

**Women's Participation in the Decision Making
Process of House of Representatives in Nepal**

A Thesis

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Philosophy in Sociology**

Submitted By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "**Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representatives in Nepal**" submitted by me to the Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University is entirely original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of Assoc.Prof. Dr. Tikaram Gautam. I have made due acknowledgments of all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The result Presented in this study has not been submitted and presented anywhere else for the award of any degree or other reason. I am solely responsible if any evidence is found against my declaration.

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This is to certify Ms. Shakuntala Tripathi has completed his dissertation entitled "**Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representatives in Nepal**" under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the degree of MPhil in Sociology. I hereby recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation entitled “Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representatives in Nepal”. The main objective of the presented research study titled Analysis is to find the major steps of decision-making process of the house of representative in Nepal. To describe the role of women in participation decision-making process in house of representative in Nepal. To explain the difference in the political participation of women in the decision-making process of house of representative in Nepal by their social background characteristics.

In this study, female parliament of member (MPs) who became MPs in the Federal House of Representatives through the process of direct and proportional system were placed in the representative selection based on the convenience sample selection. In this study, qualitative research design in the information was collected through interviews, and key information methods to collect data using both primary and secondary sources as sources of facts and analyzed using interpretive and descriptive research frameworks. In this study, the results have been analyzed by presenting the data through a table.

In this study, the results from the respondents have been divided into 6 parts according to the format and purpose of the content and analyzed. The details in which the respondents' personal and family details, political background, Concepts, concepts and problems related to politics, political participation, decisions, processes and roles etc. are major topics. Steps of decision making process of research, committee formation in the process, name and scope of committees, agendas of various committees, decision making process, procedures for passing the decision of the committees in the house of studied.

political participation of women in the parliament this study relation to standing in women's participation in leadership and decision making processes, Regular attendance of parliamentarians in the House, committees role of house representatives, women's participation at the policy making level and reasons for not having equal participation, the role of a member of parliament in the program of the

House of Representatives, reasons behind the backwardness of the role of women in the decision making process the role of subjective.

Differences is the political participation of women in the decision making process their social background, regarding the role of MPs in the program of the house of representatives age, education, caste and occupation in the study. The Responsibility of the House of Representatives by age group, education status, caste categories, occupation and political party on the cross tabulation by study. The difference in life after participating in politics, regarding the measures to be taken to solve in problems that arise when making decisions, increasing women's participation in leadership and decision making processes, society's view and participation of political women in terms of political perceptions participation of women in the House were studied. the reasons for the backward role of women in the decision-making process from policy making, consultations to be taken by MPs when making decisions, responsibility towards political parties, activities to make political parties active, The role of MPs in the House of Representatives was studied.

In this system, the people rule for the people and by the people. Women and men do not seem to participate equally in the governance system in the Federal House of Representatives, which makes the laws of the state. The main themes are family, social, economic, political, cultural, religious, gender, caste, geography etc. This research is considered important to increase the participation of women from the local level to the federal level and to study the participation and role of women in the decision-making process, as the main basis for making state policy is political. The key words of this study are political participation, leadership, role, responsibility, organization, political party, discussion and decision-making process.

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ABBREVIATION

| | |
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| BP | Bishweshwar Koirala |
| CA | Constituent Assembly |
| CB | Certification Body |
| CEDAW | Committee of the Elimination of Discrimination Women |
| CPN | Communist Party of Nepal |
| CT | Computed Tomography |
| DDCs | District Development Committee |
| FPTP | First past the Post |
| INAP | India Newborn Action Plan |
| M.Phil. | Master of Philosophy |
| MC | Moist Center |
| MPs | Members of Parliaments |
| NC | Nepali Congress |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OPE | Outdoor Power Equipment |
| PM | Prime Minister |
| PR | Proportional Representation |
| SAARC | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation |
| SLC | School Leaving Certificate |
| HSEB | Higher Secondary Education Board |
| TU | Tribhuvan University |
| UML | United Marxist Leninist |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNM | University of New Mexico |
| USA | United States of America |
| VDCs | Village Development Committee |
| VOA | Vote on Account |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Politics refers to the power and activities used to run a state system in any country. The process of mobilizing public policy and resources under the rule of law to provide peace, security, security and development to the common man is called state operation process. The policy of running the state covers the economic, educational, administrative, cultural, legal, social development, foreign policy, etc. areas of the country which directly or indirectly affect the people of the country. Politics is an essential social principle that determines state governance policy, balancing national and international policy. In a democratic multi-party system, the people are the sovereign party. The political party that holds the reins of power from the people formulates and implements policies on various issues of the state. Therefore, it is essential for the participation of women in the policy making level of each party and in important positions of various state bodies.

Politics is an element that affects every sector of society. Therefore, the development of women as a whole and the all-round development of the country is not possible as long as the female population of 51.44 percent is under-represented in politics. Why women's participation in politics? To increase women's participation in policy making, to build a gender egalitarian society, to develop women's leadership capacity, to maintain women's identity, to change women's dignity, to change traditional attitudes towards women, to eradicate exploitation, injustice and oppression against women. And to make representation at the leadership level, to make the nation building balanced, participatory and effective by making all the people active in the development work, (Khaniya 2070).

Gender equality and true democracy are fundamentally dependent on women's political engagement. It makes it easier for women to participate directly in public decision-making and ensures that they are held more accountable. As a result, women's meaningful engagement in leadership positions at the national, municipal, and community levels has gained attention in the field of global development policy. However, some people may wonder why it matters if women get elected to public

office, become policymakers, or engage in civil society activism. Does the world need more women participating in politics at all levels? Women's political participation brings about real benefits for democracy, such as improved responsiveness to the demands of citizens, enhanced cross-party and cross-ethnic collaboration, and a more sustainable future. There is no denying the beneficial effects of having more women in politics. According to Kofi Annan, "every research study has shown us that the empowerment of women is the most effective tool for development." Women must be empowered, supported, and encouraged to become effective leaders in politics and the community if we are to fulfill the global development goals and establish robust, long-lasting democracies (Rawal, 2070).

The conventional division between institutional and non-institutional types of political engagement is typically applied in studies on political participation (Ohme et al. Citation2018; Van Deth Citation2014). However, this conceptualization lacks a framework to recognize and record new forms of non-institutional participation and does not differentiate between various forms of such participation.

Van Deth (Citation2014) got around this issue and gave us our starting point in his operational definition. He covers (i) acts that are inside the state's borders (such as voting, volunteering for political parties, and contacting politicians); (ii) acts that are outside the state's borders but still aim to further political goals or a common cause (such as signing petitions or participating in demonstrations); and (iii) acts that are outside the state's borders but do not aim to further political goals on a collective level (such as political consumerism, online commenting).

Van Deth's method is still activity-oriented even though it offers a framework of knowledge through the delineation of acts. We propose, in keeping with the existing complimentary approach, to reverse the perspective and examine how citizens combine various acts to form unique profiles of political participation. The theoretical foundation we establish here helps to explain why multiple interpretations of the same act are required based on the profile it belongs to (see, for example, Alvarez et al. Citation2017; Johann et al. Citation2020; Steenvoorden Citation 2018).

Studies pertaining to populism and populist ideologies emphasize anti-elitism and indicate that populist voters are not happy with how democracy is running (Engesser et al. Citation2017; Spruyt et al. Citation2016). As a result, it has been suggested that

although they are generally less involved, they are less inclined to vote in elections because they favor direct democracy models that give "the people" more authority. These include instruments like referenda (Jacobs et al. Citation2018) and alternative forms of expression, like using online involvement to get around media elites by responding to and discussing political topics on social media (Jeroense et al. Citation2021). Thus, a "populist participation profile" comprises focused and motivating forms of political engagement, comparatively high participation in referenda, and a decreased likelihood of voting in elections.

Lastly, the literature on stealth democracy emphasizes that the majority of people do not want to actively engage in politics. Rather, they would rather leave it to elected officials, whom they only need to deal with sometimes (Hibbing and Theiss-Morse Citation 2002; Webb Citation 2013). According to this research, a certain type of person is more likely to take part in first-order elections (such as national elections) but is not very likely to participate in other forms of political engagement.

Explaining gains in women's decision-making power

The visibility of women in public life has increased globally, as evidenced by their increased access to positions of authority in the judiciary, parliament, professional associations, and boardroom (see Box 2). Despite this global trend, women's political power varies across regions, countries, sectors, and socioeconomic groups within countries. Three main factors account for the variation in women's political power and leadership, as well as the ability to make decisions and take leadership roles.

Formal authority or positions of power do not often provide women real influence over decisions that affect their lives, both in the public and private spheres. This is also explained by the political economy of decision-making. The operation of formal rules and regulations is influenced by informal norms and practices. Even after discriminatory laws are changed, women are usually still unable to exert authority on the same terms as men due to gender and other societal norms, which are said to be "sticky" (Mackay, 2014). For instance, household duties may prevent female MPs from attending political gatherings in the evening, while male MPs may harass female MPs sexually. Furthermore, decisions made by public officials may be influenced by discussions that take place behind closed doors just as much as by discussions that take place in public. Party positions, for instance, could be decided upon in private

social settings like bars or sports clubs that (officially or unofficially) exclude women. These decisions are typically made after private discussions among the most influential players. and/or a board or parliament may merely provide its approval.

The bicameral federal and supreme legislature of Nepal, founded in 2018, is known as the Federal Parliament of Nepal. It is made up of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly, which are parallel houses. King Gyanendra of Nepal disbanded the previous Parliament in 2002, citing its incapacity to deal with the Maoist rebels. The five major political groups in the nation had protested against the king, saying he needed to either call new elections or bring back the elected assembly. In response to significant pro-democracy demonstrations, the monarch declared in 2004 that parliamentary elections would take place in a year and that Parliament would be reconstituted in April 2006.

Nepal's Legislature and Parliament

Following the adoption of the constitution on September 20, 2015, the second Nepalese Constituent Assembly was transformed into the country's legislative parliament. Following the first Constituent Assembly's inability to produce a new constitution, the second Constituent Assembly of Nepal was established. On January 21, 2018, the Legislature Parliament of Nepal was dissolved (7 Magh 2074 BS). Parliament of Nepal's Legislature. <https://hr.parliament.gov.np/np>

House of Representative

There are 275 members in the House of Representatives. First-past-the-post voting is used to elect 165 members from single-member constituencies, and a proportional electoral system is used to elect 110 members from constituencies that treat the entire nation as a single election constituency. Members of the house are elected to five-year terms, or until the President dissolves the body on the council of ministers' recommendation (hr.parliament.gov.np/np).

Women's Politics in Asia

Asian women in Asia also have a history of struggling for their rights. Although Asian women have moved forward in the political arena, they continue to be exploited, oppressed and persecuted. Many women seem to be working to eliminate unequal treatment of women. Throughout the Asian continent (with the exception of a few countries), women have long been a major contributor to the long-running liberation movement. The fact that the world's first female Prime Minister was in Asia confirms the fact that Asian women have been actively involved in politics since time immemorial. Similarly, in 1881 BS, for the first time, women have come forward to raise their voices against the East India Company, saying that their condition should be improved. As a result, although a law was promulgated in 1886 BS to end the practice of sati, it was not implemented in the name of not interfering with religious traditions. For women's education in India. In 1906 BS, there were efforts from the grassroots. At the same time, for the advancement of women in an organized manner, in 1974BS the "Indian Women's Committee" was formed under the chairmanship of the same time, Chinese women are also being guided by Marxism and the demands of women's issues are being met by advancing the women's movement. Women were killed, raped and even sold as slaves. After the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party in 2078 BS, special attention was given to equality and awakening by providing equal opportunities to women as well as men. Finally, realizing that women should be promoted in an organized manner, it was only after the founding of New China in 2005 BS that the All-China Women's Association was established, (Tumbahangphe, 2059).

In Asian countries, women even took the lead in the political arena. Women became the head of government and took charge of running the state. Such as: In 2017 BS, Sirimao Bhandarnayake of Sri Lanka became the female Prime Minister, followed by Indira Gandhi of India, Benazir Jhutto of Pakistan, Wegam Khaliya Zia and Sheikh Hasina Bajed. In this way, Asian women in the political arena have come a long way. In the same way, women from other Asian countries are working to advance the movement. In particular, women in SAARC countries and other Asian countries are raising issues of women's equality, domestic violence, rape, economic and political issues, and women are pushing for a political movement to address these issues.

In a comparative study of Nepal's politics, Dwarika Devi Thakurani became the first Minister of the Government of Nepal, Shailja Acharya and Sujata Koirala became the Deputy President and Deputy Prime Minister of the Nepali Congress Party. President Vidyadevi Bhandari had the opportunity to reach a higher position. Women were granted the right to vote in these South Asian nations in 1947 for Bangladesh and Pakistan, in Bhutan in 1953, in India in 1950, in the Maldives in 1932, and in Nepal in 1951. In these countries, the proportion of women in politics has increased, while the proportion of women in parliament has stayed low (Nepal Women's Movement, 2059).

The Beginning of Women's Politics in Nepal

Without examining the evolution of Nepali society, it is impossible to conduct a thorough analysis of the state of women's affairs in the country as well as the start and growth of the women's movement. Women had no political representation prior to 2007 BC, and they were denied access to economic, social, and cultural rights. Women were burned alive in the name of Sati Practice, and walls of prejudice were built against them in the name of religion, culture, manners, traditions, etc. After the death of the brother-in-law, there was a practice that the brother-in-law had to make the marriage compulsory for the brother-in-law, the woman was not allowed to go out of the house, and education was not given. In this context, if we look at the development of the Nepali women's movement, we can see that at some periods of history, some women of the royal family and the Rana family have played a leading role in running the state and the decision-making process. Even during the time of Nepal's unification, not only the royal family but also the people seemed to have a significant participation in the fight for nationalism, but there did not seem to be much effort for women's rights during that period. By the time of the Rana period, although some women from a limited number of families had the opportunity and leadership, the overall oppression and atrocities against women were unlimited. However, even in the closed and autocratic system, there are still some examples of women struggling for their rights against the injustice and oppression of the Rana regime. With the beginning of the organized movement for political freedom and emancipation of the people, women also started raising their voices for their rights in an organized manner. Talking about the early stages of Nepal's women's movement, Yogamaya

Neupane's social movement and Divyadevi Koirala's campaign through the Women's Committee are noteworthy, (Karki, 2070).

About a hundred years ago today, a women's committee led by Divya Koirala started an agitation against the practice of women's headscarves. Under his leadership, the movement was formed by forming an organization in the uneducated society of that time that the daughter should be educated and not be deprived of the light of knowledge. All these works were done for the liberation of women. Nepali women were working to advance the women's movement through various means. Yogamaya Devi through poetry, Melavadevi through singing, Durga Devi through teaching profession and Talsa Sharma through Gandhi Ashram contributed to women's awakening at the same time, (Tumbahangphe, 2059).

Given the background of the disorganized women's movement in Nepal against the Rana dynasty up until Chandra Shamsheer's period, there was little chance of a direct movement against Rana at that point. In this context, in 1974 BS, Krishna Prasad Koirala's wife Divya Koirala sent a letter to Chandra Kumari's wife Bal Kumari Devi and succeeded in forming an organization called 'Mahila Samiti'. Bal Kumari Devi was the chairperson and Divya Koirala was the secretary of this organization, but after Krishna Prasad Koirala became involved in anti-Rana activities, Divya Koirala had to leave the country with him and this organization could not work. (Basnet 2066) From the time of Chandra Shamsheer, Yogamaya in Bhojpur's Mazhuvabesi was social, religious, economic and political. She raised her voice for change. She had met Rana ruler Juddha Shamsheer and requested for political reform. Yogamaya is a saint poetess and the change she wants is expressed in her 234 verse poem titled 'Sarvarth Yogamaya'. She later took Jalasamadhi with her 68 associates in 1998 BS, (Karki, 2070).

The Nepali National Congress had started a mill workers' strike in Biratnagar in 2003 BS against the Rana regime. In this context, Nalini Upadhyay, Indira Acharya and Kamini Giri were arrested by the government and taken to Dhankuta on April 3, 2003, during a women's rally led by Divya Koirala, the formation of the Nepali National Congress in 2003 BS, some women including Indira Sharma and Kumari Bhuvan Shah joined the Nepal Students' Union formed in Banaras and became members of the organization, the formation of the Nepali National Congress, the Nepal Women's

Association was formed in 2004 BS with the active participation of Mangaladevi Singh. During the establishment of the association, a banquet was organized with some women near the Mhaipi temple on the banks of the river Bishnumati on August 7, 2004 BS. Among the women present at the banquet are Shrimaya, Sadhana, Sahana, Snehalta, Mithu Devi Rana, Premlata Kansakar, Pratibha Karmacharya, Gulbadan Tamrakar, Kokila Tuladhar, Shanta Shrestha, Sarojmani Manandhar, Nanimaiyan Shrestha, Mithai Maharjan, Bhanudev Tirladhar, Suvarnamaideen Joshi, Tuladhar, Mainu Pradhan, Krishna Kumar Manandhar, Keshari Devi Manandhar, Tara Manandhar, Hasinadevi Shrestha, Mohini Amatya and Nanu Pradhan (Pradhan, 2047). It was also decided to form Nepal Women's Association and distribute membership from the next day.

Establishment of the Nepal Women's Organization: When the Communist Party of Nepal was formed in Calcutta on September 12, 2006, five (Niranjan Govind Vaidya, Narayan Bilas Joshi, Nara Bahadur Karmacharya, Durga Devi, and Pushpalal) Durga Devi and Motidevi Shrestha also played an important role in the formation of the Communist Party of Nepal (KC, 2058). Sadhana and Sahana have a significant role to play in raising the socialist movement in Nepal. Thus, with the joint activism of Nepal Mahila Sangh and Nepal Mahila Sangathan, the revolution of 2007 BS, the women's movement of 2008 BS, the women's movement against the regression of 2017 BS, women's participation in the movements of 2036 BS and 2046 BS, and the presence of women in the people's movement of 2062/063 BS are becoming politically conscious.

The focus should be on Nepal's President and women's contributions. Women now enjoy the same status as men in various sectors of national life because to the 33 percent reservation in every sector of the state outlined in the Nepalese Constitution and Act of 2072 BS. The movement that began in the final years of the Rana regime with the demand for women's suffrage and the establishment of schools has now propelled women to positions of power in the country's politics and administration. In present day, Nepali women need to be made more responsible in the decision making process and nation building by arranging for proper representation along with positional responsibilities in every sector of the state and women also need to move forward realizing their responsibility towards the nation, (Karki, 2070).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women's political engagement has expanded to some extent, however there are some issues with decision-making execution. It is understood that increasing political facilities or rights cannot increase interest and prosperity in people's lives. Lack of economic empowerment of women, lack of decisive and leading role of women in social and political policy making, male dominance in power structure, lack of proper security environment for women to work outside the home, lack of access to resources. In order to maintain the tendency to do so, to change the patriarchal thinking that has been going on for years, programs such as public awareness and social empowerment must be conducted in the society. Even today, deep inequality is seen everywhere in the practical exercise of rights guaranteed by constitutional and legal system to state is a major challenge to address women's empowerment, (Regmi, 2070).

