THE GENDER INCLUSION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL: KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,

Tribhuvan University in Fulfilment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in Population Studies

BY

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Kathmandu

Nepal

March, 2023

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

We certify that this dissertation entitled **THE GENDER INCLUSION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL: KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES** submitted to the Office of Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University (T.U.), Kirtipur, to fulfilment of the requirement for the PhD. Degree in Population Studies is an original record of independent research work carried out by Mr. Dipendra Bikram Sijapati under our supervision and guidance. It has not been previously submitted anywhere else for the award of any Degree or for other similar title.

To the best of our knowledge, the studies is original, carries very much useful information in the field of gender inclusion in local government, specially focusing on knowledge and practices of gender inclusion in the local government of Nepal. We hereby, wish all the best for his bright future and success in forthcoming days.

Dissertation Committee

…….

Professor Dr. Govind Subedi

Supervisor

……..

Associate Professor Dr. Laxman Singh Kunwar

Co-supervisor

March, 2023

APPROVAL LETTER

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Ph.D. dissertation entitled The Gender Inclusion in Local Government of Nepal: Knowledge, Practices submitted by me to the Office of Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University (T.U.), is an entirely original work prepared under the supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from the different sources in the course of writing this dissertation. The results presented in this dissertation have not ever been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any others proposes. No part of contents of this dissertation has ever been published in the form or a part of any books. I am fully responsible if any evidence is found against my declaration.

……

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my deep sense of indebtedness and heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Dr. Govind Subedi, Former Head, Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), for his constant inspiration, suggestions, and guidance during the entire course of this research. Despite his busy schedule, he provided me enough time to edit and finalize my research work. This study would not have been completed without his continuous guidance and supervision.

I am grateful to my co-supervisor Associate Professor Dr. Laxman Singh Kunwar, Campus Chief, Patan Multiple Campus, Patan Dhoka, Lalitpur, who continuously supported in my research, with scholarly comments in completing this research.

I am also indebted to University Grants Commission (UGC) for providing me full Ph.D. scholarship 2074/75-H&S-12 to carry out this study. I would like to thank Formar Director of Research Division, Dr. Dipak Kumar Khadka, Director of Research division Associate Prof. Dr. Promod Poudel and Dinesh Prajapati, Research officer.

I am equally indebted to respected Prof. Dr. Ram Saran Pathak, Former Head, Department of Population Studies (CDPS), and Mr. Giri Raj Dahal along with all the academic and administrative staff members of CDPS who always encourage with their academic comments and suggestions to improve this study.

My especial thanks goes to my all respondents like Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairman and Vice- Chairman, ward Chairman and others Ward elected members of Metropolitan city, Municipality and Rural Municipality who for providing their time during my field survey.

In the Jhapa field survey, I would like to thank the Mayor Mr. Rohit Shah and Deputy Mayor Mrs. Gita Vetuwal of Gauradaha municipality, Mayor Chandra Kumar Serma and Deputy Mayor Mrs. Vojkumari Nepal of Shiva Sathkishi Municipality and Chief Mr. Babu Raja Shrestha and vice- chief Mr. Dipendra Thapa of Gaurigunj rural municipality. I would like to thanks to Mr. Sitaram Bhattari, Mr. Khadga Prasad Parajuli, Mr. Samir Basnet, Mr. Narendra Bhandari, Mrs. Gita Bajgai, Mr. Bala Ram Kharel, Mr. Khadka Karki, Mr. Uttam Dakal, Mr. Bikram Lawati, Mr.

Parshu Ram Mishra, Mr. Netra Prasad Adhikari, Mr. Ichharam Adhikari, Mr. Ram Hari Karki, Mr. Gyanu Khatiwoda, Mr. Bhuwan Khatiwoda, Mrs. Maya Neupane, Mr. Rajendra Karki, Mr. Dhurba Sijapati, Mrs. Radha Mishra, Mrs. Indu Lawati, Mrs. Gita Adhikari who were supported me in the field survey. I would be heartily thankful to Mr. Jiban Subedi; he was providing Auto (Taxi) in the whole Jhapa survey.

In the Lalitpur district, I would like to thanks to the Mayor Mr. Chari Babu Maharjan and Deputy Mayor Mrs. Gita Satyal of Lalitpur metropolitan city, Mayor Gajendra Maharjan and Deputy Mayor Mrs. Muna Adhikari of Godawari Municipality and Chief Mr. Gopilal Sintan (Tamang) and vice- chief Mrs. Mingma Lama of Konjomsom rural municipality. I would like to thanks to Mr. Surendra Sijapati, Mr. Jun Kumar Mahat, Mr. Rosan Sijapati, Mr. Sonam Sijapati, Mr. Biswonath Sijapati, Mr. Mukunda Pahari, Mr. Rajendra Sijapati, Mr. Bimal Chandra Bista, Mr. Binod Maharjan, Miss. Mina Shrestha, Mr. Suman Khadka, Mr. Raj Maharjan, Mr. Ganesh K.C., Mr. Santosh Khadka, Mr. Tirtha Tamang, Mrs. Sila Tamang, Mr. Shyam Tamang, Mr. Niranjan K.C. (Baba) who supported me in the field survey. I admire my entire friend, Mr. Santosh Raj K.C., Mr. Surendra, Mr. Jun who supported me for transportation and other logistic in Lalitpur district.

I would like to acknowledge formar Campus Chief, Assistant Campus Chief, and Head, Department of Population Studies, Patan Multiple Campus, Dean Office, Rector Office, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University for providing study leave to complete this research work. I express my heartfelt thanks to my friends Manu Mishra and Mr. Keshav Thapa who directly and indirectly supported me in every stage of my research work. I never forget the valuable support of my parents Mr. Madhu Sudan Mishra and Mrs. Hem Kala Mishra of Jhapa district.

At last but not the least, I am grateful to my father Shyam Bahadur Sijapati, brothers, sisters, daughters Sadikshya, son Devwansh, for their valuable love, affection, cooperation and continuous encouragement. I am highly indebted to my spouse Sabina Bogati Sijapati for her love, encouragement and unflagging support throughout the research period.

Dipendra Bikram Sijapati

ABSTRACT

Gender inclusion refers to the equal distribution of all power and services, opportunities, resources, establishments of rights and dignity to the male and female.The study based on the local level government with prospective of gender inclusion. The specific objectives of this study are to find out knowledge and practices of gender inclusiveness in local governments among the elected local body and to identify level of participation of female elected representatives in decision-making process.

This study is based on cross-sectional research design and both primary source of data and secondary data were used. The study selected 358 local levels elected representatives as respondents. All the ward chairs and ward members were interview in the selected mulcipilities and Rural muncipitities of Lalitpur and jhapa districs. The field work was conducted in between 2075-10-5 (B.S.) to 2076-8-14 (B.S.). This data entered into SPSS database and results were obtained by frequency distributions, cross tabulations, male female proportion and Chi-Squire test.

In this study, Knowladgeon gender inclusive was found to be universal to repondents. Mass Media was major sources of information. Gender equality and equal participation were understood as the equal participation of males and females in all local development. Majority of the respondent (95 %) reported that they had the knowledge about the meeting in which gender issue has been discussed.

Almost all respondent reported that they participated in the meeting at the day time. In the meeting, the gender related issues were discussed.In addition, different areas of allocation of budget were discussed in the meeting ; women empowerment to income generation, reducing women's workload. In both study districts, majority (> 70 %) faced problems in demanding the budget in which the palika has not allocated the budget. Majority of respondents reported that they have formulated the policy and planning related to women empowerment, leadership plans, gender awareness and combating violence and cyber- crime, after being elected for local government. More than 87 percent male and female respondents reported that they have allocated budget on women's related area such as capacity building, programs targeted for women’s benefit, employment and income generation decreasing women’s work load and improving the quality work.

In terms of level of participation in decision making process, more than 80 percent respondent reported that they have formulated the planning related to women empowerment after being elected for local government. In total, the plan formulation and budgeting has been focused in the skill development plans, income generation plan, empowerment and leadership plans, gender awareness on violence and cyber-crime. Jhapa district was more than double in percent for the formulation of skill development plans than Lalitpur district.

In both districts, 68.6 percent, 8.5 percent and 22.9 percent respondents reported that they allocated gender friendly budget in different sectors which are Rs. 1-5 lakhs, 6-10 lakhs and 10-15 lakhs for capacity development of women sectors respectively. Majority of the respondents reported that they have allocated Rs.1-5 lakhs budget for women development sectors mostly capacity building of woman and followed by 10-15 lakhs budget allocated for women development sectors.

The study colcludes that women representation in local level is critically refers the declaration of constulation of Nepal in 2015. They shares more than 40 percent of the total local elected persons. But this numerical crtical mass has yet to translate in to understanding the gender inclusion in local government. The levels of understanding in gender inclusion, gender equalitys empowernment is still not adequate. The level of their real participation in decision making process in allocation of budgetincluding other activities that effect their life in still low but it is increasing due to their critical mass prosonal in the local government of Nepal.

The real gender inclusion in local levels is possible, as policy advisers and policymakers transcend the artificial dichotomy between resources and services. Pre-conception based on gender and caste/ethnicity/ religious belief, women and those from marginalized and underprivileged groups to be generally incapable of decision-making sectors in local level development has to be avoided. The participants (men and women) were found to have low level of understanding on the gender inclusion concept and its operationalized definition. Among those who have some understanding of gender inclusion in local government, they need more awareness and skill development training about those issues of women's development in local level. They are still unable to decide on budget allocation of the local level and gender development sites because of their lack of knowledge.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BHN : Basic Human Needs

CA : Constituent Assembly

CBS : Central Bureau of Statistis

CDPS : Central Department of Population Studies

CEDAW : Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

DoF : Department of Forestry

DDC : District Development Committee

FPTP : First-Past-The Post

GAD : Gender and Development

GDR : Gender Development Report

GEM : Gender Empowerment Measure

GFB : Gender Friendly Budget

GIP : Gross International Product

GNP : Gross National Product

GPB : Gender Response Budget

GPSE : Gender, Poverty and Social Equity

HMG/N : His Majesty's Government Nepal

LG : Local Government

LGB : Local Government Bodies

MDG : Millennium Development Goal

MoH : Ministry of Health

MPFS : Master Plan for the Forestry Sector

NBS : National Biodiversity Society

NPC : National Planning Commission

NWC : National Women Commission

PR	: Parliment Representation
UGC	: University Grants Commission
UN	: United Nation
UN	: United Nation
UNDP	: United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	: United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VDC	: Village Development Committee
WAD	: Women and Development
WDR	: World Development Report
WID	: Women in Development

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The notion of the gender inclusiveness in local development has been the recent phenomenon especially after the fourth women world conference held in Beijing 1995. The conference, however, used the term of gender mainstreaming, which is also the synonymous to gender inclusiveness. The conference defines gender mainstreaming across the institution, as follows: "Mainstreaming is gender perspective in the process of assessing the implementations for women and men of any planned actions, including legislation, policies and programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is strategy for working women's as well as men's consensus and experiences in an integral dimension of the sign, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated, the ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality." Thus, the key component of gender mainstreaming policy is to (i) mainstream the policy, project, programs and actions, targeting gender equality; (ii) carrying out the gender analysis having sex – disaggregated data and gender sensitive budget (iii) evaluate and favoured the responsibilities among gender related experts, (iv) gender related awareness and training (v) encouragement to women's decision making and empowerment through strengthening women's organization, support to women's participation in decision making and working with men per gender equality, (vi) monitoring and evaluation with having gender sensitive indicators (Moser & Moser, 2005).

Our literature review that follows shows that there are plethora of research work on women's and development issues both by the native and foreign scholars in Nepal. There are also studies focusing on women – political participate in Nepal (Pandey, 2019). Distinguish women scholars like Acharya (2007) argued that women's development indicators remains poor Nepali. While Bennet (1918) showed that Parbatiya women have been disempowered due to Hindu Orthodoxy and have women at maternal house in considered as scared while at husband 's home, she is considered as dangerous wife.

Insistentt dispairity of women in political representation is a worldwide phenomenon. In the current trends, overall only 25 percent of women involved in the lower house and upper house(Acharya,2021). In context of Nepali politics, the political representation for female which is not satisfactory. Although the staring to till this time women are engaged in different political movement, There are still many obstacles in Nepal for civil society advocacy, the current legislation women friendly, female well participatary engagement of politics. Despite making up more than half of the population in Nepal, women have extremely little political representation. Women have been fighting for their all types of rights for long time. They have also struggle for their identity in Nepal but they did not have adequately. Still now, there are no any legal historical well documents for their freedoms of Nepal (Dhungana, 2014).

Most of female are believed to provide the appropriate subordinate position, such as for the deputy mayor and vice chairperson, simply to fuifil for the gender inclusion. Most of the national leader's thought females couldnot make leaders. Then, they merely involvment in the poltics. Although the women political involvement trends are increasingly. this trends are very slowly. That situation shows that the way to eradication a ancient thought for their uniformity. Our national policies have been many modern progressively, but it is not enough, even they disobeyed regularly in previous situation (Adhikari, 2020). Through incredible chances to to current female involved in politics, it might translate to the dramatically (Barau & Jerryll, 2017).

