

**TARGETED BUDGET PROGRAM AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A  
MULTIPLE CASE STUDY OF TILLOTTMA MUNICIPALITY, RUPANDEHI**

**A Thesis**

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This thesis entitled “**Targeted Budget Program and Women Empowerment: A Multiple Case Study of Tillottama Municipality, Rupandehi**” has been prepared by **Ms. Durga Shrish** under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. Therefore, this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval to the thesis evaluation committee of the Central Department of Rural Development.

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research entitled “**Targeted Budget Program and Women Empowerment: A Multiple Case Study of Tillottama Municipality, Rupandehi**” submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and super vision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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## ABSTRACT

Women empowerment has become global agenda as well as movement towards sustainable development ensuring zero violence of women in terms of various forms. In order to maintain gender equality, various historical discourses of gender namely Women and Development, Women in Development and Gender and Development were devised. Along these conceptions, several mechanisms have been implemented to pursue gender-based objectives. Nepal has quite sparking history for women empowerment and gender equality in terms of legislations as well as institutions. With Gender Responsive Budget 2011, separate mechanism Target budgeting is being operationalized in each local levels with 10% of total budget for women especially.

With this regards, objectively, researcher is pursuing the objectives of the research to examine implementation and effectiveness of Targeted Budget Program (TBP) for women empowerment. Tilottama Municipality of Rupandehi district was selected for this study. Allowing descriptive and explanatory research approaches under multiple case study methodology, the researcher adopted quantitative dominant qualitative analysis. Required data and information were gathered via primary and secondary data resources. Determining 187 sample size using sample determination formula, Household Survey of the sample was done. In order to triangulate findings, researcher conducted Key Informant Interview with selected persons and finally data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The participation in TBPs, trainees who were 30-40 years was higher. Janajati (e.g. Gurung, Magar) communities were highly participated by 62% out of total sample. The participant of Secondary level education was high with 45% and married participants were focused than unmarried participant. The agriculture was highest primary occupation of family. The findings of the study reflect that municipality allocated 10% budgets for 103 work plans of various women empowerment program. Separately in ward number 9 and 14, 1.56% and 3.59% budget of total budget for women of the municipality were expended to implement TBP respectively. The findings regarding to the effectiveness of program, the study reflected that role of women in socio-economic dimensions found increased. Budget found sufficient for program but time found insufficient for program. The output of TBPs showed that more than half participants out of total had been using skills of TBPs. Analysis of advantageous of TBPs; it was found that in order to raise awareness was highly scored and was followed by motivating for leadership. Rationality analysis of TBPs, to change women role, reduce discrimination, social development TBPs were highly essential following to reducing discrimination. These are directly/indirectly, indicating about more demand of TBPs with timely evaluation and feedback.

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**ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

BBA: Bachelor in Business Administration

CBS: Central Bureau of Statistics

CDRD: Central Department of Rural Development

DAG: Disadvantages Group

FIVDB: Friend in Village Development Bangladesh

GoN: Government of Nepal

GRB: Gender Responsive Budgeting

LSGA/R: Local Self Governance Act and Regulation

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

MoFALD: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

NPC: National Planning Commission

NUK: Nari Uddog Kendra

PRO: Power, Resources and Opportunities

Prof: Professor

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

TBP: Targeted Budget Program

TU: Tribhuvan University

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNESCO: United Nation Education Science and Cultural Organization

VDC: Village Development Committee

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

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

The feminist movement in Nepal initiated with political movement in 1950 for establishment of democracy. Nepal has very thriving history for women empowerment in comparison of other countries through property right, right for abortion and right for proportional representation in focus have been maintained after the second people movement and establishment National Women Commission, Nepal. The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007, states "no discrimination shall be made against any citizen in the application of general laws on grounds of religion, color, sex, caste, tribe, origin, language or ideological conviction or any of these".

Globally, there were many initiatives for gender and development with women empowerment. In this matter, Nepal is not far away from such trends. Therefore, Nepal introduced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in fiscal year 2006/2007. In order to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such a strategic program i.e. target budgeting program in fiscal year 2010/2011 mechanism had been initiated in Nepal in general as well as to gain the third goal of MDGs- Gender equity and women empowerment particularly. Such provision allocates separate budget for women, it has been handed over to each local levels for its justifiable distribution, and result oriented expenditure. However, it is obvious while the target budget program could not function perfectly with its full fledge due to prolonged political transitional phase including absenteeism of elected representatives in local bodies.

With the promulgation of constitution of Nepal 2015, new level governments have already been formed in 753s local levels including Metropolitan city, Sub-metropolitan city, Municipality and Rural Municipality (Election Commission of Nepal, 2017). Constitutionally, rights of women are ensured in the constitution more effectively than previously. For instance, right of women (article 38) entails about every woman shall have equal right to lineage without any gender discrimination. Similarly, sub-article 4 of article 38 says that women shall have access to participate in all state structure and bodies on the basis of principle of proportional inclusion. Last one is the most strategic for gender mainstreaming in context of Nepal. There are several institutional mechanisms as well for ensuring women empowerment.

They are National Women Commission, Ministry of Women and Children and other its line agencies working for as well as advocating for gender equality in different spheres. Meanwhile, ratio of women discrimination, gender violence, and sexual harassment is being accelerated. It has raised many crucial questions to policy advocates, social activists and feminists. Empowerment in general is a strategic policy instrument, which aims to empower women in terms of political domain, economic domain, and social domain. In the similar way, the most important dimension for it is psychological dimension. It is the optimum level where by women can be empowered physically and mentally for doing things being agency (Sen, 2000).

Empowerment refers to an authority or power given to someone to control one's life and claiming one's rights. In general, it is the process of becoming strong and more confident through providing access and control over power, resources and opportunity (PRO). Empowerment is the process of transforming existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power (United Nations Development Program [UNDP], 2004). UNDP states that empowerment builds people's capacity to gain understanding and control over personal, social, economic, and political forces to act individually as well as collectively to make choices about the way they want to be and do things in their best interest to improve their life situation. In lucid, women empowerment means the process of making women capable and strong enough to make choices and voice for their right.

Therefore, empowered women can take active roles for in family, community and social levels. It is said that all male's power comes from the feminine. The Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva are all-powerless without their female counterparts. In Hindu culture, the mother is the very embodiment of love, of sacrifice, or selfless service to her children and of forbearance. She is considered the first teacher of every child, and is regarded as the highest Guru (Prabhu, 2004).

Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has defined targeted group for development. Basically, three groups are highly prioritized and targeted for development as mandatory provision. Deprived and marginalized all women and Children of all caste/ ethnics, and Socio-economically Disadvantaged Groups (DAG) are defined as targeted groups for the development. There are clearly defined even DAG as Senior citizens, all forms of disable people, poor Dalit and ethnics. Under the provision of Local Self-

governance Act/Regulation (LSGA/R 1999), a development guideline has published for local resource mobilization.

The budget has been allocating for local levels under the federal mechanism for local levels. The central government has been providing block grants to VDCs directly with launching program called 'Build Our Village Ourselves' since 1996. Poverty reduction, infrastructure building, such as roads, and bridges and other social development are found in the priority of the allocation. Women empowerment is a crucial for sustainable development. Gender Responsive Budget Formulation Guideline, 2010 has been implementing under the ministry of finance. The ministry has been formed "gender responsive budget committee" as well. However, the process and recommendations are powered by top to bottom approach. That is the central perspective which determines the volume of the budget for local levels. In the recent year, the government has implemented Targeted Group Development Program (TGDP). This program is for empowerment of people below poverty line.

There are boundless discriminations witnessed between women and men. Some are seen but some are hidden. Various concerned authorities including governmental bodies, development partner organization and voluntarily formed organizations like civil society, women groups, and so on are in advocating women empowerment to accomplish gender equality in decision making process. Investing in women's capabilities and empowering them is the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development. Women comprise 51.5% of the total population of Nepal (Central Bureau of Statics, Nepal [CBS], 2011) but in comparing women and men, women have low status than men. In our society, women were deeply affected by religion, tradition, norms and values. The social norms and tradition seriously determine the role and status of women.

Especially, in rural communities throughout Nepal, gender discrimination is a prominent consequent of prevail poor status of women. Nepal, like the rest of South Asia, is steeped in a culture of bias against women and girls causing great inequality between women and men in areas such as health, education and political participation. The status of women empowerment in Nepal is slightly increasing though there are several leading role of various policies, state mechanism and feminist movement. Traditional practices and attitude is also trying to replace through targeted budget program. Such program has been giving priority for women empowerment in order to enhance their social, economic and political contribution and decisional role for rural

development. Tilottama Municipality lies in Rupandehi district. Rupandehi district covers an area of 1360 km<sup>2</sup> is one of the seventy-seven districts of Nepal. The district falls in 5 Province. This study was conducted in this local level to assess the effectiveness of the target budgeting programs.

## **1.2 Rationale of the Study**

Many targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were met by 2015, but the world still needed to keep working to fully achieve goals and tackles the new issues and problems. In this regard UN member states reached an agreement on a new set of 17 goals called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As we know that today the country is heading towards the 14<sup>th</sup> periodic plan with Sustainable development goals as the prime global goals to meet, being a member of UN. In this regards the gender equality is the 5<sup>th</sup> global goal to be meet.

The researcher observed around surrounding and found that still women are in submissive role either in social, political or economic part. Whatever may be the reason still many inequalities were there in terms of three sectors. For this, one most reasonable example is issues start from the family, so called from the father and mother via: still parents want one child to be boy, in this cases many girl children have to die before birth in order to get a boy child. The researcher observed vary situations from society and family too where parents still used to prefer a boy child in terms of asking their first desirable child. Similar, case could be found through world about equally treated to girl. In addition to this, according to the National Human Rights Commission, a recent study conducted by it had showed that Violence Against Women was among the key problems in our country (Hardly, 2018). Similarly, especially in present's federal context of Nepal, GRB practices is one of the most progressive works to balance equality between women and men. So, my curiosity in researching on entitled Targeted Budget Program (TBP) and women empowerment has been mounted dramatically.

Thus, the study is trying to analyze effectiveness of recently held TBP on beneficiaries' women. The implementation part of program and its effectiveness could be found in terms of short terms impact on women empowerment.

### 1.3 Statement of the Problem

The status of Nepalese women and rural women in particular is far behind that of men. Whatever is advocated about women empowerment and gender equality, it cannot be found even at individual level, since there is prevailed discrimination between son and daughter practically. Prejudice perspective has contributed for making wide gap between female and male. Consequently, the situation for women is characterized by low levels of access to education, healthcare, and economic, social, and political opportunities. Despite increasing efforts from government, non-governmental organizations, and international development agencies to empower women in Nepal, there has been little improvement in the socio-economic status of women at the grassroots level (Mahat, 2003).

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 has ensured right of women provisioning in different mechanism either at fundamental right section or other section. For instance, right to equality and women right, which has clearly mentioned that all citizens shall be equal and no person shall be denied the equal protection of law. In principle, the constitution protects women from sex discrimination and exploitation but in practice, however constitution provision lack enforcement mechanisms. These circumstances conclude that constitutionally Nepal has already pledged for gender mainstreaming for gender equality so as to create just society where is no any distinct differences between female and male. Aristotle termed it as ideal society. For implementation of the constitutional mechanism, there are several guidelines, directives and laws being implemented to bring gender equality through effective women empowerment. Recently launched target budget program for women is relevant one strategic policy instrument.

In spite of these initiatives, the crime related to gender violence, sexual harassment, household violence related to sex including heinous offenses like dealing in persons and child marriage is getting high. Therefore, still there are many women related violence's practices in our society that prevent women to empower from various dimension. A statistical book of CBS Nepal shows that number of crime committed by its types. The major crimes that are related women like: child marriage is getting higher from year 2014/15-2015/16 at increasing in number with 20 to 25. Likewise, the rape-case, polygamy and abortion were higher at up to 2014/15 but in 2016 are in decreasing rates (CBS, 2016). Whereas, dealing in persons (*Jyu Masne Bechne*) is getting increased from year 2014/15-2015/16 with number at 212 to 216

till date. This means the CBS data has shown major crime related the condition of women. Hence, the researcher has set few research questions:

- What is the socio-demographic status of respondent in the study area?
- What is the status of Targeted budget program in study area?
- What is effectiveness of Targeted budget program in terms of political, social and economic dimension?

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

The general objective of the study is to assess the impact of Targeted budget program and women empowerment at the recently implemented phase. The specific objectives of the research are as follows:

- To assess the socio-demographic characteristics of the selected respondents.
- To examine target budget programs implemented in the study area.
- To analyze effectiveness of Targeted Budget Programs on women empowerment.

#### **1.5 Statistical Hypothesis of the study**

In any research study or daily day to day life if any problem has been arrived, indefinite solution in form of testable statement is offered by the investigator. This testable statement is called hypothesis. Therefore, a hypothesis is nothing but is a suggested testable solution to the problem.

The term hypothesis refers to the assumption, guess or prediction of specific statement. It enables to understand the relationship between two or more than two variables, moreover, the condition of independent or dependent variable to each other. Hypothesis is just a testable prediction which is expected to happen. Basically, hypothesis could be set into two types. They are null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis. Therefore, under the inferential statistics, this study proposed the following hypotheses for testing purposes:

- There is positive correlation between age and education of respondent.
- Engagement with community based organizations help to use of training.
- Education is associated with types of training.
- Education is associated with use of knowledge.