Women's political participation was limited in Nepal, with few women holding positions of political leadership. However, they became engaged on several occasions and made substantial contributions to bringing about political change in Nepal. Women's participation in Nepali politics began in 1951 with the revolution against the oligarchy Rana administration. A group of women's organizations were imprisoned after openly waving black flags in a public procession to protest the undemocratic royal decree of 1960. Women's active participation in politics was highlighted later in the 1990 People's Movement, when women from various areas and ideologies played a vital role in the success of removing the one-party system and establishing a multiparty democratic system in the country. Similarly, hundreds of thousands of women participated in the 2006 Second People's Movement, which resulted in the demise of the monarchy and the establishment of Nepal as a Federal Democratic Republic (hr.parliament.gov.np/np).

Although the Jana Andolan of 2062-063BS and the system of proportional and inclusive representation established after the establishment of the Federal Democratic Republic has increased women's participation to some extent, the overall presence of women is still negligible. The women's problems seen in Nepal are not accidental at present. These are the products of our traditions, beliefs and feudal culture. Such problems can be solved only on the basis of democratic culture and culture. Because in democratic culture and culture, from religion to tradition, from society to

leadership, one has to prove to the people that he is modern. By studying and analyzing the knowledge of the past, a new generation must be prepared for the future who can have new knowledge, philosophy and thinking. From this, the society can get capable and new women leadership suitable for the age. For this, it is important to know what the constitution, act and law of Nepal has provided for women. The main reasons for obstruction of political women are increasing social insecurity for women in the male dominated society, lack of proper encouragement of women in political parties, lack of study and knowledge of women in any subject, lack of proper promotion of women's issues in media, lack of women's decisive participation in party. Distributing membership to men more than women, leading the party to believe that women cannot do it, lack of will power in women, lack of education in political consciousness, dislike of men being led by women, ambiguity at the legislative and policy level and lack of weakness etc. At present, when studying the problem of women, all the policies of the state are the responsibility of the political parties, so it seems necessary to study the participation and role of women in the policy and decision making process, (Sagraula, 2070).

Political participation in the Parliament in Nepal, the legislature is the supreme body of people's representatives. According to the principle of separation of powers, the legislature is one of the three branches of the government. In a country that has adopted a democratic system, the people have the sovereign right to elect their representatives through their franchise. The Legislature is the supreme place where representatives of the people express the voice of the people and solve problems collectively. Representing the people, controlling the state treasury, approving the budget, conducting parliamentary hearings for the high positions of the state, approving international treaties and agreements are the main functions of the legislature. The Secretariat has been arranged to effectively operate and manage these important functions of the Legislature. The secretariat is the executive body of the legislature or the administrative management body. Legislature is effective if the secretariat is clean, fast, agile and dynamic, (hr.parliament.gov.np/np).

The constitutions issued in Nepal include legislative clauses. Government of Nepal Statutory Law, bicameral system with Bhardari and National Assembly in 2004, Nepal Interim Government Act, Consultative Assembly as the Legislature in 2007, Constitution of Dominion of Nepal In 2015, there was a bicameral legislature

consisting of the General Assembly and the House of Representatives; in 2019, there was a system of National Panchayats; and in 2047, there was a bicameral legislature consisting of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly. Nepal's Interim Constitution of 2063 provided for a unicameral legislature. According to the Constitution of Nepal 2072, the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal's main structure will be separated into three tiers: union, state, and municipal. To exercise the powers of these three tiers of government, the Union has a bicameral Union Parliament, the House of Representatives, and the National Assembly for lawmaking and legislative activities.

Subject committees and special committees are formed within the House of Representatives to assist in the regular work of the House of Representatives. Subject Committees: To hold the Nepalese government accountable to the House of Representatives, a committee with the following names and scope of work is formed in the House of Representatives in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution to monitor and evaluate the government's actions and provide necessary instructions or advice.

In the various committees in the House of Representatives, there is an atmosphere where the members accept the proposals brought by the chairman of the committee, because the ministry commissions and agencies within their respective jurisdictions discuss and submit related reports to the related agencies after evaluating the policy and program resources management of the agencies under the ministry department.

Decision of the committee: 1 Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the decision of the majority of the committee members present at the committee meeting shall be considered the committee's decision, and in the event of a tie vote, the chairman shall have the deciding vote. 2 The committee's conclusion is certified by the chairman and secretary (hr.parliament.gov.np/np).

From the problem of women in politics, it can be understood that the traditional view of women as second class citizens still exists in our society. Due to these and similar reasons or environment, women are not able to come forward in politics. Even if few women are included in this field, there is a problem of coming to the leadership level and not being able to stay for a long time. After a long struggle of women in politics, the belief that the presence of one-third of women would solve the problem seemed incomplete. The current problem seems to be inclusive, but women's presence in

responsibilities, policy-making and decision-making has been weakened, and male representation has dominated decision-making. The political engagement of women in decision-making processes in Nepal's House of Representatives has been investigated.

Research Questions:

1. What are the major steps of decision making process of the house of representative in Nepal?
2. How do Females Parliamentarian participation of decision making process of Women in Nepal?
3. How do social background characteristics impact women's political engagement in Nepal's House of Representatives decision-making process?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The primary aims of this study are as follows:

1. To find the essential processes in the decision-making process of Nepal's House of Representatives.
2. To describe how women participate in decision-making in Nepal's House of Representatives.
3. To explain the women's social background influences their political participation in Nepal's House of Representatives decision-making process.

1.4 Signification of the Study

Studying the past regarding the political participation of women in the decision making process, it is found that only a handful of women are involved in politics. While raising the issue of participation in every movement and activity in Nepal since the dawn of time, the Constitution, Act and Rules have given 33 percent reservation to compulsory women's representation at every level of the state. In order for a country's political movement to succeed, the women of that country need to be aware and actively participate. The women's movement, which started in 1974 BS, seems to have reached a new height by now. Women's unorganized political movements and participation have gradually enabled women to walk on equal footing with men in various spheres of national life. The movement that started in the last years of the Rana rule with the demand for suffrage and establishment of schools for women has

today elevated women to a higher position in the political and administrative spheres of the country.

The provision of 33 percent representation of women in the Constituent Assembly has given women the opportunity to play a strong role in the politics of the country. Although the slogan of political inclusion has increased the participation of women, the complaints of women behind the able-bodied women are widely heard. In the local elections of 2074 BS, 40 percent women were represented at the ward level and one of the chiefs and deputy chiefs in the municipalities and village councils established a woman representative. However, in some areas of development, male representatives should participate only as signatories. Complaints have been heard at the grassroots level that there are complaints that the state and federal parliaments are not given important responsibilities and are not included in the decision-making process. In order to know the real issue, it is necessary to study women's political participation in the decision-making process. This study considers the role of women's participation in political parties, parliament and local bodies to be important.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Because any study undertaken within the purview of a specified region and limit is scientific and practical, the presented research focuses on the topic of political participation of women in decision-making in Nepal's House of Representatives. To complete this analysis, only women MPs elected to the federal union in 2074 were considered. The following are the limitations of the current investigation. This study is confined to female MPs in the Federal Parliament, which includes the House of Representatives and the National Assembly; women parliamentarians from the House of Representatives were chosen for this study. This study relies on a sample size of 65 out of 90 MPs. This study examines the participation of women parliamentarians at the national level, women's representation in decision-making processes, the participation of women parliamentarians in decision-making processes in the House of Representatives, and the differences in political participation of women in the House of Representatives in Nepal based on their social background.

1.6 Organization of this Study

The study report is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter provides the study's background, problem description, aims, research questions, study limitations, importance, and study organization. The second chapter focuses on the literature review. The third chapter focuses on the study's methodology, which includes the research design, study population and sample selection, data collection methods, and data source. Chapters four, five, and six Data analysis for the investigation. Steps in the decision-making process, five, political engagement of women in parliament, and six, political participation of women in decision-making based on their social backgrounds. Chapters seven contain the study's summary and findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Women's participation in Nepal's politics has not been significant in the development, governance, administration, policies, rules, systems and other fields while raising their heads through various movements in social, economic, religious, moral, cultural and political movements. Despite the study and research on various topics related to women with the passage of time, various problems still exist. Therefore, this research paper has been prepared based on those materials.

Literature review makes the researcher familiar with the related thematic issue and guides researcher to develop appropriate theoretical framework for the study, alongside it helps researcher to develop compatible research methodology as well. On this chapter a brief review of the books and articles relevant to our study has been done.

2.1 Theoretical Context

Political sociology is the study of politics based on the process of interaction and relationship with the political unit of social power. Therefore, society is the basis of politics and it is on the basis of this social power that political activity is determined and change is evolving. Therefore, since it is based on the society, the development and change of politics also happens with the development and change of the society. According to the type of society, political activities take place and its structural functional system is also determined. There is an integral relationship between society and politics. Politics is a sub-system related to power struggle and power competition of the society and the society remains as a whole system. Therefore, if society is an ocean, then the currents within it are political. It can be political within the society. One cannot imagine any kind of politics outside the society. Such a society can be a local, national or international society and local national or international politics is based on this. (Andrain, CF, Wodsworth, 1970).

In this sense, society is the basis of politics and politics is the superstructure of society. Therefore, just as there is a connection between the foundation of a house and its investigation, so there is a connection between society and politics. Political

sociology seeks the causality of the superstructure formed on the basis of this society. Politics is the process of causal relationship. There are many types of superstructures in society. These include cultural, religious, philanthropic, ethnic, class, and gender. In relation to this, society exists and the family remains as the primary unit of society and the world society is formed by becoming a toll, village and nation above the family. From its overall relations and activities, a complete society is formed, but in politics, regardless of all the relations and processes of these societies, only the aspects related to social power, competition for power, conflict management, struggle, violence and efforts for peace remain concerned with politics. Politics is related to the state and its structures to its activities, and its relationship to society is related to power and the power process, (Andrain, CF, Wodsworth, 1970).

2.2 Basic Concepts Politics, Leadership, Participation and Decision Making

2.2.1 Definition in the Politics

Many have interpreted politics in different ways, whether it is the basic policy of running the state or the king of many policies. Politicians have led the world's major political, social and material changes. By integrating the small parts of any society into a single formula as a whole, it is run by an organization or a force, it is certain that politics is leading there invisibly. Politics is not limited to any particular doctrine. Politics is spread over many faiths, many ideas, many goals, many beliefs, many paths and many destinations, and politics is driven by these many different kinds of conflicts. Politics is the process by which people who live in groups make decisions. The set of activities related with group decision-making and various forms of power relations between individuals, such as resource distribution or status (Karki, 2070).

Politics is an excellent subject for the creative and critical mind. Studying politics provides the type of information and wide skills that are especially vital for citizens in a democracy who are expected to be interested in what their government does. Politics is widely defined as the study of government, institutions, and decision-making processes that govern our world. It can also refer to the study of principles such as justice, democracy, equality, and freedom. Empirical evidence suggests that political knowledge contributes to more stable and consistent political attitudes, assists citizens in achieving their own goals and making decisions that align with their attitudes and

preferences, promotes support for democratic values, and fosters trust in the political system. In political science, political culture refers to a population's shared views and normative judgments about its political system. Policy analysis assists public officials in understanding how social, economic, and political conditions change and how public policies must evolve to meet the changing needs of a changing society (Duverger, Maurice, 1967).

From this study it is understood that politics is the basic policy of running the state. This politics changes with time and circumstances. Politics is an integral part of running the state.

2.2.2 Political Participation

Participation involves the whole process of participation, participation and activity. Political participation is also involved in political activity. Politics is a ubiquitous activity. No one can remain untouched by it. Somehow anyone gets involved in political activities. Thus, to be involved in political activities in one way or another is political participation. The political behavior of a person, his involvement in politics or being involved in politics is called political participation in the general sense. A person's political activities can also be continuous. Sometimes it can happen. It may happen once, but the actions of this person affect the political activities. Political participation is the act of involving people in political activities in one way or another. There are two types of politics. The first is to decide whether to do political work or not and the second is to decide in which direction to do political work. It is a matter of deciding whether or not to vote, and deciding who to vote for, both of which are political. Therefore, it is understood that political action is not only to act but also to take necessary decisions in this regard. Such decisions are purposeful and from this purposeful decision comes purposeful conscious participation, (Milberth and Rand McNally, 1965).

What this study suggests is that engaging in political activities, both formally and informally, is political participation. For example, voting for a political party, holding a political position, taking responsibility, participating in the decision-making process, influencing the state structure, etc. are considered as political participation.

2.2.3 Leadership & Decision-making Power & Influence

Leadership is defined as an individual's or group's ability to organize people and resources (economic, political, and otherwise) in order to achieve specific goals. This includes. The political side of mobilization—that is, the ability to manage power relations to accomplish desired objectives through contestation and negotiation, the co-option and persuasion of partners. And outmaneuvering opponents. Leadership entails the ability to influence the thoughts and behavior of others, and it is effective when it results in outcomes, regardless of their substance. Leadership may or may not be associated with public positions of authority. Decision-making power refers to the ability to influence decisions that affect one's life, both privately and publicly. Formal access to positions of authority and decision-making procedures is an important, albeit insufficient, prerequisite for women to wield decision-making power in the public sector. In fact, decision-making power is a combination of access, talents, and behaviors that determine whether women have political influence or make private decisions. Having influence with, over, and through people and processes is thus essential for both leadership and decision-making power (Thapaliya, T. 2070).

2.2.4 Women in Politics

Politics refers to the power and activities used to run a state system in any country. The process of mobilizing public policy and resources under the rule of law to provide peace, security, security and development to the common man is called state operation process. The policy of running the state covers the economic, educational, administrative, cultural, legal, social development, foreign policy, etc. areas of the country which directly or indirectly affect the people of the country. Politics is an essential social principle that determines state governance policy, balancing national and international policy. In a democratic multi-party system, the people are the sovereign party. The political party in power formulates and implements policies on a variety of state issues. As a result, women's participation in policymaking at all levels of government is critical (Sangraula, 2070).

Politics is a factor that influences every aspect of society. As a result, the growth of women as a whole, as well as the overall development of the country, is impossible

while the female population of 51.44 percent is underrepresented in politics. Why do women participate in politics? To increase women's participation in policy making, to create a gender-equal society, to develop women's leadership skills, to preserve women's identity, to change women's dignity, to change traditional attitudes toward women, and to eliminate exploitation, injustice, and oppression against women. And to make representation at the leadership level, to make the nation building balanced, participatory and effective by making all the people active in the development work, (Khaniya, 2070).

Women's political engagement is a necessary condition for gender equality and true democracy. It encourages women's direct participation in public decision-making and ensures more accountability to women. As a result, the meaningful participation of women in national, municipal, and community leadership roles has become a key priority of global development strategy; yet, some may wonder why it matters if women become political leaders, policymakers, or civil society activists. Does the world need more women active in all parts of politics? Women's political participation leads to practical benefits for democracy, such as improved responsiveness to public needs, more cooperation across party and ethnic lines, and a more sustainable future. Women in politics have an undeniably positive impact. According to Kofi Annan, "study after study has shown that there is no more effective tool for development than women's empowerment." To achieve global development goals and construct strong, sustainable democracies, women must be encouraged, empowered, and supported in becoming effective political and community leaders (Sangraula, 2070).

What is understood from this study is that every policy and formulation of the state is the main role of political parties, so women's participation in various state bodies is necessary. It is considered necessary for women to participate in politics as they have a capable role in building development from leadership capacity.

2.2.5 Formal state

From a political point of view, the status of women is considered lower than that of men. Looking at the past, we can see that the present is a little different. The numbers have changed and increased. Formal politics is considered to be for women who have

the responsibility of working in various committees of any party from the lower level to the central level. Such as active members, general committee, general convention members, central, state, district, region, village and town, and ward committee member office bearers as well as students, youth, women's fraternities, organizations, voluntary organizations, people's representatives, MPs, ministers are all formal. Considered a political post. Apart from this, the unofficial political people of the state are considered to be the fearless cadres who participate in the assembly conference without any official position, support the party in various ways and vote in the election, (Khaniya, 2070).

States with great cultural variety, some of which is territorially based and politically expressed by large factions advancing independence claims in the name of nationalism and self-determination, can have mutually reinforcing logics of state construction and democracy-building. There is no doubt that a full participation of women in the national development is not only necessary but also inevitable. Gaining insights from developed countries development partners activists in this field and political leadership argue that in order for a country to achieve development, comprehensive plans with much emphasis on the schemes and activities that promote full participation of women in all the social and economic activities are needed for that purpose a legal frame work and need necessary policies are needed, (Khaniya, 2070).

What is understood from this study is that to run any state, its geography and people are taken into account. It is considered a formal state to work in various positions of any political party, to fulfill one's role and to support the running of the state.

2.2.6 Non-formal State

Formal politics is described as political involvement under laws and institutions, whereas informal politics refers to conventions and codes of behavior in the political sphere; both types of politics interact and are functionally inseparable in a political system. Informal politics is when a member of a political party manipulates the operation of a welfare program so that only hip party supporters receive assistance. A local party broker intimidates his neighbors in order to get their votes. In this view, informal politics refers to people's behavior that differs from how a party is typically run. Informal politics refers to the ways in which people use personal relationships to

gain power and privilege. While informal politics dominates the show, the status and power of ruling politicians are dependent on a certain masking of the machinations of informal politics. Informal politics encompasses a wide range of terms that do not sit well in a dinner conversation, such as nepotism, patronage, political mediation, patron-client relations, and rent seeking. While informal politics leaves its mark everywhere (Ralph Miliband, 1969).

Anything not related with, funded by, or directly connected to a sovereign state is considered non-state. Non-state actors include not only non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but also multinational corporations, organizations, terrorist groups, ethnic groupings, academic institutions, lobbying groups, and social movements. Non-state institutions, also known as non-state actors, are international actors who are largely or completely autonomous from the state, originating from civil society, markets, economies, or political opportunities. Non-state actors are individuals or organizations that engage in relations but are not affiliated with any state. The term "non-state actors" refers to any entity that is not a state. It is commonly used to refer to armed groups, terrorists, civil society, religious groups, or corporations. It is also occasionally used to refer to inter-governmental organizations (Ralph Miliband, 1969).