In the representation of women on the politics, it is burning issues. this disput about ‘critical mass’ on female involve in different political parties, This time, studies have referenced significant pieces of work and independently examined the experiences of female from deprive groups in the all sectors. According to Kante (1977), established the basic principle of feminist theory and exmaining this male controlled and captured all power of production seles to the women. It emphases this construction figures dealing situations and impacts exact forms of both male and female. She found that a coparative number of female were vital to their presentation and effectiveness in the organisations. The tilted of both man and women is 85/15 and the skewed group has the ratio of 65/35. This data reveals that this group, the statistically leading types, male are controled this group and all. Women persist only

nominal participantion and preserved on governments on this group, the marks more personal capacity. The deprive and disadvantages family and female has possibly associates with unions. After than They make their powerful to istrub. They are maknig persons difference from the common groups.

Further argued by the Kanter (1977), the skewed group of women were fucus to “the dynamics of tokenism.” The Symbolic effort is watched as generating to the multiple problems like "sexual harassment, performance pressures, role sting, and self-distortion". All togather are gating female some difficulty to management, reducing all their activities supporting main-groups of unity. This study summarized that very few of women are increasing at that time from the token status of different institution. All groups of women require to involve in different organization of adequate part to reduce the tokenism.

According to Dahlerup (1988) explored the female have capable by effect the status of their activities in different sectors to raise of ratio. It is summrized her research at the begining to existing observed evidence supported that the policy outcomes did not support the strong assiociation of number of women and modifications in political involvement culture. In this situation, any fixed number of women did not change posssibly. In fact, the study recommended that issues elsewhere, especially “generational change in position to women in social roles,” properly describes their tranfer activities forms different inflatuation by the power-controll works both sexes. Women are also stated “the example of just limited number of popular women in top level of the nation (e.g., as prime minister or president) may have contributed and provided the substantially role to change in the perception of women as politicians.”

According to Pitkin's (1967), multidimensional conceptions of representation are satisfactory knowledge and widely cited. He idenfifies four different types of dimensions of the representation such as: (i) formalistic, (ii) symbolic, (iii) descriptive and (iv) substantive. All dimension are described in different approaches of examining representation. Furthermore, the four dimension are quite differences and she linked eachother properly.

Formalistic representatio n describe about the policy lead to the beginning involvement in politics. Even while there are variations among women, this

theoretical work frequently emphasizes the potential of female in power to arise the voice of all groups of common their real characteristics. Every single female are various characteristics are bring various viewpoints of ideas for discussion of power within that framework. This viewpoint frequently highlights the fact that women's concerns go beyond just material or objective situations.

The simbolic involvement of female focused on level of participation “stand for” this involved all about highlighting to the representation of figures. Now, this things didi figurative, it is control for suggest their spirit and approach.

It doesn't matter who the representatives are, what they do, or how their actions and intentions are viewed by people with whom they interact. It has been demonstrated to have an impact on a variety of crucial political attitudes and actions among the underprivileged. feelings of political effectiveness, worry, certainty, and confidence in government estimates. At the period of symbolic representation, the government was demonstrated to be more powerful (Abramson, 1972).

The reduction of inequity is greatly helped by descriptive depiction of women. Therefore, its ideas are supported by governments, stakeholders, political leaders, justice advocates, academics, policy makers, and researchers. The function of involvement to way that is reactive for all are referred to as substantive representation. It is unrelated to a person's appearance or other traits and advances the goals of the group to which they belong. It is around women's did not involved in politics, man supremacy, man privilege to determining all activities of surrounds women's meaningful symbolic expression.

Feminist expertise in dealing with ways to alter masculine supermacy gave rise to this idea. Additionally, it shows that a phrase like "men's substantive representation" is meaningless. Only until the idea of substantive representation for women is included into feminist theory about challenging male supremacy does it make sense. The issue of women's substantive representation has gained increased attention as a result of worldwide emphasis on expanding of female participating the politics, such as about adoption of government for the reservation for allocation of seat.

Descriptive representation is a technique where a person "stands for" the character by virtue of having similar traits to the one being represented, such as racial or ethnic

origin, age, class, occupation, gender, or geographic location. Typically, this should be structured in key ways similar to the involved. Women representation be able to viewed about direct through the involvement for suprem bodies decisions. In order for female to achieve meaningful representation, it is not necessary to analyze what women representatives are really saying, but rather to count the number of women holding political office. According to Kurebwa (2015), descriptive representation is a political tool used to stratify social cleavages.

In the long political scenario, male dominated society is still establishing in Nepal, as a result there is a group of leaders thought that female are not as a efficient as male. Then, they take more male for this politics. Political parties have admitted in the past that they support gender inclusion in theory, but they haven't actually followed through on this (NDI, 2008). Following the conventional wisdom that males are considered to be born leaders while women are solely considered to be homemakers, as well as the male-biased mentality that fails to recognize the skills and potential of women as political leaders. Due to social expectations for exclusive household responsibilities, lack of access to education and economic resources, and limited mobility in comparison to male counterparts, women's access to political and administrative decision-making positions has been minimal (less than 10% and 5%, respectively).

Different studies reveal that of Nepal, This "mandatory" representation of women at the municipal level is a promising start, but by the time of the local election in 2017 there were very few women in positions of decision-making. There has to be more sensitization and knowledge of female difficulties. The total involvement for female decision and power of authority are relatively very few, notwithstanding some statistical development for measurable aspect for final and favorable and suitable behaviour (Rana, Shivakoti, & Kachhyapati, 2009).

This legal institution provided the public sphare to put women opinions. The women who involved in politics which are closely relative of the political male leader who were in vital post of the political party. Elections held under the proportional representation (PR) system have been questioned as to their veracity. However, these political advantages and personal connections did not provide any promise of protection from the caste- and gender-based prejudice that local level women's

leaders and party members continue to experience both inside their own political parties and in the society at large. 56 husband-wives were recorded as candidates in the last Federal Parliament election, speaking for ordinary and disadvantaged Nepalese male and female.

Other females who have been fortunate enough to rise to prominence in politics and other fields either come from aristocratic homes or egalitarian households. As a result, the involvement of women in politics is still mostly of a tokenistic type (Acharya, 2021). Despite the fact that most political parties have women's wings and that there is another political affiliation of female forum and female are seating and discussing own their agenda and problems, this female bargaining and discussion for difficult geder related agendas that are particularly important to women in the Constituent Assembly (Falch, 2010).

The search for female candidates to meet the gender quota requirement in local level elections, according to Limbu (2018), was pervasive Political parties depended on personal and political connections rather than assisting their own female party workers when seeking the outsider persons are strong social and academic credentials, mostly the female decisions about female related issues are sloved by the second major post of *Palika*. As a result, women who were discovered close to powerful men in politics profited the most. In addition, some women in political roles were generally subordinate to the male leaders because they belonged to higher castes and classes or were related to male politicians (Kanel, 2014).

female has been denied for their voting right to run of office in Nepal since 1951, notwithstanding these rights. Women have historically had limited opportunities to actively engage in political life, with little to no representation of women in the three main branches of government. (legislative, judiciary and executive). The prejudiced situation has received some respite thanks to the quota system. It has given women in Nepal greater possibilities to participate in the decision-making process. Numerous female politicians are further prevented from contributing meaningfully to the political process by their low educational and literacy levels, lack of political experience, and ignorance of the political system. The gender pay gap is a problem that affects women's responsibilities and their capacity to engage in politics.

Women's presence in political party committees or elected bodies, according to Hachhethu and Shrestha (2002), was mainly symbolic. Women's influence on constitution-building and decision-making has been determined to be minimal in several instances, despite the requirement that women make up 33% of the CA. Men frequently fail to recognise women's participation in conversations and debates on general topics (Rai, 2015).

There have been great advancements made in creating a political environment that is inclusive of women. Unfortunately, first observations from the practice show that caste, race, religion, and class prejudice, as well as ingrained gender stereotypes and concerns about their skills and leadership abilities. Unlike their male counterparts, female elected leaders are forced to choose between what is believed to be their primary identity as a homemaker or caretaker and a political leader. The deeply ingrained patriarchal societal norms that historically limit women to completing domestic duties appear to be undermining their newly discovered political identity. Fear of recognizing women as leaders is widespread in communities, and it is a much bigger downside to the principally female involved in politics, after the more ability boundaries female political leaders (Barau & Jerryll, 2017).

Those studies are the landmark in understanding in Nepal’s women situation and the extent of political participation and barriers to the outside exposure and political participation as well. However, they have not concentrated on level of gender inclusiveness at local development while the local development has been given lexical priority by the constitution of Nepal, 2072 B.S., making it provision of local government. Unlike in the past, the local government after the country’s restructuring in 2015, is not just the local units but they have executive, legislative and judicial power in their jurisdiction and in this convex the elected representative mayors, deputy mayors, chairperson and deputy chairpersons, ward chair and ward members are expected to have good outstanding on gender inclusiveness of government of Nepal.

This study makes an effort to explain how much elected local government officials are aware of gender inclusion or gender mainstreaming goals and how much they have implemented those agendas in their actual programs and policies. As a result of feminists' concerns that the Women's difficulties were viewed more in terms of their

sex, or biological distinctions from males, than of their gender, or of the social connection between men and women, a relationship in which women have been systematically oppressed, all studies now place a greater emphasis on gender than women. The interactions that are socially structured so that men and women perform different roles in society, and gender distinctions are central to gender-aware methods. Ideological, historical, religious, ethnic, economic, and cultural elements all have an impact. The term "gender" was first publicly adopted during the Nairobi World Conference on Women in 1985. The term "gender inclusion" means for cultural economic equality constructed relationships with male and female. This concentrates influence dynamics, societal. It is defined in the light of the current marginalization of women. Without proper intervention, Nepal's patriarchal (male-dominated) social structure supports the status quo and may be harmful to gender equality. The equal distribution of resource advantages among all people is known as equity and equality, regardless of the disparities in members' needs (Kabeer, 1994).

Equitable distribution of benefits, on the other hand, is based on justice, or more particularly, the requirements of the necessary persons. Literally means roughly equal. The difficulty of attempting to incorporate equality issues in a situation when resource scarcity is exposing demands and escalating social disputes (Bourdieu, 2001).

The Nepalese government has ratified all international conventions on women's rights, children's rights, and human rights in addition to agreements on worldwide goals for matters like health, education, and the eradication of poverty. As a result, those committed to moving quickly toward gender inclusion and equality.

Nepal guaranteed constitutional and legal equality in all development sectors when it joined the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1991. Furthermore, when it signed the Beijing Platform for Action (UN, 1995), Nepal committed to promoting women's empowerment and formal and informal equality in all sectors of development, including political, social, and economic ones.

Women shall have equitable access to all types of health-related services, including reproductive health care, Nepal's promises at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, ICPD+10, and ICPD-15. The

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All (EFA) both commit Nepal to meeting minimum targets for education, health, and poverty reduction while ensuring that women and girls receive an equitable share of the benefits as these objectives are met.

These ratifications and agreements bolster the government of Nepal's pledges to uphold social justice and prohibit discrimination, as required by the Nepalese Constitution of 2015. The Government-accepted National Plan of Action for 2003 ensures CEDAW and other human rights treaties. These include the freedom from all forms of violence, equal rights to citizenship, home ownership and inheritance, employment, and education. Additionally included are equal rights and obligations in marriage and family. All of these rights are to be secured for women by the Nepali government through legal changes, economic development, and affirmative action. It especially refers to gender mainstreaming, strengthening anti-violence legislation and processes, and empowering women via appropriate educational, professional, and employment possibilities, as well as reproductive health rights.

Women's empowerment and gender inclusion, according to the United States Agency for International Development, are now widely recognized as key development goals critical to the fulfilment of human rights and successful sustainable development in local development. (USAID, 2018). The basic goal of gender inclusion is to provide men and women with an equal number of chances, resources, and options so that they can each make their own life decisions and contribute to society (USAID, 2018).

Gender inclusion is the main socio-economic problem in Nepal, where the female population was almost 51% in the census taken in 2078 B.S. The majority of the country's female population (86%) is concentrated in rural areas, where 62 percent of them work in tiny cottage businesses and agriculture as their primary source of money, food, and employment. The Nepalese development model explains this as a key state of gender exclusivity.

There are extensive policy literatures on development sectors on this subject. It's interesting to note that this strategy was deemed crucial for eradicating poverty and general development in the Nepalese Constitution of 1990 and the Interim Constitution of Nepal of 2007. Women's rights and fundamental rights have both been

brought up. It uses the 33 percent reserve for women as an example. Additionally, the Nepali government has already ratified several international accords that promote gender inclusivity in all areas of development. The National Development Plans from the Eighth Plan (1992–1997) to the Fifteenth Plan (2018–2022–25) reflect it.