Similarly, under the descriptive statistics, this study also proposed the following descriptive hypotheses:

- Core areas are more prioritized in term of providing training than periphery.
- More educated and socio-economically forwarded people gain training repeatedly than others.
- Previously launching status of training results sustainability of TBP.

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

Fundamentally, the research study is undertaken in order to effectual knowledge to exiting one. In similar way, many researches are for solving exiting prolonged problem. This study can enrich the knowledge to the policy level and GRB practices in Nepal especially in today's federal context. As the Local Level Resources Mobilization Guideline has been implementation from the grass root level. This means, it can bring gapless environment between women and man, the researcher hopes that the study helps to impart knowledge about the strategic action for women empowerment. It will highlight its contribution in gendering development. In lucid ways, it can be summaries in following points;

- The research expects that the study dug out the status of program benefited respondent and the status of TBP in study area.
- The study reflected on effectiveness of targeted budget program in order to foster women empowerment.
- The findings of the study might become informative to stakeholders in knowledge building level and pragmatic level for fostering its application in future in more effective way.
- The researcher hopes that the findings of the study equally benefited to the policy makers on women mainstreaming in context of Nepal.

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

Despite a huge scope, this study has numbers of delimitations. This study was for partial fulfillment of Master's degree in Rural Development. So, this study was confined with a number of constraints. Firstly, the researcher conducted field study in two wards<sup>1</sup> of Tillottma Municipality of Rupandehi. Secondly, the study gave more focus on effectiveness of targeted budget program on women empowerment.

Basically, with the establishment of municipality many developmental plan and program have been designed but among them study was confined with women

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<sup>1</sup> First ward number 09 is located on the core of this Municipality and second ward 14 is located on the periphery of this Municipality.

related programs organized in two ward level only which is also called one group areas that of deprived and marginalized all women. So, the study was focused on key points like: to assess socio-demographic status of respondent as well as the status of target programs, its relevancy and efficiency and use in terms of women empowerment.

### **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This research study has been organized into six chapters separately based on its content, material and information. The first chapter is an introductory part fundamentally deals with background of the study, rational of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, statistical hypothesis, significant of the study and scope, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

Similarly, the second chapter is about thoroughly review of various literature organized in a subsequently to saturate strong foundation for the research study. Categorically, this chapter deals with thematic review, conceptual review, theoretical review, historical review, policy review, empirical review and finally it is concluded with conceptual framework of the study.

Likewise, the third chapter presents research methodology. The third chapter is most vital part of this whole research deals with researching methodology. It has included research design, nature and source of data collection, rational of selection of study area, universe and sampling, techniques and tools of data collection, method of data analysis and ethical consideration.

The fourth chapter highlighted brief introduction of the study area. The fifth chapter deals with presentation, interpretation and analysis of findings. The final chapter sixth chapter presented discussions of findings, conclusions, theoretical interface and converging literatures, implications and future directions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Thematic Review**

##### **2.1.1 Empowerment and Women Empowerment**

The most conspicuous feature of the term empowerment is that it contains the word power. The process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the source of power is termed as empowerment. It means gaining the capacity and the means to direct one's life towards desired social, political and economic goals. Empowerment is a process, from the stage of powerless to be stage of power in terms economic, social and political. Theorizing of empowerment stresses two main perspectives in this process: namely one more individualistic, namely through women's individual capacities and free exercise of personal choice (Kabeer, 1999). Thus, the process of being powered from being unpowered conditions mainly two perspectives on the process like individual capacities and free from personal decision to choice are known as empowerment.

The conception of the empowerment has been evolved with feminist movement for addressing the striking issues of the women. Later then, the term has been used for especially powering to women though it has been considered as one of the most prominent strategies for uplift of marginalized groups. Throughout the history and across nations still today, men on average have greater access to power (United Nations Development Program [UNDP], 2015).

The gender power model suggests that power is gendered. Mostly, men relative to women have greater access to the use of force, greater access to resource control, less social obligations to uphold, and more advantageous cultural ideologies (Pratto and Walker, 2004; Pratto et al., 2011). This gender inequality can be observed in several aspects of daily life such as access to education, job opportunities, and economic resources. The United Nation Education Science and Cultural Organization report states that in 2011 only 20% of the low-income nations had achieved gender parity in primary education and 66% of the world's 774 million illiterate adults were still women (United Nation Education Science and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] 2014).

There is a consensus that gender equity is an important goal to be achieved (UN Women, 2011). Diverse interventions have been developed and implemented to strengthen the position of women across the world such as health, educational or financial programs (UN Women, 2016). The concept of empowerment has been developed as a framework and process, aimed toward addressing the inequity as well as reduces poverty. In the field of development, women's empowerment is defined as the combined effect of changes needed for women to realize her full human rights. In this efforts women struggle to balances practical, daily, individual achievement with strategic, collective, long-term work to challenge biased social rules and institutions (UNDP, 2004).

### **2.1.2 Decentralization in Nepal**

The term, 'Decentralization' refers to means the granting of independent or autonomous decision making power to local units of the government. Decentralization is the powerful tool for moving decision-making closer to the local people. It is an opposite condition of centralization concept. Decentralization is transforming the structure of governance like power, resource and responsibilities to the local governments (LGs) either fully or partially for enhancing effective service delivery at local level. Decentralization is generally defined as the transfer of certain administrative and fiscal functions of or powers of a certain authority to local authorities (Shah, 2016).

Hence, Nepal had envisioned the decentralization of the governance structure through that was unitary system. The country has implemented the federalism structure with provisioning1 federal government, 7 provincial governments, 77 District Coordination Committee and 753 local levels. There are 460 local levels rural municipality with 9-21 wards numbers and 276 municipalities with 9-35 ward numbers. However, the LSGA, 1999 is the milestone of decentralization because it provided a substantial and legal authority to local bodies at that very period. Now from which local levels can run the development efforts as well or they can generate the revenue in their jurisdiction and can run development projects and program.

### **2.1.3 Target Budgeting and Women Empowerment**

A budget has been defined simply as a statement of government's estimated revenue and proposed expenditure for the year. Budget is also a tool for the implementation of social, political, and economic policies and priorities which impact on the lives of the population. Hence, budgeting is the process of preparing a budget.

It refers to the producers and mechanisms by which the budget is prepared, implemented and monitored.

Actual development can only happen when there is balance exists between female and male. However, in developing countries, they are very much deprived. The most vital way to bridge the gap is through the GRB. GRB is not only about formulating a separate budget for women. Rather a tools used by policy makers to tackle the gender gap and aims to promote equality between women and men (Sgueo, 2015). Nepal introduced gender responsive budgeting concept from fiscal year 2007/08. Therefore, GRB is a vital policy tools to mainstreaming women from their low level status towards upwards level status. The budget for targeted group specially targeting for women by 10% is new concept and circulated under the provision of MoFALD (local bodies' resources mobilization guideline, 2013).

## **2.2 Theoretical Review of Literature**

### **2.2.1 Women Empowerment**

Women empowerment is its self a very multi-dimensional concept. The real empowerment of women can be seen if only there is agency role of women, free from the structural boundaries like societal, cultural, institutional perception towards women, change in policies, and relation of women with her closed surrounding through which she decides for further future path that must be dynamics. The importantly plan cannot reduce poverty significantly without systematic efforts to augment and harmonize the three fundamental components of empowerment: the social, the economic and the political dimension. The term women's empowerment has been viewed through three basic dimensions of empowerment. These are social empowerment, economic empowerment and political empowerment (Bhattarai, 2009). **Social Dimension:** Social empowerment includes broad spectrum of human development parameters from access to safe water, and primary health care and basic education through skill acquisition including the ability to use communication media.

**Economic Dimension:** The term economic empowerment refers to the access to productive assets, physical and financial opportunities, to pursue economic gains. In short, it is self-defeating to exclude such as women and dalits from equitable engagement in productive employment and other income-generating activities. It is the stage of ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefits from property, assets, income, and their own times, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well-being.

**Political Dimension:** The political empowerment involves capabilities associated with democratic self-governance. It ensures freedom to participate in political parts from acquiring knowledge essential to protect one's right under the law.

**Table 1: Indicator of Women Empowerment in Nepal**

<b>Social Empowerment</b>	<b>Economic Empowerment</b>	<b>Political Empowerment</b>
Education ↓	Source of income ↓	Decision Making ↓
Health ↓	Financial income ↓	Participation ↓
Awareness ↓	Access control on resources ↓	Rights ↓
	Empowerment	

(Bhattarai, 2009).

Thus, women empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process, which enables women to realize their potential and powers that inherent in all sphere of life. Empowerment is enlightenment and there is no development without enlightenment, it is equality gaining in life not only in terms of raising income or in terms of longer life spans, rather by autonomy and security enjoyed by women everywhere. In other words, empowerment indicates the sufficient provision of power to those who are powerless, dreamless, voice-less, choice-less, disadvantaged and marginalize to take control of their lives being agency role.

Hence, researcher thinks that improvement in one dimension of empowerment can play a catalytic role in bringing change in other two parts of empowerment. For instance, expanding human knowledge and capabilities certainly has an indirect influence on economic and political empowerment. Therefore, social empowerment includes broad spectrum of human development parameters from access to safe water, and primary health care and basic education through skill acquisition including the ability to use communication media. In this senses the social dimension play vital role to buildup leadership capability and to involves in various enterprises activities or

income generating activities through sound education and healthy environment life that she gain over from social empowerment.

### **2.2.2 Capability Approach**

The Capability approach was first articulated by the Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen in 1980s. The center of Sen's vision is what he calls a 'capability approach', where the basic concern of human development is 'our capability to lead the kind of lives we have reason to value', rather than the usual concentration on rising GDP, technical progress, or industrialization (Sen, 1985). His approach inescapably focuses on the agency and judgment of individuals including their capability, responsibility, and opportunity. Raising human capability is good because it improves: the choices, wellbeing, and freedom of people; their role in influencing social change; and their role in influencing economic production.

He carefully distinguishes human capability from human capital. Human capital is important; as it refers to the agency of people in amplify production possibilities. Yet human capability is more important because it refers to the substantive freedom of people to lead the lives they have reason to value and to enhance the real choices they have. Education, for example, is crucial beyond its role in production; it's most important role being that of increasing human capability and therefore choice (Sen, 1985). Again, Sen cites Adam Smith who links productive abilities to lifestyles to education and training, and presumes the improvability of each. Therefore, for human development human capital is a supplementary for certainly an enriching move and human capability as its central concern.

### **2.2.3 Local Governance and Central-Local Relations**

The term local government implies to specific institution created either by national constitution or state constitution or ordinary legislation of a higher level of central government, or provincial or state legislation or executive order to deliver and perform a range of specified services and developmental activities to a relatively small geographically delineated area. In democratic governing system, the local government is taken as one of the best policy instrument for strengthening democracy (Tharu, 2017). In addition, the local government is better known as a locally elected representative autonomous body which is responsible and accountable to its electorates for managing multi-dimensional local affairs including the development activities and delivery of services at local level with its legal power to raise own revenue and allocate such revenue for delivery of services (Shah, 2016).

Local government is the base of good governance. The term governance refers to the exercise of power in a variety of institutional context, which is to direct, control and regulate activities in the interests of people as citizens, voters and workers (Shah, 2016). Distinctively, the governance is an institution that can be visualized whereas the governance is the practice that cannot be visualized. Practically, the local governance is about ensuring the sovereignty of right and power to local people (Tharu, 2017). Local government is the base of governance. The essence and role of local government is great. The central government may not be well familiar with local needs and problems since the local government the low level of government that is very near to local people and better understood the local needs and problems in best way. Therefore, local government is an integral part of local governance. Simply, there are five conceptual principles local governances and central local relation:

- **Two Power/ Jurisdictional Design:** On the base of two principles the first is the closer a representative government is to the people, the better it works and second is the people should have the right to vote for the kind and amount of public services they want. These principles suggest that decision making should occur at the lowest level of government consistent with the goal of allocated efficiency.
- **The Principle of Fiscal Equivalency:** Olson argues that if a political jurisdiction and benefit area overlap, the free rider problem is overcome and the marginal benefit equals the marginal cost of production, thereby ensuring optimal provision of public services. Equating the political jurisdiction with the benefit area is called the principle of fiscal equivalency and requires a separate jurisdiction for each public service.
- **The Correspondence Principle:** This principle argues that the jurisdictions could be managed along functional lines while overlapping geographically, and that individuals and communities express their preferences directly through initiatives and referenda. The jurisdictions have authority over their members and the power to raise taxes to fulfill their task (Tharu, 2017).
- **Principle of Subsidiary:** According to this principle, taxing, spending, and regulatory functions should be exercised by lower level of government unless convincing case can be made for assigning to higher levels of government. This principle evolved from the social teaching of the Roman Catholic Church and was first proposed by Pope Leo XII in 1891. It is a general principle that says

governance should take place as close as possible to the citizens it means for sustainable development and effective administrative service delivery is not possible in large area or organization. There should be small organization for result based development i.e. small is beautiful (Tharu, 2017).

- **The Decentralization Theorem:** According to this theorem, each public service should be provided by jurisdiction having control over the minimum geographic area that would internalize benefits and costs of such provision, because local government understand the concerns of local residents; local decision making is response to the people for whom the services are intended, thus encouraging fiscal responsibility and efficiency, Especially if financing of services is also decentralized; unnecessary layers of jurisdiction are eliminated, inter jurisdictional competition and innovation are enhanced.