This study concludes that political participation is governed by laws and institutions, whereas informal politics is unregulated. The ways in which people use personal relationships to gain power and privilege Non-state players include multinational businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), ethnic groups, academic institutions, lobby groups, and social movements.

2.3 Empirical Studies on Women Participation

2.3.1 Social of Structures

Structures are the more fundamental social, economic, and political endowments, groups, and patterns that define a society. Socially constructed categories and identities, such as class, gender, race, or sexuality, can last for millennia. However, structural improvements that address inequality are eventually required to close the representation gap. Urbanization, economic diversification, and changes in the

gendered allocation of labor are gradually altering social ideas and expectations in developing countries.

For example, in Zambia, more women are entering traditionally masculine jobs, 'disrupting' gender preconceptions about women's skills in comparison to men, as well as cultural expectations about the roles women and men should play (Evans, forthcoming). Women's engagement in the formal employment market has called into question Bangladesh's gender mobility restrictions. Social ruptures and shocks can also trigger fast structural transformation. Large-scale conflict, in particular, has caused upheavals in gender relations. War disrupts conventional gender norms and stereotypes, which is one explanation for this. For example, in El Salvador, Peru, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka, not all women returned to their pre-war roles once the violence ended; some women continue to hold new leadership positions, such as in new civil society organizations (Wood, 2008). However, peacekeeping and constitutional reform during and after conflict have allowed women to renegotiate their share of rights and resources, at least on paper, as part of larger political reforms. While women still rarely have an actual place at the negotiation table, they have been adept at influencing results, especially through smart networking and lobbying with important decision-makers (Nazneen and Mahmud, 2012; Waylen, 2014b).

Following hostilities or regime changes, male elites frequently abandon official promises to women's rights, as seen in Latin America in the 1980s and the more recent Arab Uprisings. However, constitutional victories like as equality and non-discrimination laws, quotas, the priority of statutory over customary law, and the criminalisation of gender-based violence remain significant since they raise the likelihood of women's future participation in politics. 14b). For example, 75% of the 44 African countries that have rewritten their constitutions since the 1990s have quota provisions, compared to only 25% of those that did not experience conflict - and, on average, post-conflict African countries have twice as many female members of parliament (MPs) (Tripp, 2014).

2.3.2 Political Participation of Women in Nepalese Context

The history after the unification of Nepal, which began with Prithvinarayan Shah, shows that despite the strong influence of women in governance through the

Maharanis, all other women are forced to live a life of zero male slaves in their own homes. In Gorkha itself, Prithvinarayan Shah's father, Narabhupal Shah's eldest wife, Chandra Prabhavati Devi, was very influential politically, and when her husband became incapacitated, she tried to run the government. It is mentioned in the history that Prithvinarayan Shah was brought up by him and also the inspiration for his rule. It is mentioned in the history that after the untimely demise of Maharaj Pratap Singh Shah, the son of Prithvi Narayan, he had to go to Sati. From 1834 until her death in 1842 at a young age, she was driven to Kashiwas but returned and remained influential in the regime, (Sangraula 2070).

At the grassroots level, there is an unprecedented history in Nepal of 68 women jumping into the Arun River on 31 July 1989 as a rebellion against the state and society, under the leadership of Yogamaya Neupane, challenging the then inhumane and harsh social system against widows. Earlier, in 1974 BS, as the first women's organization in Nepal, a "Women's Committee" was established under the chairmanship of the then Rana Prime Minister Chandrashamser Maharani under the chairmanship of Divya Koirala. Its aim was to improve the then social system. Originally, it worked against the bell ringing. After a dispute with Divya Koirala's husband Krishna Prasad Koirala's Chandrashamser over the current political situation, the family was forced into exile and the committee was dissolved.

During the establishment of the women's organization, for the benefit and welfare of Nepali women, "Adarsh Mahila Samaj" was established in Jayanagar, India in 2003 BS under the chairmanship of Revantakumari. In addition to raising voice against the deplorable educational, political and overall social condition of Nepali women, the association also played an important role in organizing Nepali women for the establishment of democracy against the Jahaniya Rana regime. Sahana Pradhan was extremely lucky to be Nepal's first elected representative. In 2009, she was voted to the Kathmandu Municipality. Fortunately, he became the first minister of Nepal. He was a member of Prime Minister BP Koirala's cabinet, which succeeded in forming a government with a two-thirds majority in Nepal's first elected parliament. These examples illustrate the commitment, liberal thinking and behavior of the Nepali Congress in the upliftment and political participation of Nepali women, (Regmi, 2069).

What this study shows is that after the unification of Nepal, the social and political movement started by Yogamaya Neupane, an influential Nepali woman leader to defeat the extreme injustice and oppression of the Rana regime, became unorganized and unorganized and became the first woman minister of Nepal after the establishment of democracy in 2015 BS. Dwarika Devi Thakurani succeeded in becoming it is believed that women's participation in politics was successful

2.3.3 State of Political Participation of Women in Nepal

It is true that in spite of all these efforts, the position of women has not changed much in the Nepalese society. There could be many reasons for this like structural stagnation of the economy the closed and isolated nature of economic and social organization huge supply of female labor low prestige attached to wage employment as for example, it is still widely accepted that women are left behind men in education in Nepal. However, there is a sense of growing trends in this respect and greater participation of women in every spare of life is becoming visible. There are still several problems that hinder female participation in education. But they are mostly identified and being addressed which will enhance the position of women in the future. There are social problems too which take time to disappear.

To address several issues related to women, the Nepal government /national planning commission has been developing plans and programs with necessary budgetary allocation. They will contribute to increase women role in economic activities and enhance their status. They will create jobs and contribute to engage women in different socio-economic activities. A large number of women will be engaged in different labor market which will contribute to their economic status developed a legal framework for ensuring women's parting women's participation in every aspect of life highly respecting women's strengths and potential for the development of the society, culture of change preparedness for the promotion of women's status, (Khaniya, 2070).

From this study, it can be understood that according to the Nepali culture, women are lagging behind in social, economic, political, educational and other fields due to patriarchal structure, stereotypes, backwardness, illiteracy, ignorance, etc. Women are more likely than men to live below the poverty level. Lack of evaluation of domestic work, discrimination in wages of work, securing quota for women in technical vocational skills education and not giving priority to them in employment

opportunities, social, cultural and religious characteristics of Nepal according to geographical region, state, caste, class, gender. The women role in economic activities and enhance their status. The society, culture of change preparedness for the promotion of women's status.

2.3.4 Policy Presence of Women in the Constitution, Parliament and Political Parties

Brief political history: Nepal's autocratic Rana government lasted around 104 years (1846-1951), followed by a brief 18-month period of parliamentary democracy from 1959 to 1960. However, the late King Mahendra abolished parliament and assumed all state control, instituting a party-free Panchayat system that lasted 30 years. In 1990, a pro-democracy movement drove late King Birendra to terminate the one-party government, lift the prohibition on political parties, and return sovereignty to the people. Nepal's constitution of 1990 reintroduced a multi-party parliamentary system. However, on May 22, 2002, King Gyanendra disbanded parliament again and imposed direct rule under his chairmanship in 2005. A successful second peoples' movement in 2006, followed by the constituent assembly (CA) election in 2008, finally declared Nepal a federal democratic republic and ended centuries of monarchy on May 28, 2008. Nepal held four general parliamentary elections in 1959, 1991, 1994, and 1999, as well as constituent assembly (CA) elections in 2008).

During the inaugural parliamentary elections in 1959, all six female candidates lost. As a result of the 1990 constitution's mandatory provision requiring at least 5% female candidacy in elections for the House of Representatives, the number of women candidates in the last three parliamentary elections held in 1991 and 1999 gradually increased to 81 (party candidate 73 and 8 independent), 86 (party candidate 74 and 12 independent), and 143 (party candidate 117 and 26 independent), respectively. However, only 6 (2.9%), 7 (3.4%), and 12 (5.8%) of the 205 women were elected (just as party candidates) in 1991, 1994, and 1999.

Even in today's 21st century, Nepali society has not yet been freed from patriarchal and feudal thinking. Men have leadership or majority in households, social organizations, political parties, government and various other governmental and non-governmental sectors. The representation of women in these areas is negligible. The whole society is plagued by feudal tendencies and thinking. Even in today's age, Nepali women are treated as second class citizens. The structure of Nepali society is

diverse in itself. Democracy has become an integral part of the political consciousness of Nepali society. Making it more widespread and popular, as well as harmonizing it with the Nepali way of life, is regarded as a success of Nepal's democratic movement. Like the diversity of Nepali society, Nepali women have the same common concerns and expectations, even though the nature of the problems may look different due to diversity. The aspirations and movements of Nepali women cannot remain untouched by the activities of the contemporary world. In some ways, the Nepali women's movement has become a model for South Asian women's movements, while the Nepali women's movement has absorbed challenges and projects from abroad. On the one hand, the ground of social behavior is still in a depressing state, despite the fact that many sides are involved in political issues. In other words, there are many contradictions in the direction of achieving women's rights, dignity and freedom (Lekhaka 2069).

Following the Jana Andolan 2063 BS, the subject of women's participation in many spheres of society came up. . The first basis for this is the change in the mentality, thinking and attitude of the political leadership. One of the major reasons for the backwardness of Nepali society is the fact that women continue to be marginalized despite being in the majority in the society. However, this is not to say that political rights and constitutional guarantees should not be taken seriously. Political participation also makes the process of social transformation work-oriented. The proportion of women present in the first Constituent Assembly and the diversity of women's leadership made a large section of the community vocal. In the Madhes of southern Nepal, the situation for women is largely reciprocal.

There is also a sign of a kind of awakening. The process of explaining the issues related to women in the interest of the community has started. Issues such as access to resources, identity awareness, gender-friendly development work, inclusion and participation were urgently raised. The question of how women should reach the decision place and process of the state machinery was raised. There is a growing perception that attitudes towards women should be completely rejected and that social thinking, attitudes and roles should be changed, (Sagraula 2070).

Studying the current situation, the election of the Constituent Assembly and the constitution of 2072 BS have become a common constitution. It seems that all the

citizens of Nepal have been guaranteed respect, prosperity and freedom. One question that is being socialized with utmost priority now is that progress and prosperity are written in the future of the citizens of Nepal. Today, democracy, an end to violence and political stability are prerequisites for such progress and prosperity, along with political change as well as social change. In this perspective, the issue of women's issues needs to be addressed through discussion and debate based on transparency, sociology and practicality. Women's participation in the constitution-drafting process should be decisive. As the new constitution will be a symbol of national unity and change in Nepal, the Interim Constitution 2063 has ensured 33 percent reservation for women. Parliament is the highest body representing the elected people. The problem of ordinary women can be solved if women participate in the decision making process at every level of the parliamentary system.

Women are represented in Nepal's interim constitution from 2015. Nepal's 2015 constitution incorporates inclusive democracy ideals, making it the most representative body ever constituted in Nepal. Women made up 33% of the constituent assembly in the central and federal parliaments (Dahal, 2017), and 40% in local governance (CEDAW, 2018). The constitution also requires at least one woman to be included in the two leadership position system, among the highest positions of the nation (e.g., presidents or vice-presidents), speaker or deputy speaker, chair or vice chair of the national assembly, at least 33 percent representation of women in the state structure, and one representative position for women as the head and deputy head of local government.

This constitution also ensures the preservation and promotion of social and cultural diversity by prohibiting class, ethnic, regional, linguistic, religious, gender, and all forms of racial discrimination; however, some ethnic groups and Madesh-Terai residents continue to argue that this constitution does not address all of their concerns and requires amendment. The year 2017 was a watershed moment for Nepal, as it held its first elections since the ratification of its new constitution in 2015, and the first at the local level in more than 17 years under the federal republican political system. It was also a great year for women's political empowerment and social inclusion, with representation from women, marginalized voters, and candidates. At the municipal level, 41% of newly elected politicians were women, with 34% of provincial assembly seats earmarked for women (UNDP, 2017).

Women in parliament often contribute to more attention to women's issues. Women's political engagement is a necessary condition for gender equality and true democracy. It encourages women's direct participation in public decision-making and ensures more accountability to women. Political accountability to women begins with increasing the number of women in decision-making positions, but it does not end there; gender-sensitive governance reforms are needed to make all elected officials more effective at promoting gender equality in public policy and ensuring its implementation. One of the pillars of UN Women's work is to promote women's political engagement and good governance so that decision-making processes are participatory, responsive, equitable, and inclusive. Efforts are directed toward strategic entry points that can enhance women's rights by igniting broad, long-term consequences. Women are supported in translating the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which has been adopted by the majority of the world's countries, into legal guarantees of gender equality. Another option is to collaborate with a variety of stakeholders, including women's organizations, governments, the UN system, and the corporate sector, to increase the number of women in government, train women leaders, and improve women's ability to actively engage in elections as candidates and voters.

What this study shows is that from the past, the presence of women in political parties and parliament has been negligible, with only a handful of women participating. Only after the Jana Andolan of 2062-063 BS and the political changes and after the Interim Constitution, 33 percent reservation for women has been allocated in every sector of the state. As a result, the representation of women in every party and parliament seems to have increased to some extent at present.

2.2.5 Representation of Women in Political Parties

Representation from all sectors in the process of CA election appropriate consideration was also paid with regard to the division of classes and the history of exclusion of its major ethnic groups in the nation building process. To make the CA inclusive and to give equal opportunity to all ethnic communities, additional requirements were made to ensure the representation of all sectors of the community. The Constituent Assembly Member Election Act of 2007 divided the seats under PR

among the five major groups based on their existing population, which included Madhesi (31.2%), Dalits (13%), and indigenous (30.2%). To ensure the representation of women from all of these sub-groups, it was mandated that 50 percent of each group be women.

As a result of the effort to bring all sections of society, including women, into the constitution-making process, the CA election helped Nepal to enter a new dimension of inclusive political development. Even though the FPTP system out of the 240 seats, only 30 (12.5%) women were elected through the PR system out of 335 seats. 161 (48.05%) women were chosen as a result of the freedom allowed to choose from any sex in the event that a party won only one seat. As a result, 197 women (or nearly 33%) are now involved in the constitution-making process and serve as members of the legislative assembly. The win extends beyond women's representation because these women represent Nepal's diverse ethnic backgrounds, cultures, and geographical locations (CA election report 2010-04-8).

The parties have had to give tickets to women even in the directly elected elections, but what is happening is that other parties have fielded male candidates. Women cannot use "money and muscle" more than male-candidates. In the light of the fact that electoral politics is becoming more expensive and various maneuvers are being used, the chances of women winning are slim. The parties have been fielding women candidates. There are complaints that women candidates are being fielded in areas where the party has less influence and has secret alliances with other parties. So should special constituencies be set up for women? The design, selection and management of polling stations that go to the polls is still not women-friendly. In the Nepali context, the presence of women is not just a matter of percentage, decisiveness must be seen directly in place, (Karki, 2070).

Women should also be inclusive. The situation of Madhesi, Dalit and religious minorities is different in terms of women, their complications are of their own kind. There are two tendencies here, one is talking about women's rights but trying to avoid the issue of inclusion within women as much as possible and the other is talking about Madhesi, Janajati, and Dalit etc. but not wanting to hear about women's rights within that community. Both of these conditions are contrary to the principle of inclusion. Basically, it is a claim to be a parallel line. In Nepal's law, women are allowed to

participate in 33 percent of all places. In the local elections of 2074 BS, one of the chiefs and deputy chiefs has been made mandatory in the municipalities and village councils. Not found. As a result, only a small number of women were present, but less important in the implementation process. In any political party, 33 percent from the local level to the central level has been included in the compulsory committee. Even in this committee, only the number of male leaders involved in the decision-making process does not appear to have been made, (Regmi 2069).

In crucial discussions on gender theory and action, both the "feminism" and "politics" of political parties' women's organizations are being judged obsolete. As indicated by their name "women's organizations of political parties," these actors focus on the category of women and seek to advance women's political careers and a women-centered feminism, whereas gender theory and feminism now emphasize the need to understand gender and feminism as intersectional, always intersecting with race and ethnicity, sexuality, and class. These actors' politics have been criticized for being based on an illusory collective identity of women, as well as for relying on antiquated, exclusive, and thus damaging women-centered ways of working.

This study demonstrates that the party has been unable to reach the party's decision-making process, despite the fact that women's participation in politics has increased in general. Regardless of how many women participate in politics, from the local to the national level, they are treated as an afterthought and are not granted decision-making power.

2.3.6 Activities Achieved by Women's Participation in Politics

Women played an important role in all political movements in Nepal. As a result, women's participation should be considered as an achievement in the current situation. 33% representation of women in the Constituent Assembly, formation of Women's Commission, formation of Ministry of Women and Children, right to citizenship in mother's name, equal rights in patrimonial property, representation of women in electoral system, equal pay for equal work and non-discrimination, social security, abortion rights, domestic Violence, Misconduct and Punishment Act passed in Parliament. Divorce Women's right to property; Right to safe maternal and reproductive health; Women-friendly laws; International and global engagement and dedication. Signature and ratification of the UN Convention against All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the UN Nepal's participation in the special general

assembly, women's rights, no discrimination based on gender, and no physical, mental, or any kind of violence against any woman would be prosecuted under the law. Economically, socially, and educationally disadvantaged women, Dalits, Adivasis, Janajatis, Madhesi communities, oppressed classes, poor farmers, and workers would have the right to participate in the state structure under the idea of proportional inclusion. These legal bases are thought to make it easier for women to conduct (Bhandari 2070).

Activities to increase women's political engagement include. Create a collection of training modules to strengthen women's roles in the council. The OPE and INAP trainers were taught on how to use the training modules, which included teaching women candidates skills including fundraising, message building, media relations, and engaging with voters. Developing and elevating women in campaign leadership positions. Ensuring women's presence in the campaign through increased media coverage. Identifying and disseminating party positions that are priorities for women, which could also attract more women's votes for their party, monitoring elections, including by recruiting women as party agents to be present at polling stations, particularly if those polling stations are allocated for women only, and providing information to voters, including specific messages highlighting the importance of women's votes and women's right to vote as equal members, right to vote

Ensure that women elected to a political institution hold leadership positions within the legislative group. Expanding and training the pool of female candidates, as well as creating strategic partnerships with males, is crucial since men play an important role in building internal party support for these types of policies. Ensure the execution and placement of female applicants in winning positions. The most effective tactics for increasing women's engagement in political parties combine institutional reforms with targeted assistance for women party activists both within and outside of party structures, as well as female candidates and politicians. These tactics necessitate the collaboration of a wide range of actors and political parties from across the political spectrum (Julie Ballington 2012).