The Interim Plan (2007-2010) adoption of gender inclusivity is a tool for eradicating social inequality and the gap between classes, castes, and regions by fostering equitable access and opportunity for both sexes, especially marginalized and backward peoples. The Nepali government has launched two different types of initiatives, including a development program and a target-based program, to empower marginalized and underprivileged women. The local government (LG) program is a gender inclusive program in terms of development programs. The government should formally acknowledge this position and establish local policies allocating funding (in nominal amounts) for them, just like it does for women from underprivileged and marginalized groups (ADB, 2010). Because of the male predominance in society, there is still a problem with gender inclusion in decision-making and processes of government activities. Understanding gender inclusion in LGs, how local government gives marginalized, disadvantaged, and backward people opportunities, and what it means are desperately needed.

After the Maoist conflict, the armed participants in the legislature helped to construct a long-lasting, peaceful solution. The proportion of indigenous peoples, women, Madhesis, and other underrepresented groups in the legislature grew as a result of Maoist participation. However, since Bahuns, Chhetris, and Thakuris continue to hold the majority of political power and have complete control over the state's economic resources, an increase in political representation has not necessarily provided a solution to the issues of poverty, health, education, and unemployment. Different deprived and ethinc people have not access to or a share in the resources (Acharya, 2002).

Many academics, including Gurung (2005), contend that while Nepal is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-lingual nation, the core principles of the Hindu religion and culture are still present. Due to this, Madhesis, Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, and other oppressed groups are unable to exercise their political, linguistic, and religious rights and are consequently left out of mainstream

development initiatives. According to the legislative record, for instance, seats in the legislature were held by upper caste Hindus (Brahmans, Chhetris, and Thankuris), who only make up 30.5 percent of the population overall, in proportions of 55.16 percent in 1991, 62.9 percent in 1994, and 59.5 percent in 1999. Only 25.2 percent of seats in the assembly were held in 1991, 18.5 percent in 1994, and 18.4 percent in 1999 by indigenous peoples, who make up 37.2 percent of the nation's overall population. In a similar vein, Madhesis recorded 8.7 percent in 1991, 10.7 percent in 1994, and 14.1 in 1999. In 1991, there was just one elected Dalit member, and in 1994 and 1999, they had no representation. In a similar vein, from 1991 to 1999, women, who make up 51 percent of the nation's overall population, were represented in the parliament to a maximum of 5 percent.

The Nepali Congress (NC), Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML) and Nepal Communist Party (Maoist Center), even if their views on federalism differ, several other small political parties have pledged support for the federal democratic-republican government and an inclusive, participatory, and representative democracy, at least in their election manifestos. First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) candidates for the election for the constitution assembly have been nominated by the Nepali Congress in proportions of 21percent for indigenous peoples, 13 percent for Madhesis, 1 percent for Dalits, and 13 percent for Muslims, according to the 2018 report of the Nepalese Election Commission. 50 percent of all proportional candidates for CA are women. These top three political parties have not nominated 33 percent of women, despite the government's political pledge and the constitution's need for 33 percent female participation in state institutions.

In contrast to the Madhesis and indigenous peoples, Using the FPTP electoral system, just 30 (12%) women were elected to the CA. Women, on the other hand, have roughly half of the CA's proportional seats. (2074 B.S.). According to the election results, women hold 197 (32.77%) seats in the Constituent Assembly out of the total 601 seats that were officially proclaimed. These voters demanded a truly proportional electoral system, therefore they were dissatisfied with the election process. However, they are happy with the election's outcome because it was the first time in Nepal's political history that there was such a strong ideological representation. The outcome of the CA election largely confirms the success of the struggle for an inclusive

political and administrative system in Nepal, which was led by indigenous peoples and other marginalized populations. It is countered that elected officials are more answerable to their political parties than to the communities in which they live. However, it represents a significant turning point in Nepal's political history (Gurung, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Gender inclusiveness is the major socio-economic development policy of the Nepal government to eliminate all gender discrimination in rules and regulations as well as the development processes by focussing on gender balance in the development paradigm. However, marginality, backwardness, and low profile of females threaten the policy to mainstream females' capacity and productivity in economic development by empowering females.

Because oppressed women have been socialized to accept their situation, They may not present a form of gender justice that confronts male privilege (Goetz, 2007), which corresponds to the idea of symbolic violence (Bourdieu, 2001) in which dominated groups accept the dominating groups' worldview. Because social norms and values in the family and community limit women's ability to exercise agency, feminist political philosophers have debated the minimal economic, social, and even psychological conditions that women must meet in order to refuse or renegotiate the social arrangements under which they live (O'Neill, 2000).

Gender inclusivity is a new component of local government action and process in Nepal. It has provided an opportunity for a large number of women to be inclusive, active, and empowered. This inclusiveness is productive and effective to improve the socio-economic status of females if females are included in the decision and policy-making, and local governance. Otherwise, the gender inclusiveness policy will be the failure to sustain long local good governance and improve the socio-economic level of the poor, marginalized and backward women. Women have curiosity such as what is the level of gender inclusiveness in local government decision-making bodies, resources allocation of women side, process and practice of female empowerment side in previous and latest local government development policies and Act, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD, 1999).

According to ILO (2000), equal consideration, appreciation, and favoring of the various behaviors, needs, and goals of men and women. It does not imply that women and men must equalize, but rather that the gender of their birth will not affect their rights, obligations, or opportunities. Gender equality is the equitable treatment of men and women in accordance with their individual requirements. This might involve receiving the same treatment as another person or receiving treatment that is different but deemed identical in terms of rights, rewards, duties, and opportunities.

Even in the 21st century, South Asian societies are facing critical problems regarding the relationship between women and the state. Word of 'Patriotic State' does not fully conceptualize the process of correlation of civic and political. It gives the sense of traditional social-cultural, norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors of a male-dominant gender inequality society. Therefore, the old definition of a nation does not give meaning to the relation between women and the state. In that period, states mean the population, boundary of state, government, and sovereignty. Therefore, required to have widening knowledge and thinking of a vision of equal gender-equitable states (Shrestha & Hanchhethu, 2002). International conferences, basically, Mexico to Beijing international women conferences have declared and committed the women's participation in state management. The conference also raised the issue of required norms and values to enhance the women's social, economic, and political status. Conference further decided that the political agencies of the nation are the curtail institutions to enhance gender equality.

Many countries of the world have committed and signed the agreement to end the discrimination between males and females and establish equality. But still, women's status has not improved globally as expected. Women's participation in politics is still low. The fourth international Beijing conference (1995) main aim was women's empowerment. The conference has focused on the following two main matters, centralizing on equality in power-sharing and the decision-making role of males and females; enhancing the women's approaches in power structures and the decision-making process of the state and capacity to enhance the women's leadership.

Education is the main tool to make dynamic participation in politics for women. That means family and society should encourage women to their wide participate to achieve education. While analyzing the level of women's education and participation

of women in politics, educated women have higher political participation than non-educated women. In educated women, caste and ethnicity, religion and place of residence are not major determinants for women's political participation.

According to the previous studies, Shrestha & Hanchhethu (2002) women are less discriminatory as gender compared to Arya Bharopeli (Khas) tribes' women. Arya women have limited freedom within the family and out of the family but Tebiti, and Barman (Mangol) women have equal freedom as males and they have equal respect in the family and outside of the family. In some cases, they are more powerful than the male. That means, hilly indigenous caste ethnic groups and occupational groups women are low controlled because of their own cultural and traditional norms and value. But, women of Hindu religious and high-class families are more controlled and restricted basically because of patriotic society and no equal rights of parental property to women are dependent. Brahmin, Chhetri, and Newari women are getting low chances of freedom within the home and outside of the home in the name of their physical purifications.

Women leaders should take responsibility as mediators for the management of relations between women and state management. Because women leaders could take public supports to minimize such kinds of problems. Women go to the concerned office (property rights). The government employers emphasize family adjustment rather than the administration process. As women experience, government employers ignore such cases or create many obstacles rather than solve the problems. Among the 10 factors controlling the women dynamics, these can divide into basically two categories: caste/ethnic groups and indigenous groups. And those 10 factors are further categorized into three groups: 1. Personal (lack of education, lack of knowledge, and poverty) 2. Family/community (households work load, lack of supports from family and community) 3. Political (back beating politics, lack of secure dialoged). Hilly indigenous and occupational community women are less discriminated against by family and community compared to Brahmin, Chhetri, and Newari women.

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015 envisioned a four-layered position at the local level. In the metropolis, sub-metropolis, and municipality, there will be one mayor, one Deputy Mayor, one ward chair, and four members in the ward (one women member,

one Dalit women member, and two open members). In the rural municipality, there shall be the same layer of position as in the case of the metropolis, sub-metropolis, and municipality, but only the name of chief and deputy- chief as chairperson and a deputy- chairperson. They all are elected through the Fast-Past-the-Post (FPTP), voting system. The local levels will have i) Legislative body ii) Executive body and iii) Judicial body. The Legislative body would consist of all the elected representatives at the local levels plus nominated members comprising minority groups of Nepal. The nomination was made by the elected body at the local level. The Legislative Body and Executive Body are headed by the mayor/ chairman of the local levels while the judicial power is exercised by the deputy- mayor or deputy-chairman. The Government of Nepal has recognized 98 caste/ethnic groups as minority groups for the nomination of local level election as per Article 306 (1 Ka) of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 and Section 2 (Ga) of the local level election Act 2073 (2016). The minority is defined as those having less than (0.5%) of the country's population in the population census 2011 (excluding Dalit) There are 617 local levels across the seven provinces of Nepal, Subedi (2020) has analyzed the data of local levels elected 2017 from six provinces of Nepal (excluding province -2). He shows that overall, nearly four in 10 contenders are females (39%). However, there is a sharp variation in the contenders for the mayor by sex according to the position for which the contest has taken place. Only 8 percent of total contenders for mayor/ chair were females while in the case of deputy- chair/ deputy chairs. Female overwhelmingly represented – more than 82 percent of the total contenders comprised females' candidacy inward chair and open members were also terribly low- being less than 4 percent of the total contenders. It is only reservation categories: compulsory one women member and Dalit women member that increase the share of females' representation in the local bodies. According to provinces, the share of females contesting for the deputy- mayors/ deputy- chairs exceeds 80 provinces 7 (91%), and provinces 6 (88%).

The above study shows that hilly indigenous and occupational community women are less discriminated against by family and community compared to Brahmin, Chhetri, and Newari women. In the same way, in the context of Nepal, political knowledge and level of participation of women differ in the study area, because political awareness or political education (women's right, acts, policy, conventions, and

conferences) is still low. Because of the lack of ownership in this elected post, they only participate for the fulfillment of the political post. In some local governments, males are elected in the major two posts, in such conditions how do males raise the women's agendas, issues need to be properly addressed.

This study investigated gender inclusion knowledge and practices in municipal governments. Especially, how does the local governments to provide gender inclusiveness and to address gender unequal females. Females are included effectively in the decision-making process at the local level and good governance, whether gender inclusion or female empowerment has socioeconomic ramifications in homes..

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the knowledge of gender inclusiveness in local government among the elected local bodies?
2. What are the practices of gender inclusiiveness in local government among the elected local bodies?
3. What are the levels of participation of females in the special allocation of funds for women and development issues?

1.4 Objectives

General aims of the research, find out the overal status of gender inclusion in the local level government.

The research's particular goals include:-

1. To find out knowledge of gender inclusiveness in local governments among the elected local bodies.
2. To identify inclusive gender policies used by the elected local bodies in the study area.
3. To determine the extent to which women participate in local policy and program decision-making (particularly with regard to the allocation of money specifically for women's development), (e.g. empowerment, education, leadership development training, skill development training and other social and professional activities).

1.5 Hypothesis

Following some variables are required to be tested using the ‘H1’; Alternative hypothesis and ‘Ho'; the Null Hypothesis is tested by chi-squire method.

1. There is no association among the local elected representative on their knowledge of gender inclusiveness and their individual attributes- sex, age, education level and social groups.
2. There is no association between the level of participation of females in the decision-making process and their individual attributes of sex, age, educational level and social groups.
3. There is no association between the practices on gender inclusiveness among the local levels.

1.6 Justification of the Study

This study enriches the literature on gender inclusiveness and local government bodies in three steps (Rural Municipality, Municipality, and Metropolitan city). The literature inputs will be important incremental information about issues to be conducted in a further study in depth. Issues of gender inclusiveness in the local government could provide good governance and help in policy making at the local level.The study provides valuable inputs to policymakers for the formulation of development programs focusing on gender inclusiveness when a large section of the female population of the inferior, marginal and backward state is still in the state and central governments. The study contributes theoretically and empirically to gender inclusion and local government. With equitable access, women need to be empowered by removing the social, legal, economic, and other constraints, which have traditionally hampered their access to and use of resources. In addition, targeted programs for women i.e. decision-making at the policy level and skill-training programs are some key areas for addressing their practical and strategic needs. Moreover, this dissertation intends to facilitate achieving this objective.

This researcher is interested in anything that blurs, transforms, or recreates gender inclusion in local government, and wants to put a new perspective on gender inclusion along with presenting unusual ideas or expressions of gender. It may seem like a

gender deconstruction, but that is at best a half-truth, because it may even focus on reconstructing gender inclusion in LGs bodies (DFID/ WB, 2005).

