

SOCIO ECONOMIC SATTUS OF MAGAR
WOMEN IN LAMADADA VILLAGE :
A Case Study in Arkha VDC of Pyuthan
District

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By
MADHAV MAHATARA
Regd No: 6-1-278-140-2005
Exam rolls No: 281041
Tribhuvan University,
Kirtipur Kathmandu
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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्रीय विभाग

विभागीय प्रमुखको कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।
Office of the Head of Department
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No.

Date मिति

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

The thesis entitled **Socio Economic Satus of Magar Women in Lamadanda Village: A Case Study in Arkha VDC of Pyuthan District** has been prepared by **Madhav Mahatara** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Suman Kharel

Thesis Supervisor

Date : 2074/05/01

17/08/2017



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Office of the Head of Department
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No.

Date मिति.....

APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled "**Socio Economic Status of Magar Women in Lamadanda Village: A Case Study in Arkha VDC of Pyuthan District**" submitted by **Madhav Mahatara** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee:

.....

Prof. Dr. Pushpa Kamal Subedi

Head of the Department

.....

Umesh Prashad Acharya

External Examiner

.....

Suman Kharel

Supervisor

Date : 2074/05/11

27/08/2017

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Socio Economic Sattus of Magar Women in Lamadada Village: A Case Study in Arkha VDC of Pyuthan District**" submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor Suman Kharel. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

Madhav Mahatara

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University

Regd No: 6-1-278-140-2005

Exam rolls No: 281014

Date : 2074/05/01

17/08/2017

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ABSTRACT

A thesis entitled "**Socio Economic Sattus of Magar Women in Lamadada Village: A Case Study in Arkha VDC of Pyuthan District**". The main objective of the study is to identify socio-economic condition of Magar people of Arkha V.D.C. VDC. Due to the time and other limiting factors to study all the aspects of Magar was not possible. So, some problems are specified as a form of research question and specific objectives. This study is based on descriptive analysis cum exploratory research. Both primary and secondary data have been used in this study and in the case of nature of data both quantitative as well as qualitative data were used.

The study shows 7(14.56%) families, work as wage laborer for their livelihood. There are 2(4.16%) families, who involve in services. Similarly, 1(2.08%) families are involved in Business/ Sales and 1(2.08%) families work as carpenter. This table indicates that Magars in the study area are mainly farmers. The study shows that all households grow maize, millet, wheat, mustard etc. Paddy products are 24.96 percent, potato and Card mom products 12.48 percent. Maize, wheat and millet are grown by all household. Similarly a mustard product is 83.2 percent. Maize and millet is sown in the same land. Similarly wheat and mustard grow in same land and same time. The study shows that out of 48 households 41.46 percent have 0-5 ropanies Bari whereas 29.12 percent have 6-10 ropanies, 14.56 percent have 11-15 ropanies, 10.4 percent have 16-20 ropanies and 4.16 percent have above ropanies Bari. As regards the Khet, only 20 percent have their own Khet. Among them 12.48 percent have 0-5 ropanies Khet whereas 6.64 percent have 6-10 ropanies. There is no land to all the households in Khet.

The study shows that 6 households (13.33 %) have food sufficiency for up to three months. It is meant that those families have to depend on wage earning for more than 9 months. The study shows that only 18 households have good sufficiency of the total households. In case of insufficiency of food grains of the total households 4.44 percent get additional support from different services eg. Peon, servant and army, 2.22 percent form business/sales and 48.89 percent from wage labor. Every household have to depend upon more than the

sources of additional resources during insufficiency of food grains.