This publication presents short and targeted solutions for political party reform. It identifies and categorizes the various actions that political parties can take to encourage women's participation throughout the electoral cycle, including the pre- and post-election phases, and is aimed at members of political parties, civil society

organizations, and gender equality activists. It also includes 20 case studies that focus on specific political parties, civil society organizations, or other stakeholders in each country and examine tangible activities aimed at increasing women's political engagement (Julie Ballington 2012).

From this study, it is understood that the first achievement that women have been able to change socially and politically through various sacrificial and austerity movements should be considered as the first achievement. Representation of women, which can be counted as a finger, now getting 33 percent reservation in every state body should be considered as a great achievement. Similarly, the formation of the Women's Commission, the establishment of the Ministry of Women and Children, the acquisition of citizenship by the child in the name of the mother, equal rights to the ancestral property, etc. are considered as special achievements. Similarly, the reservation of caste, region and class respects everyone at every level of the state, while the women's movement and political activities are considered strong as President Vidyadevi Bhandari holds a dignified position as the head of state, (Bhandari 2070).

2.3.7 Political Socialization

An important concept of political sociology is political socialization. From this, politics is analyzed on the basis of how socialization has taken place in the society. Each political system has a different style of working. Despite having the same political structure and system, the knowledge and orientation of the political system in politics is mainly responsible for the differences in its working style. Every society has different attitudes, beliefs and convictions towards politics. It is the process of political socialization that is the process of reaching and being trained in the society of politics. Political socialization leads to the formation of political culture. The knowledge, faith and belief in politics in the society creates the political environment and this political environment affects the political system. Therefore, although each political system has structural uniformity, they differ in terms of functional impact. Therefore, the study done to know the real basis of politics has become popular in modern political science. The concept of socialization is a method and analysis developed in political analysis along with ethical political studies. The process of socialization is the knowledge, faith and influence of an individual towards politics. It is from this political socialization that modernity in politics also comes. Socialization

is considered to be the development in the perception of the political system. Due to this, political socialization is the overall psychological aspect of one's values, beliefs, attitudes and thoughts towards politics. It determines and regulates the political role of the individual. His loyalty to the nation and the system continues to strive for specific values. This leads to support or opposition to the law. It inspires individuals and groups to participate in politics. From this, the effect of political socialization falls on the system, (Chandra 2070).

People will eventually change their attitudes; political socialization is the process by which political cultures become corrupted and change. Individuals are indoctrinated into the political culture and their attitudes toward political objects are established as a result of performing this function. Is progressive learning of norms, attitudes, and behaviors desirable in a functioning democratic system? Is it true that the process by which people acquire political beliefs is not only straightforward during active political participation, but also prior to engaging in explicitly political activity? Political socialization is a sort of political learning in which people adopt attitudes, values, beliefs, ideas, and behaviors that help them become good citizens of their country. Political institutions will respond to citizens' demands and needs, and abuses of governmental authority will occur if political leaders participate in questionable behavior (K.C., 2069).

What is understood from this study is that the process of reaching and being trained in politics is considered to be the process of political socialization. Political culture is formed through socialization. Since there will be changes in politics along with social change, this issue is considered to be interrelated. The process of socialization is the knowledge, faith and influence of an individual towards politics. Political socialization is considered to be the main aspect of one's values, beliefs, attitudes and thoughts towards politics.

2.3.8 Political Role

The role of women in Nepali politics has been significant since ancient times. Among the Navratnas in the court of King Janak of Mithila, Gargi was a scholar of Sanskrit literature. Apart from Gargi, there were other scholars in Sanskrit literature like Lopamudra, Ghosha, Maitreyi who were able to influence everyone and give necessary advice by participating in literary and intellectual gatherings held at the royal palace. , Strengthened diplomatic ties. She even spread Buddhism widely in

Tibet. Rajya Laxmi, the mother of King Mandev I, accepted the request of her son after the death of her son when she was five years old. She effectively ran the state and even expanded the state. By the time of Mallakala, Rani Kridhghilakshmi of Kantipur state, Rani Yogamaya of Lalitpur state, etc. seems to have played a leading role in women's politics at that time. Due to the tradition that only male children are kings at this time, women seem to have come to power after the death of their husbands as the vicegerent of the child. In those days, kings married dozens of queens and had the same number of girlfriends. After the death of the king, everyone was forced to go for sati. Seen in this light, the gap between men and women in Nepal seems to be widening in the Mallaka period. By the time of Shah, queens like Rajarajeshwari, Lakshmidivi, Aishwarya appeared in the center of power effectively.

Although women indirectly influenced the center of power during the Rana rule, they were not able to show a direct presence. Yogamaya, who revolted against the tyranny and tyranny of the Rana regime, did not get much attention at that time. The contribution of Yoga Maya to take mass Jalasamadhi with dozens of its followers should be highly appreciated. The revolutionary ascetic Yogamaya immersed herself in Jalasamadhi, but at that time she could not find followers praising her adventure. The women's leadership of modern Nepal, which started with Dwarkadevi Thakurani, the first woman minister of a democratic Nepal, has expanded to this day. Stories of the struggling sacrifices of women like Divya Koirala, Mangaladevi, Sahana Pradhan, Shailaja Acharya who fought against the Panchayat system will always be inspiring in the pages of history. But the other truth is that no matter how many women are raised in the world, not only in Nepal, but also in the world, there is little access to the opportunity to be the head of state or leadership role. Only in a democratic country, (Bhandari, 2070).

What is understood from this study is that after the death of the king in Nepal, Rajendra Laxmi ruled Nepal for about eight years with his youngest son in his arms. Rajendra Laxmi has made a great contribution to Nepali unification. The role of women started from here. Against the Rana rule, 68 women including Yogamaya took Jalasamadhi, Divya Koirala, the formal chairperson of the women's association, established it, and women like Mangaladevi, Sahna Pradhan and Shailja Acharya played important roles in politics.

2.3.9 Position and Status

There is no doubt that a full participation of women in the national development is not only necessary but also inevitable. Development partners, activists in this field and political leadership argue that in order for a country to achieve development, comprehensive plans with much emphasis on the schemes and activities that promote full participation of women in all the social and economic activities are needed. For this goal, a legal framework and related policies are required. Scholars and development activists generally agree that microeconomics and women's economic empowerment, access to full employment and decent work, access to land, housing, and other productive resources, access to financial services, and access to social protection (United Nations 2009) are all important factors in improving women's status. There are other factors too which hold much significance for enhancing women's status like food production, technology education, health, nutrition, family planning etc. (Khaniya, 2070). It is argued that all these factors are very important for enhancing women's status because they are potential for creating proper environment for the integration of women in development. The crux of the matter is that without making women feel that they are equal members of the society. Participation of women in politics is another indicator of women's status in a society. Examining the Nepalese situation it would appear that we have made enormous progress, Nepalese women are very strong in the Nepalese politics. At political level therefore, women's status in Nepal must be appreciated. There are legal provisions for ensuring women's participation at various levels. The participation of women at the highest political institution the last constituent assembly had 33% women. This is something rare to many other countries women got this position when there were only three seats in the first Rastriya Panchayat. Several political decisions have been made to ensure women's participation in politics at various levels, (Khaniya, 2070).

Political decisions have also been made to place woman in high positions. Sometimes it looks that women are segregated instead of integrating them with full rights and authority in to each sector of national life and into each pressure group that exists. However it is highly appreciated by many.

In today's 21st century, women and men have not been able to be treated in the same way. Even now, men are given the main responsibility in the economic, social and political spheres and only women are included in every social, economic and political

structure. Only signing is done in the decision making process, not included in the decision. Deprived of equal identity, opportunity, representation and participation of women, the Constitution and the law may provide for the rights and entitlements of equality, but equality alone is not enough. There needs to be gender equality between women and men. The presence of women in the field of income-generating employment is very low. In the political and social spheres, according to the legal recognition of percentages, women's participation was increased to some extent, but they were given less participation in the exercise of their rights and decision-making process.

2.3.10 Woman's Problems in Politics

Most of the problems in Nepal are rooted in women. The problems are national, ethnic, social, and religious, gender, political and even psychological. Problems include obstruction of women's dependency or self-reliance, lack of education, trafficking, bullying, domestic violence, skepticism, incompetent behavior, dowry, witchcraft, rape, sexual misconduct, political violence, etc. Poisoning has been linked to suicide, divorce, and suffering. Such a problem has had a serious negative impact on the mentality and psychology of women. Therefore, it seems necessary to study the folk psychology and politics of Nepali women.

Various political events such as the struggle for the end of the Rana regime, the problems encountered in establishing democracy, the contribution to bringing democracy back during the Panchayat period, the war or widowhood during the ten-year armed conflict, the problem of being displaced, the loss of guardians. At present, even though women are given rights in the law, there is a problem in implementation. Politically, some women have become Chief Justices, Speakers, Heads of State, but women are viewed differently, with men interfering in the decision-making process. There was no shortage of problems faced by other women who held only positions in the name of position. In the local elections of 2074 BS, 40 percent women were given seats but the role of work and decision making process can be found to be discriminated. Due to such problems, it seems necessary to study women who are politically inclined. Increasing political facilities or rights proves the fact that interest and prosperity in people's lives cannot be increased.

Overall, this study shows that society is a dynamic process in which politics has a great impact. Politics in society, what is politics? Political Participation, Leadership, Women in Politics, Politics in Formal and Informal States, Political participation of women in Nepalese context, Political Socialization, Political Role, Position and status, State of political participation of women in Nepal, Constitution, Parliament and Presence of Women in Political Parties, Women's Representation in Political Parties, Activities Achieved by Women's Participation in Politics Despite the fact that women's presence in Nepal's politics has been negligible since the past, despite the struggle and movement, women have to fight for their rights and grievances. As the participation of women in politics is gradually increasing, the presence of male dominated women in the decision making process will only be applauding.

2.4 Theoretical Review

Various theoretical frameworks have been used to analyze the information and data available from this study. According to which the study of the following thoughts has been analyzed.

2.4.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism contends that equality for women can be accomplished through legal methods and social reform within existing social structures, rather than a complete overhaul of the systems themselves. It emphasizes individual rights, legal equality, and the abolition of sex-based discrimination. Liberal feminism thinks that equality may be achieved via education and legislative changes. They attempt to transform the system from within.

Among the three major tenets of feminism, the theory of gender inequality includes the liberal feminist theory. This principle promotes equality, freedom, equal participation, equal pay, equal decision-making, economic and social empowerment between men and women. Liberal feminism emphasizes the need for mutual unity, not inequality between men and women, as society is in a balanced state. Stating that there should be equal roles, responsibilities and rights between men and women, he stressed on the need to build a society where gender equality and gender balance is maintained.

In fact, women's participation in the global labor market is lower than men's. Women are found to be limited by men to the burden of family and household chores. Women are left behind as they are limited in scope. They have not been able to develop their professionalism and other aspects. Liberal feminists emphasize the belief that women can work as men, develop professionalism, earn income and make other progress if they are to take the same responsibility as men for family responsibilities and work. All the people of the world want to climb the ladder of development. They want to make progress but such progress is not possible only by men. In order to develop the social, economic, political and cultural aspects, strategies of collective action, movement and reform should be adopted.

2.4.2 Socialist Feminism

Socialist feminism emphasizes the search for social causality to understand gender oppression. This socialist woman is considered as a synthesis of Marxist and liberal feminism that since the social system is run by the function between all the units in the society, it is necessary to search for gender relations within the same structure. In which women's freedom as well as class-based gender discrimination has been raised. Due to the social and cultural system, many gender differences have been created, so the study in this direction is important. Emphasizing the empowering process in comparison to other components within it, as well as the necessity for gender equality, particularly the elimination of discrimination within the social system.

Socialist feminism considers the need for a state-controlled political economy to end all forms of discrimination in society, but also emphasizes individual freedom at work. Socialist women hold complex social systems responsible for social inequality and indeed gender inequality. When socialist feminists explain the role of women, it is held that they should not only analyze the situation of division of labor based on gender, but also analyze socialization and reproduction, roles and conditions. In the socialist feminist interpretation, it is tried to depict the gender roles and conditions based on the reality of the society. It is recognized that only if gender analysis can be done within the real complexities of the entire social system, then there can be a real understanding of the whole side of women. Based on socialist principles, this study has been done on the real ground of liberalism and feminism.

Liberal feminism is a popular form of feminism that advocates for women's legal and political rights. It originated in Western countries and emphasizes the importance of freedom, which may be attained through political and legal reforms. Liberal feminism's principles are based on liberalism, a political theory that promotes freedom, particularly in the political and economic arenas. Individual freedom, democracy, equal chances, and equal rights are some of liberalism's core concepts.

2.5 Research Gaps

The studies reviewed have focused on representative goes to indents recourse leaders. However the political participation of women the parliamentarian of country like Nepal is most adequately discussed, Politics is related to the state and its structures to its activities, and its relationship to society is related to power and the power process, (Andrain, CF, Wodsworth, 1970). Definition in Politics In political science, political culture refers to a population's shared views and normative judgments about its political system. Policy analysis assists public officials in understanding how social, economic, and political conditions change and how public policies must evolve to meet the changing needs of a changing society (Duverger, Maurice, 1967). Political Participation, Such decisions are purposeful and from this purposeful decision comes purposeful conscious participation, (Milberth and Rand McNally, 1965). Leadership is the ability to persuade others to achieve certain goals enthusiastically, (Keith Device). Leadership, decision-making power and influence, Women in Politics, participatory and effective by making all the people active in the development work, (Khaniya, 2070). Non-formal States, The term "non-state actors" refers to any entity that is not a state. It is commonly used to refer to armed groups, terrorists, civil society, religious groups, or corporations. It is also occasionally used to refer to inter-governmental organizations (Ralph Miliband, 1969).

According to the existing literature, structures are the fundamental social, economic, and political patterns that shape a society. Socially constructed categories and identities, such as class, gender, race, or sexuality, can last for millennia. (Nazneen and Mahmud 2012; Waylen 2014b). Political Participation of Women in Nepalese Context, State of Political Participation of Women in Nepal, A large number of women will be engaged in different labor market which will contribute to their economic status developed a legal framework for ensuring women's parting women's

participation in every aspect of life highly respecting women's strengths and potential for the development of the society, culture of change preparedness for the promotion of women's status, (Khaniya, 2070). The presence of women in the constitution, parliament, and political parties Women in parliament often contribute to more attention to women's issues. Women's political involvement is a necessary condition for gender equality and true democracy (UNDP, 2017). Representation of women in political parties Representation from all sectors in the process of CA election appropriate consideration was also paid with regard to the division of classes and the history of exclusion of its major ethnic groups in the nation building process. To make the CA inclusive and to give equal opportunity to all ethnic communities, additional requirements were made to ensure the representation of all sectors of the community. The discursively framed as having relatively robust formal institutions (resources, powers, and responsibility) (Childs and Kittilsson, 2016).

The literature study includes activities that foster increasing engagement of women in politics. The development of a series of training modules aimed at improving the role of women in the council; these methods necessitate the collaboration of a wide range of actors and political parties from across the political spectrum (Ballington, 2012). Socialization, Political Role, Position and Status, Political decisions have also been made to place woman in high positions). It is argued that all these factors are very important for enhancing women's status because they are potential for creating proper environment for the integration of women in development. (Khaniya, 2070).

Women's representation in the advisory assembly in 2008, women's representation in the Nepali Congress government in 2016, 5 percent female candidacy in the 2047 constitution, 20 percent female representation in local bodies and 33 percent female representation in the Constituent Assembly have given women a strong role in the country's politics. In the general elections and mid-term elections in Nepal, the Constituent Assembly elections in 2015, 2048, 2051, 2056, 2064, 2070, 2074 and 2079, the participation of women in the elections was 0.92 to 33 percent. Until 33 percent was reached, no study had been conducted on the role of female parliamentarians in the decision-making process of Nepal's House of Representatives, hence this study is regarded crucial. This study demonstrates the involvement of women in the decision-making process at the state policy-making level, as well as the problems that develop when political responsibilities are carried out and the remedies

that may be found in this research. It is clear from the various studies above that so far there has been no study on the decision-making process related to women in the Federal House of Representatives, so this study is considered important in the current situation.

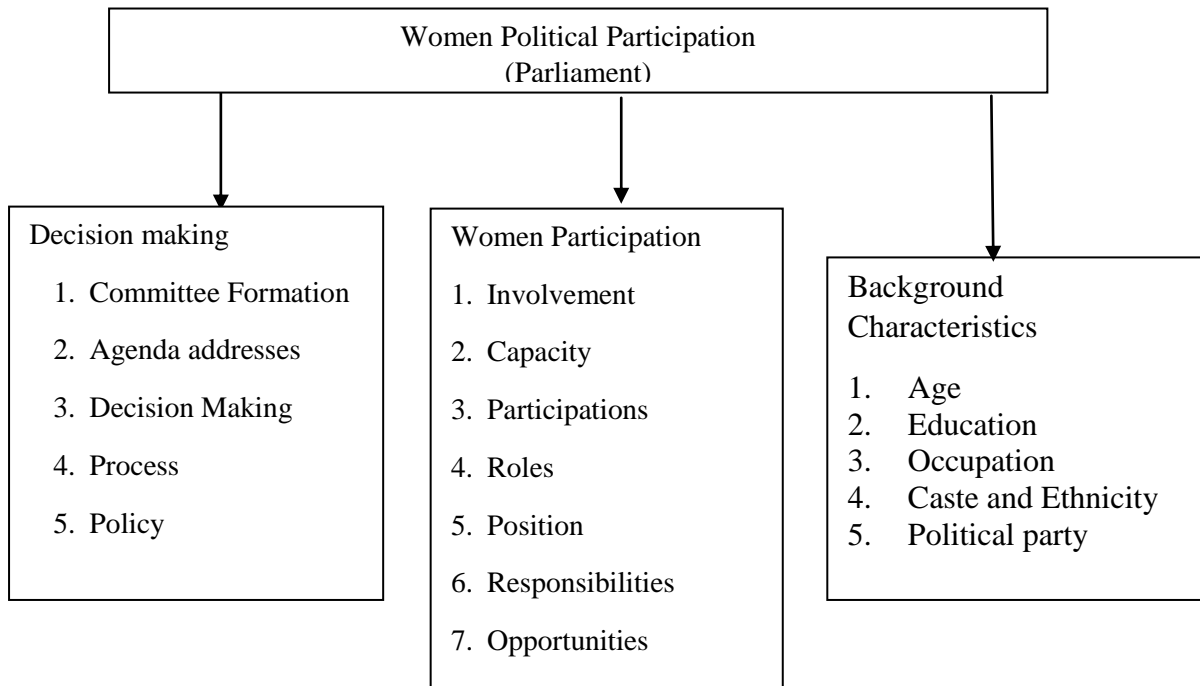
2.6 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The conceptual framework covers women's participation in the decision-making process of Nepal's House of Representatives. Steps of decision making process of variables committee formation, agenda addresses, decision making, process, policy. Political Participation of Women in the Parliament of variables involvement, capacity, participations, roles, positions, responsibilities, opportunities. The difference background variables age group, education, occupation, caste and ethnicity and political party etc.