The researcher is connected to link of gender inclusion in policy labels of the local government ward, Rural Municipality, Municipality, and Metropolitan city in two districts of Nepal. This research interprets gender inclusion in governance decision-making and visualizes some of the changes in the decision and policy-making aspectstaking place of Nepal.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

A cross-sectional and descriptive research design is applied based on the research nature. The study makes an effort to give quantitative and qualitative information on elected local government officials that is gender-disaggregated. Both primary and secondary data were utilized. Primary data was collected through direct interviews, focus group discussions and key informants using pre-structured questionnaires and standard format, and secondary data were collected by reviewing of different national and international, published and unpublished publications. A total of 358 respondents (local elected representatives) were selected with the purposive sampling method from one Metropolitan city, one Municipality, and one Rural Municipality of Lalitpur district and two Municipalities and one Rural Municipality of Jhapa district. Collected data were managed and analyzed using the SPSS software. Some of the data were tested by the researcher to the verification of the reliability, validity, and consistency of collected data.

However, the researcher argued that this small sample size is generalized to the whole nation. But, it is helpful to conceptualize the importance of issues in the formulation of the part of policy programs for the intervention of the present problems regarding women's inclusion. The study population is another limitation of the study because the selected respondents are only the elected male and females of the ward. But, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, chief, and deputy chief were not selected as respondents.

1.8 Chapter Plan / Organization of the study

This study have been organised in the seven chapters.

Chapter one provides the background of the study, problems of the statements, research questions, objectives, hypothesis and hypothesis of the study, justification of the study and limitation of the study.

Chapter two is devoted to the review of relevant literature on gender inclusion it discusses the theoretical and empirical literature for understanding gender inclusion policy, practice, and development of gender inclusiveness. It also includes the detailed history of women's participation and representation in the local government of Nepal, political participation of women in Nepal, gender inclusion-related policy and plan of Nepal, gender inclusion trends and patterns in different election data, and research gap.

Chapter Three discusses a detailed plan of study methods, including the approach and research philosophy adaptation, research design, areas of study and data collection, sources of information, primary data collection, tools and technique of data collection, focus group discussion, key informant interviews, study population and sample size, study areas, sample selection procedure, operational definition of variables and hypothesis testing and data analysis and interpretation.

The fourth chapter investigates respondents' perspectives on gender participation in local government. The fifth chapter explores and evaluates the application of gender inclusion and inclusiveness in local government, taking into account a variety of criteria such as districts, electoral districts, caste/ethnic groupings, educational attainment levels, wide age categories, and sex. The sixth chapter discusses the amount of female decision-making in municipal policy and practices on the allocation of funding for women's development. Chapter seven is summarized in part of discussion and conclusions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews theoretical and empirical literature related to gender inclusion in local government globally and Nepalese context. The conceptual framework is also covered in the chapter.

2.1 Concept, Meaning, and Definition of Gender Inclusion

Gender is the grammatical category that corresponds to the two sexes and sexlessness; (of nouns and pronouns) property of belonging to such a class; (of Adjectives) suitable form for following such a noun; (colloquially) one's sex. While conducting study, gender has come to signify how socially created men's and women's status, power, duties, responsibilities, and capabilities. (UNDP, 2011). It refers to the laws, standards, traditions, and customs that translate biological disparities between men and women into socially produced differences between boys and girls.

According to UNDP (2000) the foundation of an inclusive democracy is the idea that political power should be distributed and shared in a variety of ways in order to safeguard minorities, guarantee everyone's involvement, and defend their right to free expression. Through a commitment to consensus and inclusiveness rather than the overwhelming electoral power of the majority, inclusive democracy places an emphasis on the quality of representation. In addition to emphasizing the inclusive democracy career right to all people without any discrimination based on gender, race, caste, or religion in particular women can participate in any decision-making processes even in local government, an inclusive democracy recognizes the importance of promoting civil society organizations.

According to studies, inequality and exclusion have a substantial financial cost. Without the complete inclusion of everyone, including those who are at danger of exclusion, society will be less likely to realize its full potential in terms of its economy and degree of governance. In other words, gender equality and social inclusion go beyond just being something we believe are morally correct. They are social goods. In reality, inclusion not only benefits individuals who are excluded, but

it also improves the economy and government for the benefit of society as a whole (UN, 2013).

Gender inclusion in local government refers to "gender inclusion and women empowerment as well as the active participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural spheres for women to be able to fully exercise their human rights, gender perspectives have to be mainstreamed in all-inclusive policies (UNESCO, 2017)."

Gender equality "means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities, and protections," according to the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF, 2011). It urges equality between men and women or that they be treated similarly. In a similar vein, the United Nations (UN, 2013) defines gender equality as the existence of equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities for girls, boys, and women. Social exclusion is defined by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs as the inadvertent exclusion of persons or groups from society's political, economic, and social institutions and social activities, preventing them from fully participating in the society in which they live. In addition to being basic components of social justice and human rights, gender equality and social inclusion are also considered as prerequisites for enhancing the development process by prioritizing social issues in interventions.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

According to Cox (2010), both the similarities and distinctions between men and women are acknowledged and cherished equally. Men and women are treated equally in terms of status, respect, and regard. Equal opportunities and access, chances to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from society's resources and development, equal freedoms and quality of life, and equal outcomes in all facets of life are all benefits that women and men are entitled to.

2.2.1 Evolution of Gender Inclusion Approach from Womens in Development to Gender and Development

Since the landmark research on women's responsibilities in agriculture by Ester Boserup, women in development policy goals have been highlighted by development

organizations, and this effort has been widely documented. Policy and practice shifted significantly away from the Women in Development (WID) approach between the 1970s and the 1990s (Razavi & Miller, 1995). a movement lauded for recognizing the fundamentally cultural foundation of gender-based inequality.

The Fourth international Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, drew the attention of international leaders and rights campaigners to women's rights. The Platform for Action of the Beijing Conference (UN, 1995) has surely led to a higher prominence for concerns of gender relations in human society, as well as a broader recognition of the importance of addressing gender-based inequality (Bushra, 2000).

In the late 1980s, this strategy evolved from Womens in Development methods to Gender and Development approaches; yet, 'gender work' is still primarily concerned with women. The reality that males have to play a socially determined role, as well as any social restraints that may exist, are addressed only in passing. Both WID and GAD emerged in a policy climate driven by an economic view of development, which continues to hold sway today. Many development organizations have made economic empowerment for women their primary approach for attaining gender equity, expecting that it will naturally result in gender equality. Women throughout the world, on the other hand, expressed discrimination in many other aspects of life, such as their political positions, which determined their authority to manage resources within social interactions, and their demands for both emotional security and reproductive rights within an interpersonal context. Gender should be viewed as an important component of a larger search for a comprehensive knowledge of human behavior, which includes physical and emotional requirements, perceptions, motivation, connections, and structures. Identity, agency, and power are notions that explain how individuals strive to live acceptable lives under the constraints imposed by their historical places, social positions, and characteristics. Rather than advertising themselves as an undeniable good, GAD research, policy, and practices must aim their efforts toward understanding the complicated meanings of this and kindred notions (Boserup, 1970).

Recent empirical work has demonstrated very clearly how the relative respect and regard for women's well-being is strongly influenced by variables such as women's ability to earn an independent income, find employment outside the home, have ownership rights, and be educated participants in decision-making within and outside

the family. Indeed, when progress is achieved in the agencies' features, the survival disadvantage of women in poor countries appears to be decreasing significantly and may perhaps be erased (Sen, 2003).

Sen went on to say that empowering women in the home might drastically cut child mortality. Beyond that, women's agency and voice, as impacted by education and employment, may shape the tone of public debate on a wide range of social issues, including acceptable fertility rates (not only in women's own families) and environmental objectives. In addition, there is the essential issue of intra-family food, health care, and other requirements. Much depends on how the family's financial resources are managed to fulfill the demands of the household's different members: men and women, girls and boys, children and adults, the elderly and the young. The arrangements for sharing inside the family are largely governed by established custom, but they are also influenced by elements such as women's economic roles and empowerment, as well as the greater community's value systems.

Moser (1993) defined six approaches: fairness, equality, anti-poverty, efficiency, and empowerment. The welfare system was viewed as essentially attempting to transform women into better moms. The second method tried to achieve gender equity. The anti-poverty campaign emphasized poorer women in order to boost productivity, but it tended to marginalize poor women as a separate group. The efficiency plan intended to boost the efficiency of the local economy by leveraging women's efforts, but it was problematic in that it effectively extended women's working hours. Fifth, empowerment is a bottom-up rather than 'top-down' perspective (Walby, 2009). A sixth method that combines efficiency and empowerment is required, one in which democracy and efficiency go hand in hand, and for both men and women. (Castells,1996).

Women's political battles have been essential in most locations in gaining the right to vote and representation. The surge in female parliamentary participation, on the other hand, is tied to regional and global political alliances, as well as distinctive national battles. This increase in women in parliaments overlapped with a general 'third wave of democratization, although the rise in women's representation is of longer duration. A higher proportion of countries have democratically elected assemblies today than early 1970's. This, in turn, indicates that the third wave has resulted in significant

improvements for both men and women, despite the fact that this is hardly mentioned in otherwise comprehensive works on democratization (Huntington, 1997).

After two great World Wars, modernization theory equal to physical infrastructure building and industrialization was developed and practiced in the west, and also practiced later on in the developing countries as well to improve the standard of living. As a result, during the first development decade (1960- 1970), the world's Gross International Product (GIP) increased by one trillion dollars, of which eighty percent went to the industrialized nations, and six percent to poor nations, even the developing countries achieved five percent annual growth rate at the end of the first decade. But at the same time, unemployment, disparity, and deflected natural resources increased at an alarming rate due to the production of exportable commodities. GNP increased but the essential needs of the people were not met. To narrow down the emerging gap, the concept of Community Development again equated with physical infrastructure, and sartorial development emerged and was practiced in different countries, Green revolution, and miracle seeds to produce more food are some of the attempts of that time (Rathgeber, 1990).

A new method (Basic Human Need) was developed to address people's basic requirements. Since then, BHN has become the catchy jargon used by developed mentalists. As it did not challenge the existing pattern of inequality, did not focus on redistribution, did not question the sexual division of labor, and did not visualize women's contribution it failed. During these decades, professional and general women were sharing the same state and fate. They had no place in the development picture of the early 1970s. Ester Boserup conducted ground-breaking research on the Role of Women in Economic Development, examining changes in traditional agricultural habits as societies evolved and the various implications of those changes on men and women's work. She was the first researcher to use gender as a variable in her research. The word "WID" was coined by the Washington DC Women's Committee. In response to WID, the Women and Development (WAD) development approach emerged in the second half of the 1970s. It all starts with the fact that the vast majority of women (70-80%) live in rural regions and pursue subsistence farming and self-sufficiency rather than cash-oriented employment. As a result, rather than integration, the challenge was one of recognition. Instead of forcing women into the

market economy, it would be preferable to recognize their present production (Rajavi et al, 1995).

A network of female development professionals based in Washington first used the term "women in development" in the early 1970s to oppose trickle-down ideas of development by suggesting that economic progress affected both men and women equally. The Women in Development (WID) movement gained pace in the 1970s as a result of the resurrection of women's groups in industrialized countries, particularly in the United States, as a result of liberal feminists' quest for equal rights and employment opportunities. Liberal feminism is the view that women's disadvantages in society may be remedied by demolishing preconceived assumptions about what women should be capable of through more education and equal opportunity programs (Connell, 1987).

The feminist movements of the 1970s, and their repeated demands for job opportunities in the development agenda, resulted in a focus on women's productive labor, pushing reproductive concerns and social welfare to the sidelines. The WID's opposition to this "welfare approach" was fueled in part by the early 1970s work of Danish economist Ester Boserup, who questioned the method's basic premises and emphasized women's contributions to agricultural output and the economy. A theoretical and practical approach to development is called women in development (WID). It was originally investigated in gender studies academia in the late 1970s, following the United Nations' originally World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975. It departs from the WID (Women in Development) hypothesis, which was formerly the most popular one (Razavi & Miller, 1995).

WAD emerged as a result of a change in perspective on women's contributions to development and worries about the explanatory shortcomings of modernization theory. In contrast to prior thought, which claimed that development was a means of advancing women, new views proposed that women's participation was essential to development and that, rather than being passive receivers of aid, women should actively participate in its initiatives. Women have always been an important component of development, according to WAD, and they did not arrive in the 1970s as a result of external development operations (Rathgeber, 1990).

Instead of concentrating especially on how women relate to development, WAD emphasizes the connection between capitalism and patriarchy. Because of the ongoing and pressing nature of the development work in which many WAD theorists are involved, most WAD theorizing goes undocumented (Barriteau et al., 2000). This theory attempts to comprehend women's issues via the lenses of neo-Marxism and dependency theory.

This paradigm emphasizes how women and their labor as economic agents in both public and private arenas in their societies. Furthermore, it emphasizes the unique roles that women play in the maintenance and advancement of their societies, with the awareness that just including women into development programs would serve to strengthen the underlying inequalities in patriarchal society. WAD, according to Ratgeber (1990), presents a more critical view of women's roles than WID.