The role and responsibilities of Local government must be transparent and accountable towards the citizen. The citizen Center local governance helps for the development at from bottom up approach model. The role and responsibilities of local government is vital part for country overall development. The country backwardness/ forwardness towards development are determined by the proper functioning role and responsibilities of local government. Since, the globalization and the information revolution highlighted the weakness of centralized role of improving the quality of life and social outcomes. Hence, new vision of local governance argues for a leadership role by local governments in a multi-centered, multi-order, or multi-level system. This view is critical to creating and sustaining citizen-centered governance, in which citizens are the ultimate sovereigns and various orders of governments serve as agents in the supply of public governance. In developing countries, such citizen empowerment may be the only way to reform public sector governance when government are either unable/unwilling to reform themselves.

#### **2.2.4 Citizen Centered Local Government**

Citizen-centered local government is a framework of local governance that embodies the principles of responsive governance, responsible governance and accountability governance is called citizen- centered governance. The distinguishing features of citizen- centered governance are: citizen empowerment through a right-based approach (direct democracy provision, citizen's charter); bottom- up accountability for result; evaluation of government performance as the facilitator of a network of providers by citizen as governors, taxpayers, and consumers of public

services. The framework emphasizes reforms that strengthen the role of citizen as the principles and create incentives for government agents to comply with their mandates. Reforming the institutions of local governance requires agreement on basic principles.

Three basic principles like: responsive, responsible and accountable governance, are advanced to initiate such a discussion. In responsive governance, this principle aims for governments to do right things that are to deliver services consistent with citizen preferences. In responsible governance the government should also do it right that is, manage its fiscal resource prudently. It should earn the trust for residents by working better and costing less and by managing fiscal and social risk for the community. It should strive to improve the quality and quantity of and access to public services. To do so, it needs to benchmark its performance with the best performing local government. Accountable governance a local government should be accountable to its electorate. It should adhere to appropriate safeguards to ensure that it serves the public interest with integrity. Legal and institutional reforms may be needed to enable local governments to deal with accountability between elections reforms such as a citizen's charter and a provision for recall of public officials.

## **2.3 Policy Review**

### **2.3.1 International Perspectives**

The starting point of women's movement throughout the world is patriarchy. At the beginning of the women's movement, voice of educated and well off women was significant which made platform for other women to raise their voice. Hence, the voices of women from different groups added significant value to women's movement. Gender equality is at the very heart of human rights and yet millions of women around the world experience of discrimination. Thus, the discrimination based on sex is prohibited under almost every human rights treaty whose aim was for right to equality between women and men in the enjoyment of all rights. In addition, there were treaties and exports bodies specially dedicated to realization of women's right. Globally, women's agendas were written explicitly in the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 and it set out international standard, in relation to law, for the protection and promotion of women's rights. Since, Nepal has ratified it in 1991, it as applicable as law in Nepal. Likewise, World Conferences on Women raised issues from around the world that was exports dedication on women human rights results the flourished of women voice in 4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women held in Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in

1995. BPFA identified and has set out 12 critical areas of concern regarding to women. They are list out as below:

- The persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women.
- Inequalities, inadequacies in and unequal access to education and training.
- Inequalities, inadequacies in and unequal access to health care and related series.
- Violence against women
- The effect of armed or other kind of conflict on women, including those living in foreign occupation.
- Inequalities in economic structure and policies, all forms of productive activities and in access to resource.
- Inequality between women and men in the sharing of power and decision-making at all the levels to promote the advancement of women.
- Insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women.
- Lack of respect for and inadequate promotion and protection of the human rights of women.
- Stereotyping of women and inequality in women's access to and participation in all communication systems especially in media
- Gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in safeguarding of the environment
- Perspectives discrimination and violation against rights of girl child.

Therefore, the Plat Form for Action recognizes the women barriers to full equality and advancement and talks to put its areas of concern into the implementation parts at all development level where as the CEDAW talks about women issues and its implementation into policy level. In the fourth women conference, Nepal also participated rectified it. Subsequently, development efforts have been focusing these twelve points of critical issues. After the peace agreement between government and Maoist, development sector is more focused in issue of women in power and decision making was more focused. All the critical areas are important from women's perspectives but the weight age is given to one issue at some point of time depending on the situation. At the national level broader issues like women in power, decision- making, participation, women in media, and institutional mechanism for advancement of women are focus means they are agendas of institutional level. Whereas, at the local level education, health, employment, violence

against women, environment and girl child are more focus means they are agendas of grass root level or personal level. While looking at the efforts regarding women's rights in the international level, the demand of getting equal opportunity to participate in every sector of the national life has been risen only in the twentieth century. The campaign of women's rights seems to have begun at the international level institutionally (Tamang, 2004).

MDGs and SDGs equally advocated for women empowerment and poverty reduction have been taken a prime goal. According to the National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nepal, 21.6 percent of the total population is below the poverty line. NPC targets that the country will not remain in the list of least developed. Many MDGs targets such as reducing the proportion of people below national poverty line, achieving 100 per cent enrollment in primary education, reducing child and maternal mortality, and access to improved drinking water facilities have remarkable progress. But the country suffered from several obstacles like: devastating earthquake and begins blockades in Nepal-India boarder points. This results economic crisis with poverty reduction target could not achieve but 2.2 percent was reducing from 23.8 percent.

The country has been running in tenure of 14<sup>th</sup> three-year periodic plan to achieve SDGs where economic and social transformation by rapid poverty reduction through high economic growth rate along with employment oriented and just distribution is being prime goal. According to NPC of Nepal, 21.6 percent of the total populations are living below the poverty line. NPC targets that the country to reach the level of middle income country through welfare state with social justice. Altogether SDGs has seventeen targets like no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, are the top six targets of SDGs. The out of 17 targets, SDGs target 5 includes the elimination of wage discrimination, physical/sexual violence, and all harmful social practices, such as child marriage, Nepal expects women to 40% of all elected seats in the national parliament as well as in the civil services, women in public decision- making position will have increased four-fold of total employees by 2030.

### **2.3.2 Review of Nepalese Constitutions**

There were numerous efforts for making the women empowerment as national agenda for comprehensive rural development eliminating all kind of women violence. With the moist insurgency (1996-2006) and Second People Movement (2005-06)

triggered identity based politics. Along this, women movement and issue of women empowerment had got momentum in Nepal. People Movement II was able to keen down the monarchy system in Nepal and Nepal entered into new discourse of politics including agenda of federalism, state restructuring, writing new constitution and inclusion and so on.

**Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007:** Government of Nepal issued Interim Constitution of Nepal in 2007 with sentiment of 12 points of Comprehensive Peace Agreement and People Movement II. The constitution clearly provisioned proportional inclusion policy at first time for addressing and empowering deprived groups including women other ethnic nationalities.

The constitution ensured that nobody can dominate to any person on the basis of sex, caste, color, religion, etc. which has been mentioned in Part 2 under fundamental right of equality (article 13/3). In the similar way, in section 2, article 20 ensured fundamental rights of women. It clarifies that no discrimination of any kind shall be undertaken against the women by virtue of sex. Sub article 2 also advocates for elimination of physical, mental and other kind of violence against women. In addition, this constitution also ensured equal right for ancestral property to daughter like son (LBMB, 2007).

**Constitution of Nepal 2015:** Constitution of Nepal 2015 was promulgated and institutionalized with federal polity at first time in its history provisioning seven provincial structures. It is argued that this constitution is much more advanced in terms of ensuring rights of all groups and nationalities making proportional inclusion in each and every sector of government. This constitution ensured women shall have right to access participate in all states structure and bodies on the principle of proportional inclusion in Part 38 under fundamental rights and duties (38/4). In the similar way, in section 5, article 38 ensured women have right to special spheres of education, health, employment, and social security. Sub article 5 advocates for both spouses shall have equal rights in property and family affairs (LBMB, 2015).

The constitution ensured that President and Vice-president to be belong to different gender and community in 6 Part for President and Vice-president. Similarly, in Part 8 Federal Parliament of article 91 there is provision of one women representation either Speaker or Deputy-Speaker of House of representative. Women elected in either in Chairperson or Vice-chairperson of National Assembly as per mention in article 92

section 2. The Part 14 for Province Legislature, in Part 17 for the Local Executive and Part 18 for Local Legislature were mentioned rights for women.

#### **2.3.4 Review of Act and Directives**

**Gender Equality Act, 2006:** it is expedient to amend some Nepal Acts in order to maintain gender equality having made timely amendment to the discriminatory provisions between women and men in the prevailing Nepal laws.

**Human Trafficking and Transportation Act, 2007:** This act provisioned to control the acts of human trafficking/transportation and to protect and rehabilitate the victims.

**Domestic violence (offence and punishment) Act, 2009:** This act make provision to respect the right of every person to live in secure and dignified life, to prevent and control violence occurring within the family and incidental matter connected with them to make such violence punishable and to protect victims.

#### **2.3.5 Target Budget Program in Nepal**

For maintain social justice to marginalized people, LSGA/R 1999, focus on participatory planning and budgeting for local development. LSGA 1999 highly emphasizes on inclusive development. It has obligated to the all Local Bodies (LBs) that (DDC, Municipalities and VDCs) should formulated appropriate plan for women, children and socio-economically deprived and marginalized groups. Based on strong provision of LSGA/R local bodies are directly accountable the beneficiaries. Under this provision Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has circulated a blended guideline (Local bodies' resource mobilization guideline, 2013). Previously different guidelines were launched. The guideline (Article No.10), has clearly mentioned at least 35% of total capital budget to be allocated for the defined targeted groups. The guidelines strongly focused for poor and deprived all women. As the provision of the guideline, at least 10% of capital budget to be allocated for the women empowerment and capacity enhancement. Remaining 25% of the 35% budget, at least 10% for poor and deprived all children and 15% for socio-economically deprive, backward and marginalized people (Senior citizen, Disabled persons, Dalit, ethnics, Madhesi, Muslim and back -warded communities). In these all sectors women are highly prioritized. Hence, women are highly focused and prioritized.

#### **2.3.6 Review of Institutional Mechanism in Nepal**

The institutional mechanism establishes in Nepal since 1980s as unit in various line ministries; National Women and Children Development Council

established in 1995, as the highest level policy planning and coordinating body. Soon after the Nepal ratified Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in 1995, the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare was established in October 1995 as the highest level national machinery for the advancement of women. Similarly, National Women's Commission was established in March 2002. In order to mainstream gender in governmental agencies, Gender Focal Points (GFPs) have been appointed in all structure of governments ranging from ministry level to local level in 2002. To carry out the gender mainstreaming, the Ministry has established Mainstreaming Gender Equity Program (MGEP) in 1999).

## **2.4 Empirical Review**

### **2.4.1 Review of International Studies**

Mohammad Samiul Islam (2014) carried out the research entitled *Women Empowerment in Bangladesh* (a case study of two NGOs) to examine the impact of two non-governmental organizations: Friend in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB) and Nari Uddog Kendra (NUK) on socio-economic condition of rural women in Bangladesh. The paper was based on the primary data that had been collected through a field survey and focus group discussion. From the study areas the result of the case study shows that these two NGOs have helped women with economic empowerment. The researcher found out that before the establishment of micro credit, women in rural Bangladesh were not empowered. It found that different trainings and educations that were given towards women empowerment by these two NGOs had made them wiser, to strengthening female leadership at grass root levels, building capacity and social awareness as well generating the women's confidence to the decision in every spear of life, so as a results women were having vital role in family, especially at financial decision making.

Glantz (2013) submitted article entitled *Women in Popular Music Media: Empowered or Exploited?* to The College at Brockport, State University of New York Honors Thesis. He conducted the research from examines the questions like: Are women's lives and freedoms advanced by popular media productions of female sexuality, or do these portrayals restrict women's lives and freedoms by offering false pretenses of empowerment? Through a combined method of survey response and content analysis, researcher aims to bridge the gap between feminist theoretical dialogue and the experiences of women's lives. The researcher used a feminist

theoretical lens, investigates women's attitudes towards and beliefs about the representation of women in popular music media. He concluded that there are varied beliefs among women about the nature of popular music media, though most women indicate beliefs consistent with the radical culturist perspective stressing the oppressive nature of popular media. He found that to emphasize popular media's role as a catalyst for social construction and social change and also indicate the need for further intersections between feminist theory and women's everyday realities.

Wiklander (2010) conducted research for academic requirement of the degree of master at department of economics entitled *Determinants of Women's Empowerment in Rural India* with an objective to investigate the determinants of women's empowerment and to identify the presence of gender-related constraints within the household in rural India. The researcher used household survey as techniques to collect data at households from two states of different demographic development, Uttar Pradesh in the North and Tamil Nadu in the South are included in the data. Researcher came with the conclusion that women's empowerment includes mobility, voice, decision-making in the family, property rights and freedom from domestic abuse.

The research finding in *Uttar Pradesh women's empowerment was determined by age, education (both men's and women's), income, district and village*. Likewise, in Tamil Nadu women's empowerment was explained by less traditional ideas of determinants, such as age at marriage, if she ever had a stillbirth, the amount of sons in the household, husband's presence in the household, as well as income and district. This shows that social norms and intra-household gender-related constraints greatly influence women's possibility of being empowered. Religious affinity and belonging to Scheduled Castes were also found to be significant to some extent in both states. Differences in spouses' perspectives were significant in determining women's empowerment and increased the coefficient of determination considerably for both states. Differences in determinants of women's empowerment shows that there is not a one-model-fits-all, instead, policies need to be directed towards institutional change and be particularly focused on shaping social norms.