Women's participation in politics contributes to the creation of a defined policy and agenda in the structural activities of society. Official responsibility and leadership play an important role in advancing women's personal and political potential. There are many factors that influence women's political participation. This study examines the many facets of women's political participation in decision-making processes. The party's commitment and dedication to social and economic development of inclusive and accountable policy questions can be better utilized. It can contribute to effective governance at all levels. Women's effective engagement in the party's policy-making process aids in the formulation of state policy and the expansion of the policy agenda. This concept advances the concept of social and political structure. Women in the House of Representatives have participated in decision-making, management, budget planning, problem solving, and analysis in the same way as males do.

A democratic governance system can be considered if there is full participation of women in the representative bodies of the state. As Nepal is a democratic republic state, with 33 percent participation in politics, the conceptual framework of women's political participation plays an important role in official role, political leadership, political power, laws, rules, policy making process and management.

Fig. 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Conceptual framework developed on the basis of Literature review

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study method is the method adopted to complete the study work, which guides the study to achieve appropriate goals. In order to complete any study, pre-determined methods and procedures should be followed. Study methods play an important role in making every study successful.

3.1 Research Design

Research requires a definite plan and strategy. Research done without prior planning or preparation cannot reach a definite goal. A comprehensive plan and strategy prepared for research work is called research framework. Research methods vary depending on the objectives and research questions. Qualitative research is a research in which the researcher is present in any field of study and gathers qualitative information related to its situation, events and problems and reaches a logical conclusion. Therefore, it is necessary to pre-determine the research methods to complete this research, so the qualitative method has been selected. During the study, although some statistics are numbered, the necessary information and statistics have been collected through the qualitative research method of this study.

3.2 Study Population and Sample Selection

In those cases where the researcher cannot conduct research including entire population, a representative part of the population is selected as a sample and the study is conducted. To achieve the objective of this study, non-probability sampling followed with convenience sampling method has been used. The reason to choose such sampling method is during the session of the House of Representatives, prospective women MPs were interviewed on their way to their own residence. To complete this study, 65 women MPs, 3 out of 7 elected from direct election and 62 out of 83 from proportional election system held in 2074 B.S, representing 5 political parties out of 7 political parties were selected and interviewed in the months of Jestha, Asar and Shrawan in 2079, for about 25 days, In the House of Representatives, there are 165 direct members and 110 proportional members, 33 percent of the 275 members are female members of parliament, including about 90 parliaments.

As the present Constitution of Nepal has made it mandatory for women to have 33 percent representation in the House of Representatives, the main policy-making body of the state had adopted a mixed system of direct elections in the federal parliament and proportional representation system. Direct and proportional numbers in the federal parliament are included in my study.

3.3 Sources of Data

a) Primary source

In any research work, data from primary sources are new details which are called primary sources. Because it is more reliable and trustworthy, more emphasis has been placed on primary data collection in this study. This study examines the relationship between women's political engagement in decision-making and their role in parliament. The interview schedule and Key Informant Interview technique are considered primary sources.

b) Secondary source

Data that has already been collected or available is called secondary source information. Various newspapers, books, journals, etc. are considered as secondary sources. In this study, the sources such as the decision-making processes and details of the activities of the federal parliamentarians are considered as secondary data.

3.4 Methods of data collection

Work-related materials are essential to complete any study work. In order to complete this study, data has been collected using research tools such as interview schedule, Key Informant Interview and target.

3.4.1 Interview Schedule

The interview schedule is the list of questions prepared for the interview. Mixed questions were prepared and interviews were conducted to collect the necessary data from female parliamentarians who were selected as the sample of this study.

Based on the structured questionnaire, the women selected in the sample will be interviewed through interviews focusing on personal details, ideology, and organization, status of decision making process, role and in decision making process. During the interview, the selected women will be interviewed focusing on the interview list.

The structured closed and open questionnaires have been included in the questionnaire. In which the status quo of personal, ideological, organizational, decision making process, role, and decision making process in the prepared and the status have been taken by asking questions.

In this study, women legislators in the federal assembly were asked questions about their personal, family, ideological, organizational, and decision-making aspects of political engagement.

In this study, women participation in the decision making process of house of representative of Nepal, the major steps of decision making process of house of representative of Nepal, the participation of women parliamentarian in the decision making process of house of representative of Nepal, the differences in the political participation of women in the decision making process of house of representative of Nepal by their social background.

3.4.3 Key Informant Interview

In fact, interview is a systematic method used to collect facts and information to fulfill the purpose of social research. In this, there is a purposeful, meaningful and systematic interaction between the questioner and the respondent. Information and facts are collected from that interaction.

It was used to collect various types of data required during the research to complete the presented research paper. Through the use of the interview method, information was collected focusing on the women MPs of the Federal House of Representatives, focusing on the reason why the MPs came to the House, the problems they faced in the House and their experiences.

Federal women parliamentarians selected in this study method, who have been in politics since their student days, who are experienced, who are working in the central committee of the party, and who gave up domestic affairs and became involved in people's war, were discussed with them.

CHAPTER FOUR

STEPS OF DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Women's participation in decision-making processes such as raising various topics in the House of Representatives, issues, debates, national and international plans, budgets, studies, discussions on drafts, committee work, sub-committee formation, name and scope of committees, agenda, process of passing the committee's decision to the House, women's issues, constitutional amendments, and so on. Women's roles in such activities must be taken into consideration. It is considered full participation only after the active and decisive participation of women parliamentarians in the process of planning and policy formulation to implementation and evaluation and analyzing the problem. It is considered the duty of politicians to support the good governance of the nation and get the opportunity to strengthen democracy, to be involved in practical and political activities.

4.1 Committee Formation Process

In a democratic state system, the source of state power is the people, and the sovereignty vested in the people is exercised by the people's representatives. Since the government is directly accountable to the parliament in the parliamentary system of governance, there are regular discussions in the parliament regarding the activities and working style. Keeping in mind the workload of the Parliament, periodic sessions, limited time, the situation in which it is not possible to study each body in depth, etc., the Parliament forms various committees with its members to carry out the regular and emergency functions of the Parliament without overshadowing the role of the Parliament.

The constitution has reserved the unlimited right of the House to form committees for important and necessary matters so that the work of the Parliament can be carried out quickly and the problems that arise from time to time can be solved easily. According to article 83 of the Constitution of Nepal, there is a federal legislature consisting of two houses namely the House of Representatives and the National Assembly. Which is called the Federal Parliament.

According to Article 97 of Nepal's Constitution, the House of Representatives and the National Assembly may establish subjective and special committees under the House of Representatives to support the House of Representatives' normal activity under Federal Law. The House of Representatives has ten subject committees that are responsible for holding the Nepalese government accountable, monitoring and evaluating the government's actions, and providing necessary instructions or advice in accordance with the provisions outlined in the House of Representatives Rules 2075. Various committees are important for the House of Representatives. The chairman of the committee is a person elected by the members of the committee. In the event that there is no election of the chairman, the senior member will preside over the meeting. It is stipulated that the Prime Minister is an ex-officio member of all committees and the minister related to the committee's scope of work. The presence of nine percent of the total number of members is required to hold a meeting of the committee. Any decision must be made by a majority of the members present (House of Representatives Rules, 2079).

Subject and special committees are formed inside the House of Representatives to assist with the House's normal business. Subject Committees To hold the Government of Nepal responsible and accountable to the House of Representatives, a committee with the following names and scope of work is formed in the House of Representatives in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution to monitor and evaluate the government's actions and provide necessary instructions or advice.

Name and Scope of Committee

1. The Finance Committee includes the Ministry of Finance, National Natural Resources and Finance Commission, Investment Board, National Planning Commission, and other associated institutions.
2. The International Relations Committee includes the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation, as well as other relevant agencies.
3. Committees: Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Supply, Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social Security, Consumer Interest Relations, and similar bodies.

4. The Law, Justice, and Human Rights Committee includes the Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs, the Judicial Council, the Judicial Service Commission, the Attorney General's Office, Human Rights, International Treaty Agreements, the Peace Process, the Status of Implementation of Fundamental Rights, and other related subjects and bodies.
5. Agriculture, Cooperatives, and Natural Resources Committee: Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative Land Management, and Poverty Alleviation Ministry, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, and other relevant subjects and agencies.
6. Women and Social Committee: Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, National Women's Commission, Ethnicity Commission, National Dalit Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission, Muslim Commission, National Inclusion Commission, and other relevant subjects and organizations.
7. The State Order and Good Governance Committee includes representatives from the Prime Minister's Office and Council of Ministers, the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defense, Federal Affairs, and General Administration, the Commission on Abuse of Power, the Public Service Commission, the Election Commission, the Peace Process, and other organizations.
8. Development and Technology Committee includes Ministries of Physical Infrastructure and Transport, Food and Water, Urban Development, Communication and Information Technology, and allied organizations.
9. The Education and Health Committee includes the Ministries of Education, Science, and Technology, Health and Population, Youth and Sports, and other relevant agencies.
10. The Public Accounts Committee oversees public accounts, the Auditor General's Annual Report, and other relevant subjects and bodies.

According to the policy rules and regulations of the House of Representatives from this member of the House of Representatives, the honorable members who have succeeded in the position of chairperson of the committee 1. Pabitra Niraula in the

International Relations Committee, 2. Purna Kumari Subedi in Agriculture, Cooperative and Natural Resources Committee, 3. Niru Devi Pal in Women and Social Committee, 4. Shashi Shrestha in State Order and Good Governance Committee, 5. Kalyani Kumari Khadka in Development and Technology Committee. 6. Jaipuri Gharti has assumed the responsibility of the Chairman in the Education and Health Committee.

The Joint Committee of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly is shown below.

1. The Parliamentary Hearing Committee consists of the Chief Justice (chosen by the Constitutional Council), Supreme Court Judge, Judicial Council member, constitutional body leader, and ambassador.
2. The Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Committee of the State's Directive Principles, Policies, and Responsibilities follows Article 54 of the Nepalese Constitution and the Joint Meeting and Committee Working Rules of the Federal.
3. According to the women parliamentarians who were chosen for this committee, a joint committee was formed by combining the quotas of women parliamentarians from the House of Representatives and the National Assembly, with one woman parliamentarian serving as chairman and members.
4. In 2075 AD, Parliament has gradually implemented the Directive Principles, Policies, and Responsibilities of the State as outlined in Part 4 of Nepal's Constitution

Subjects not included in Rule 170 are designated to be within the scope of the committee as deemed appropriate by the Speaker. Formation of Subject Committees

1. Rule 170 in each committee, the Speaker, with the consent of the House of Representatives, nominates a maximum of 27 members, excluding ex-officio members. 2 The Prime Minister is an ex-officio member of all committees and the minister related to the committee's jurisdiction. 3. When nominating members to the committee, the committee is formed by proportionally representing the number of members of the political parties represented in the House, including women, Dalits, inclusive, Ethnicity, Khas Arya, Madheshi, Tharu, Muslims, backward areas and minority communities.

Election of Chairperson 1 the Chairperson will be elected on the given day by the Committee Chairman, with notice published 48 hours in advance by the Secretary, unless otherwise specified.2. By five o'clock on the day before the appointed day for the election of the Chairman, any member shall give notice to the Secretary of the proposal to elect another member to the post of Chairman in the format of Schedule. 3. Bye-law 2 after the notice of motion is presented to the committee by the proposing member, the supporting member supports it. 4 Bye-law 2 If only one notification of the proposer of the received, after the supporting member has spoken, the presiding member shall declare that the proposed member has been elected unopposed to the post of chairman. If more than one notification of the proposal is received, after each supporting member has spoken in the order of registration, a general discussion is held on all the proposals and then the member presiding immediately presents the proposal to the committee for decision.

5 Sub-rule 4 When presenting the motion for decision, the member who is in favor of the proposal is made to pronounce the word yes and the member who is against it is declared to be elected as the chairman. 13 This chapter provides that at least one-third of the subject chairpersons shall be elected as chairpersons during the election of the chairperson.

Special Committees: 1 The House of Representatives may form other special committees as required. If such a committee is to be formed, the chairman presents a proposal in the meeting along with the list of members who will be in the committee, mentioning the work to be done by the committee and the time period, (House of Representatives Rules 2079).

4.2 Agendas of various committees

The various committees formed in the House of Representatives make important proposals according to their scope and subject. Proposals are made individually or collectively in the committees, committees under the ministry, department, current affairs, policies and regulations.

To discuss the proposals related to the ministries, commissions, departments and agencies within their scope of work, to bring proposals related to the policies and programs of the agencies under the ministries, departments and commissions.

Although bringing thematically related agendas, taking into consideration the national hot current events, the proposals are raised in an orderly manner.

The women and social committee makes proposals on topics related to the Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, National Women's Commission, National Dalit Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Ethnicity Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission, and Muslim Commission.

Among the special motions, parliamentary motions, motions of public importance, resolution motions, attention motions, adjournment motions, etc. are considered important in the federal parliament.

Even if the proposals are thematic, sometimes the proposals brought by the party decision also cause some problems, if the majority of the committee passes the decision of the proposal. This makes it easier to work politically, (House of Representatives Rules 2079).

The female members and female parliament chairpersons of the committee said that during the meeting of the various subject committees of the House of Representatives, the agenda brought by the chairman is kept in the committee and the members of the committee also bring the agenda of the topics included in the scope of their committee and contemporary issues.

4.3 Decision Making Process

In the various committees in the House of Representatives, there is an atmosphere where the members accept the proposals brought by the chairman of the committee, because the ministry commissions and agencies within their respective jurisdictions discuss and submit related reports to the related agencies after evaluating the policy and program resources management of the agencies under the ministry department.

Decision of the committee: 1 Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the decision of the majority of the committee members present at the committee meeting shall be considered the committee's decision, and in the event of a tie vote, the chairman shall have the deciding vote. The chairman and secretary of the committee certify the decision made during the meeting.

If all the agendas are agreed within the committee, the decision can be taken unanimously and by majority vote, if there is no agreement, it can be decided to

disagree. Decision of the scope of work of the committee: 1 the committee can discuss, study and monitor only the matters related to the scope of work assigned to it.

4.If the committee has to discuss, study and monitor matters within the scope of other committees, it should take the prior approval of the Speaker, (House of Representatives Rules 2079).

According to this decision-making process, in accordance with the rules of the House of Representatives 2079 and in accordance with the opinions of the female parliamentarians who were selected for this study, after discussing various issues with the relevant stakeholders, the majority of the committee members approved the proposals. If votes are deadlocked, the chairman will make the final decision, according to the female MPs.

4.4 Process of Passing the Decision of the Committee to the House

The procedures for taking the decisions of various committees in the House of Representatives to the House are as follows.

- 1 The report of the committee shall be submitted to the meeting by the chairman or in his absence by any other member of the committee appointed by the chairman.
- 2 Sub-rule 1 to present the report, the chairman or member may give a brief speech in relation to the report if he wishes.
- 3 The reports presented in the meeting should be implemented by the concerned minister and the status of implementation should be reported to the committee regularly.
- 4 The committee can monitor and evaluate whether its annual report has been implemented and submit its report to the meeting.
- 5 Sub-rule 4 The chairman of the relevant committee may offer notice of the proposal within 2 days of the report submission to debate the monitoring and evaluation report on the meeting's assigned item.
- 6 Bye-law 5 If the notification is received, the speaker allows the chairman of the relevant committee to submit a proposal to be discussed in a meeting after 2 days.

7 The chairman of the relevant committee may give a brief speech while presenting the proposal. The speaker then sets the time period for discussion.

8 The discussion is considered to be over after the respective minister answers the questions raised in the discussion.

The decision of the committee gives instructions to the government. Various bills first come to Parliament. It is sent from the Parliament to the committee, the committee consults with the stakeholders, consults with the amendment, and after reaching agreement, the committee passes it, then the chairman takes it to the parliament and submits it.

In the meeting, the speaker arranges the time and the report of the committee is given to the chairman to present it in the house. Procedure after presentation of the committee report 1 after the presentation of the committee report, the report is distributed to the members.

Section 2 unless otherwise ordered by the Speaker, at any meeting twenty-four hours after the distribution of the report of the Committee, the member presenting the bill may move any of the following motions:

- a. Discuss the bills with the report or
- b. The bills should be sent back to the concerned committee with instructions for reconsideration in relation to a particular clause or clauses.

Section 4 Sub-rule 3 If a proposal is submitted, the Speaker shall give the opportunity to the proposing member and the presenting member to speak, and after both of them have spoken, if the proposing member does not withdraw the proposal, he shall submit the proposal to the meeting for decision without further discussion.

Section 7. After the report submitted by the committee according to sub-rule 6 is distributed to the members, on the day and time specified by the speaker, the presenting member can submit the proposal of section a sub-rule 2.

Section a of Sub-rule 2 or Sub-rule 7 after the proposal is approved can only discuss the report of the committee and related clauses and other clauses, (House of Representatives Rules 2079).

In this study, according to the women members of the House of Representatives or the MPs who were selected for this study, the agendas submitted by the chairman and members of the committee after discussion with various stakeholders and the reports prepared in the committee, when the chairman of the committee and the chairman are

not present in the house, the senior members appointed by the chairman are submitted to the house according to the instructions of the speaker. The women parliament chairperson and members of the committee said that after the chairman submits the report in the house at the time given by the speaker, the subject will be discussed in the house.

4.5 Procedures for passing reports from committees in the House of Representatives

The reports passed by various committees in the House of Representatives should be submitted to the House by the chairman of the committee.

Rules 5. The Speaker shall set a day and time to discuss the report presented by the committee and any amendments to it. Rules 6 Sub-rule 2 Report and Amendment the questions raised during the above discussion shall be answered by the Minister concerned at the end of the discussion. Rules 7. After deciding on the amendment, the recommendations of the report are presented to the assembly for decision in a detailed form or with approved amendments depending on the situation. Rules 8 Bye-law 7 The Secretary informs the Minister concerned about the decision. Rules 9. The recommendation of the committee passed by the assembly should be implemented by the concerned minister.

1 Sends the bills passed by the Assembly to the National Assembly with a message.

Rules 2 Bye-law 1 shall certify by the Opening Secretary the date of passage by the Assembly on a Bill to be sent to the National Assembly. Rules 3. On the first page of Economic bills, the Speaker must certify that economic bills is a student.