With a focus on the unique nature of women's knowledge, work, aims, and responsibilities, the WAD method promotes the acknowledgement of women's individuality. These facts, along with the acknowledged propensity of development organizations to be influenced by patriarchal interests, are what led WAD subscribers to offer women-only programs (Barriteau et al., 2000).

The Gender and Development (GAD) approach emphasizes the need to question current gender roles and relations as well as the socially constructed distinctions between men and women (Armendáriz, 2010). This strategy primarily drew inspiration from academic writers like Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975), who place an emphasis on the social relationships between men and women (Moser, 1993). They contend that women have been systemically oppressed by these partnerships. GAD differs from WID in that it looks at more complex systems of gender relations instead of focusing solely on women's subordination and exclusion from talks of international development.

The WID's emphasis on women as a crucial "target group" and "untapped resource" for development was criticized by GAD (Moser, 1993). Understanding how men and women are socially formed and how "those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them" signified a shift in thinking after GAD. GAD's main concerns are the gendered division of work and

gender as a power relation ingrained in institutions. As a result, this technique uses the "social relations analysis" and "gender roles" key frameworks. The study of "gender roles" focuses on how identities are socially constructed within the home and reveals the expectations associated with "maleness and femaleness" in terms of their respective access to resources. The social features of hierarchical power connections embedded in social institutions, as well as their social dimensions, are disclosed, "social relations analysis" also sheds light on how these relationships affect "the relative position of men and women in society." This relative placement frequently disadvantages women (Reeves, 2000).

In contrast to WID, the GAD approach is more interested in how society allocates roles, obligations, and expectations to both men and women as a whole. GAD uses gender analysis to reveal how men and women collaborate, and then presents findings in terms of efficiency and economics that are impartial. (Razavi et al., 1995). GAD initiatives seek to change prevailing gender roles. Women are supposed to run the home, carry out domestic work, bear and raise children, and take care of other family members. Most people see a wife's responsibilities as those of a mother. However, men are expected to provide the family's income through paid employment and market produce. Women typically make less money than men on the job market (Armendáriz, 2010).

As a member of the Development Planning Unit at the University of London in the 1980s, Caroline Moser developed the Moser Gender Planning Framework to aid with GAD-focused development planning. She evolved it into a gender policy and planning technique in collaboration with Caren Levy (Reeves, 2000). The Gender and Development method is followed by the Moser framework in highlighting the significance of gender relations. It incorporates a number of quantitative empirical facts, similar to the WID-based Harvard Analytical Framework. It also examines the variables and methods that lead to access and control standards. Identifying gender roles, evaluating gender needs, breaking down household control of resources and decision-making, planning for juggling work and household responsibilities, separating various intervention goals, and involving women and gender-aware organizations in planning are all part of the Moser Framework (Armendariz, 2010).

Several scholars are debating the gender inclusion approach. According to According to Mukhopadhyay (2007), the primary cause for gender mainstreaming programs' failure is their de-politicization, and the efforts appear to be more instrumentalist in character. It claims that "a central problem has been the difficulty in finding a fit between the technical project of mainstreaming gender equality in policy, programs, and projects and the political project of challenging inequality and promoting women's rights" (UN, 2007). She argues that the political aspect of the attempt is necessary by the reality of power relations in defining male-female interactions, and she calls attention to the sites where rights fights are taking place. As political issues, participation and gender, according to White (1996), are converted into a technological challenge that the development company can solve with almost any pause.

Goetz (2007) connects modern gender justice thought to debates about citizenship, entitlements, rights, legislation, and development. She proposes the following beginning principles for contemporary discourse on gender justice: a) Discussions of human agency, autonomy, rights, and capacities in political philosophy; b) Discussions of democracy, citizenship, and constitutionalism in political science; and c) Discussions of judicial reform and practical issues of access to justice in the area of law. Goetz divides gender justice into three categories. First, women are a separate social category from other disempowered groups. Gender separates all social groupings, resulting in differences in interests. Second, the family and community interaction between men and women is a significant location of gender inequity. As a result, every endeavor to improve gender equality must concentrate on home or private power dynamics. Third, patriarchal perspectives and social interactions have an influence that extends beyond the home realm and is absorbed by institutions in the social, political, and economic sectors.

Table 2.1: WID and GAD Contrast

Categories	WID	GAD
Approach	An approach that sees the problem as the exclusion of women in development plans and programs.	A development strategy that focuses on global and gender inequities.
Focus	Women	Socially created relationships between men and women, with a particular emphasis on women's subordination
Problem	Women are being excluded from the development process.	Unequal power dynamics (rich vs. poor; women vs. males) stymie equitable development and women's full involvement.
Goal	Women's development that is more efficient and effective	Development that is equitable and sustainable, with women and men making decisions
The solution	Include women in the current development process.	Empower the underprivileged and women, and change unfair relationships
The strategies	Women's efforts should be prioritized. Increase the productivity and income of women Improve women's ability to care for the home	Rethink the development process in light of gender and global inequities. identify and answer practical requirements, as well as meet the strategic interests of women Address the poor's strategic interests through people-centered development.

Source: Moser, 1995; Rathgeber,1990; Razavi, & Miller, 1995.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Women Political Participation: Lesson from Some Selected Countries

The proportion has 'stagnated' the peak of women's parliamentarian representation was reached in 1988 when women made up 14.8 percent of elected members of parliament worldwide. Since 1945, there has been a significant increase in the number of women elected to national legislatures across the world. The growth in women's election to parliaments may be attributed to two major factors: increased women's economic power and women's political fights. This started from a very low foundation, and while women's participation in parliaments is still lower than men's, there have been significant gains in gender inclusiveness. Throughout the twentieth century, women gained the right to vote in the majority of countries, with three big waves in 1998-2020, 1945-45, and during decolonization. However, the ability to vote did not immediately result in women being elected to parliaments; hence, progress has been sluggish. The shift in political representation and employment level through time is more interesting for people pondering what will happen in the twenty-first century. In many nations, the proportion of women in parliament has increased dramatically at the same time that women's paid employment has increased (Walby, 2009). According to UNICEF (2017), 21.5 percent of women served in national assemblies globally. Large disparities across nations also exist at the same time. In comparison to nations with strong female representation ratios, such as Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Sri Lanka has very low rates of female involvement in parliament. The Americas have had the most overall shift over the previous 20 years, with four of the top ten nations in 2017 being in South America (Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Mexico) (Carmichael, & Rijpma, 2017). The top 10 nations, out of 189, with the highest percentage of women in national legislatures are listed in Table 2.2.

Thus, data shows that women's representation - national parliament does not necessarily link to the country's overall development. For instance, although Senegal and Rwanda are developing nations, women are well-represented in both of their legislatures. On the other hand, there are wealthy nations that have both strong and weak representations of women.

Table 2.2: Top ten countries for the highest representation of women in National Parliaments, 2017

Rank	Country	Lower or Single House Percent	Upper House or Senate Percent
1	Rwanda	61.3	38.5
2	Bolivia	53.1	47.2
3	Cuba	48.9	-
4	Iceland	47.6	-
5	Nicaragua	45.7	-
6	Sweden	43.6	-
7	Senegal	42.7	-
8	Mexico	42.6	36.
9	Finland	42.0	-
10	South Africa	41.8	35.2

Source: UNICEF, 2017.

Accordingly, the highest percentage of women in the parliament were in Rwanda (61%) followed by Bolivia (53%), Cuba (49%), Icaland (48%), Nicaragua (46%), Sweden (44%), Senegal (43%), Finland (49%) and South Africa (42%).

Three variables were mentioned by Paxton et al. (2007) as the reason why national-level representation has increased over the previous few decades. The first is the shifting structural and economic conditions of countries, which asserts that increased educational attainment and female labor force participation enhance representation. The second is political; women are represented in government positions according to a proportionality approach. In some voting systems, a party that receives 25% of the vote also receives 25% of the seats. A political party feels compelled to ensure that both genders are fairly represented in these procedures, which encourages more women to participate in politics. A plurality-majority system, like the ones in the US, UK, and India, only permits one-candidate elections, allowing political parties to completely dictate the representatives for each area even if they only have a tiny majority of the vote. Last but not least, a nation's ideology; the idea that women's responsibilities or positions in the societies in which they live determine where they

stand in that culture, eventually assisting or hindering those women from obtaining political positions.

Women's engagement in politics is further demonstrated by the fact that members of their family have a long history of participating in electoral politics. Women who follow this route have temporarily taken on leadership roles in place of recently deceased fathers, husbands, or brothers. Women who follow this path begin at the bottom of a party or political ladder and gradually work their way up, participating in the jobs that are required to demonstrate allegiance to the party and political commitment (Henderson & Jeydel, 2014).

After having discussed the top- ten countries of women's -national parliament we have here further discussed some cases of women representation in national parliament. The countries discussed have been selected by the level of development.

Finland

A requirement of the 1995-enacted national quota legislation in Finland is that neither sex's representation in all indirectly elected public bodies, both at the national and municipal levels, may be less than 40%. Local municipal boards and other subnational entities must have gender representation, according to Finnish legislation. The percentage of women on municipal executive boards grew from 25% to 45% between 1993 (before the quota law) and 1997 (after the quota law) (Pikkala, 2000).

Germany

Germany's 1990 implementation of gender quotas across all political parties, Davidson and Louse (2006) note, "the German case provides the variance needed to explain the successful or failed implementation of these political party quotas". range of party structures and prospective female candidates. Germany is a prime example of a developed nation with a large gender gap yet a low proportion of women in political leadership. It demonstrates how a variety of circumstances might affect a political quota for women's effectiveness. Germany's quotas include a variety of cultural sectors, therefore it was possible to determine which cities responded to the rise in female candidates for office the best. The quota was more effective when the city used the Parliament Representation (PR) election system, when there were more

women in municipal and party leadership positions, and when there were more women in executive positions at the state level. Rural regions saw less success with the quota, where there are in large number of Catholic voters.

Japan

Japanese women have had the right to vote ever since the new Japanese Constitution was adopted in 1947. The House of Representatives was elected using a single non-transferable vote in multi-member districts up until 1996. Because it encouraged competition between rival parties, this system did not support women's rise in public office. Japan established a new election system for the House of Representatives in 1996 that blends proportional representation with single-seat districts. Total 300 of the 480 seats are held by single-member districts. The election of the 180 additional members occurs through allocations to electoral lists provided by the opposing parties. A party's proportional representation section will list candidates that don't have a lot of backing. Even while changes to the electoral system have made it easier for women to run for office, their actual representation in the Diet is still rather low. Only two of the eight female Liberal Democratic Party members were chosen in 2009 from a constituency with a single seat. Former Japanese Prime Minister Shinz Abe declared that one of the main goals of his national growth plan was to reach no less than 30% of leadership posts in all spheres of society held by women by 2020 (Krauss & Pekkanen, 2011). This statement is relevant to the future of women in politics in Japan.

United Kingdom

In 2017, the United Kingdom ranked 40th in the world with 32% of women in the Lower House (House of Commons) and 25% in the Upper House (House of Lords). Three women have served as prime ministers of the United Kingdom: Mrs. Theresa May (2019), Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (1979–1990), and Queen Elizabeth II (1952–2022). In total, 208 female members of Parliament (MPs) were elected in 2017 in the House of Lords; this represents a percentage of 32 percent of all MPs (26 percent of members). The highest percentage of any UK election to date, this is an increase from the 191 in the 2015 election (Hassim, 2017).

United State

In August 2020, the American people celebrated the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment ratification to the Constitution giving women citizenship and the right to vote. The Suffragists encountered many roadblocks on their journey to become voters. Extensive research by the Houston Genealogical Forum shows that women's voter registration and turnout also showed signs of both progress and lack of progress. In 2015, 20 of 100 members of the U.S. Senate and 84 of 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives (19.3%) were women. These numbers represent an increase since 2004 when women held 14 of 100 seats in the U.S. Out of the total 435 seats, 60 of the US House of Representatives are in the Senate. On the other side, from 81 (out of 315) in 2004 to 78 (out of 317) in 2015, fewer women held statewide elective executive office. In the United States, women are far more likely than men to be registered to vote and cast ballots. In the 2010 midterm elections, 61.5 percent of women were registered to vote nationally and 42.7 percent of them cast ballots, compared to 57.9 percent of men who were registered to vote and 40.9 percent of them did. In the 2012 general election, 67.0 percent of women were registered to vote and 58.5 percent voted, compared with 63.1 percent and 54.4 percent of men. Registration and turnout are higher for both women and men in presidential election years (USAID, 2018).

Brazil

Brazilian legislative bodies' posts like city councilors were the first to be subject to a gender quota in 1995. By 1998, women had to make up 30% of political candidates, with varying effects on the gender balance of the politicians who were finally elected. Though the proportion of women in national assembly seats initially decreased when the quota law was passed, it has subsequently increased (from 6.2% before to the quota to 5.7% in 1998, to 8.9% in 2006). Though the quota rule requires that a specific proportion of candidate places be designated for women, those spots do not necessarily have to be filled by women. This has caused problems for Brazil in a number of ways. The quota rule also permitted political parties to field more candidates, enhancing election competitiveness and having little effect on the number of women who were actually elected (Sacchet, 2008).