#### **2.4.2 Review National Studies**

Nepal is among the only 10 countries in the world having a women head of state. Nepal has created very proud history with respect to women empowerment. For evidence, Nepal has got female chief of country i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> republican president of Nepal

is female Bidhaya Devi Bhandari. Similarly, Nepal got first woman chief of Justice as head of Supreme Court Shushila Karki. Likewise, as a first female speaker of Constituent Assembly, Onasari Gharti was appointed there. These fibulas historical evidence has provided that the race of women empowerment has been commenced in Nepal. Similarly, way back to past Dwarika Devi Thakurani was the first women to become a Member of Parliament in 1958; she also became the first woman minister. In 1998, Shailaja Acharya becomes the deputy prime minister in the Nepali Congress government (Ghimire, 2017). Not with standing, it has been criticized that the real tastes of gender equality is not cherished by ordinary women especially women of far western are being suffered with so called ChhaupadiPratha – domination during mensuration period. In addition, women’s participation in leadership position in political parties is-not satisfactory though steering committee had strong commitment regarding to this issues.

Fact sheet:

- Total women's participation in Parliament: Nepal-29.8%, World-22.8% and 19.2% in Asia as of June 2016.
- Only 10 countries including Nepal has a woman as head of state
- Current Cabinet has only 6% women's participation led by Left Alliance government.

National Women Commission (2017) conducted research with National Committee for Gender Monitoring of the Local Level Election for gender monitoring of election. After about twenty years, the local level election has been conducted in 2017 with the implementation of the new constitution. For this gender monitoring of the first and second phases of the local level election has been conducted under the leadership of Nepal Women Commission. The main objectives of the gender monitoring were to promote free and fair election and ensure equal, meaningful participation of women as voters and candidates in electoral process through monitoring, and to provide recommendations to the concerned stakeholders to ensure the future elections are gender friendly. The research finds out that the vital aspect of this election was the active participation of women and other groups in the local level election that took place after 20 years. The weakest aspect of this election, as found from monitoring was lack of effective voter’s education and confusing among voters in casting vote. The issues of security and violence against women candidates, voters,

and women staff still need to address. The polling stations were not gender and disability friendly. There is a need to adopt special strategy in order to ensure the meaningful participation, candidacy and victory of women and those groups that are lagging behind in terms of gender and social inclusion.

Pasa (2013) conducted evaluation research on entitled '*Assessing Targeted Budget Program*' in Hapur VDC of Dang District with the objectives of to assess an understanding of target program among beneficiaries and authorities, to assess and evaluate the effects and impact of targeted program from both perspectives and to document the good procedures and practices for betterment of the program. The researcher used KII, FGDs and Field Observation as research techniques. The evaluation research report was delimited with Dalit women of Hapur VDC, reflected that targeted budget program was very efficient in terms of time and resources. It was found that with scheme of target budget, females became more aware and started some kinds of entrepreneurship. Dalits have changed their settlement as well as now they have started their vocational farming by the help of cooperative. The evaluation report shows that the effect of the program will sustain from the side of beneficiaries however, still the sustainability is questionable as the program has not been able to reach each door of the target groups.

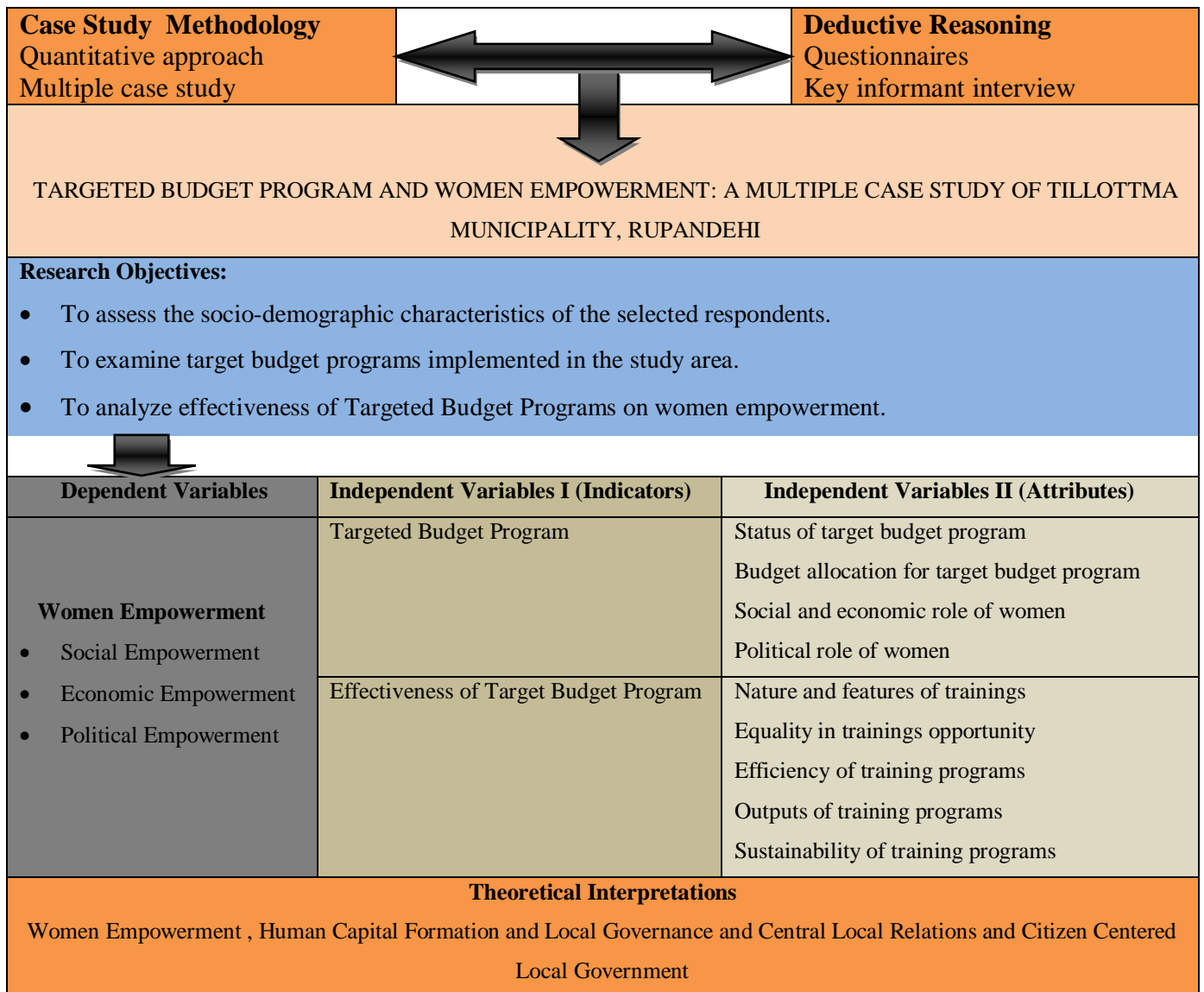
Sharma (2007) conducted his academic thesis entitled *Empowerment Process of Community Women* where researcher finds that Nepalese women are one of the most socially and culturally vulnerable groups exposed to discrimination at home live to patriarchal structures. Most of the areas, women are being excluding from main stream of empowerment. They are excluded in working place; they are less literate than male and getting opportunities to involve in capacity development and skill development training. They are marginalized in the decision making process either in house hold level of VDC level. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand about the gender discrimination and its impact to the development process of the society. Still in our Hindu culture inter-caste marriage is theoretically impossible however there is a provision for accepting inters caste marriage in some policy document.

World is still not safe for girls. Looking towards international scenario many voices had risen from time to time and had created beautiful treaties for equality between women and men. When we back to national scenario society is found patriarchy. The development of self-consciousness, self-internalization, broaden minded are still lacking in women. Thus, by the review of literature the researcher had

found numbers of gaps conducted in women empowerment field. The main gaps found among from review of the literatures are such as: TBP and women empowerment in terms of 10% budget is new concept. TBP and women empowerment in terms of multiple case studies has not been conducted yet now. From theoretical lens women empowerment had viewed in terms of social, political and economic dimension means by interlink of three theories with each other the women empowerment had been viewed. Likewise, the implementation status of TBP has not been studied yet. After the long waited for local level election which had had in year 2017, means until then there might not the GRB concept fully cherished at all level by all women people without any discrimination, thus after 20 years of the federal local levels establishment there are many hopes among one is there could be more effectiveness of TBP then before, is the another research gap of study.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

The researcher analyzed status and effectiveness of target program for enhancing women empowerment. We know that to maintain gender equality, women need a strategic program so as they can be economically sound while utilizing knowledge and skills from the program. Therefore, the researcher is also curious to assess the status of the target program in the study areas, utilization and its effectiveness for empowering their level. So, she craft following conceptual framework to guide her study.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for the Study**  
 (Developed by the Author, 2018).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter reflects research methodology and the methods applied for the study. It highlights research design along study area, data collection techniques and tools. Furthermore, it involves validation for the study and ethical considerations.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research designs, simply called an overall research plan, provide guidelines to a researcher to get answers of the research question. Different research designs have been used to conduct different research under sociological study. The type of research design depends on the nature and objectives of the study. The study designed under quantitative research approach for analyzing effectiveness of targeted budget program for women empowerment. Hence, under quantitative approach, the researcher applied multiple case study research design. Case study methodology (comprehensive researcher strategy) helped researcher to understand specific and contextual historical and cultural settings of the participants (Creswell, 2012).

Under various types of case study methodology (i.e. quantitative, qualitative, single case study, multiple case studies) the researcher applied multiple case studies within multi-site for interpreting experiences of the respondents (Creswell, 2007) to explain multiple programs or activities through detailed in depth data collection. This study more focused on given premises; individual unit are studied intensively under 187 cases or unit of analysis of this study. And case groups have stressed women empowerment factors evolving in relation to bounded time and environment (Flyubjerg, 2011 as cited in Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). Case groups were selected from ward number 09 and 14 of the Municipality who have involved in various capacity and skill development trainings conducted by local government while implementing targeted budget program for women empowerment.

#### **3.2 The Field and Rationale**

Purposively Tillottma Municipality of Rupandehi district is selected for the study purpose. Tillottama Municipality lies in Rupandehi district. Rupandehi district covers an area of 1360 km<sup>2</sup> is one of the seventy-seven districts of Nepal. The district falls in 5 Province. Siddharthanagar is the districts headquarter of Rupandehi district. The district is surrounded by four districts namely Kapilvastu is in West, Arghakhachhi and Palpa are in North and Nawalparasi is in East and India boader is

in South. Rupandehi district is comprised of 16 local levels units including 10 Rural Municipalities and 6 Municipalities including Butwal Sub-metropolitan city.

This study was based on Tilottma municipality of Rupandehi district. Tilottma municipality is named after the local river Tilottma. Geographically, its elevation ranges from 160 to 175 meters above sea levels including 126.2 km<sup>2</sup> of total area, 12.5 km length and 10.1 km breadth. The Tilottama municipality was established in 2015 incorporating seven VDCs in together. The municipality office is located at Manigram as center of municipality office. According to National Population Census, 2011 the total population is 100149 where female populations are 52971 (52.8%) and male population are 47,178 (47.1%) and contains 21957 households.

### 3.3 Nature and Source of Data Collection

To make the research academic and reliable the both primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data were collect through sample population based on questionnaire sheets, interviews. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative information. Likewise, the secondary data was collected from articles, books, journals, thesis; Acts, Laws, public administrative profiles, Law commission of Nepal and others agencies, etc.

### 3.4 Sampling and Population

Sample as mentioned in, best and Khan (2004) is a small proportion of population selected for observation and analysis of data information. This study was basically grounded on primary data collection in which sample respondents were selected based on sampling process. More specifically, out of 128 sample population form ward number 09 and 148 from ward number 14 who involved in capacity/skill development trainings (See in Appendix F and G) only 88 and 99 sample number were selected respectively (See in sampling determination table in Appendix E) which is generated with 95 percent confidence level and 5 percent marginal error by using sample size determination formula<sup>2</sup> (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970).

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

Where,

n = required sample size

$\chi^2$  = Chi square (Value\* 3.841 for 5percent 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)

**Table 2. Sampling Determination Procedures**

Types of Trainings		Number of participants	Sample Population	Sample Number
Ward Number 09	Leadership development	60	128	88
	Basic computer	43		
	Churapote (embroidery)	25		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>		
Ward Number 14	Legal provisions	44	148	99
	Health and sanitation	41		
	Doll making	20		
	Women health workers	24		
	Sunaulo hajar (Maternal health )	20		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>		
<b>Total</b>			<b>276</b>	<b>187</b>

(Municipality Profile, 2018).

### 3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

In this study, researcher had applied household survey questionnaires and semi-structured interview techniques for collecting data. In this regard, questionnaire sheet, and interview guidelines tools were applied to pick the data from the field. Thus, to verify the data ranging from qualitative to quantitative and primary to secondary hence following techniques had been applied to collect data from the field.

#### 3.5.1 Household Survey

For collecting data information from the respondent, structured questionnaires was prepared to collect reliable information for data analysis (See in Appendix A). The questionnaire mainly covered to collect the information relate to the socio- demographic profile of beneficiaries women, use and effectiveness of targeted program in women empowerment and the kinds of results found in beneficiaries. To collect realistic and accurate data from the field these questionnaires were piloted in selected areas of two wards: ward 9



Figure 2. During Survey in Ward No. 14

and ward 14 of Tilottma municipality. After pilot testing, all questionnaires were filled up by selected women. Respondents were requested to fill-up the questionnaire with close rapport building. In case of illiterate respondents, researcher myself facilitated to fill up questionnaire sheets. The information generated by the tools is largely quantitative in nature.