Section 4. The Speaker of the Assembly submits to the President for verification the suggestions justified by the decision of the Assembly to be included in the bill and informs the National Assembly.

As per the instructions of the speaker, after the reports from various committees are presented by the chairman, the relevant minister will respond according to the content and some issues will be passed by the majority of the house, (House of Representatives Rules 2079).

According to the women parliamentarians who were selected for this study, after being submitted by the chairman of the committee on the day and time specified by

the speaker, the matter is discussed in depth in the house and passed by the majority in the house. In matters passed in the House, the secretary informs the concerned minister and gives instructions for implementation. The chairman and members of the committee said that the speaker submits the decisions and resolutions of the assembly to the president for verification.

CHAPTER FIVE
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT

Political participation is the fundamental basis of democracy. The political engagement of citizens in the nation's political system is the cornerstone of its success, because political participation is vital in the development and implementation of national policy in all political systems. Political participation refers to the involvement of individuals and groups in many parts of the political system. Political involvement refers to actions in which individuals and groups actively participate.

5.1 Women's Participation in Leadership and Decision-Making Processes

Members of the House of Representatives were asked what should be done to boost women's involvement in leadership and decision-making roles. Table 1 is an attempt to clarify the answer to that query.

Table 1

Participation of Women in the Leadership and Decision-Making Process

| Participation of women in the leadership and decision-making process | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Increasing women's political participation and leadership. | 24 | 36.9 |
| Training and public awareness campaigns on national, international. | 11 | 16.9 |
| Social, political, economic and legal topics should be conducted. | 26 | 40.0 |
| Women should take the role and responsibility of political leadership. | 23 | 35.4 |
| Increase respect and participation at every level of the decision-making process. | 15 | 23.1 |
| Technology-friendly development, arranging education and training. | 13 | 20.0 |
| Emphasizing on implementing the constitution and laws. | 16 | 24.6 |
| Emphasizing the empowerment of women by organizing and working conscientiously. | 20 | 30.8 |
| Strengthening the economic and production process. | 11 | 16.9 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when analyzing the question of what should be done to increase the participation of women in leadership and decision-making process levels, 24 (36.9) percent said that women's political participation and leadership should be increased. 11 (16.9) percent said that training and public awareness campaigns should be conducted in national and international areas. 26 (40.0) percent said that public awareness campaigns should be conducted on social, political, economic and legal issues. 23 (35.4) percent that women should take the role and responsibility of political leadership, 15 (23.1) percent to increase the level of respect at every level of the decision-making process, 13 (20.0) percent of those who provide education and training in technology-friendly development, 16 people (24.6) percent said that emphasis should be placed on implementing the constitution and laws. 20 people (30.8) percent said that women should work diligently with emphasis on organized empowerment. It was found that 11 (16.9) percent of 65 people had (100) percent in terms of strengthening economic and production processes. In this research, it seems that social, political, economic and legal issues should be made more public awareness. 26 (40.0) percent.

5.2 Regular Attendance of MPs in the House

The respondents were asked whether they regularly attend the House of Representatives. The question is compared with the age group of the respondents. An attempt has been made to explain the response to the question in the table 2.

Table 2

House Regularity by Age of the Respondents

| Age | Regular | | Irregular | | Total | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 30 - 39 years | 6 | 85.7 | 1 | 14.3 | 7 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 49 years | 21 | 95.5 | 1 | 4.5 | 22 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 59 years | 21 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above year | 13 | 86.7 | 2 | 13.3 | 15 | 100.0 |
| Total | 61 | 93.8 | 4 | 6.2 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table 4.32, the answers of the respondents have been analyzed by comparing the regular attendance with the age group. In which 6 (85.7) percent of 30 to 39-year-olds are regular attendees. 1 person (14.3) percent said irregular, 21 people (95.5) percent in the age group of 40 to 49 years are regular, 1 person (4.5) percent in irregular, 21 (100) percent of regulars in the age group of 50 to 59 years. In the 60-year-old age group, 13 people are called regular, 2 people are called irregular (13.3) percent. In total, 61 people (93.8) percent said they attended regularly and 4 people (6.2) percent said they attended irregularly. A total of 65 people were found to have 100 percent. In this study, it was found that 21 people in the age group of 50 to 59 years are 100 percent of those who attend the House most, while the least irregular attendance is 1 person in the age group of 40 to 49 years, 4.5 percent. It was found that more and more respondents attend the House regularly.

According to the above study, during the session of the House, some representative parliamentarians have indicated the reason for not being able to go regularly because of family reasons, as per religious and cultural customs, prayers and Shradha are held at home and sometimes because they are sick..

5.3 Committees Roles of House Representative

The members of the House of Representatives were asked if they are in any committee role of the House of Representatives, An attempt has been made to clarify the responses to the said question in the table 3.

Table 3

Committees Role of the House of Representatives

| Role of House of representative | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Worked as the coordinator of the committee. | 5 | 7.7 |
| Worked as a member of the committee. | 43 | 66.2 |
| Actively worked in discussions and decision-making Process on contemporary issues. | 32 | 49.2 |
| By evaluating and monitoring policy rules. | 5 | 7.7 |
| Passing the bills, giving general advice to the government | 4 | 6.2 |
| Monitor daily consumption items. | 8 | 12.3 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079

In this study, when analyzing the responses of the respondents to the question of what role they played in the committee of the House of Representatives, 5 (.7.7) percent said that they worked as the coordinator of the committee. 43 people (66.2) percent for working as committee members, 32 people (49.2) percent for actively working in the discussion and decision-making process on contemporary issues, 5 people (7.7) percent said by evaluating and monitoring policy rules, 4 people (6.2) percent of those who pass the bill, advise the government, It was found that 8 (12.3) percent of those who monitored daily consumption items had (100) percent in 65 people. In this study, the highest number worked as a member of the committee, 43 people (66.2) percent, while the lowest number was in the matter of passing the bills and giving advice to the government, 4 people (6.2) percent.

5.4 Women's Participation at the Policy Making Level and Reasons for not Having Equal Participation

The members of the House of Representatives have equal participation of women in the policy-making level of the House of Representatives? If not, the question was asked as to why women could not participate equally in the policy-making level.

Table 4

The Policy Making Level and Reasons for not Having Equal Participation

| Equal participation of women in the policy-making level | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Yes | 16 | 24.6 |
| No | 49 | 75.4 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |
| Reason of not equally participation in the policy-making level | | |
| Don't give political responsibility | 37 | 56.9 |
| Apply quota system | 23 | 35.4 |
| Don't give tickets in elections | 25 | 38.5 |
| Make competition between women and men | 10 | 15.4 |
| Other | 10 | 15.4 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when analyzing the question asked to the members of the House of Representatives whether there is equal participation of women in the

policy-making level of the House of Representatives, it was found that 16 (24.6) percent said yes and 49 (75.4) percent said no and 65 (100) percent. In this study, it was found that the number of women do not have equal participation in the policy-making level of the House of Representatives.

In this study, 37 (56.9) percent said that if women do not have equal participation in the policy-making level of the House of Representatives, what are the reasons for not having equal participation later? 23 people (35.4) percent said to implement quota system, 25 people (38.5) percent said not to give tickets in the election. 10 people (15.4) percent on making competition between women and men, It was found that 10 (15.4) percent of other subjects were 49 (100) percent. In this study, it was found that women in the House were given high political responsibilities, 37 (56.9) percent. According to the time and situation, and it was found that a less number did not have equal participation in other topics, 10 people (15.4) percent.

In this study, on the 18th of Asar, 2079, the interview given by the member of the House of Representatives of the study selection number 15 in the context of participating in various committees of the House of Representatives and participating in the role of the decision-making process from the past is as follows..

In the Federal House of Representatives, while interviewing the women MPs about the House, taking the same conversation from them. I have been involved in politics since. I was a student I am now a Federal Member of Parliament, playing the role of important official responsibility by playing politics in the party through various fraternal associations of the party. I found a lot of difference in the experience of working as a Member of Parliament in the House, where I had to think, study, and base party decisions on the basis of making policy rules. Individual decisions are not in the House, it was found that sub-committees were formed and given thematic responsibilities for various subjects that should be spoken within the rules and regulations of the House.

5.5 Role of MPs in the House of Representatives

The members of the House of Representatives were asked what role they played in the House of Representatives. An attempt has been made to explain the response to the question in the table 5.

Table 5

Role Play in the House

| Role play in the House | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Active participation in politics. | 44 | 67.7 |
| Carrying responsibility and raising voice. | 31 | 47.7 |
| Paying attention to the work of the people and monitoring the work of the government. | 16 | 24.6 |
| Worked as a coordinator and member of various committees. | 9 | 13.8 |
| Speaking in the house, taking proposals, creating and amending laws. | 14 | 21.5 |
| Current affairs of the country speaking on the subject. | 13 | 20.0 |
| Participating in the discussion of the subject, implementing policy making and passing the budget. | 14 | 21.5 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when asking MPs what role they played in the House of Representatives, 44 (67.7) percent of the total 65 respondents said that they actively participated in politics. 31 people (47.7) percent said that they raised their voice while carrying responsibility. 16 (24.6) percent said that they monitored the work of the government by paying attention to the work of the people. 9 people (13.8) percent said that they worked as coordinators and members of various committees. 14 people (21.5) percent said that they took motions to speak in the House, created and amended laws, 13 (20.0) percent of those who spoke about the current affairs of the country, participating in the discussion of any topic, It was found that 14 (21.5) percent of the total 65 (100) percent were involved in policy formulation and implementation and passing the budget. In this study, it was found that MPs played the highest role in the House by active participation, 44 (67.7) percent, while the lowest role was found to be coordinators and members of various committees, 9 people (13.8) percent.

5.6 Reasons behind the Backwardness of the Role of Women in the Decision Making Process

The members of the House of Representatives were asked what do you think could be the reason behind the backwardness of the role of women in the decision making process. An attempt has been made to explain the response to the question from the table 6.

Table 6

Reasons behind the Role of Women in the Decision-Making Process

| Reason behind the role of women in the decision-making process | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Lack of women's participation in the political field | 10 | 15.4 |
| Lack of women in interventionist roles. | 8 | 12.3 |
| Women's lack of access to key positions, lack of unity between women and women. | 14 | 21.5 |
| Not being able to go outside as independent as male parliamentarians. | 7 | 10.8 |
| Controlling women parliamentarians by practical and social norms. | 9 | 13.8 |
| Law not providing complete equality. | 11 | 16.9 |
| Lack of structural reforms and technology-friendly development. | 10 | 15.4 |
| Men not being able to accept women's leadership. | 20 | 30.8 |
| Not being able to improve economic, social, gender, political views. | 19 | 29.2 |
| Not being able to keep the subject matter clear without a change in men's thinking. | 13 | 20.0 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079

According to the table above, when analyzing the question of what could be the reason behind the role of women in the decision-making process from policy making to the respondents, 10 (15.4) percent said that there is a lack of women's participation in the political sphere. 8 (12.3) percent on lack of women in interventional roles, 14 (21.5) percent said that women's lack of access to leading positions means lack of unity among women. 7 people (10.8) percent of not being able to go outside as a male parliamentarian, 9 people (13.8) percent said that women parliamentarians should be controlled by behavioral and social norms. 11 (16.9) percent said that the law does not

provide full equality, 10 (15.4) percent for lack of structural improvement and technology-friendly development, 20 people (30.8) percent said that men could not accept women's leadership. 19 people (29.2) percent said that they could not improve their economic, social, gender, and political views. It was found that 13 (29.2) percent of the men were not able to keep the subject matter clear, out of a total of 65 (100) percent. In this study, it was seen that most men were not able to accept women's leadership, while the least men were in favor of not being able to go to the external environment with independence like a parliamentarian.

In this study, on the 16th of the month of Asar 2079, the interview given by the member of the House of Representatives of the selection number No. 6 regarding the role of the decision-making process after participating in various committees of the House of Representatives is as follows.

According to their words when interviewing women MPs in the Federal House of Representatives about the House. I have fought a people's war for ten years and have come here as a federal member of parliament after doing party politics. I am usually present in the House. I have a clear opinion on my subject. You have come here to make policy. We think that we should make policies and rules in the interest of the country keeping in mind our party. In this house, when passing various topics and bills, we pass the bill on the basis of majority. We have not been able to work according to the wishes of the people in the House. Here, due to various obstacles and obstacles, the work cannot be done on time, so prayer is performed.

Interviewing female MPs in the Federal House of Representatives. I am currently a Federal Member of Parliament, working from the party committee of the local level of the village and working as a central member of the central party through the district and province. Where party politics and MPs were found to be very different, here the house has its own rules. The policy of the House should be able to run according to the rules, if things do not work as they say in the House, we have blocked the House. If it does not work in the interest of the people, how many times have we obstructed the House by sitting in the role of the opposition? We take this positively because we have come to make policies and rules and it is our responsibility to make the ministers who are ministers in the government aware. It is our party decision to move forward by alerting the House and the government.

CHAPTER SIX

THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS THEIR SOCIAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The roles and responsibilities of the female members of the Federal House of Representatives are compared with the age, education, caste, profession and political party of the women parliamentarians, and their roles and responsibilities in the decision-making process.

6.1 Role of MPs in the Program of the House of Representatives by Age

The respondents were asked about their role in the programs of the House of Representatives. An attempt has been made to clarify the answer to this question by comparing it with the age group of the respondents and showing the relationship through the table 7.

Table 7

Participation of MPs by Age Group

| Age | Always | | Sometimes | | Total | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 30 -39 years | 7 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 49 years | 21 | 95.5 | 1 | 4.5 | 22 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 59 years | 21 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above years | 14 | 93.3 | 1 | 6.7 | 15 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 96.9 | 2 | 3.1 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

Analyzing the answers received from the respondents according to the above table, 7 (100) percent of the 30 to 39 years old age group are always. 21 (95.5) percent of 40 to 49-year-olds are always, sometimes 1 (4.5) percent, 21 (100) percent of the 50 to 59-year-old age group are always. 14 people (93.3) percent of the 60-year-old age group say they are always, 1 person (6.7) percent say they are always, and 63 people (96.9) percent say they are always. It was found that 2 people (3.1) percent said it was (100) percent in 65 people. In this study, it is found that they play the most always role in the programs of the House of Representatives.

When comparing the role of parliamentarians in the program of the House of Representatives to understand which age parliamentarians are more always, it was found that the most always parliamentarians were between the ages of 40 and 59 years, while the number of parliamentarians between the ages of 30 and 39 years and over 60 years was less due to the low number of members. It was concluded that age also has an effect on the always performance of responsibilities by being present in the parliament.

6.2 Role of MPs in the Program of the House of Representatives by level of education

The respondents were asked about their role in the programs of the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 8.

Table 8

Participation by level of Education Group

| Educational status | Always | | Sometimes | | Total | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Illiterate | 5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Adult/Primary | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Under SLC | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| SLC/SEE | 6 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 |
| HSEB/Certificate Level | 17 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 100.0 |
| Graduate | 14 | 93.3 | 1 | 6.7 | 15 | 100.0 |
| Post Graduate | 13 | 92.9 | 1 | 7.1 | 14 | 100.0 |
| M.Phil/Ph.D | 6 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 96.9 | 2 | 3.1 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when asking the members of the House of Representatives what role they played in the House, comparing the answers of 65 respondents with their educational status, 5 respondents said they were always Illiterate,(100) percent of seniors, 1 person of Adult/primary education, 1 person of

Under SLC, (100) percent. 6 at SLC/SEE (100) percent, 17 at HSEB/certificate level (100) percent, 14 at graduate level (93.3) percent, 1 at 7.1 percent at occasional, 13 at Post Graduate level at (92.9) percent, 1 person says sometimes 7.1 percent and 6 people say always (100) percent in M.Phil/Ph.D. In this study 63 people say always (96.9) percent and 2 people say sometimes (3.1) percent total 65 people (100) percent. In this study, most of the always ones are at the HSEB/certificate level and the least are young. It is at Adult/primary and Under SLC level and sometimes at graduate and post graduate level.

6.3 Role of MPs in the Program of the House of Representatives by cast

The respondents were asked about their role in the programs of the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 9.

Table 9

Participation of by Cast Group

| Caste/ethnicity | Always | | Sometimes | | Total | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Brahman and Chhetri | 22 | 95.7 | 1 | 4.3 | 23 | 100.0 |
| Hilly Janajati | 11 | 91.7 | 1 | 8.3 | 12 | 100.0 |
| Terai Janajati | 21 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 100.0 |
| Hilly Dalit | 6 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Terai Dalit | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 96.9 | 2 | 3.1 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the members of the House of Representatives were asked what role they played in the House, when comparing the answers of 65 respondents according to different ethnic identities, 22 Brahmans and Kshetri said active, (95.7) percent and 1 said sometimes, (4.3) percent. 11 hilly janajati in always (91.7) percent and sometimes 1 in (8.3) percent, Terai janajati 21 in always (100) percent, hilly Dalit 6 in (100) percent, Terai Dalits 3 persons (100) percent total always 63 persons (96.9) percent and sometimes 2 persons (3.1) percent 65 persons (100) percent. Most always in this study are Brahmans and Kshetri, while the least are

Terai Dalits. Sometimes it was found to be equal among Brahmans, Kshetri and hilly janajati

6.4 Role of MPs in the Program of the House of Representatives by occupation

In this study, the respondents were asked about their role in the programs of the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 10.

Table 10

Participation of by Occupation Group

| Occupation | Always | | Sometimes | | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Politic | 24 | 92.3 | 2 | 7.7 | 26 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Business | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture and Business | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Social Worker | 33 | 100 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 100.0 |
| Total | 63 | 96.9 | 2 | 3.1 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the members of the House of Representatives were asked what role they played in the House, the answers of a total of 65 respondents were compared to different professions, and 24 respondents said they were always in politics, (92.3) percent. 2 people say sometimes (7.7) percent, always 3 people in agriculture (100) percent, 2 people (100) percent in business, 1 person in agriculture and business (100) percent and 33 people (100) percent in social Worker total 63 people (96.9) percent in always and 2 people(3.1) Percent in sometimes say .65 people have (100) percent. In this study, it was found that the most always in terms of roles in the program of the House of Representatives are in social Worker and less in agriculture and business, and sometimes in politics.

6.5 Types of responsibility in house of representative by age

The respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 11.