Rwanda

Rwanda is the first nation to have a majority of women in the legislature after the 2008 elections (Abbott et al., 2008). As an example of a developing nation with subpar gender equality in other spheres of society, Rwanda has dramatically boosted the number of women in leadership roles as a result of internal strife. Women's representation in the legislature increased after the 800,000 Tutsi were massacred in 100 days, from 18% prior to the conflict to 56% in 2008. According to studies, the number of women has risen as a result of Security Council Resolution 1325, which called for their participation in post-conflict reconstruction, and the 2003 Rwanda Constitution, which imposed a quota of 30% reserved seats for all women in the legislature. Many of the 24 women who won seats as a direct result of the establishment of the quota in 2003 formed political parties and decided to run again. It is asserted that Rwanda's rise of female leadership coincided with a rise in gender equality. Despite the fact that Rwandan women are still subjected to prejudice, female lawmakers have significantly changed the country's banking and real estate regulations. Another country, Rwanda, has a legislative women's caucus that "led a successful effort to pass ground-breaking legislation on gender-based violence in part by involving and garnering support from their male colleagues" (Hassim, 2010).

SAARC Region Countries

Bangladesh

Women have been introduced into local government through reservation at the Union Parishad level. Bangladesh has experimented with many systems of local administration throughout its political history, sometimes at the village level, the Gram Sarker, and sometimes at the sub-district level, the Upazila. However, the Union Parishad, which is made up of delegates from many villages, has remained the most effective local body at the local level. Bangladesh now has around 4,276 Union Parishads. Since 1997, one-fourth of all Union Parishad seats have been designated for women. Reforms proposed for one-third female involvement at the sub-district and district levels, however, have yet to be implemented (Shamim & Kumari, 2002).

Bhutan

The women are poorly represented in decision-making positions in Parliament and civil service and further state that the local government elections in 2011 also resulted in disappointingly few women running for office and succeeding as candidates. In 2012, women accounted for 36 percent of all civil servants, with 6 percent in the executive category. There was only one woman among 20 *Dongdags* (district administrators) and very few female judges. Women are also underrepresented among government officers with field postings to managing regulatory affairs, advice local governments deliver extension services or teach in schools (National Council of Bhutan, 2014).

India

In 1992, the Indian government approved the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution to provide for one-third participation of women in local government. Except for Bihar, all states had adopted the modifications by 1993. Previously, Panchayats were controlled by State Panchayat Acts, which permitted only two or three women to be nominated. As a result, just 13 percent of members in India's 223,000 Panchayats were women. However, with the start of the quiet revolution in the form of these Constitutional Amendments, the proportion of women increased to 33%, or one million. There were 655,629 women members in Gram Panchayats in 2002, 37,523 in Panchayat Sammittes, and 3,161 in Zilla Parishads. Women can be members and Chairpersons of these local government organs under the Constitutional Amendments (Shamim & Kumari, 2002).

Maldives

In 1993, the Maldives signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), then in 2006, the CEDAW Optional Protocol. The Maldives initially ratified CEDAW with a reservation to Article 7(a), which grants women the right to vote in all elections and to run for office in all publicly elected bodies, but it withdrew this reservation in March 2010 after the 2008 Constitution removed a previous impediment to women holding the position of Head of State (Hope for Women Maldives, 2012). The Maldives has reportedly lagged behind on

its CEDAW responsibilities, which supporters have blamed on state institutions' lack of interest and technical capability as well as a lack of political will to bring about change (UNDP, 2015). The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is a group of nations that includes the Maldives. A comprehensive strategic plan aimed at enhancing the position of women in the political, economic, cultural, and social arenas, the OIC Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women was established in 2008 (OIC, 2014). The Maldives' Constitution (2008) includes a commitment to gender equality. Article 17 specifies that the legislation will not discriminate on the basis of gender and that temporary special measures (TSM) would be used to correct any imbalances. As of June 2014, the government's gender policy section was in the midst of establishing a five-year gender strategy plan centered on women's economic and political empowerment.

Pakistan

Female representation in local government in Pakistan was negligible. There were three tiers of local government: the Union Council, the Tehsil Council, and the District Assembly; fifty percent of union council seats were designated for women. Women will be granted 5 and 10 seats, respectively, at the Tehsil and district levels, accounting for around 15 percent of total seats. Because politics has always been dominated by men, all financial, economic, commercial, and political talks that take place outside the house are conducted by men. Pakistani women have relatively little influence over decision-making and little access to or control over financial resources. This effectively lowers the likelihood that women will run for office.

The importance of women's participation in governance, a concerted effort has been made in Pakistan by providing women with 33 percent representation in local governance through local government ordinance (2000). However, despite these efforts, their participation in government has remained low during the first term of the local government system. It is mainly because the traditional cultural values and societal norms that ascribe women's domestic roles and accord them a lower status as compared to men are not compatible with their profess- signal roles in the public arena (Jabeen & Jadoon, 2009).

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, the gender equality concept was introduced in 1931. Councils and the *Pradeshava Sabbas* while the total membership of these councils exceeds 3000, less than 3 percent were women. In 1997, only one woman was elected mayor of a municipal Council in the province of Jaffna. Unfortunately, in 1998 she became the victim of political assassination. In 2016, the government has also put forward a recommendation for fixing a quota of 25 percent for women in local government. Before the 2016 amendment, women's representation was at a meager 2 percent in the local government. In the 2018 elections, 17,000 women ran for elections out of the more than 56,000 candidates for over 8,000 posts. As of 2020, 5.7 percent of women are elected to parliament, and 5.7 percent of women are elected to the upper house (Bansari, 2020).

2.3.2 Understanding Political Participation of Women in Nepal

The Local Government in Nepal has a lengthy history. It was around in the past in a variety of forms.

Political Participation - Historical Period

Since the Lichhavi Regime, local administration has changed throughout time. Gram Panchyat was the higher-level institution than 'gram' at that time period, which was the name given to local government units. One may view Panchali as the epitome of self-government. The leader of Panchali, Pradhan, was well-respected by the community. He or she had a good relationship with the monarch and oversaw the village's growth while also upholding the law (Upadhayaya, 2015).

The reign of Rana served as the ideal example of absolute power. The king was effectively imprisoned within the palace. The Ranas seized control in order to gain wealth and solidify their control in any way possible. There was a system that was adhered to during the Rana era known as "*Manayajan Kachari*". A Panchyat section known as the jam's court was formally established in the Dang and Deukhuri District in 1983 B.S. It was the first case of its sort heard by the local court in Nepal's history. The general members of this court, who were initially chosen by the electorate, would propose Patwari as the court's chief. Rana Priminster Mohan Shamsher enacted two

major laws in 1949. The Panchyat Act and the Gram Panchyat Justice Act granted the Gram Panchayat unique authority to administer justice and punish offenders while also granting the Gram Panchayat the right to make certain expansions up to a specified limit. The historic democracy was created in 1950 following the Rana Regime.

Panchyat Act 1956 was then put into effect. The party-free Panchayat system was founded in 1960 following the collapse of democracy; the term's traditional meaning was an informal gathering of old and respected locals. A three-tiered hierarchy made up the Panchyat system: the national Panchyat was at the top, the district Panchyat was in the center, and the village and town Panchyat was at the bottom. The District Panchyat was regarded as the local level for all practice needs. Zonal Panchyat existed initially, but it was eliminated with the passage of the first constitutional amendment. To strengthen them and enhance the position of local bodies, many Acts were enacted. As time went on, these were changed. The village, town, and district Panchyat Act, 1961/62; the local administration plan; the integrated Panchyat development plan; and the decentralization act; were the same acts and other significant actions that had tremendous significance for local government throughout the Panchyat period (Bista, 1991).

The multi-party democratic parliamentary system took the role of Panchyat in 1989, although the Panchyat structure for governance was maintained by renaming the village development committee, municipality, and district development committee. After that, various provisions, such as the Local Bodies Act of 1992, the Local Self-Government Bill of 1996, the Ordinance and Amendment of Certain Laws Regarding the Organization and Election of Local Bodies, 1997, and the Local Self-Government Bill of 1997, were made to strengthen and promote the local governance system.

To enhance the institutions of local self-government, many laws and regulations have been put into place. Since Nepal's history of decentralization and local self-governance is not very lengthy, it is not particularly interesting. Since Nepal has a long history of having a highly centralized system of administration, the idea of local government has never before been given serious consideration. Local governments have been acting as the central government's agents or branches, carrying out its

functions and strongly reliant on it for administrative, functional, and financial assistance (Thapa, 1999).

Table 2.3: Women Political Participation in Different Era of Nepal

Period	**Results for women candidates**
Lichhavi Period (400 to 750 CE)	The government named According to Upadhayaya (2015), Gram Panchyat was a higher-level institution than 'gram'. One may view Panchali as the epitome of self-government. The leader of Panchali, Pradhan, was well-respected in society and had a good relationship with the king. Relatively egalitatrion society but no records of women's extent of participation in *Gram Panchayat*.
Malla Period (1201-1779 AD) in Kathmandu valley and Biase and Chaubise Kingdom outside of the Kthmendu vellay	The Kathmandu Valley's current period is renowned for its numerous social and economic transformations such as the 'Sanskritization' of the valley people, new methods of land measurement and allocation, women's position in this period was worse since widow immolation practice was evidence in this period. No record, about the women's representation in local and national polity in this period.
Shah Dynasty **(**1768–1846 AD) (Modern Nepal)	From 1559 until 1768, the Gorkha Kingdom was ruled by the Shahs of Gorkha, also known as the Royal House of Gorkha, who eventually ruled the united Kingdom of Nepal from 1768 to 1846. During the shah dynesty, the history tell us that queen Rajya Laxmi was very powerful, but there are no evidence of women's large involvement in polity.
Rana Dynasty (1846- 1951 AD)	The Ranas seized control in order to gain money and solidify their control in whatever way possible. There was a system in place during the Rana

	dynasty whereby they adhered to important battlements known as "Mahajan" Kachari. The general members of this court, who were first chosen by popular vote, would propose Patwari as the court's chief (Bista, 1991). The Gram Panchyat Justice Act and Panchyat Act, both of which were enacted in 1949, gave the Gram Panchayat particular authority to administer justice and punish offenders while also granting it the right to make certain expansions up to a specific limit. Under the leadership of Yogmaya Neupane (1860-1941), Since the 1950s, Nepali women have advanced in their fight for equality by participating in both popular, nonviolent political movements and legislative rivalry with their male political counterparts. Their battle began during the Rana Regime.
Multiparty Democracy onwards Pratinidhi Sabha, 1991 Parliamentary, 1991	6 (Six) women contesting in the election lost while a total of 109 men were elected. Total 205 parliamentary representatives were elected, however only 7 (3.4%) of them were women.
Parliamentary and Local Bodies, 1999	806 (19.4%) of the 4146 local elected representatives, or 12 (5.85) of the 205 members of parliament, were women.
Federal Republic of Nepal onwards Constituent Assembly, 2008	Although the consitution made one third of women in parliament, 30 out of 601 elected CA members and 601 of the CA's total members were female (Election Commission of Nepal, 2008).
Constituent Assembly, 2013	Out of 601 elected candidates, there were a total of (4.1%) women who were eligible for first-past-the-post.

Source: Government of Nepal, 2064 B.S.

Political Participation of Women at the Local Level

Elections in Nepal have only been held a few times. Municipal elections in Kathmandu were held for the first time in Nepal in 1947. In June of 1947, the election took place (Gupta, 1964). Elections for the Local Village Administration Body, also known as the Gaun Panchayat and Municipalities, were held during the country's first democratic period, which lasted from 1951 to 1960. The first elected woman in Nepal was Sadhana Pradhan, who was chosen to serve in the Kathmandu Municipality in 1953 (Malla, 2011). In contrast, Nepal had its first election for the 109 members of the House of Representatives, the lower house of parliament, in 1959. It was Nepal's first attempt at conducting presidential elections. The only female candidate from Dadeldhura to be elected was Dwarika Devi Thakurani (Lama et al., 2011).

Another measure to boost the representation of women at the local level was included in the 1997 New Ordinance Act. According to this law, there must be one seat reserved for women on the Village Development Committee in each ward. In Nepal, the largest administrative and political entity was the Village Development Committee. As a result, in the local level election of 1997, nearly 40,000 women were elected. This clause made it mandatory for all actions to support female candidates, which prompted more women to get involved. At the grassroots level, women's political engagement has significantly grown, but it is still too early to predict whether good problems (Ghimire, 2001).

The Local Self-Governance Act of 1999, which transferred power from the federal government to local governing bodies, was by far the most progressive. In addition to having some judicial ability to resolve local conflicts, local governance entities also have some taxing power. However, Nepal has relatively little female representation in local governmental entities.

Table 2.4: Women Representation at Local Level, 1997

Local-level	Units	Wards	Representatives	Reservation	women elected	Total No. of Women	Total %
VDC	3,913	35,217	207,389	39,130	Chairperson -17, Vice Chairperson-17, Ward Chair 216, Member -1415	40,795	19.10
Municipalities	58	806	4,668	1177	Mayor - 0, Deputy Mayor- 0, Ward Members - 4	1,181	0.5
DDC	75	927 (Ilaka)	1,527	75	Chair person – 0, Vice-chair person-1, Elected Members - 9	85	0.03
Total			2,13,584		1,679	42,061	19.67

Source: Mirest Nepal, 2013.

in 1997, women representation at the local level, at the VDC level was 39130 women through reservation, while the numbers of women elected through election were 17 Chairpersons, 17 Vice- Chairperson, 216 Ward Chairperson and 1415 Members. 1181 candidates were elected. Only one vice-person and nine members were chosen among the 85 elected women on the District Development Committee.