### 3.5.2 Key Informant Interview (KII)

The interview implies as process of acquiring insight understating and perception of particular ideas/issues viewing inside of the interviewee by the interviewer during their conversation and it is regarded as a one of the most popular tools of data generation (Kvale, 1996). It is mostly applied research tool for generating primary data especially qualitative nature of data and information. As per demand to pressure research objectives, researcher can apply semi structured and structured interview guideline.

In this proposed study, the research had set plan to take KII with nine stakeholder (see in table 03) posing varied social positions such as chairperson of each program and one social development officer of municipality who is responsible and accountable for operating all the programs in ward jurisdiction. By objectively, the KII was done for gaining information about the researching issues (See in Appendix B and C).



Figure 3. KII with chairperson of ward No. 14

Table 3. *The Portfolio of the Key Participants*

S. N.	Participants	Portfolio
1	Durga Prasad Shrestha	social development officer
2	Kopila Paudel	Chairperson of Nawa Pragatisil Aama Samuha
3	Kala Kumari Thapa	Chairperson of Srijansil Aama Samuha
4	Bhim Kumari Pun	Chairperson of Dhachhin Tole Aama Samuha
5	Buddhi Pant	In-charge of Healthpost
6	Buddhi Pant	In-charge of Healthpost
7	Bishnu Thapa	chairperson of Deepjyoty Aama Samuha
8	Nirmala Buddhathoki	Chairperson of Milan Aama Samuha
9	Nirmala Buddhathoki	Chairperson of Milan Aama Samuha
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	

(In formal PRA/RRA, 2018).

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging structured data information so that the researcher can accumulate to increase his or her understanding and enabling them to present generalized knowledge to others (Creswell, 2012). Accordingly, the researcher arranged recorded questionnaires systematically and coherently. Then, the research coded and decoded for getting required information from the materials. Research questions were answered for accomplishing research objectives. Required figures and ellipses were put for verification and justification of findings. The data was triangulated for further justification of findings. There must be chances wrong interpretation of figure, therefore the researcher applied fair and careful judgment. The researcher used the SPSS statistical computer tool to analyze and interpretation of data in simple descriptive manner and present in this report.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Research is an ethical as well as moral process that holds the critical parts. The term ethics are the norms of standards for conduct which distinguished between right and wrong. It helps to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. For maintaining ethical consideration in the study, researcher reflected upon the issue of privacy and consent to ignore any kind of biasness (Creswell, 2012). Thereby, the researcher had followed different codes of conduct in the research and as to follow them the study was shaped out with following issues.

- The purpose of data collection was being explained to the respondents
- Honesty, integrity, objectivity, carefulness was considered by researcher at the field.
- Confidentiality was the matter of secrecy and anonymity therefore received data was ensured.
- No biases was done based on any culture, religions, occupation and other
- Simple and sweet language was used for communicating this study and environment of trust
- Sensitive issues and personal matters were not asked before any good relationship established with the respondent.

## CHAPTER IV THE STUDY AREA AT A GLANCE

This chapter will deal with the introduction of the studied areas. So far, the multiple studied had done so first had described of district, municipality and then ward of studied areas.

### **4.1 Rupandehi District**

Rupandehi district is the one district out of seventy-seven districts of Nepal, lies in Province no.5. It has covered an area of 1,360 km<sup>2</sup>. Siddharthanagar is the districts headquarter of Rupandehi district. The district is surrounded by four districts namely Kapilvastu is in West, Arghakhachhi and Palpa are in North and Nawalparasi is in East and India boader is in South. Rupandehi district is comprised of 16 local levels units including 10 Rural Municipalities and 6 Municipalities including Butwal Sub-metropolitan city.

Lumbini, a birth place of Lord Buddha lies in Rupandehi district. Devdaha, the birthplace of Mayadevi (mother of Lord Buddha) also lies in Rupandehi district. In the year 2011, National population and Housing census 2011 reported that the total population of Rupandehi district was 880,196 where female were 448,003 and male were 432,193 with total household was 163,916. Among castes, Bhraman-hill by 140,249 populations, following this Magar by 94,267 populations then after Tharu by 84,788 populations was higher castes population (CBS, 2011).

The major rivers that flow from northern mountains towards south into India are: Tinau river, Kothi river, Sukhaira river, Bagela river, Rohini river, Kanchan river, Kachara river, Koili river, Danav river, etc. Similarly, major lakes are: Gaidahawa lake, Gajedi lake, Nanda vauju lake and Sukaiiya lake. The major notable events and attractions via: Lumbini, Siddha Baba Mandir, Mani Mukanda Sen Park, Parroha Bol Bam Dham, Shankarnagar Ban Bihar and Research Centre, Chhapiya Fish Village Resort, and Ostrich farm etc were the part of Rupandehi district.

In Rupandehi there are many economic centers. Some of them are Butwal, Bhairahawa, Murgya, Lumbini, Semari, Saljhandi, Jogikuti, etc. the Tiger Place Resort, is the only one five star hotel in Rupandehi district. Rupandehi district is famous at national level on education sector. According to National Census 2011, the literacy rate of Rupandehi District is 72%, where female literacy rate is 63% and male literacy is 81%. In terms of transportation Siddhartha highway and Mahendra highway connects Rupandehi with others country. Gautam Buddha Airport is only

airport in Lumbini. Recently it is being corrected to make it an international airport. The total population of Rupandehi district is 8, 80,196 where female population is 50.8% and male population is 49.1% (CBS, 2011).

#### **4.2 Tilottma Municipality**

Tilottma Municipality is a town situated in western development region of Nepal. Under the provision of Local Self-governance Act, 1999 of dafa 80, the Tilottma municipality had formed. According to the act it has provisioned municipality as autonomous body to works at the local level. The municipality's name, geographical situation, prime rivers, religious tourism places, health, education, popular places, economic and its population are described as bellows:

Tilottma Municipality is named after the local river called Tilottma (Tinau Nadi). Geographically, its elevation ranges from 160 to 175 meters above sea levels including 126.2 km<sup>2</sup> of total area, 12.5 km length and 10.1 km breadth. The Tilottama municipality was established in 2015 incorporating seven VDCs in together (See in Appendix D). The municipality office is located at Manigram as center of municipality office. The main river of municipality is called Tinau and Rohini. The major religious places of municipality were Buddha Pariyati uodhaye Bihar, Mokchha Dham Mandir, Shankarnagar Ban Bihar Tatha Aanusandhan Kendra.

The Tilottma Municipality is the most fast growing and developed town in compared to other bajar areas like: Manglaur, Kotihawa, etc. Among many facilities health facilities is the one fastest growing facility in municipality. Many health services are available among; Crimson Hospital is only one private hospital in the municipality. This hospital is run by Crimson College of Technology affiliated to Pokhara University. It was established with 50 bedded hospital including multi-disciplinary facilities via: 5 bedded ICU, General medicine, General Surgery, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, ENT, Neuropsychiatric, Dermatology, Gyane and obs, Radiology, Anesthesia, Dental and Physiotherapy. It provided 24 hours services for Emergency, Labortary, ECG, X-RAY, and Pharmacy.

Tilottma Municipality has good recorded for education facility. Well managed/maintained, compititative schools and colleges are surrounded to municipality. The top most colleges were situated to municipality via: Tilottma Campus, Rammani Multiple Campus, Lumbini Engineering College. Tilottma Campus was established as private college in municipality. The college has been running+2 programs in science and management in affiliated with Higher Secondary

Education Board, Nepal. Similarly, it is also running Bachelors in Business Administration (BBA) program in affiliation with Pokhara University. The college has been imparting quality education as had awarded in list of Top Ten Business Schools of Nepal.

The Rammani Multiple Campus is another college situated near to municipality office. It was established under TU by initiation of various sectors via: social worker, educationists, local guardians, teacher, landlords, merchants, etc. Initially, only management program was launched but currently, two different streams namely management, education and humanities are running in bachelor's degree. And science, management, education and humanities are running under Higher Secondary Education Board.

The Limbini Engineering College in Bhalwari is the only engineering college in the municipality. The college was established in motto of imparting technical knowledge, skill and scientific attitude to young talent as well as to create consciousness among common people in terms of practical aspects of science and technology. It offered courses via: BCA, BE Civil, BE Computer, BE Electronics and Communication, Diploma in Civil Engineering, Diploma in Computer Engineering, Diploma in Electronic Engineering, etc.

Shankarnagar Ban Batika and Research Centre is the popular place of Tilottma municipality simply referred as Ban Batika by local peoples. It is maintained inside the area of Shankarnagar Community Forest and popular for picnic spots, zoo and garden. Economic part is another vital part to foster development as well as provide income generating opportunity to local people. Ostrich farm of Nepal in Gangoliya is the largest ostrich farm in Asia. It is a private company. It has higher mission to export meat, leather, fat and feather to the international market till 2020. It has created the employment opportunity to locals. Peoples from various part of country visit the farm daily to see the ostrich bird. According to National Population Census, 2011 the total population is 100149 where female populations are 52971 (52.8%) and male population are 47,178 (47.1%) and contain 21957 households (CBS, 2011).

### **4.3 The Study Area**

The study area falls under Rupandehi District of Tilottma Municipality. Since the Rupandehi district is one district among seventy-seven district, similarly Tilottma municipality is the one newly restructured local level in Rupandehi District. Administrative division of the Tilottma Municipality consist seventeen wards in total.

It had integrated seven VDCs to form Tilottma municipality. The study area for research was ward no.9 and ward no. 14. The descriptions of two studied areas are as follows:

Ward no.9 is one ward of Tilottma Municipality among seventeen wards. Ward no.9 formed by integrating three wards of previous VDC called Karahiya. It covered 4.42 km<sup>2</sup> of total area. The ward has 4902 population in aggregate, where female population is 2559 and male population is 2343. It has 1189 total household numbers (MUN. Planning Book, 2074/75).

Similarly, ward no.14 is another one ward of Tilottma Municipality among seventeen wards. It formed by merging five ward of previous VDC called Tikuligad. It covered 13.51km<sup>2</sup> of total area. The ward has 8516 population in aggregate, where female population is 4520 and male population is 3996. It has 1638 total household numbers (MUN. Planning Book, 2074/75).

The studied area chosen by rationally, one is nearest to municipality office and next one is the farthest ward form municipality office. The rational reason behind this was to know the implementation level and effectiveness level of training in women empowerment.

## CHAPTER V

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 5.1 Social Demographic Characteristics

The demography is the one of the vital scientific study of population. The age, caste/ ethnicity, education, marital status, primary occupation of family have been presented demographically to visualize demographic status of the sample population. Many other variables of demography were not recognized because there is not applicability of them in pursuing objectives of the study. Some demographical discoveries after field study have been presented as below:

##### 5.1.1 Age of the Respondents

The workability, activeness, progresses and productive development depend upon age factors. Moreover, the productive and active age group people could show the better results than any others age. Therefore, age factor is the most important part of demographical study. Regarding to age of respondent, the researcher had presented the following table to show which age group people receiving the training highly. The training was organized by ward level in co-ordination with mothers group which financially supported by the municipality. The description of table as below:

**Table 4: Age of the Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percent
15 – 29	34	18.2
30 – 44	104	55.6
45 – 59	42	22.5
60+	7	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field survey, 2018).

According to above table, majority of the trainee were fall in age category between 30 to 44 years means 55.5%. It is followed by age category of 45-59 years with 22.5 %. Likely, 18.2% trainees were in age category of 15-29. Findings revealed that there were participants of 60 and its above age group women in the target training. Analytically, with reference of this finding, the target based training for women empowerment successfully accomplished to cover all target based age groups.

Therefore, the researcher set hypothesis, does active- age-group correlate with education level?

Ho: There is no difference between education level and active age group.

H1: There is difference between education level and active age group.

From hypothesis testing, p value (.000) found < alpha value (0.05). Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. It reflects that there is statistically significant of the variable which indicates the relationship between two variables. The reason for this could be at the present time period people with active age are educated.

*Mean: 3.12, Pearson Correlation: -.573\*\* , Sig. (2-tailed): .000*

### 5.1.2 Caste/ Ethnicity of the Training Recipients

Caste/ ethnicity are another important factor of the demographical study. Regarding to the study of caste and ethnicity the researcher had presented following table to show which community groups have gained the higher target training program.

**Table 5: Caste and Ethnicity of Respondent**

<b>Caste and ethnicity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Janajati	116	62.0
Dalit	1	0.5
Brahmin & Chhetri	70	37.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field survey, 2018).

The above table shows, the majority of training recipients from the Janajati community were high by 62%. Following, this 37% target training receiver were Brahmin & Chhetri. Similarly, 0.5% were the Dalit respondent with lowest number than other caste.

### 5.1.3 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education is the most essential factors behind any success thus, plays vital role in demographic study too. The researcher generally presented education level of training recipients in orders to now the knowledge level.

**Table 6: Academic Level of the Respondents**

<b>Academic Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	15	8.0
Informal education	31	16.6
Primary (1-8)	48	25.7
Secondary(9-12)	85	45.5
Higher secondary(bachelor and above)	8	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Field survey, 2018).**

The presented table reflects the majority of training recipients from secondary level was the highest by 45%. Following this, the primary level education was second highest then after by 25.7%. Similarly, informal education was the third higher education level by 16.6% and illiterate was second lowest education status of respondent women by 8%. Likewise, the respondent with higher secondary level was lowest education status of respondent by 4.3%. The researcher has found that the findings with correlation of the national scenario of literacy. As the results of secondary education attainment has been occupied larger part of the overall education attainment. Similarly, the finding of the municipality has been correlating with the national findings.