Table 11

Responsibility of the House of Representatives by Age Group

| Age of the Respondents | Types of responsibility in house of representative | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | On the issue of women | | Political Decision | | Chief Coordinator | | Total | |
| | Num ber | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| From 30 years to 39 | 3 | 42.9 | 2 | 28.6 | 2 | 28.6 | 7 | 100.0 |
| From 40 years to 49 | 8 | 36.4 | 10 | 45.5 | 4 | 18.2 | 22 | 100.0 |
| From 50 years to 59 | 10 | 47.6 | 10 | 47.6 | 1 | 4.8 | 21 | 100.0 |
| From 60 years to 69 | 3 | 21.4 | 7 | 50.0 | 4 | 28.6 | 14 | 100.0 |
| Above 70 years | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 25 | 38.5 | 29 | 44.6 | 11 | 16.9 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives, comparing the answers of the total 65 respondents with their own age, (42.9) percent of the 30 to 39-year-olds said it was a 3 in women's issue, (28.6) percent in political decisions, 8 (36.4) percent in the case of women aged 40 to 49, 10 in political decisions (45.5) percent, 10 in the case of women in the 50 to 59 age group (47.6) percent, 10 in political decisions, 1 person in the coordinator (4.8) percent, 3 people (21.4) percent in the matter of women in the age group of 60 to 69, 7 people (50.0) percent in the political decision, 4 people in the coordinator (28.6) percent, In the case of women above 70 years of age, (100) percent in this study, 25 in the case of women (38.5) percent, , 29 people are (44.6) percent in political decision, 11 people are (16.9) percent in coordinator, total 65 people are (100) percent.

According to the age of women in this study, the highest age group is 50 to 59 years and the lowest age group is above 70 years. The age group of 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years are the most in political decisions, while the age group of 30 to 39 years is the

least. Most of the coordinators are in the age group of 40 to 49 and 60 to 69, while the least are in the age group of 50 to 59.

In this study, it was found that the participation of women parliamentarians in the House of Representatives in terms of age, education, caste and occupation with the role of women is unequal at every level and level. In terms of age, from 40 years to 59 years, certificate level in education, Chhetri Brahmin in caste, politics in profession, it was found that there is a majority and activity, while the role of other parties was found to be moderate and sometimes only.

6.6 Types of responsibility in house of representative level of education

The respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 12.

Table 12

Responsibility of the House of Representatives by Education Group

| Educational Status | Types of responsibility in house of representative | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | On the issue of Political women | | | | Chief Coordinator | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Illiterate | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Adult/Primary | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Under SLC | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| SLC/SEE | 2 | 33.3 | 4 | 66.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 |
| HSEB/Certificate | 6 | 35.3 | 9 | 52.9 | 2 | 11.8 | 17 | 100.0 |
| Graduate | 4 | 26.7 | 7 | 46.7 | 4 | 26.7 | 15 | 100.0 |
| Post Graduate | 6 | 42.9 | 4 | 28.6 | 4 | 28.6 | 14 | 100.0 |
| M.Phil/Ph.D | 4 | 66.7 | 1 | 16.7 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 25 | 38.5 | 29 | 44.6 | 11 | 16.9 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives, comparing the answers of 65 respondents with their own education, 2 respondents said that they were illiterate,

and (40.0) percent of them were women, 3 people (60.0) percent in political decision, 1 person (100) percent in the matter of women in senior/primary level, 1 person (100) percent in political decision in Under SLC level, 2 people in the matter of women in SLC/SEE level (33.3) percent, 4 people (52.9) percent in political decisions, 6 people (35.3) percent in the issue of women at the certificate level, 9 people (52.9) percent in political decisions, 2 people (11.8) percent in coordinator, , 4 people on women's issues at undergraduate level (26.7) percent, 7 people on political decisions (46.7) percent, 4 people on coordinators (26.7) percent, 6 people on women's issues at post graduate level (42.9) percent, 4 people in political decisions (28.6) percent, 4 people in coordinator (28.6) percent and 4 people (66.7) percent in M.Phil/Ph.D. for women, 1 person in political decisions (16.7) percent, 1 person in the coordinator (16.7) percent. In this study, 25 people are (38.5) percent on women's issues, 29 people are (44.6) percent on political decisions, 11 people are (16.9) percent on coordinators, and 65 people are (100). In this study, regarding women's responsibilities in the House of Representatives, the highest number is at the HSEB/certificate level and post-graduate level, and the least is at the Adult/Primary level. In political decision-making, most are at HSEB/certificate level and least at Under SLC and M.Phil/Ph.D. It was found that most of the coordinators were in graduate and post graduate level and less in M.Phil./Ph.D.

6.7 Types of responsibility in house of representative by cast

The respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 13.

Table 13

Responsibility of the House of Representatives by Cast Group

| Caste/ ethnicity | Types of responsibility in house of representative | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | On the issue of women | | Political Decision | | Chief Coordinator | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Brahman and Chhetri | 9 | 39.1 | 9 | 39.1 | 5 | 21.7 | 23 | 100.0 |
| Hilly Janajati | 2 | 16.7 | 7 | 58.3 | 3 | 25 | 12 | 100.0 |
| Terai Janajati | 8 | 38.1 | 11 | 52.4 | 2 | 9.5 | 21 | 100.0 |
| Hilly Dalit | 4 | 66.7 | 1 | 16.7 | 1 | 16.7 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Terai Dalit | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 25 | 38.5 | 29 | 44.6 | 11 | 16.9 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given to them in the House of Representatives, when comparing the answers of 65 respondents according to their different ethnic identities, Brahmans and Kshetri, 9 and (39.1) percent, said women. 9 people (39.1) percent in political decisions, 5 people in coordinator (21.7) percent, hilly janajati 2 people (16.7) percent on women, 7 people (58.3) percent in political decision, 3 people (25.0) percent in coordinator, 8 people 38 in Terai janajati about women. 11 people (52.4) percent in political decision, 2 people in coordinator (9.5) percent, 4 people (66.7) percent in the matter of hilly Dalit women, 1 person in political decision (16.7) percent, 1 person in coordinator (16.7) percent, 2 people (66.7) percent about women of Terai Dalit, 1 person (33.3) percent about political decisions, 25 people (38.5) percent about women in this study, 29 people (44.6) percent about political decisions, In the coordinator, 11 people are (16.9) percent, total 65 people are (100) percent. In this study, regarding the assignment of responsibilities in the House of Representatives, the highest number of women are Brahmans and Kshetri the lowest among hilly janajati and Tarai Dalits. Terai janajati have the highest number of political decisions and hilly and terai Dalits have less. It was found that the majority of coordinators are Brahmans and Kshetri while the least are Hilly Dalits.

6.8 Types of responsibility in house of representative by occupation

The respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 14.

Table 14

Responsibility of the House of Representatives by Occupation Group

| Occupation | Types of responsibility in house of representative | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | On the issue of women | | Political Decision | | Chief Coordinator | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Politic | 10 | 38.5 | 10 | 38.5 | 6 | 23.1 | 26 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Business | 2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture and Business | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Social Worker | 13 | 39.4 | 15 | 45.5 | 5 | 15.2 | 33 | 100.0 |
| Total | 25 | 38.5 | 29 | 44.6 | 11 | 16.9 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given to them in the House of Representatives, comparing the answers of 65 respondents with their various professions, 10 people (38.5) percent in the case of women related to politics. 10 people (38.5) percent in political decision, 6 people (23.1) percent in coordinator, 3 people (100) percent in political decision related to agriculture, 2 people (100) percent in the issue of women in business, 1 person (100) percent in the politics of agriculture and trade, 13 people (39.4) percent in the matter of social service women, 15 people (45.5) percent in the political decision, 5 people (15.2) percent in the coordinator, 25 people (38.5) percent in the matter of women. 29 people are (44.6) percent in political decisions, 11 people are (16.9) percent in coordinator, total 65 people are (100) percent. In this study, it was found that in relation to responsibilities in the House of Representatives, women's issues related to business, political decisions and coordinators were the most social service, and women's issues were the least in business, political decisions were in agriculture and business, etc.

6.9 Types of responsibility in house of representative by political party

The respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives. The answer to that question is illustrated in the table 15.

Table 15

Responsibility of the House of Representatives by political party Group

| Political party | Types of responsibility in house of representative | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | On the issue of women | | Political Decision | | Chief Coordinator | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Communist party of Nepal (UML) | 12 | 41.4 | 13 | 44.8 | 4 | 13.8 | 29 | 100.0 |
| Communist party of Nepal Maoist(UML) | 3 | 23.1 | 6 | 46.2 | 4 | 30.8 | 13 | 100.0 |
| Nepali Congress | 6 | 37.5 | 9 | 56.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 16 | 100.0 |
| Janata Samajbadi Party of Nepal | 3 | 50.0 | 1 | 16.7 | 2 | 33.3 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Rashtriys Janamorchha party | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 25 | 38.5 | 29 | 44.6 | 11 | 16.9 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079.

According to the table above, when the respondents were asked what kind of responsibilities are given in the House of Representatives, comparing the answers of a total of 65 respondents with different political parties, 12 respondents (41.4) percent about women in the Communist Party of Nepal (UML). 13 people (44.8) percent in political decisions, 4 people (13.8) percent in coordinator, 3 people (23.1) percent in the Women of issue of Communist Party of Nepal Maoist, 6 people (46.2) percent in political decisions, 4 people in coordinator (13.8) percent, 6 people (37.5) percent in the matter of Nepali Congress women of issue, 9 people (56.3) percent in political decisions, 1 person in the coordinator (6.3) percent Janata Samajbadi Party of Nepal 3 people (50.0) percent in the issue of women, 1 person in the political decision (16.7) percent, 2 people in the coordinator (33.3) percent, 1 person (100) percent on the issue of women of Rashtriya Janamorchha Party In this study, 25 people (38.5) percent on women's issues, 29 people (44.6) percent on political decisions, In the coordinator, 11 people are (16.9) percent, total 65 people are (100) percent. In this study, in relation to women's issues, policy decisions, and coordinators, Communist Party of Nepal (UML) is the most integrated party in the House of Representatives, while Rashtriya Janamorchha Party is the least. In terms of political decisions, it was found that the least Janata Samajbadi Party Nepal and Nepali Congress were in the coordinator.

In this study, women's issues were studied in terms of their age, education, caste, profession and party regarding taking responsibility among the various subjects of the House of Representatives. It was found that the answers of all the members in the political decisions and program coordinators came at an equal level, due to which it was seen that there were equal votes when taking the work and responsibilities according to the policy rules of the House of Representatives.

6.10 The Difference in Life after Participating in Politics

The members of the House of Representatives were asked what difference they found in their lives after participating in politics. An attempt has been made to explain the response to the question in the table 16.

Table 16*Any Difference in Life after Participating in Politics*

| Any difference in life after involved in politics | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| No difference | 2 | 3.1 |
| Improve the family status | 14 | 21.5 |
| Increase the social interaction | 44 | 67.7 |
| Capacity building for leadership | 53 | 81.5 |
| Other | 2 | 3.1 |
| Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079

According to the table above, the different answers given by the respondents in their life after participating in politics have been divided into 5 parts and analyzed. 2 (3.1) percent of which did not find any difference, 14 (21.5) percent said that the family situation has improved. 44 people (67.7) percent said that the relationship in the society has expanded. It was found that 53 people (81.5) percent said that they were able to take leadership and 2 people (3.1) percent said that they were able to take leadership. A total of 65 people were found to have 100 percent. In this study, most women have been able to take leadership, it is found that there is no difference in a small number.

6.11 Measures to be taken to Solve the Problems that Arise When Making Decisions

What measures should be adopted by the members of the House of Representatives to solve the problems faced by the members of the House of Representatives when deciding on any issue? The question was asked. An attempt has been made to explain the answer to that question by the table 17.

Table 17*Way Have Taken to Solve the Problems*

| way have taken to solve the problems | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| The number of women should be increased in parliament | 4 | 6.2 |
| Party discussions studies, social, economic and national issues should be openly debated. | 28 | 43.1 |
| Thematic training, training, workshops and seminars should be given to women MPs. | 16 | 24.6 |
| Political consensus and coordination and follow procedures. | 17 | 26.2 |
| Parliament with secretariat should be managed. | 7 | 10.8 |
| All parliamentarians and women should unite on women's issues. | 7 | 10.8 |
| Should act in collective unity, policy and method. | 13 | 20.0 |
| Should have political discussions and advice with political analysts and experts. | 17 | 26.2 |
| Women parliamentarians should be able to express their opinions freely. | 8 | 12.3 |

Source: Field Survey, 2079

According to the above table, what measures should be taken by the respondents to solve the problems that arise when deciding on any topic in the House? According to the responses given by the respondents to the question, 4 (6.2) percent said that the number of women in parliament should be increased. 28 (43.1) percent said that there should be an open debate on party discussion, study, social, economic and national issues. 16 people (24.6) percent said that women parliamentarians should be given thematic training, workshops and things. 17 people (26.2) percent in terms of political agreement and coordination and following procedures, 7 (10.8) percent should manage the parliament including the secretariat, 7 (10.8) percent said that all women parliamentarians should be united in the issue of women, 13 (20.0) percent said that they should work in collective unity, policy and law. 17 (26.2) percent said that they should have political discussions and advice with political analysts and experts, and 8 (12.3) percent said that women parliamentarians should be able to express their opinions freely. In this study, it can be seen that the most number of party discussions, studies, social, economic and national issues should be openly debated, while the lowest number is that the number of women should be increased in the parliament.

In this study, on the 23 day of the month of Asar 2079, the interview given by the member of the House of Representatives of the study selection number No. 45 regarding the current issues in the House of Representatives is as follows.

According to the list of parliamentarians who speak when the speaker is running the house according to the rules of the house, 18 parliamentarians spoke in one day. Where the number of women is less than the number of men in speaking. During the second member, it was found that the bill submitted by the committee to pass the bill according to the content was passed by the majority of the votes. In which it was found that the decision was made by keeping the party decision at the center. During the third member in the House, it was found that the MPs were talking about the current affairs of the country. Where it was found that the subject of their sectorial problems, party problems, women's problems, and problems in development were raised in the House. Where women MPs seem to have raised their issues strongly.

In this research, Political Participation of Women in Decision Making Process: An Analysis of Women's Role in the Parliament of Nepal based interviews were conducted with women MPs of the Federal House of Representatives based on various topics. Which was like this.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

In this study, "Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representative in Nepal. ". Even though the political history of women in Nepal is not so long, it has been found that there has been a significant representative participation even though the official responsibilities are less. Among the various fields of women's participation, the political field is important. Since politics gives awareness to people and is the country's policy, women's participation in this field is considered important. Government parties, nationalist parties and associations and organizations concerned with women's rights are all giving importance to women's participation in every field. In the political history of Nepal, the policy of promoting women has been present since the establishment of political parties. With the change of time, the formation of women's development department for development work and women's empowerment, the establishment of separate women's departments and women and children's ministries in various ministries, and the formation of women's commissions are progressing to improve the condition of women. In this way, after the political movement of 2062-063, in every region of Nepal, 33 percent women's reservation has been set aside and women's participation is encouraged. In the political field, it seems that 33 percent of women participate in the Federal House of Representatives through the direct and proportional system.

Unequal treatment of women in Nepali society, the problems are geographical, educational, political, religious, social, cultural, psychological, gender, class and caste. Domestic violence against women, murder, rape, political violence, problems in perspective, although women's participation in politics is somewhat instinctive, from the local level to the federal level, various problems are seen in the implementation of institutional policies and decision-making processes. What are the major steps of decision making process of the house of representative of Nepal? How do females parliamentary participation of decision-making process of women in Nepal? What are the differences in the political participation of women in the decision-making

process of house of representative in Nepal by their social background characteristics? There were such research questions.

This study had the following objectives in view of the research questions. To find the major steps of decision making process of the house of representative in Nepal. To describe the role of women in participation decision-making process in house of representative in Nepal. To explain the differences in the political participation of women in the decision-making process of house of representative in Nepal by their social background characteristics. In the field and scope of this research, in the year 2074, the women who became MPs in the house of Representative, the direct and proportional system have been kept in the study. By studying various articles on women's political participation in Nepal from the world to Asia, the research title, liberal feminist theory were used to legally connect the objectives and data. The study method is considered important to complete this study. In order to collect data using both primary and secondary sources, qualitative method information was collected through interviews, and key information interviews methods, analysis was done using interpretative and descriptive research frameworks. The respondents were selected by convenience sampling method.

In this research, the results of the responses of the respondents from various questions were divided into 6 groups and kept according to the theme. In this study, the personal details, family details, political background, concepts, concepts and problems related to politics, political participation, decisions, processes and roles of thesis. In this research basically covered only women participation of house of representative members. The developed seven chapters on this thesis, first chapter includes introduction, second literature review, third methodology, fourth, five and six chapters data analysis and interpretation and last seven chapter includes summary and conclusions . In the studied.

When studying as a whole, political activities in women from political participation, working with official responsibilities, the right to vote in elections, deciding who to vote for is also considered political participation. Participation is showing interest in politics through any formal or informal means. When studying women's participation in politics, the role of women parliamentarians in parliament, it is directly seen that there is inequality based on the number of female parliamentarians in the Federal

House of Representatives. The number of female parliamentarians in the Federal House of Representatives through direct election is low, while the number of women parliamentarians through the proportional system represents 33 percent.

There should be a discussion on the topics raised by the women parliamentarians in the House, women parliamentarians should be united on the issues raised related to women. Women parliamentarians should be proportionally given the responsibilities of coordinators and members in committees on various subjects to be formed in the House. It seems that the responsibilities related to the issues given by the House should be completed on time, in the policy making and decision-making process of every issue of the House, women MPs should be discussed and have equal participation in the decision-making process.

At the present time, we should create an environment that women MPs can be proud of. Gender-based appearance should not be seen from the point of view of discrimination. It is understood that today's need is to move forward by cooperating and coordinating in the politicization work with equal participation of women and men parliamentarians for the building of the entire nation. At a time when the extreme development of science and technology is making the world proud, it seems that women parliamentarians have to play a decisive role in Nepal's policy and rule making, academic pass, constitution amendment and nation building.

7.2 Conclusions

Political participation plays an important role in the campaign of nation building by creating a new feeling and loyalty towards the people, society, community and the nation, but there is not much participation of the women class including the low level people of the country. Political participation of women in decision-making process of house of representative of Nepal, the presented research: While studying important facts have been discovered by analyzing the responses from interviews schedule and key information interviews methods, or the results and factual data of the selected respondents.

Finally, the participation of women MPs in the Federal House of Representatives has created positive political enthusiasm. The voice of women parliamentarians should be heard in the house policies should be passed on time after discussing important

subjects in the House and policy rules should be made in time, women MPs should be made mandatory to participate in policy making and decision-making process. It seems that women parliamentarians should be given responsibility in various committees in the House, It seems that there is an important role in the political participation of women from the local level to the federal level in order to develop proportionally for the all-round development of the society and to increase participation in the decision-making process of every subject, to take the nation in a positive direction from the local level.