Less than 10 percent of women were represented in the combined District Development Committees (DDC) and Village Development Committees (VDC). A DDC chairperson or mayor of any municipality was never a woman. There are just 13 female chairpersons out of 3,913 VDCs. Positively, an extra 36,023 women have been guaranteed involvement in ward-level administration of VDCs and municipalities thanks to one out of every five seats in each ward earmarked for women candidates.

Table 2.5: Number of Male and Female Candidates who contested and were elected in the Local Election of 1991

	Sex	District	Percent	VDC	%
Candidates	Male	2112	99.7	101546	99.1
	Female	7	0.3	956	0.9
	Total	2119	100	102502	100
Elected	Male	1067	99.4	44321	99.5
	Female	7	0.6	241	0.5
	Total	1074	100	44562	100

Source: Manandhar and Bhattachan, 2001.

The local government of Nepal plays a crucial role in the country's governance structure. Local governing bodies in Nepal have grown in power as a result of the country's decentralization program throughout time. In terms of transferring power from the federal government to local governing bodies, the Local Self-Governance Act of 1999 is by far the most progressive. The local governing entities now have some taxing power as well as some limited judicial power to resolve local conflicts. But up until 2015, Nepal had virtually little female representation in local government organizations.

Less than 10 percent of women were represented in the combined District Development Committees (DDC) and Village Development Committees (VDC). A DDC chairperson or mayor of any municipality was never a woman. Out of 3,913 VDCs, there were only 13 chairpersons who were women. On the plus side, the allocation of one out of every five seats in each ward of a VDC and municipality to women candidates has made it possible for an extra 36,023 women to participate in the governance of VDCs and municipalities at the ward level.

Table 2.6: Distribution of number of candidates in local Levels elections and elected representatives 2017, Nepal

Sex	Number of candidates	Number of elected	% of elected
Male	90519	20689	22.9
Female	57843	14352	24.8
Total	148364	35041	23.6
Female per 100 males	64	69	-

Source: Government of Nepal, 2074 B.S.

While analyzing the table 2.6, 35041 total elected candidates, around 23 percent elected male and 25 percent female elected in local levels election for the representation in 2017.

Table 2.7: Distribution of elected members (representatives) by the types of Local level 2017, Nepal

Position	No. of Local Level	Male	Female	Females per 100 males
Metropolitian City	6	427	440	103
Sub- Metropolitian City	11	801	490	61
Municipality	276	9482	6587	69
Rural Municipality	460	10072	6925	69
Total	**743**	**20782**	**14442**	**69**

Source: Government of Nepal, 2074 B.S.

While analyzed the elected members (representatives) by the types of Local level, out of the 753 total no. of local level government, where are 427 male and 440 female elected in metropolation city, 801 male and 490 female in sub metropolaton city. 9482 male and 6587 female in municipality and 10072 male and 6925 female in rural municipality were elected. More than fifty percent of female elected in local government election 2017.

Political Participation of Women in National Level

Three general elections were conducted in the nation under the Panchayat system. In response to widespread calls in 1979 for the party-less system to be abolished, the King organized a referendum to gauge public sentiment. Following the Royal Proclamation on 24 May 1979, the government held a countrywide referendum on May 2, 1980, asking voters whether they preferred the multiparty system or the then-party-free Panchayat system. By a razor-thin margin of 54.7 percent, Nepali voters adopted the Panchayat system (Gurung, 1997).

The third amendment to Nepal's constitution was enacted by the monarch on December 15th, 1980. The amendment's major clause called for direct elections to the Rashtriya Panchayat, which would be conducted every five years for 112 seats with the nomination of the King filling the remaining 28.

Only two women, Bhadra Ghale of Sindhuli and Nanimaiya Dahal of Kathmandu, won the first election. In the second election, three women were chosen as winners. They were Chanda Shah from Bara, Sharda Mall from Dhanusa, and Laxmi Sinha from Sarlahi. Following the political upheaval of 1990, two elections were held to choose representatives for local bodies, and three national elections were held to elect the 205 members of the House of Representatives (HoR). Similar to how there were two national elections held during the 2006 insurrection to create the Constituent Assembly (CA). Likewise, in accordance with Nepal's 2015 constitution, municipal, provincial, and federal elections were conducted in 2017.

After about a century of isolation, roughly between 1850- 1950, when Nepal was ruled by a feudal family the Rana's who called themselves, King In 1050, the autocratic rule of the Rana's was overthrown by a movement jointly by the people of Nepal and the King. During the historical mass movement, the women of Nepal played significant roles. They not only participated in demonstrations but also raised the awareness of the people through radio programs and by establishing women's organizations to motivate women. Many female leaders worked underground and some of them were arrested for distributing pamphlets; Even at the time of autocratic rule female leaders worked hard for establishing schools, demanding voting rights for

women, and mobilizing a lot of women through organizations to fight against the Rana rule.

Party politics had an effect on women's groups after the political upheaval in 1951, when democracy was established. Women were represented in the nation's general election in 1958. Seven persons were nominated for the National Assembly, and one was elected to the House of Representatives; nevertheless, the parliamentary system was abolished by the King in 1960, in favor of the partyless authoritarian Panchayat System. Women's rights activists were outraged by this undemocratic royal pronouncement. A few women were sentenced to lengthy jail sentences, sometimes reaching two years, as a result of their beliefs and activities. For more than 30 years, there was no party system, but women organized other women in the shadows. Despite the government's efforts to establish women's groups under the Panchayat system, a sizable number of women were not mobilized. Constitutional provisions were created to include women at the grassroots level, although there were relatively few women in parliament at the time (Ghimire, 2001).

There was a people's movement for the restoration of democracy in 1989. Many female leaders have been imprisoned. The involvement of Nepalese women in the restoration of democracy is a watershed moment in the history of popular mass movements. Women from diverse political parties, social workers, NGO activists, and student leaders all made significant contributions to the movement's success. A new Nepalese Constitution was adopted once democracy was restored, and it grants women equal political rights. Women are allowed to vote, run for office in municipal and federal elections, join political parties, and support and adopt any political ideology, according to the provision that was drafted. The constitution also mandates that three seats in the upper house of Parliament be set aside for women and that all political parties must field at least five percent of their candidates for the House of Representatives.

As a result of 1991 election, 1354 out of the total candidates, only 5.9 percent women's candidates, the women candidates' number was decrease (3.4%) in 1999 election, after than gradually increasing trend of women's candidates in 2008 to 2017 elections.

All six of the women who ran for office in the 1959's inaugural parliamentary elections fell short. The 1990 Constitution's mandatory clause requiring at least 5% of candidates to be women in the race for the House of Representatives steadily raised the number of women running in the legislative elections of 1991, 1994, and 1999. Only 6 (2.9%), 7 (3.4%), and 12 (5.8%) of the 205 seats were filled by women.

Table 2.8: Number of Candidates in National House through FPTP, 1991-2017

Election Year	Candidates			% women in candidates	Total no.of Seats	Number of Women representation	% women elected
	Total	Male	Female				
1991	1354	1265	80	5.9	205	6	2.9
1994	1442	1356	86	6.0	205	7	3.4
1999	2283	2095	143	3.4	205	12	5.8
2008	3946	3577	369	9.4	601	197	32.7
2013	6125	5458	667	10.9	557	159	28.5
2017	148364	61.1	38.96	40.96	275	90	33.0

Source: Government of Nepal, 2070 B.S. (2014).

However, during the Constituent Assembly (CA) conducted in 2008, the number of Nepali women serving in the legislative body (Legislature-Parliament) has dramatically grown to 32.8%. In the late 1900s, Nepal ranked 14th in the world for electing women to the legislature with 197 women leaders (32.7%) chosen out of 601 seats. The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007's provision for seat reservations was the primary cause of the significant shift in women's representation (Government of Nepal, 2074). In 2013 CA election, 159 out of 557 or 28.5 percent members were women in the first parliamentory election after the promugalation of the constitution of Nepal held in 2017, there were altoghter 90 women in 33 percent of the House. The number includes both elected through FPTP and proportional.

In the Constitutional Assembly election of 2013, 667 women fielded their candidacy. It demonstrates the growing degree of female participation in political politics. However, no more than 11 of the total candidates may be women. Although the ratio of female to male candidates in the election was lowered to 1:10, there is still a noticeable discrepancy.

In the national elections, only few women candidates had a chance of winning. Out of 205 seats, only 7 women were elected to the HoR in both the 1991 and 1994 elections. Women candidates had a victory rate of 8.75 percent in 1991 and 8.14 percent in 1994. In the 1999 HoR election, which saw 12 women win, the percentage of successful female candidates was 8.39 percent. Out of the 240 seats up for election in the CA in 2008, 30 seats went to women. The success rate for female candidates was 8.13 percent. In 2013, only 10 women candidates were elected to the CA, and their success rate was 1.50 percent.

Table 2.9: Distribution of candidates and elected representation of Local Government, 2017

Provinces	**% Candidates**			**% Elected**	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Province-1	60.85	39.15	25,067	58.81	41.19
Province -2	83.9	16.1	27,248	41.15	27.23
Province -3	62.36	37.64	23,613	59.27	40.73
Province-4	60.04	39.96	12,655	58.9	41.10
Province -5	60.88	39.11	23,036	58.78	41.22
Province -6	60.91	39.09	12,402	59.97	40.03
Province -7	59.28	40.72	14,343	59.0	41.0
Total	61.01	38.98	148,364	59.04	40.96

Source: Government of Nepal, 2074 B.S.

While analyzing There were 148,364 candidates running for local government seats in all 7 provinces, however only 35,041 (23.62%) of them were chosen to represent their constituencies. In terms of gender, 20,689 (22.86% of 90,519 male candidates) were elected. In a similar vein, 14,352 (24.81%) of the 57,843 female candidates are elected. According to an analysis of candidates by province, there were 25,067 candidates in province 1. Out of 6043, 24.11 percent are elected, with 58.81 percent being men and 41.19 percent being women. There were 27,248 contestants overall in province 2. Of the chosen 24.29 percent, 58.85 percent of them are men and 41.15

percent are women. There were 23,613 candidates overall in province 3. 24.53 percent of the 5,792 persons, including 59.27 percent of males and 40.73 percent of women, are chosen. 4, total applicants in the province were 12,655. Out of the 3,934 people, 3113 (31.1%) are elected, with 58.9% men and 41.10% women. The total number of candidates in province No. 5 was 23,036.

Out of the 5,133, there are 22.28 percent chosen, with 58.78 percent men and 41.22 percent women. There were 12,403 total candidates in Province No. 6. Out of the 3687, 29.73% are elected, and 59.97% of men and 40.03% of women. In the province, there were 14,343 candidates in total. A total of 3834 people (26.73%) are chosen, with 59 percent men and 41 percent women. Gender inclusion in local government is much higher among elected candidates than required by the Nepal Constitution of 2072 and election manifestos of various political parties because the Nepal Constitution of 2072 stated that at least 33 percent of women must participate in all political activities conducted by any political party, including elections.

Women's Political Representation in Local Level in the study area (Jhapa District and Lalitpur District)

In Jhapa district, there are 8 municipalities and 7 rural municipalities. There were 3340 candidates of which females constituted 38 percent while the rest were male candidates. In case of elected members, in total of 684 were elected across in all 15 Palika, which female elected members accounted for 41.2 percent, thus, here was considerable representation of women in every Palika of Jhapa district. In another study district, Lalitpur, there are altogether six Palikas including one metropolitan city of Lalitpur. A total of 1555 candidates were in the field across the Palikas, and female candidates accounted for 35.4 percent. In the election, 355 person were elected in those six Palikas, of which, female accounted for 39.4 percent. This data shows that females elected were more than 40 percent in four Palikas while Konjosum rural municipality and Lalitpur, metropolitan city had females elected less than 40 percent. Numerically, overall, data clearly reveals that there was critical mass representation of women in local levels in the study districts. But how far this critical mass representation has turned to be influencial in decision making process of Local Levels that largely effect their lives.

