

WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(A Case Study of Gaindakot Adarsha VDC, Nawalparasi District)

A Thesis Submitted to
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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of the
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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION (A Case Study of Gaindakot Adarsha VDC, Nawalparasi District)**, has been prepared by Maina Devi Sigdel under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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Date: 24-07-2014

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APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION (A Case Study of Gaindakot Adarsha VDC, Nawalparasi District)** , submitted by Maina Devi Sigdel in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION (A Case Study of Gaindakot Adarsha VDC, Nawalparasi District)** has been submitted to the Department of Economics and Rural Development, Saptagandaki Multiple Campus Bharatpur Chitwan , is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements, to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes; I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Maina Devi Sigdel

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Date: 06-07-2014

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ABSTRACTS

Gender discrimination is one of the major drawbacks in Nepalese culture. It describes the absence of obvious or hidden disparities among individuals based on gender. Disparities can include the discrimination in terms of opportunities, resources, services, benefits, decision-making power and influence. Males enjoy a privileged status from their birth whereas females are often ignored and/or are isolated from social interactions. They are not granted the same opportunities in education, and other basic rights are often overlooked. when a woman gives birth to a son, he is well cared for and is highly regarded by his family and society.

The present study has focused on perception on Gender Discrimination. A case study of Gaidakot Aadarsha VDC in Nawalparasi Districts. This study was conducted from December 2013 to June 2014. This study was mainly limited on household's survey of Gaidakot Aadarsha VDC. A total female 4776 out of 150 female of the Age 25 above was selected with random sampling methods. The survey was mainly conducted on local people. The study was mainly based on qualitative and quantitative research approach.

This study is designed to meet the main objective of exploring women's self perception on gender discrimination .The specific objectives of the study include to identify the socio demographic status of the Respondents, to assess women's opinion on discrimination in social, economic and political opportunities, to explore women's perception on consequences of gender discrimination. This study emphasis the data analysis both qualitative and quantities methods. This study therefore is descriptive and exploratory nature.

Descriptive statistics concludes that women suffer from discrimination on the cultural, economic and political grounds. Discrimination in educational opportunities is the most common faced by women. The eco-effect of discrimination in education is never ending and also transfers to generations. For example, women with educated mothers are less likely to suffer discrimination in education. Most of the women believe violence against is the by-product of male dominated social structure, culture/tradition and low profile of women. Meanwhile, may be because of inadequate counseling and awareness, a large proportion of women are reluctant to disclose the discriminatory practices due to fear of reputation and social restriction. But convincing and

interesting, a large proportion would seek legal treatment in case of any discrimination in the future.

To support policies and programmes addressing women empowerment, a quiet large proportion of women are optimistic for elimination of gender discrimination. They believe enhancement of education facilities is key to reduce discrimination against women for which women themselves and state should be responsible. Meanwhile a large majority of women are unsatisfied with the state's roles at present.

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ABBREVIATION/ ACRONYMS

CAR	Central African Republic
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GECU	Gender Empowerment and Coordination Unit
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Center
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
NWC	National Women Commission
OPMCM	Office of the prime Minister and Council of Minister
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
VDC	Village Development Committee
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CDC	Curriculum Development Centre
UK	United Kingdom
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/cutting
F.M	Frequency Modulation