#### **5.1.4 Marital Status of the Respondents**

The program was specially focused and prioritized to women. Fundamentally it aims to empower women via skill development training or capacity development training. Marital status has been playing very significant role in determining the knowledge attainment and skills gaining. If the partner spouse is cooperative and supportive and family is positive, definitely, a married woman can learn as her wish. Regarding to this conception, the researcher has curious to find the status whether their marital status is obstacle or conducive for capability enhancement.

**Table 7: Marital Status of Respondent**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	169	90.4
Unmarried	18	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Field survey, 2018).**

The above table shows among 187 women, 90% were married women and 9.6% were unmarried women. By survey the researcher found that those respondent women who were unmarried they were all young women had taken training of computer classes means the women were selected according to training natures. As the age category reflection, the majority of the trainees were between 30-45 ages. Therefore, this finding need to be correlated with the highest marital status.

### 5.1.5 Family Occupation of the Respondents

The occupation is another vital factor for demographic study. The researcher presented the table of primary occupation of family to know the background about the prime occupation of women family.

**Table 8: Primary Occupations of Family**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	60	32.1
Business	33	17.6
Foreign Employees	31	16.6
Civil Servant	45	24.1
Private job	14	7.5
Wage Labor	4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field survey, 2018).

From above table, the family prime occupation of training recipient women secured highest rank was agriculture by majority of 60%. Following this, the occupation called Civil Servant was by 45%. Similarly, Business was by 33%. Likewise, foreign migration was by 31%. At last but not the least private Job was by 14% and wage labor was by 4%. This means that the above occupation of the respondents shows higher at agriculture and lower prime occupation of the respondents were of labor.

### 5.1.6 Memberships in Community based Organization

The researcher has assessed engagement of trainees to community based organizations to assess social engagement. In addition, it has been done to find out the training receipts social engagement status before training and after training to measure effectiveness of the target program for enhancing women empowerment in

the study area. Therefore, the researcher piloted the table 9 to understand the women involvement into various community based organization.

**Table 9: Membership with Community based Organizations**

Status of membership before Training	Frequency	Percent
Yes	170	90.9
No	17	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field survey, 2018).

Above table simply indicates that whether the respondents' women had had membership with CBOs or not. Thus, the above table reflects that among 187 training recipient women 90.9% were women involve in organization and rest of 9.1% were not involved with organizations.

### **5.2 Status of Target Budget Program**

The citizen Centre local governance helps for the bottom up development. In addition to this transparency and accountabilities are utmost crucial to local government. It helps them to accomplishment of their role and responsibilities towards citizens at bottom approach model. In this sense the status of target program for women in the municipality is the one crucial objective. So, researcher had presented the status of target program based on studied areas, moreover status of target budget program refers to the total numbers of program, budget allocation in fiscal Year 2017/18, and its implementations level.

#### **5.2.1 Budget Allocations in Fiscal Year 2017/18**

A budget allocation is vital for every program implementation. Budget refers to a set of action plan for revenue and expenditure. Until and unless the proper budget allocation is not done the results for implementation could be worse. Therefore, budget allocation is crucial for succession of every plan so as, the municipality had allocated budget into various sectors but whereas looking towards the scenario of study area the below mentions table had presented the budget allocation for women related program. Among them the Mahila related program was focus because of its study area.

**Table 10: Budget Allocation for Women Empowerment Projects**

<b>Name of Women Related Program</b>	<b>Total allocated Budget in NRs</b>
Balbalika	2,00,00,000
<b>Mahila</b>	<b>1,60,00,000</b>
Youwa bikash	70,00,000
Jestha nagarik	65,00,000
Aadiwasi Janajati	61,00,000
Dalit Barga	14,00,000
Aapanga (physically disable people)	12,00,000
Muslim Madhesi tatha Pichhadiyeka Barga	8,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,90,00,000</b>

(Municipality Development Planning Book, 2074/75).

### 5.2.2 Target Budget Program in the Municipality

The status of Target Program is the very vital variable for measuring effectiveness of program to women. Here the status of target program refers to the total numbers of program, total budget distributed, and numbers of program being implemented. Basically, without knowing about status of target program for women there might be biasedness, shadow and inefficient to the findings. Thus, here are the lists of program launched in the municipality.

**Table 11: Capacity and Skill Development Trainings**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Allocated Budget in NRs</b>
Mahila hinsa biruddha eak hapta talim	2,00,000
Mahila haru lai udhghosan talim	50,000
Mahila haru lai prajanan swasthee sibir	1,00,000
Mahila sasaktikaran ka lagi samabikash talim	2,50,000
Didi-Bahini nagarik sachetana udhghosan talim	75,000
<b>Total: 103</b>	<b>1,60,00,000 *shows in annex.</b>

(Municipality Development Planning Book, 2074/75).

### 5.2.3 Target Budget Program Implemented in the Field

The status of TBP implies the types of women related training and budgets at study area. The target budget program is the crucial part to know about the implementation phase of projected program in the field. Thus, researcher presented the following table from the secondary source called municipality development planning book. Hence, the types of target training for women in the ward no.9 are as bellows:

**Table 12: Target Budget Projects in Ward Number 9**

<b>Capacity and Skill Development Training</b>	<b>Amount in Rs.</b>
Computer training for all women	Rs.3,25,000
Leadership development training	Rs.1,50,000
Ornaments making training	Rs.1,00,000

(Municipality Development Planning Book, 2074/75).

The status of TBP implies the types of women related training and budgets at study area. Since, the two different wards were assessed to know the actual relation between the TBP and women empowerment. Therefore, targeted budget project in ward no.14 is also the vital part to know about the implemented project with its budget. Hence, the types of target training for women in the ward no.14 are as follows:

**Table 13: Target Budget Projects in Ward Number 14**

<b>Capacity and Skill Development Training</b>	<b>Amount in Rs.</b>
Capability Development Training For health Volunteers	Rs.75,000
Legal Awareness related Training	Rs.50,000
Sexual and Reproduction related Training	Rs.50,000
Training for mother of <i>Sunaulo Hajar Din</i>	Rs.40,000
Doll making training	Rs.40,000

(Municipality Development Planning Book, 2074/75).

#### 5.2.4 Training Periods

Time duration of training matters lots for producing better results. It is believed that the more time duration with manageable time duration the best result will be gained. Thus, researcher presented the table 14 to know the time duration of trainings.

**Table 14: Time Period of Training**

<b>Types of Trainings</b>	<b>Time Period of Training</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>2 Days</b>	<b>3 Days</b>	<b>7 Days</b>	<b>10 Days</b>	<b>45 Days</b>	
Leadership Development		46				46
Legal Awareness		31				31
Health and Sanitation	8	41				49
Ornament making				19		19
Doll making			19			19
computer training					23	23
<b>Total Number of Trainees</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>187</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

From, the above cross-tabulation the training called health & sanitation (*Sunaulo Hajar Din ka Aama Haru*) had held for 2 days. Similarly, the training called leadership development, legal awareness and health & sanitation (youth health awareness and community volunteers training) were held for 3 days. Likewise, doll making training had held for 7 days and the ornaments making training had held for 10 days. The last but not the list computer training had held time duration of 45 days. The 43 years old female respondent told that basically, to start program formally it takes time during the starting and at ending of the program. Noticing that first day and last day we could not learned more as we expected. Therefore, at least 5 days training should require learning things like legal awareness (N. Neupane, Saturday 22nd September, 2018 [Based on informal conversation]).

### 5.2.5 Calendar of Program Implementation

A month of received training is one of the vital parts to know relevancy and effectiveness of program for women empowerment process. According to the schedules the best months to implementation of program start from 2nd and 3<sup>rd</sup> four (*chaumasik mahina*) months in every year. Therefore, the researcher presented the following table to study the program relevancy according to months.

**Table 15: Months and typology of Training**

Training duration and Types of Training		Months of Training Commencement					Total
		Baishakh	Chaitra	Jestha	Magh	Poush	
2 days	Health and Sanitation			8			8
	<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>			<b>8</b>
3 days	Leadership Development		46	0		0	46
	Legal Awareness		0	0		31	31
	Health and Sanitation		11	30		0	41
	<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>118</b>
7 days	Doll making	19					19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>					<b>19</b>
10 days	Ornament making		19				19
	<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>				<b>19</b>
45 days	computer training				23		23
	<b>Total</b>				<b>23</b>		<b>23</b>
Summary	Leadership Development	0	46	0	0	0	46
	Legal Awareness	0	0	0	0	31	31
	Health and Sanitation	0	11	38	0	0	49
	Ornament making	0	19	0	0	0	19
	Doll making	19	0	0	0	0	19
	computer training	0	0	0	23	0	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>187</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

From above table computer training was held in months of Magh. Following this, ornaments making training was held in Chaitra and doll making training in Baishakh. Likewise, leadership development training, health and sanitation program (training for community volunteers) was held in Chaitra. In addition to this, legal awareness program in Poush. As well, health and sanitation (golden thousands day's for mother) for 2 days and next (*youn tatha prajanan swastha*) for 3 days held in Jestha. Weather the training had launched in its own time of months or not is really a questionable part. So, researcher had done KII with municipality officer of related field called social development branch. KII with Social Development Branch officer Durga Prasad Shrestha told that,

*According to the planning scheduler best months for implementation of women related programs begin at the second and third phase out of four phases in a year. Moreover, yearly we used to start program three months for one phase (D. Shrestha, Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2018, [KII]).*

So, from the above KII the researcher concluded that the most of the program were held during its implementation phases. This reflects all programs were relevant according to its schedule.

### **5.3 Effectiveness of Target Budget Program**

#### **5.3.1 Types of Training**

There are various types of training including to sanitation to legal awareness and many more. With conception of specialization, the researcher has specified the target training programs of women. Hence, the researcher has categorized the training into two types fundamentally as per the nature of the trainings. Therefore, the study was based on the two types of training namely skill development training (SDT) and capacity development training (CDT). The following types of training were launched in two wards. The study had done logically that among two wards one ward nearest to municipality called ward no.9 and second one was farthest to municipality called ward no.14 to find out the nature based program.

**Table 16: Types of Received Training**

Ward Number	Types of Received Training						Total
	Leadership Development	Legal Awareness	Health and Sanitation	Ornament making	Doll making	computer training	
9	46			19		23	88
14		31	49	0	19		99
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>187</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

From above table, in total three types of training had held at nearest ward, they are: leadership development, ornaments making and computer training. Similarly, five types of training had held at farthest ward they are: legal awareness, health & sanitation (golden thousands days, young related health awareness and community volunteer) and doll making. As a result, SDT was highest into nearest ward no. 9 rather than CDT at the same time CDT was higher in ward no. 14 than SDT.

Basically, the mothers group used to demand program by the help of ward recommendation and used to get it after municipality analysis. This refers that the nearest ward women were more active, educated, forwarded and wanted to become economically strong so as they demand for SDT rather CDT where comparatively the farthest ward women were not much active, educated and forwarded as results they still asked for the CDTs rather SDTs was of discussion so, the farthest ward women had focused to give CDT than SDT. Hence, the core areas are more prioritized in terms of providing SDT rather CDT between periphery.

Hence, researcher set hypothesis, does education of participants matters to types of received training?

Ho: There is no difference between education of participants and types of received training.

H1: There is difference between education of participants and types of received training.

From hypothesis testing, p value (0.000) found < alpha value 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The education and types of training do have associated with each other. The reason for this could be as far as the women were educated as result as they were demanding training and had got accordingly. Thus, education is the means and medium to gain knowledge and wisdom that could not be gain or achieve in absence of education.

**Pearson Chi-Square: 56.234<sup>a</sup> and sig. value: 0.000**

### 5.3.2 Women Involvement in Community based Organizations

The researcher has conducted her study in only two wards of the municipality. As her plan to assess engagement with local organizations in terms of before training and after training the researcher has found that about 90% involvement with community based organizations. The respondents were involved two or more than two organizations. Therefore, the researcher has analyzed via multiple response questions as follows.

**Table 17: Institutional Role of Women before Training**

Status of Membership before Training	Responses	
	N	Percent
Saving group	8	2.6%
Cooperatives	152	48.7%
Mothers group	146	46.8%
Political party	1	0.3%
School management committee	1	0.3%
Others (water/forest management committee)	4	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.		

(Field Survey, 2018).

The table 17 represents the majority of the respondents have been in cooperatives by 48.7%. It is followed by 46.8% women have involved in mothers group. Similarly, 2.6% women have involved in saving groups. Likewise, 1.3% have involved in others (forestry & drinking water). The women by 0.3% have involved in political party and 0.3% by school management committee. The results show that the most of the women found involvement with cooperatives and mothers group in majority. During field survey the researcher also found following remark of the participant:

*I 'am the member in my mother's group. In our Tol most of women were involving with CBOs. I do really feels that until and unless women herself do not notified her own choice/wants the very process of being empowering could not be possible. With involving in CBOs we could know about many outdoor things and opportunities. Without stepping out from home boundary the actual reality about outdoors world could not know and so as the opportunities could not be achieved. Thus, women should be involved in CBOs as well as if possible should engaged with other organization too rather than being bounded within household roles and responsibilities (S. Chhetri, Wednesday, 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2018, [Based on informal conversation])*

### 5.3.3 Social and Economic Role of the Women

The membership with community based organization is the way towards moving front or the process of being active. In this regards the researcher had presented the table below in order to know the social and economic role of the women or institutional role of women after training. The involvement of social and economic role of women into various community based organization are shown by table below:

**Table 18: Institutional Role of Women after Training**

Name of Community based Organizations	Responses	
	N	Percent
Saving group	11	3.4%
Cooperatives	157	48.5%
Mother group	151	46.6%
Political party	3	0.9%
School management committee	2	0.6%
Others	6	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100</b>
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.		

