D: Educational Aspect**

1. Which level have you studied?

- a) Primary       b) Secondary       b) High school       d) Bachelors   
e) Master       f) Illiterate

2. Why did you left your study?

- a) Due to marriage       b) Due to household burden       c) Lack of money   
e) Failure in exam

3. Any children go to the school?

- a) Yes       b) No

4. Boys are given priority over girls to go school?

- a) Yes       b) No       c) Equally

5. Do you thing that girls should go to school?

- a) Yes       b) No

6. Who decide whether your children should go to school?

- a) Husband       b) You       c) Both

7. Are you participating in adult literacy classes?

- a) Yes       b) No

8. If yes, who made this decision?

- a) Yourself       b) Husband       c) Both

**Group E: Participation in Political and Community Activities**

1. Do you know about politics?

a) Yes                       b) NO

2. Do you involve in any political parties?

a) Yes                       b) No

3. If yes, have you in decision-making level?

a) Yes                       b) No

4. Have you involved in such type of female groups?

a) Yes                       b) NO

5. Do you have freedom to decide about such participation?

a) Yes                       b) No