The main aspects of women's political participation in the decision-making process of the Nepali Parliament are the main political parties of Nepali Congress, UML and Maoists. A central member of the party in positions other than MP, Hindu in religion, Age 40 to 49 years, Proficiency Certificate in Education, Kshetri and Brahmin in Caste, Madhesh Province in Geography, Social Service in Profession, Women from Middle Family, It was found that women from families with political awareness, women who came from struggle, and women who were aware that the state's policy should be changed, became more parliamentarians. The reason for participating in politics is to serve society. To change society's policies and national laws and regulations.

In this study, while studying the steps of the decision-making process in the Federal House of Representatives, in order to monitor, evaluate and alert the government, to make various policy rules, to make various bills with the content to amend the constitution, according to the policy rules of the House, there are 10 subject committees and 1 Chairman in 2 joint special committees. After forming the committee, the members bring the agenda, take it to the decision making process, pass the decision to the committee and submit the committee's decision and report to the house by the chairman of the committee, according to the instructions of the speaker in the house, the committee's report is passed on the basis of majority in house members.

In this study, while studying the participation of women in the decision-making process in the Federal House of Representatives, while studying the representation of women parliamentarians from the past to the present time in this research, it seems that social, political, economic and legal issues should be made more public awareness. In respondents attend the House regularly. Roles in House Committees, the

highest number worked as a member of the committee, while the lowest number was in the matter of passing the bills and giving advice to the government. In this study, it was found that women in the House were given high political responsibilities, According to the time and situation, and it was found that a less number did not have equal participation in other topics, In this study, it was seen that most men were not able to accept women's leadership, while the least men were in favor of not being able to go to the external environment with independence like a parliamentarian.

In this research, the female members selected for the Federal House of Representatives were compared with their age, education, occupation, and ethnicity in relation to their active or passive role in the programs of the House of Representatives. The role of parliamentarians in the program of the House of Representatives to understand which age parliamentarians are more active, it was found that the most active parliamentarians were between the ages of 40 and 59 years, while the number of parliamentarians between the ages of 30 and 39 years and over 60 years was less due to the low number of members. It was concluded that age also has an effect on the active performance of responsibilities by being present in the parliament. The active ones are at the HSEB/certificate level and the least are young. It is at Adult/primary and Under SLC level and sometimes at graduate and post graduate level. Most active in this study are Brahmans and Kshetri, while the least are Terai Dalits. Sometimes it was found to be equal among Brahmans, Kshetri and hilly janajati, it was found that the most active in terms of roles in the program of the House of Representatives are in social Worker and less in agriculture and business, and sometimes in politics.

The question of what kind of responsibilities are given to you in the House of Representatives by comparing women's issues, political decisions and chief coordinators with their age, education, profession, caste and political party. The highest age group is 50 to 59 years and the lowest age group is above 70 years. The age group of 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years are the most in political decisions, while the age group of 30 to 39 years is the least. Most of the coordinators are in the age group of 40 to 49 and 60 to 69, while the least are in the age group of 50 to 59. In this study, regarding women's responsibilities in the House of Representatives, the highest number is at the SHEB/certificate level and post-graduate level, and the least is at the Adult/Primary level. In political decision-making, most are at SHEB/certificate level

and least at Under SLC and M.Phil/Ph.D. It was found that most of the coordinators were in graduate and post graduate level and less in M.Phil./Ph.D. In this study, regarding the assignment of responsibilities in the House of Representatives, the highest number of women are Brahmans and Kshetri the lowest among hilly janajati and Terai Dalits. Terai janajati have the highest number of political decisions and hilly and terai Dalits have less. It was found that the majority of coordinators are Brahmans and Kshetri while the least are Hilly Dalits. It was found that in relation to responsibilities in the House of Representatives, women's issues related to business, political decisions and coordinators were the most social service, and women's issues were the least in business, political decisions were in agriculture and business, etc. In this study, in relation to women's issues, policy decisions, and coordinators, Communist Party of Nepal (UML) is the most integrated party in the House of Representatives, while Rashtriya Janamorchha Party is the least. In terms of political decisions, it was found that the least Janata Samajbadi Party Nepal and Nepali Congress were in the coordinator.

In this study, in connection with the liberal feminist theory, the purpose of the study should be equal participation between women and men parliamentarians. Women parliamentarians should be given independent rights and decision-making, women parliamentarians should be given strong rights economically and socially. It was seen that there should be emphasis on giving equal roles, responsibilities and responsibilities between women and men parliamentarians. The objectives of this study were found to be more consistent with liberal feminist, and socialist theory.

In the course of this study, what can be concluded by studying all the subjects are the reasons for the low participation of women in politics, Economic, cultural/social, educational, religious, patriarchal and family environment etc. Women's participation can be increased only by changing these conditions. Women's participation should always be at the grassroots level and should not only participate in political meetings, conferences, voter rallies, but also play an effective role at the leadership level. The participation of women parliamentarians in the policy making and decision-making process should be increased. If this is not possible, then there will always be a situation where women will have to be limited to the reserved quota only.

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Appendix

Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representatives in Nepal

Namaskar, my name is Shakuntala Tripathi.

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to analyze, **Women's Participation in the Decision Making Process of House of Representatives in Nepal** This study will be only for the purpose of completing my M.Phil in Sociology at Tribhuvan University. I promise not to use these information taken from you for any other purpose other than the purpose mentioned above.

A. Personal Details:

Name:
 Party Name
 Position :
 District:Local level:.....
 Age: Education: Caste:
 Religion:.....
 Occupation:

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Where is your birthplace? | | |
| | Geographical area | Mountain.....1 Hill.....2 Terai (Madhesh).....3 Valley...4 | |
| | Province | 1.Koshi 2.Madhesh (Pradesh) 3.Bagmati 4.Lumbini 5.Gandaki 6.Karnali 7.Sudurpashim | |
| | local level | Rural Municipality.....1 Municipality.....2 Sub-Metropolitan.....3 Metropolitan4 | |
| | Out of Country | India.....1 China.....2 Others.....3 (Revealing the name of the country) | |
| 2 | Your Marital status | Unmarried.....1 Married.....2 Separated.....3 Divorced.....4 | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | | Widower/Widow.....5 | |
| 2A | Marital relationship | Same-caste1 Inter-caste 2 Other.....3 | |
| 2B | At what age did you get married? | | |
| 2C | If you are married, have you been living with your husband and wife for the past 6 months? | Yes: 1 No 2 Sometimes.....3 Other.....4 | |
| 3 | How is your health? | Health.....1 Unhealthy.....2 | |
| 4 | If you are unhealthy, what disease have you got? | | |

B. Family Details:

| S.N | Family name | Sex | Age | Level of education completed | marital status | Occupation | |
|-----|-------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |

| S.N | Family Details | Possible answers | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 5 | What are the sources of income in your family? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Agriculture:.....1 Trade:.....2 Government Jobs:..3 Foreign employment 4 Other: 5 | |
| 6 | What is the annual income of your household? | Cash:.....(Annual/Monthly/Daily) | |
| 7 | What is the income level of your household? | Low.....1 | |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| | | Medium.....2 High.....3 | |
| 8 | What kind of household is yours? | Single.....1 Joint.....2 Comprehensive.....3 | |
| 9 | Before you became an MP, what were the facilities in the household? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Big Vehicles (Truck, Tractor, JCV)1 Small Vehicles (Car, Balero)2 Motorcycles, Scooters.....3 Fridge, AC. 4 Others.....5 | |
| 10 | Where do you live? Now. | In your own house.....1 Rented house.....2 Other.....3 | |
| 11 | Do you have a house in your own name? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| 12 | If so, did you make it from your own income? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| 13 | Before you became an MP, what were the facilities in the household? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Big Vehicles (Truck, Tractor, JCV)1 Small Vehicles (Car, Balero)2 Motorcycles, Scooters....3 Fridge, AC..... 4 Others.....5 | |
| 14 | Do you have a bank account in your own name? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| 15 | Does your husband support you in politics? | Do.....1 Don't.....2 Other.....3 | |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 16 | Do your family members like you to be involved in politics or not? | Are..... 1 Are not.....2 Other.....3 | |
| 17 | Has any member of your family joined politics? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| 18 | If so, who has joined? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Grandfather/Father.1 Grandmother/Mother.2 Brother/Sister-in-law.....3 uncle/aunt.....4 aunt/sister.....5 Other.....6 | |
| 19 | If you have joined politics, which position did you hold? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Chairman.....1 Secretary.....2 Treasurer.....3 Others.....4 (to reveal) | |
| 20 | Are any members of your family currently in political positions? | I'm..... 1 I'm not.....2 others.....3 | |
| 21 | If so, what position are you currently in? | | |
| 22 | At which level of the political party are you? | Local.....1 Province..... ...2 Union.....3 District Committee.....4 Central Committee.....5 Others..... .6 | |

C. Political background

| | | | |
|----|---|--------------|--|
| 23 | How old have you been involved in politics? | | |
| 24 | Why did you enter politics? | | |
| 25 | Entered politics through you? | | |
| 26 | Who inspired you to join politics? | Family.....1 | |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| | (Multiple answers are possible.) | Relatives.....2 Friends.3 Others.....4 | |
| 27 | Before entering the central politics of the party, did you sit and work in any party-based Bhatru Sangh organization? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Student Union / Organization 1 Youth Association / Youth Association 2 Women's Association3 Others.....4 | |
| 28 | What was your reason for joining politics? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Personal Desires.....1 Family Desires.....2 Companionship.....3 Relatives.....4 Others.....5 | |
| 29 | Have you participated in political leadership trainings, workshops and seminars? | Was 1 Wasn't 2 | |
| 30 | Why did you join politics? | To serve the society.....1 to become a leader.....2 to earn money.....3 Others.....4 | |
| 31 | Are you happy to be involved in politics? | Yes 1 No2 others.....3 | |
| 32 | If you are happy, why? | | |
| 33 | If you are not happy, why? | | |

D. Concepts, concepts and problems related to politics

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 34 | On what basis will your party choose you? (Multiple answers are possible.) | From a student to politics..... 1 On the recommendation of a relative..... 2 Arrangement in politics By..... 3 Theoretical Implications..... 4 Above all..... 5 Other.....6 |
| 35 | In your opinion, is it right for women to join politics or not? | Yes.....1 No 2 Society does not consider it good.....3 Other.....4 |
| 36 | How does the society look at women who participate in politics? | Positive.....1 Negative.....2 Fine.....3 Other.....4 |
| 37 | Are women able to participate in politics at the same time as men? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Fine..... 3 Other..... 4 |
| 38 | Why do you think women can't participate in politics like men? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Domestic causes.....1 Lack of consciousness.....2 Lack of will..... 3 Other.....4 |
| 39 | Have you improved your abilities after joining a political party? | Yes.....1 No..... 2 Other.....3 |
| 40 | If yes, what kind of capacity has been increased? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Political thinking power1 Development of ability to speak.....2 Development of leadership ability.....3 Information about issues and problems of |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| | | women..... 4 Other.....5 | |
| 41 | What difference did you find in your life after you participated in politics? (Multiple answers are possible.) | I have not found any difference..... 1 Family situation has improved..... 2 relationship has expanded..... 3 I have been able to take leadership. ... 4 Other..... 5 | |
| 42 | How do you feel about the participation of men and women in the House of Representatives? | Same.....1 Unequal.....2 It same ok..3 others.....4 | |
| 43 | How did you get to the House of Representatives? | Directly elected.....1 Proportional.....2 Other....3 | |
| 44 | How many women MPs are there from your party in the House of Representatives? | Total ;..... | |
| 45 | Who is more active among women and men in the House of Representatives? | Female..... 1 Male..... 2 Both..... 3 Other..... 4 | |
| 46 | In your opinion, what are the reasons for the low participation of women in the House of Representatives? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Feelings of mistrust towards women..... 1 Don't give tickets in elections..... 2 Don't give seats to women in the open....3 Others.....4 | |

E. Political participation

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 47 | Did you stand in the election of any political party before this? | Was..... 1 Was'not.....2 Others.....3 | |
| 48 | If so, what position did you rise to? | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 49 | If so, at what level did you rise? | Federal.....1 Province.....2 District.....3 Local level.....4 Word.... 5 Other..... 6 | |
| 50 | What is your role in the programs of the House of Representatives? | Active 1 Inactive 2 Sometimes... 3 Other.....4 | |
| 51 | Do you attend the House regularly? | I will.....1 I will not..... 2 Sometimes..... 3 Other.....4 | |
| 52 | If not, what is the reason why you are not always present? | Personal.....1 Family.....2 Social.....3 Other.....4 | |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 53 | How will your personal contribution be when you are a member of Parliament? (Multiple answers are possible.) | By participating in the discussion..... 1 By participating in the decision-making process..... 2 By supporting others on the topic.3 other.....4 | |
| 54 | Are you in any committees of the House of Representatives? | Yes..... 1 No.....2 Other..... 3 | |
| 55 | If so, what position are you in? | | |
| 56 | What was your role in that committee of the House of Representatives? | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | <p>...</p> <p>.....</p> <p>...</p> | | |
| 57 | Are you given any responsibility in the program of the House of Representatives? | Have (always).....1 No.....2 Sometimes.....3 Others.....4 | |
| 58 | If so, what kind of responsibility is given? | On the issue of women.....1 Political Decision.....2 Chief Coordinator.....3 Others.....4 | |
| 59 | Have you fulfilled the responsibility given to you by the House? | Yes.....1 No.....2 Sometimes.....3 Other.....4 | |
| 60 | What is the basis of distribution of work in the House? | Abilities.....1 Gender.....2 Subject Matter.....3 Education.....4 Other.....5 | |
| 61 | What are the main tasks you have to do in the House? | | |
| 62 | What role did you play in the House? | | |

F. Decisions, Processes and Roles

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 63 | Have you raised issues related to women in the House? | Yes.....1 No.....2 Sometimes.....3 other.....4 |
| 64 | If so, have you raised issues related to women's issues? | |
| 65 | Has the issue of women been made a topic of discussion in the House of Representatives? | Yes.....1 No..... 2 Sometimes..... 3 Other..... ..4 |
| 66 | Do women of all parties agree when discussing women's issues in the House? | do.....1 don't.....2 Sometimes.....3 Other..... ..4 |
| 67 | Is your opinion suggested in the decision-making process of discussion on any topic in parliament? | Yes.....1 No..... 2 Sometimes..... 3 Other..... 4 |
| 68 | What kind of decision is made when deciding on any subject in the House of Representatives? | Majority.....1 Unanimity.....2 Minority.....3 Others.....4 |
| 69 | How many times have you had the opportunity to speak in the House of Representatives? | As usual..... 1 didn't speak..... .2 Haven't had a chance to speak..3 Sometimes.....4 Other..... ..5 |
| 70 | What kind of issues have you raised in the House? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Regarding violence against women.....1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| | | Regarding the issue of nationalism (borders, security, treaty, agreement).....2 .Regarding the resolution of corruption.....3 Others..... 4 | |
| 71 | Have you played the role of the opposition in the House? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 others..... 3 | |
| 72 | When the House is running, have you interrupted the House by taking a party issue? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Sometimes.....3 Others.....4 | |
| 73 | Do the issues related to women raised by women in the House reach the decision-making process? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | |
| 74 | If not, what are the reasons why women's issues are not included in the decision-making process? (Multiple answers are possible). | Regard men as superior..... 1 Regard women as weak..... 2 Do not recognize women's case.....3 Other.....4 | |
| 75 | What is the presence of women in the decision-making process of women's issues in the House? | On the basis of percentage..... 1 On the basis of party.....2 Weak attendance..... 3 Other.....4 | |
| 76 | Is there equal participation of women in the policy-making level of the House of Representatives? | Yes..... 1 No.....2 | |
| 77 | If not, what is the reason why women cannot participate equally in the policy-making level? (Multiple answers are possible .) | Don't give political responsibility..... 1 Apply quota system..... 2 Don't give tickets in | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | | elections..... 3 Make competition between women and men..... 4 Others5 | |
| 78 | Whose role is more important in the decision-making process of the House of Representatives? | Male.....1 Female.....2 Both.....3 Other..4 | |
| 79 | How are your decisions in the House personal or party? | Personal.....1 Party.....2 Thematic..... 3 Other.....4 | |
| 80 | After you were elected to the House, have you faced any kind of problem? | Yes.....1 No.....2 Sometimes.....3 Others..... 4 | |
| 81 | Have you encountered any kind of problem in the decision-making process of the House? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| 82 | If so, what kind of problems have you faced? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Political..... 1 Economic..... 2 Social, Mental..... 3 In the decision-making process.....4 Other..... 5 | |
| 83 | Why did you have to face such problems in the House? | | |
| 84 | In your opinion, do other women MPs also face such a problem? | Should..... 1 Shouldn't..... 2 | |
| 85 | In your opinion, what is the reason for such | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| | a problem for women? | | |
| 86 | What measures should be taken to solve the problems that arise when deciding on any topic in the House? | | |
| 87 | What do you think could be the reason behind the role of women in the decision-making process from policy making? | | |
| 88 | What should be done to increase the participation of women in the leadership and decision-making process? | | |
| 89 | When you vote for a party or leadership, on what basis do you vote? (Multiple answers are possible.) | On the basis of theory.....1 On the basis of familiarity.....2 On the basis of leadership ability..... 3 On the basis of consanguinity.....4 On the basis of caste.....5 Others6 | |
| 90 | Who do you consult when making a decision? (Multiple answers are possible.) | Husband's 1 Friend's 2 | |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| | | Politician's 3 According to own will 4 Others5 |
| 91 | How do you become responsible towards your political party? (Multiple answers are possible.) | By being an active participant ..1 By carrying the official responsibility.....2 By providing financial support..3 Decision in the decision-making process Given 4 Others 5 |
| 92 | What do you do to make your political party effective? (Multiple answers are possible.) | By expanding the organization .1 By increasing the active members2 By fulfilling their official responsibilities.....3 In the decision-making process By increasing women's participation..... 4 By forming the first party in the election 5 Others6 |
| 93 | What role did you play in the House? | |

Cord: Relating to family background

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sex | Education |
| Male:1 | Illiterate:.....0 |
| Female..... 2 | Adult/Primary..... .1 |
| Third gender: 3 | Under SLC.....2 |
| Other:.....4 | SLC.....3 |
| | 10 24 |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Graduate:5 Post Graduate.....6 M.Phil, Ph.D.....7 |
| Marital Status Unmarried:1 Married..... 2 Parpachuke 3 Stay different4 Vidur/Widow:.....5 others6 | Occupation Agriculture:1 Service..... 2 Trade..... 3 Family Work:..... 4 Labor..... 5 Student..... 6 Other.....7 |