(Field Survey, 2018).

Membership with community based organization is the way towards moving front. Since, table 17 has showed the women involvement with community based organization before attaining training. Therefore, the above table shows the women social and economic role. It was found that women by 48.5% were involved in cooperatives. Following, it women by 46.6% were involved in mother's groups. Similarly, women by 3.4% were involved in saving groups. Likewise, women by 1.8% were involved in others. Whereas, women by 0.9% were involved in political party and 0.6% were in school management committee. Thus, data indicates that women were active in their social and economic role.

### 5.3.4 Comparative Analysis of Membership before and after Training

The research has planned to assess the social engagement of the respondents with local organizations as a tool to measure effectiveness of the training. Therefore, it is essential and worthy to conduct comparative study of the social engagement with community based organizations on the basis of the before training and after training. It is argued that the training is special package program which aims to transfer special skills and knowledge for positive attitudes. So it is meaningful for women empowerment. Literatures reflect that the status of social engagement with community based organizations is increased after training is considered as the

accomplished training is effective and fruitful which meets the objective of the target programs.

**Table 19: Before and after Training**

Name of Community based Organizations	Changes in Social Engagement with Community based Organizations			
	Membership before Training		Membership after Training	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Saving group	8	2.6%	11	3.4%
Cooperatives	152	48.7%	157	48.5%
Mothers group	146	46.8%	151	46.6%
Political party	1	0.3%	3	0.9%
School management committee	1	0.3%	2	0.3%
Others organization (water and forest management committee)	4	1.3%	6	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

Comparatively the women status with social organizations was positive in results. Women before to training, the involvement and engagement with community based organization scores 312 by multiple-response. But the point is that women after receiving training their involvement with community based organization had increased scoring 330 at multiple-response.

Thus, the researcher had generalized that training program was fruitful and effective because the findings have proved that the level of awareness and social engagement status have been improved results. In addition, those training recipients' women were moving forward, becoming active or participating in social organization which will make them to learn new things in organization. During field visit researcher had found such a response from 45 years old married respondent:

*I'm the member of my mother's group. When I was participating in the leadership development training I had learned many things like: gender equality, do not afraid to talk in front of all, be able to take decision by self, get involve in many organizations or in executive membership of organization, feel freely put your opinion in front of your family and others etc. likewise, there at program I got chance to speak at front of all and was the first time I*

*internally felt confident and also can do many things to myself. Then after completion of program not only me but we all participants were getting involved into social organizations as members....* (M. Pun, Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2018[KII]).

Thus, literally speaking, the women role in social and economics parts have been found increase. Hence, researcher set hypothesis, does engagement with CBOs motivate to use received training?

Ho: There is no difference between engagement with CBOs and use of training.

H1: There is difference between engagement with CBOs and use of training.

From the hypothesis testing, p value (0.030) found < alpha value (0.05). Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. Therefore, it shows statistically significance and there is correlation between engagement with CBOs and use of training. The reason for this could be people who were involving at CBOs seems more active and educated too so as they had used training at their optimum level.

**Pearson Correlation value: 0.159\*, Sig. (2-tailed):0.030**

### **5.3.5 Equality in Training Opportunity**

It is believed that less repetition of participant in program, the higher will be the effectiveness of the program. Moreover, repetition of same respondent in next program could results more chance of getting opportunities by same benefited women and could shows the biasness too. So, researcher has taken the repeated of trainees as best variables to assess the relevancy of program.

**Table 20: Times of Repetition of Training**

Frequency of the Training Receiving	Ward Number		Total
	Ward No. 9	Ward No. 14	
First times	88	82	<b>170</b>
Second times	0	16	<b>16</b>
Third times	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>187</b>

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The table above has shown that the training recipient respondent who took training twice times were 8.6%. Following this, the training recipient respondent who took training thrice was .5%. The majority of 90.9% were training recipient respondent with no repetition of training. I'am a chairperson of training programs, wards no.14. We announced people to come to get training but people did not come.

We were unable to make fair and equal chance for every new trainee, was the very reason for repetition of trainees by 9% in aggregates (N. Buddhathoki, Friday 21th September, 2018, [KII]).

Therefore, from above table and KII, result shows that more educated and socio-economically forwarded people had got training in ward no.14. This finding demonstrated the descriptive hypothesis matched in ward no.14 and descriptive hypothesis for wards no.9 does not matched because the trainees were not repeated.

### 5.3.6 Efficiency of the Program

**Sufficient Time Period:** Time sufficiency is vital part to find out the relevancy of the program. The table below has showed that among total, 64.2% women were agreed about sufficiency of time during program and whereas the women with 35.8% talks about time insufficiency.

**Table 21: Time Sufficiency for Program**

Time sufficiency	Frequency	Percent
Yes	120	64.2
No	67	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

Here, the time insufficiency has been told by the training recipients based upon their training class hour experience. Since, the 35.8% are the majority of population disagreed with the time duration. Therefore, the following table shows the numbers of disagreed numbers of respondents.

### Cross Tabulation between Types of Training and Time Sufficiency:

**Table 22: Time Sufficiency of Trainings**

Types of received training	Time sufficiency for training		Total
	Yes	No	
Leadership Development	15	31	<b>46</b>
Legal awareness	23	8	<b>31</b>
Health and Sanitation	35	14	<b>49</b>
Ornament making	14	5	<b>19</b>
Doll making	17	2	<b>19</b>
computer training	16	7	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>187</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

During field visit the researcher also found some subjective reasons of the participants behind disagreed for time sufficiency of training. In this line below is the narration of the participant, who shared that,

*The majority of leadership development training trainee told that the time duration of three days' class of 5 hours at each day is the unmanageable time. We felt boarder during the class just because of long class per day. Instead of giving 5 hours class for 3 days it would be better if the class hours for program would be make long days and less class hours like: one week with 3 hours per class ( K. Neupane, Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2018[Based on the informal conversation]).*

**Sufficient Budget for Program:** The whole program was based upon the budget. With the availability of budget, the availability of others facilities too does matters lot. In this regard budget sufficiency has been generalized according to the availability of the physical infrastructure, teacher of related field and foods for breakfast. Only then the sufficiency of budget results the training effectiveness and is relevant of the program. So, here the budget sufficiency has been generalized according to the availability of the physical infrastructure and the teacher of related field.

**Table 23: Budget Sufficiency for the Program**

<b>Budget sufficient</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	183	97.9
No	4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

From the above table, the 97.9% women were agreed with budget sufficiency and at the same time only 2.1% of the respondent disagreed with the budget sufficiency. Always the majorities do matters a lot so, at this point we can conclude that there was budget sufficiency and program was relevant.

### **5.3.7 Outputs of Target Budget Program**

The training had been given and there must be some shorts of impacts either long term or short term. As the program was held just previous years thus there must be some shorts of short term impact. From the program specially prioritizing the women related program the researcher had asked some questions to the training receivers in order to know the short-term effect of program to the targeted areas.

**Table 24: Contributions of Targeted Budget Programs (TBP)**

Responses			Types of Received Training						Total
			Leadership Development	Legal Awareness	Health and Sanitation	Ornament making	Doll making	computer training	
TBP raised voice	Ward Number	9	10	0	0				10
		14	0	12	3				15
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>25</b>
TBP raised awareness	Ward Number	9	40	0	0	9	0	21	70
		14	0	31	38	0	19	0	88
	<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>158</b>
TBP increased income	Ward Number	9	1			12		1	14
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>12</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
TBP motivated for leadership	Ward Number	9	32						32
	<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>						<b>32</b>
TBP enhanced capacity	Ward Number	9			0		0	4	4
		14			11		1	0	12
	<b>Total</b>				<b>11</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>
TBP helped to involve in decision making role at family and social levels	Ward Number	9	29	0					29
		14	0	2					2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>31</b>
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.									
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.									

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

The researcher has found the output of the target programs for women empowerment in multi-dimensional way. The researcher has observed the results of the trainings in terms of raising voice, awareness rising, motivating, income generating, capacity enhancement and decision making. According to above mentioned table, majority of the participants of the TBP responded that they were benefited in terms of awareness rising as highly preferred output. As TBP, with score of 40, 38, and 31 for leadership training, health and sanitation, and for legal awareness respectively, it has been found that the programs were advantageous for awareness rising. Secondly, participants of TBP scored to motivating as secondly preferred option with 32 score. It was found that the program of leadership bestowed to motivate for leadership development. Spontaneously, the leadership training program was also beneficial for decision making too since the participants have marked 29 for the leadership training.

**Received Allowances:** Along transferring special knowledge and skills, there is trend to provide some kinds of services to trainees like travel fare and extra payment is allowance. Similarly, to know the kinds of services like allowances gain by training recipients the researcher had presented the cross-table.

**Table 25: Type of Received Training and Allowance**

Types of received training	Amount of allowances (NRs.)				Total
	300	400	1000	1200	
Leadership Development			46		<b>46</b>
Legal Awareness	31				<b>31</b>
Health and Sanitation	30	8		11	<b>49</b>
Computer training			23		<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>149</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

The above table reflects the different types training with allowance received by the respondents. Here it was found that health and sanitation program (training for community volunteer) held for 3 days had provided highest allowances Rs.1200. Following this, leadership development training held for 3 days had provided allowances Rs.1000 and also computer training held for 45 days had provided allowances Rs.1000. Similarly, health and sanitation program (golden thousand days) held for 2 days had provided allowances Rs.400. likewise, legal awareness program held for 3 days had provided allowance Rs.300 also the health and sanitation program held for 3 days had provided allowances Rs.300. The following remark of the participant also support this information,

*I took ornaments making training. Regarding to providing allowances, our groups were asked whether to get allowances or ornaments. Then we decided to take ornaments/ things we made (M. Thapa, Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2018[Based on informal conversation]).*

The researcher found six types of program had given allowances and rest of two programs had not provided allowances. On that note main reason behind that, the researcher had personal conversation during field with respondents then respondent told that the program organizer asked them by giving two options either take allowances or to take all those ornaments/ doll. Then, all training recipient women replied that to choose instruments they had made rather than allowances. This indicate there had been allowances facilities in all programs.

**Use of Acquired Knowledge and Skills:** Use of the training shows the benefits of training and the fruitfulness of the program. Since, the table 26 has been drawn in order to know the level of program and their being used by respondents.

**Table 26: Utilization of Training**

Using Skills/ knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Yes	112	59.9
No	75	40.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

The table 26 shows the utilization of SDT/ CDT training by trainee women through 'yes' or 'no' options. So, the researcher presented the above table to know results of utilizing the training. Therefore, among 187 sample populations, 59.5% women have used training whereas the rest of 40.1% women have not used the training.

**Table 27: Utilization of Training**

	Types of Received Training and its uses						Total
	Leadership	Legal Awareness	Health & Sanitation	Ornament making	Doll making	computer training	
Self employed	0	0	0	15	0	0	<b>15</b>
Giving gift	0	0	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
Sharing knowledge	18	14	23	0	0	0	<b>55</b>
Practice in group	11	0	0	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
Practice for myself & baby	1	0	8	0	0	0	<b>9</b>
Decor room	0	0	0	0	11	0	<b>11</b>
Practice Nepali typing, make file & make excel sheet	0	0	0	0	0	7	<b>7</b>
Doing job	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>112</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

From the table, in ornaments making training 15 women were self-employed and 3 women give gift to their nearest one. Likewise, 18 recipients of leadership development training responded that they share knowledge and 11 women practice in

mothers group by launching program and 1-woman practice with their children. In legal awareness training 14 women used training by sharing knowledge. In health and sanitation 23 women share their gained knowledge to others and 8 women used for herself and baby. Similarly, in doll making training 11 women decoded their room by making doll. In computer training 7 women practice Nepali typing, make file & make excel sheet and 1 woman engaged at job after training.

Whereas, rest of 75 participants out of 187 sample had not been utilized the training. There were many natures of training which either directly or indirectly help participants towards development. Similarly, the most fruitful training like: ornaments making, giving gift, use for own self, decoded room, one engagement in job after training was the good results. When women could freely able to choose owns desire, goals, needs and direct once life according to their own choices is the process called empowerment and the above women in countable numbers also are in process of doing/starting things according their desire/ choice indicates they are in process of empowerment.

While discussing about the empowerment, Sen argues that those persons who can improves their choice, implement it with strong agency, they definitely in mainstreaming of empowerment. Regarding this conception, the findings of this study reflects that the target groups of the municipality were in process of empowering via capacity development and skill development training.

Hence, researcher set hypothesis, does education and use of knowledge matters each other?

Ho: there is no difference between education and use of knowledge.

H2: there is difference between education and use of knowledge.

For hypothesis testing, p value (0. .011) found < alpha value (0.05). Ho is rejected and statistically, there is association between variables education and use of knowledge. The reason for this could be as expected; moreover, to those who were educated had best utilized their training just because of education.