The research shows that the major decisions related to amount of money to be spent on the purchase of machines and small agricultural implements by respondents is high. It was found that 83% of the respondents were fully involved in major decision making about the money to be spent for purchase of seeds and 27.3% respondents were partially involved. Only 2% of the women heads of the family independently take the decision. The role of women respondents in the purchase of the farm machinery was 100%. The respondents were given no importance especially when decisions were made regarding buying of agricultural implements. The finding showed that women of these areas were dependent on forest as a source of fodder and were bought the fodder for their livestock. Women's role in the production of crops and harvesting is very important. In the rest of the activities related to increase to production and harvesting, the involvement of women is almost. Men dominated in majority of the farm decisions in rural families. Decisions related to buying and selling of land, machines and other agricultural implements; improvements of harvest and livestock management were mainly taken by head of the family.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No</i>
<i>DECLARATION</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>APPROVAL LETTER</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>\ ABBREVIATION</i>	<i>xi</i>
CHAPTER – ONE : INTRODUCTION	1-5
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Limitation of the Study	5
CHAPTER –TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW	6-20
2.1 Concept and Theory	7
2.2 Empirical Review	16
CHAPTER-III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	21-
3.1 Research Design	21
3.2 Nature and Source of Data Collection	21
3.3 Universe and Sample Size.	21
3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools	22
3.4.1 Household Survey	22
3.4.2 Key Informant Interview	22
3.4.3 Focus, Group Discussion	22

3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis	23
CHAPTER IV: DATA PRESENTSTION AND ANALYSIS	24-47
4.1 Profile of Study Area	24
4.1.1 Phyuthan District	24
4.1.2 The Magar Women of Arkha VDC	25
4.1.3 Settlement and Dressing Pattern	26
4.2 Socio and Economic Status of Magar Women	26
4.2.1 Age Group of the Respondents	26
4.2.2 Religion	27
4.2.3 Family Structure and Size	28
4.2.4 Gender Roles	29
4.2.5 Educational Attainment	30
4.2.6 Language	31
4.2.7 Health and Treatment Pattern	31
4.2.8 Sources of Drinking Water	31
4.2.9 Sanitation	32
4.3 Economy of the Magar Community	32
4.3.1 Occupation	33
4.3.2 Agriculture Practices in Community	34
4.3.3 Land	36
4.3.3.1 Types of Land	36
4.3.4 Sufficiency of food	38
4.3.5 Animal Husbandry	40

4.3.6 Labour	42
4.4 Role of Magar Women in Decision-Making	42
4.4.1 Extent of respondents' involvement in Decision Related to Expenditure	44
4.4.2 Extent of Respondents involvement in Farm Decisions: Buying and selling Activities.	45
4.4.3 Extent of respondent's involvement in Farm Decisions Measures to Increase Production.	46

CHAPTER-FIVE : SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND

RECOMMENDATIO

48-53

5.1 Summary	48
5.2 Conclusion	51
5.3 Recommendations	53

REFERENCES

ANNEXES

Annex I : Field Study Questionnaires

Annex II : Checklist for the Key Informants Interview

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Age Group of the Respondents	27
Table 4.2	Distribution of Religion	28
Table 4.3	Family Structures of the Respondents	29
Table 4.4	Gender Roles among the Respondents Households	29
Table 4.5	Educational Status	30
Table 4.6	Treatment Pattern in Illness in Arkha VDC	32
Table 4.7	Main Occupation of Respondents	34
Table 4.8	Cropping Calendar in the Study Area.	35
Table 4.9	Major crops cultivated by HHs in Study Area.	36
Table 4.10	Status of Land ownership of the Sampled Households	38
Table 4.11	Food Sufficiency of HHs in Arkha V.D.C. VDC	39
Table 4.12	Source of Livelihood of the Respondents	40
Table 4.13	Birds, Cattle and Buffalo in Sampled Households	41
Table 4.14.	Extent of respondents' involvement in Decision Related to Expenditure on farm	44
Table 4.15	Extent of Respondents involvement in Farm Decisions: Buying and selling Activities.	45
Table 4.16	Extent of Respondents involvement in Decisions related to Livestock Management	46

ABBREVIATIONS

GAD	-	Gender and Development
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HDR	-	Human Development Programme
INGO	-	International Non Government Organization
IRDP	-	Integrated Rural Development Programme
MCP	-	Micro Credit Programme
MCPW	-	Micro Credit Programme for Women
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NRB	-	Nepal Rastra Bank
RRDB	-	Regional Rural Development Programme
SBP	-	Self-help Banking Programme
SFDP	-	Small Farmer Development Programme
SFDP	-	Small Farmer Development Programme
UN	-	United Nation
UNDP	-	United National Development Programme
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WAD	-	Women and Development
WDD	-	Women Development Division
WID	-	Women in Development