***Mean: 4.55, Std. Deviations: 1.676, Pearson Chi-Square: 12.979<sup>a</sup>, Sig. (2-sided): .011***

### **5.3.8 Sustainability of Target Budget Program**

**Reflections of the Respondents:** Most of the women involve themselves into the reproductive activities as a result there seems less confidential level, cannot put their own opinion, and have to depend upon others decisions or in husband decision.

Seeing these problems, the researcher had presented following tables to reflect the confident level of the trainee before and after the program.

**Table 28: Confidence Level before Training**

<b>Confidence level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Good	43	23.0
Not Good	144	77.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

Above, table shows that the most of the training receiver confidential level was not good. In this regard, 77% of the respondent confident level was not good before training whereas, 23% of the respondent confident level was good before training. Further, the researcher inquired with the training receivers about reason behind their low confident level/ not good confident level, the result was found that engagement in reproductive work was the very first reason and being limited within the boundary of households was second reason.

**Table 29: Confidence Level after Training**

<b>Confidence level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
As usual	8	4.3
Increased	179	95.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

Therefore, the confident level of respondent after receiving training found increased. Moreover, the confident level of women after receiving training has been increased by 95.7%. Only about 4.3% respondent found their confident level as usual. This indicates that the training was effective in the sense of being able to raise women confident level at higher level. The result was positive this indicates women were in process of empowerment after training.

**Table 30: Contributions of Target Budget Program**

Opinions regarding to Programs		Types of Received Training							Total
		Leadership Development	Legal Awareness	Health and Sanitation	Ornament making	Doll making	computer training		
Program is necessary for women	Ward Number	9	46	0	0	18	0	22	<b>86</b>
		14	0	31	48	0	19	0	<b>98</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>184</b>
Necessary for changing women role	Ward Number	9	26	0		5		2	<b>33</b>
		14	0	2		0		0	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>
Necessary for reducing discrimination	Ward Number	9	20	0	0	10		1	<b>31</b>
		14	0	27	6	0		0	<b>33</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>
Necessary for social development	Ward Number	9	18	0	0				<b>18</b>
		14	0	2	1				<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>21</b>
Necessary for other purpose	Ward Number	9	1			1		1	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.									
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.									

**(Field Survey, 2018).**

From the above table, the researcher finds out the contribution of TBP in terms of five options via: program necessary, change women role, reduce discrimination, social development and other purpose. According to above table, majority of participants of the TBP responded that program was essential for women at higher rank. As, TBP, with score of 48, 46 and 31 for health and sanitation, leadership and legal awareness respectively, in terms of program was necessary for women. Secondly, participants of TBP scored to reduce discrimination as second preferred option with 64 score. It was found that the program of legal awareness and leadership development as best towards to reduce discrimination. Likewise, the program necessary for changing women role was also found third high rank with score 35. In this regard leadership training program scored as highest marked 26 among others.

**Cross Tabulation between Types of Training and Launched Ever Before:** The researcher has presented the cross-table in below to know whether there were such types of training launch before or not.

**Table 31: Trend of Capacity and Skill Development Training Projects**

Types of received training	Was there SDT/CDT program launch ever before?		Total
	Yes	No	
Leadership Development	2	44	<b>46</b>
Legal Awareness	2	29	<b>31</b>
Health and Sanitation	19	30	<b>49</b>
Ornament making	4	15	<b>19</b>
Doll making	0	19	<b>19</b>
computer training	0	23	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>187</b>

(Field Survey, 2018).

Among health and sanitation related training was launch higher told by 19 respondents. Similarly, ornament making training was second in numbers held before said by 4 respondents. At last the leadership training and legal awareness training were also held told by 2/ 2 respondents. Such types of training motivate women to play social, economic and political role. Furthermore, it also assists in empowering women owing to their involvement in different capacity and skill development trainings. Majorities of the skilled women found satisfy with their decision to involvement in trainings. Even, socially, economically and politically empowered women also have been advocating for implementing such trainings annually. This indicates that beneficiaries themselves are working for sustainability of target budget program.

Therefore, the table results that targeted training programs were implemented in past too. This reflects that the researcher hypothesis to previously launching status of training helps to sustainability of TBP is justified.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

This chapter deals with the summary, key conclusion and suggestion based on the previous chapters finding.

#### **6.1 Discussions of Findings**

##### **6.1.1 Social Demographic Characteristics**

- The 30-40 age groups were the majority of highest age group of participants.
- Majorities, 62% participants were Janajati (namely Gurung, Magar) following, brahmine & Chhetri.
- Majorities, 45% participants had secondary level education.
- The 90% majorities of participants were married.
- Majorities, 60% participant's occupation found agriculture.
- The participants by 90.9% found involve with CBOs.

The active age group people stand at high rank this refers training for women empowerment was successfully accomplished to cover all target based age groups. Similarly, married women have higher participation in training from this point researcher generalized that there was strong family support because without family support married women could not involve in any program. Regarding to caste/ ethnicity, majorities of Janajati caste found high rank this indicates that studied area covered majorities of Janajati caste.

##### **6.1.2 Status of Targeted Budget Program**

- The total budget Rs.5, 90, 00,000 was allocated for TBP by municipality.
- The 103 program with budget Rs.1, 60, 00,000 was allocated in the municipality.
- The wards no.9 with budget Rs.5, 75,000 for 3 programs and ward no.14 budget Rs.2, 55,000 for 5 programs was allocated.
- The training periods was not sufficient, told by beneficiaries.
- The calendar for program was relevant to the implementation phase.

Among total 10% budget, Rs.1,60,00,000 budget was allocated for 103 program by municipality, indicates municipality planned project for women was ambiguous. The implementation part of all planned project is the questionable part or all projected plan program might not be implemented because of some reason, although researcher had found positive result in studied areas. In this regards, the

calendar of training launched in two wards including days and months shows successful implementation of TBP in field. Hence, locally elected bodies had been working very smoothly for implementation of TBP.

### **6.1.3 Effectiveness of Targeted Budget Program**

- Altogether five types of training were launched in two wards
- The majorities, 48.7% women found involved in cooperatives among CBO.
- The majorities by 48.5% women found involvement at economic role rather than social.
- Women involvement in CBOs after training found increase by 96.3%.
- Majorities, 90.9% participant trainees were first time to attain training.
- Majorities, 35.8% trainees dis-agree with time sufficiency whereas 97.9% trainee agreed with budget sufficiency.
- Training raised awareness level in women by 158 scores for efficiency of program.
- Increased in confidence level by 95.7%, launched of program before and demanding of program in future shows positive results for sustainability of TBP.

Two Chi square tests between education and types of training and another education and use of knowledge found both significant ( $<0.05$ ). Similarly, two correlation tests between age and education and another involvement with CBOs and use of training found both significant ( $<0.05$ ). Women role at social and economic sectors found increased indicate notable point of family understanding, support and women self-realization and self-internalization as most important part. More than half of participants found utilization of training and output with rose awareness level, motivated for leadership and help in decision making scores respectively, indicate towards women were building their agency role. Similarly, rising of confident level of respondent by 95.7% and aggregate, 27 respondent responses about launched of program before too and demand of program again and again indicates the sustainability of TBP.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

Analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the participants of the target budget programs reflected that this program was aimed to power women capability. Therefore, it found that the TBP was concentrated to women in perspective of gender. While taking about highly fertile age group, it is obvious that age of 30-40 years was

the best for productive activities. Majority of the respondents were fall in that age category. Findings of the study represent that there was higher participants of ethnic groups (Magar, Gurung). It was followed by non-ethnic caste. However, exclusion of others can be found in the study though this incorporation might be worthy since the study areas was lies in Terai. Academically, respondents seemed capable. Larger portion of respondents was occupied by secondary level education attainment and followed by primary education attainment. As the national scenario for livelihood option, majority of respondents belonged to agriculture and farming families.

With devolution and autonomy of local government, local levels are also supporting sustainable development goals to achieve women empowerment for gender equality. Following the federal fiscal mechanism and essence of Gender Responsive Budgeting, the municipality has allocated 10% budget of its total budget alienating different 103 work plans for various women empowerment programs including leadership development training, legal awareness program, health and sanitations, doll and ornament training, basic computer training, etc. Separately in ward number 9 and 14, 1.56% and 3.59% budget of total budget for women of the municipality were expended to implement these TBP respectively. Women empowerment is multidimensional concept and it requires multi-level analysis, social environment, economic and political environment.

Regarding to this theoretical preface, the findings of the study reflected that social engagement of trainees after training achievement was smoothly enhanced. Whatever was nature of program, involvement in social and economic role with various community based organization increased by 6%. It is direct observed output of the TBP. With similar tone, the TBP was advantageous to remedy other aspects of women empowerment i.e. voice of respondents has reflected that the TBP was for promoting awareness level as highest output, motivating for leadership and following others advantages like enhancing economic backdrop as well as empowering capabilities in decision making level whether it was household level or community based level. Therefore, the researcher has come to point of conclusion that the TBPs were effectives for promoting women empowerment.

### **6.3 Theoretical Interface and Convergence with Literature**

According to the findings, three theories used to interface into the result of women empowerment. Regarding to this, finding showed that center local relation result flow of budget from center to local level then the autonomous local level had

launched the various training program to build agency role in women through human capital development. Hence, the training program showed the positive results by building human capital among participants and that leads to emerging of agency role in women.

Regarding to convergence with literature, finding of study showed that more than half of trainees had utilized training and rose awareness, motivate for leadership and demand for more program this reflect consistent with the study of Pasa (2013) conducted on entitled '*Assessing Targeted Budget Program*' in Hapur VDC of Dang District concluded the findings that program was fruitful to became more aware, started entrepreneurship and will be sustain from beneficiaries side but in terms of time, there were sufficient time whereas this study reveals insufficiency of time. Likewise, finding of this study showed that women after training involvement into CBOs, build capability into them found increased this reflects consistent with the study of Mohammad Samiul Islam (2014) research entitled *Women Empowerment in Bangladesh*(a case study of two NGOs). It was found that two NGOs have helped women with economic empowerment as well as by giving different trainings and education have been able to make them wiser, to strengthening female leadership at grass root levels, building capacity and social awareness.

Similarly, findings of this study showed that women empowerment is multi-dimensional concept, in which policy implementation result to launched TBP, this reflects consistent with research study conducted on entitled women's empowerment in Uttar Pradesh was determined by age, education (both men's and women's), income, district and village. It concluded that no one model can fits to all; instead, policies need to be directed towards institutional change on shaping social norms. Therefore, policy formation and implementation is very vital part for development and only then, shaping the patriarchy society into new world is possible where there is equality, just and harmony between each-other could be easily found. For this, central government paly most important role for national level policy making to its local level implementation then a local government to bring just in bottom-up approach.

#### **6.4 Implications**

Research implication simply refers to the research impact that this research might have for various level *via*: at knowledge level, practical level and policy level implication. The knowledge level implication implies the use-ability of knowledge at the individual level or for learning level or use as baseline information for other

researchers to conduct further research. Similarly, practical level implication implies use of findings knowledge at the organization level and policy level implication implies use of knowledge at the policy makers. Hence, here are implications of studied research. They are as follows:

#### **6.4.1 Knowledge Level Implications**

Knowledge level implication refers to the research implication at individual level. In-order words benefits to the individual person. The study has contributed at knowledge level implications which are describes as below:

Firstly, the study is justification of operationalization of policy instrument for women empowerment. The study provides inputs to discourse of women empowerment and gender equality. Whatever is there in the form of policies, if there is not effective implementation, nobody can anticipate the sustainable development including women empowerment and gender equality. Hence, action based programs like TBPs need to be designed along policy dialogue and advocacy of women empowerment. Only the movement of women empowerment can be fruitful to bring changes and transformation in lives of women.

#### **6.4.2 Practical Level Implications**

Each and every study has its own level of implications. Ranking from knowledge level to practical level my possible implications could be found in practical level too. So as the some of the practical level implications are describes as bellows:

This study is one brilliant examination of the TBPs regarding to their status, efficiency and usefulness. The study has imparted few inputs at practical levels. Every TBP is essential and seemed advantageous to uplift level of women whether it is socio-economic or political dimension of empowerment. Therefore, it can be exemplified that with TBPs, women empowerment is possible. Furthermore, the study has provided motivation to launch more TBPs in accordance of need analysis that ensures objectives of gender equality.

#### **6.4.3 Policy level Implications**

The social sector scientific research study is vital part for policy level implications like: to watch-out implementation, evaluation, monitoring and mandatory of things according to findings. So, among the three levels of implications, the policy level implication is the very crucial level of implication. For instance, when we discuss about any development discourse, the one points comes to conclude is that

policy and its implication. Until and unless policy with implication does not work-out the development process could not be achieved. Thus, policy level implications have been describes as bellows:

This study has become one of the most cardinal inputs for policy makers as well. With the findings of the study, policy makers could be sure and confident about their initiatives inciting latent policy instruments for fostering women empowerment. The study also appeals to carryout regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the TBPs.

### **6.5 Future Directions**

The study has envisioned few future directions. Obviously, TBPs are essential for pursuing women empowerment; however, it requires some amendments and corrections. As per the few demographic and socio-economic backdrops of women, TBPs need to be designed. Likewise, need analysis must be carried out prior to implement TBPs to ensure usefulness. For instance, those who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities or business sectors, computer training might be worthy than for household wife. Furthermore, time period needs to be enlarged. Mentioned time bound could be for following formality rather than ensuring capacity as well as skill to women.

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