Table 2.10: Name of Local-Level and Candidates and Elected Members in Jhapa District by Sex (in Number)

S.N	Local-level	Numbers of Candidates				Numbers of Elected Members			
		Male	Female	Total	Female %	Male	Female	Total	Female %
1	Arjundhara Muncipility	172	114	286	39.8	34	23	57	40.3
2	Damak Muncipility	179	110	289	38.0	31	21	52	40.4
3	**Gauradaha Muncipility**	**132**	**86**	**218**	**39.4**	**26**	**21**	**47**	**44.7**
4	Kankai Muncipility	121	74	195	38.0	28	19	47	40.4
5	Bhadrapur Muncipility	177	115	292	39.3	29	23	52	44.2
6	Mechi Muncipility	233	144	377	38.1	45	32	77	41.6
7	Birtamod Muncipility	151	102	253	40.3	30	22	52	42.3
8	**Shivasatakshe Muncipility**	**172**	**105**	**277**	**38.0**	**34**	**23**	**57**	**40.4**
9	Kachankabal R.M	113	66	179	37.0	22	14	36	38.9
10	Kamal.RM	110	72	182	39.5	22	15	37	40.5
11	**Gauregung RM**	**111**	**66**	**177**	**37.2**	**19**	**13**	**32**	**40.6**
12	Jhapa RM	104	51	155	33.0	22	15	37	40.5
13	Baradashi RM	106	67	173	38.7	22	15	37	40.5
14	Buddhasanthi RM	105	59	164	36.0	22	15	37	40.5
15	Huldhibari RM	75	48	123	39	16	11	27	40.7
Total	**(8 M) (7 RM)=15**	**2061**	**1279**	**3340**	**38.3**	**402**	**282**	**684**	**41.2**

Source: Government of Nepal, 2074 B.S. (M= Municipality, RM = Rural Municipality)

Note: The Name of Municipalities/ Rural Municipalities in bold refers to the Stusy areas.

In the study area Jhapa, there are 8 municipalities and 7 rural Municipality. Among them, Arjundhara Municipality had 286 candidates for the local election in 2017. Candidates made up 60.14 percent of them; women made up 39.86 percent. Among the 57 elected officials, 40.35 percent of them are women and 59.65 percent are men. Similarly, there were 289 candidates overall in Damak, with men making up 60.94 percent of the group and women making up 38.06 percent.

Table 2.11: Name of Local Level and Candidates and Elected Members (Lalitpur District) by Sex

S.N	Local Levels	Candidates for Election				Elected Members			
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	**% Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**% Female**
1	Konjosom Gaupalika	55	31	86	36.0	16	10	26	38.5
2	Godawari.M.	212	120	332	36.1	43	29	72	40.3
3	Bagmati Gaupalika	81	46	127	36.2	22	15	37	40.5
4	Mahankal Gaupalika	82	42	124	33.9	19	13	32	40.6
5	Mahalaxmi M	163	102	265	38.5	30	22	52	40.3
6	Lalitpur Metropolitan	411	210	621	33.8	85	51	136	37.5
	Total	**1004**	**551**	**1555**	**35.4**	**215**	**140**	**355**	**39.4**

Source: Government of Nepal, 2074 B.S. {M= Municipality, RM = Rural Municipality (Gaunpalika)

In the analysis of elected Mayor, Deputy Mayor, ward chair, and members in the study area (Jhapa), 2 males are elected to Mayor Post. Likewise, 1 male and 1 female are elected as Deputy Mayor, 14 males are elected to ward president but no females are elected. However, 33 males and 37 females are elected as members. It seems that the majority of the male are elected in the major post and the majority of the female is elected in minor posts. Gender equality appears to exist, however women are not elected to important positions like mayor or ward chairman. It is gap and questionable

why females are not elected in those posts as required (33%), while analyzing of study area of Lalitpur, the total number of 3 males are elected in Mayor and no females are elected. Interestingly, 3 females are elected as Deputy Mayor but no males are elected. Same way, 48 males are elected the ward president but no female. 110 male and 101 females are elected ward members. There seems that females are elected only in the minor post not major posts like Mayor and ward chairman. Here, gender inclusion seems quite equal but females are not elected to major posts. So it is a gap and questionable why females are not elected in the major post as required (33%).

2.4 Gender Issues in Periodic Plan of Nepal

Gender issues have been especially involved from the Six Periodic Plan onwards in Nepal.

Sixth Five–Year Plan (1980-85)

This plan recognized women's participation as an important indicator of the development of the country. The Sixth Plan (1985-90) has given a high priority to uplifting women in society with the specific objectives to provide opportunities for their development, make them efficient to participate in the development field, and make them self-reliant and productive by using their skill and ingenuity. In this period the Women In Development (WID) policy was initiated, this plan adopted an equal participatory approach along with a realization of the need to mainstream women in development (Government of Nepal, 2007).

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1986-1990)

This plan aimed at enabling women to participate actively in the development process by providing appropriate opportunities, fastering self-reliance by increasing their production capacity, and raising social and economic status through their all-around development**, a**dditional programs for women in agricultural extension, and quotas in training programs, training on basic health needs and maternal and child care programs, quotas and special incentives to increase female participation education and various training programs, special provision for women in training facilities credit and other resources for cottage industries. The plan encouraged to women to get involved

in forest protection and conservation, facilities for participation in government and non-government organizations, special assistance to Nepal Women's organization to conduct development activities for women, and legal reforms to remove provision hindering women's participation in national development.

The Eight Five Year Plan (1992-1997)

The plan was different from earlier plans as it was adopted after the re-constitution of multiple democracies of Nepal. In this period, Nepal has addopted the new economic policy. During his plan period several commitment to equal and meaningful participation of women in the development process were made. It also formal as programs to change women's participation in economic and social sections (agriculture, forestry, industry, health, and education), policies to raise employment opportunities for women, credit, technical know-how, entrepreneurship training, and market services for women, police to encourage the appointment of women in the government, semi-government and non-government sectors with opportunities for carrier development. Reforms of laws were made; monitoring and documentation of information on gender description, and a suitable origination structure for coordination and monitoring cultivation relating to women.

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Plan aimed at creation of a better society on the basis of women's employment and gender equality through mainstreaming, Women participation in each and every aspect of national development was prioritised. The plan is formal on to increase to women to political, economic and social sectors. The plan further aimed at expansion and development of an institutional structure for effective coordination all agencies, organization and local bodies working for women development, effective monitoring and evaluation including, control of crimes and violence against women through preventive, rehabilitative and other kinds of measures.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

This plan aimed at implemenion of the different programs of female participation and to increase female participation in the local governance. It promises decentralization

and women's participation. During the plans period, the governmnet adopted local self-government Act, 1999.

14th Plan Period (2016/17-2018/19),

In its Approach Paper for the 14th Three Year Plan (2016/17-2018/19), the government of Nepal aimed at economic prosperity with social justice. The Approach Paper recognizes that improving gender equality and addressing issues of "backward" regions, classes and communities and excluded groups requires conscious efforts, such as targeted programs, equitable distribution of resources, and social security for poverty reduction. It has dedicated chapters on gender equality and women's empowerment and inclusion, recognizing that these are cross-cutting themes. The Approach Paper emphasizes the meaningful participation of all citizens in Nepal's inclusive development and aims to improve the human development and empowerment index of those who have been economically and socially left behind. They include Adibasi/Janajatis, Madhesis, Tharus, Muslims, Other Backward Classes (OBC), 13 minorities, the marginalized, persons with disabilities, gender, and sexual minorities, farmers, laborers, people of backward regions, and poor Khas Aryas.

2.5 Acts Related to Gender Issues

Muluki Ain 11th Amendment 2063 (2006)

Section 14 of the Muliki Ain has mentioned gender inclusion in parental property rights. There have been clearly mentioned that both male and female have equal rights on the parental property.

In Upper House Parliament Members Secretariat Office Related Act 2064 (2007), the Article 6 (1) mentioned the 33 percent staff from female, 27 percent from Indigenous groups, 22 percent from Madhise, 9 percent from Dalit, 5 percent from disabled people, and 4 percent from backward regions.

Local Level Election Act B.S. (2017)

This act (section 5) mentioned that 1 chief, 1 deputy chief, and minimum 3 women members, 1 member from Dalit and marginalized groups should be elected from

Gaun Sabha and *Nagar Sabha* members for the District Focal Committee members. In the same act article 6 mentioned that 1 Dalit women member and 1 non-Dalit women member should be represented in each ward committee of Gaunn Palika and Nagarpalika. It seems that the act has given inclusive priority at all levels.

Local Government (Mobilization and Operations) Act, 2074 B.S. (2018)

Article 65 of this act mentioned that at least 1 female member should behave in the Local Government Mobilization Committee. So this Act also has given priority to gender-inclusive.

Kamaiya Eliminate Act 2053 B.S. (Amendment, 2072)

It mentioned that gender equality will be maintained and eliminated the Kamaiya Pratha in both males and females. Nobody could keep a person as a Kamaiya after effective the amendment Act.

Staff Provident Fund 2074 B.S. , (Amendment, 2063 B.S.)

This act mentioned gender equality in provident fund. There will be no discrimination and both male and female could save their provident fund equally.

Jail Act 2074 B.S. , (Amendment, 2072 B.S.)

It mentioned that gender equality will be maintained and males and females differently treated as respecting gender equality.

Public (Criminal and Punishment) Act 2027 B.S., (Amendment, 2015)

This act was amended in 2015 and of the same Act article 6 has mentioned that the society will be maintained gender equality and there will not be gender violence in every respective society. In case of gender violence happens the acts will be equally punished for both males and females.

Civil Rights Act 2012, (Amendment, 2068 B.S.)

In the preamble of this Act, it is mentioned that every person will be treated equally and has equal rights and dignity.

Election Commission Act, (2016)

Section 4 of this Act has mentioned that at least one female member should have in Election Commission Body. In the same act, article 42 mentioned that Gender Friendly environment should be maintained by every political party during the determination of the election policy of their respective parties. The article further mentioned that gender inclusion policy should be maintained by political parties, government, NGOs, INGOs, and other international agencies in their supervision and monitoring works as well as management of the employers for election activities (Government of Nepal, 2073).

Muluki Dewani Act, (2074 B.S.)

Section 17 of this Act was mentioned that every citizen will be equally treated by the law. There will be no discrimination against citizens of their gender, racial, religion, caste/ethnicity and language. However, each citizen has the full right to freely talk, walk and do any actions for their individual development and the welfare of the society as well as the nation, in the same Act, articles 205 and 206 mentioned equal parental property rights between sons and daughters.

Social Security based on Contribution Act, (2074 B.S.)

Section 29 of this Act mentions that at least one female member should be in the management committee for the implementation and well-functioning of the act.

Political Party Related Act, (2073 B.S.)

Section 6 of this Act has mentioned that there will be no discrimination and restriction on the basis of gender, religion, caste/ethnic groups, racial, and language to involve in any political parties and express their voice. Political parties shall not pressurize any person against their wills.

Upper House Parliament Secretariat Related Act, 2064 B.S.

This Act mentions that 33 percent of women will get the chance to employment in the Upper House Parliament as an inclusive principle.

National Women Commission Act, (2074 B.S.)

According to the Act, the commission is formed to establish gender inclusion, women's participation in different activities, women empowerment, to build women's rights law and legislation, monitoring and evaluation of gender leaded activities, and women justices. The commission was established with the leadership of women.

Constitution Nepal 2015 (2072 B.S.)

Constitution of Nepal 2015 Article 38, (1) has mentioned that "Every woman shall have an equal right to lineage without any gender discrimination" and the same article (4) further mentioned "Women shall have the right to participate in all state structures and bodies based on the principle of proportional inclusion. Women have equal rights in every sector for their equal inclusion. The article on Rights of Women establishes for women the right to equal lineage; right to safe motherhood and reproductive health; right to participate in all bodies of the State; right to hold property and family affairs; and positive discrimination in education, health, employment, and social security. It also makes any act of violence against women punishable by law. The Right to Equality further elaborates the special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment, or development of citizens, including those described by the constitution as "socially or culturally backward." The Right to Social Justice establishes the people's right to participate in state bodies based on the principles of inclusion and proportional representation.

Local Self -Government Act, 2055 B.S and Regulation, 2056 B.S

This Act was the milestone legal base for the inclusion of women in local governance. The Act has the following provisions for women's participation (Shrestha & Hachhethu 2002). At least 20 percent seat reservation to women in ward committee of VDC and Municipality , reservation of at least one woman among nominated members of the following structure of local government: a) District Development Committee b) District Development Council, c) Village Development Committee, Village Development Council e) Municipality committee and f) Forty percent women representation has to be nominated in Municipal Council. As provisioned in the same act, priority can be given to planning and executing women empowerment programs. In addition, its regulation has made for representation of at least 30 percent women

members in all types of user's committees; Priority was being given to formulation and implementation of income-generating and skill-training.

Political Party's Menifesto

Nepal Communist Party (UML), 2074 B.S (2017): The party has emphasized gender inclusion. The electoral manifesto (Article 52, titled "Inclusion Development") said that the House of Representatives, municipal governments, and other sectors, such as socioeconomic and development, will all require a 33 percent female participation rate. Furthermore, the party also commits to securing women's rights and eliminating discrimination in all forms against women.

Nepali Congress, 207 4 B.S. (2017):

The Nepali Congress has advocated for gender parity in all spheres of government, whether they are political or not. The party has made a significant commitment to have a minimum of 33 percent of women participate in all sectors, including the Upper House and House of Representatives, in its electoral manifesto. Manifesto also states that gender violence will be ended. The party has further mentioned that the Nepali Congress party will secure women's rights in all sectors and ensure women's empowerment through opportunities for education, training, employment, and other different kinds of activities and will end gender violence in all forms.

Ratriya Janata Party Nepal, 2074 B.S. (2017)

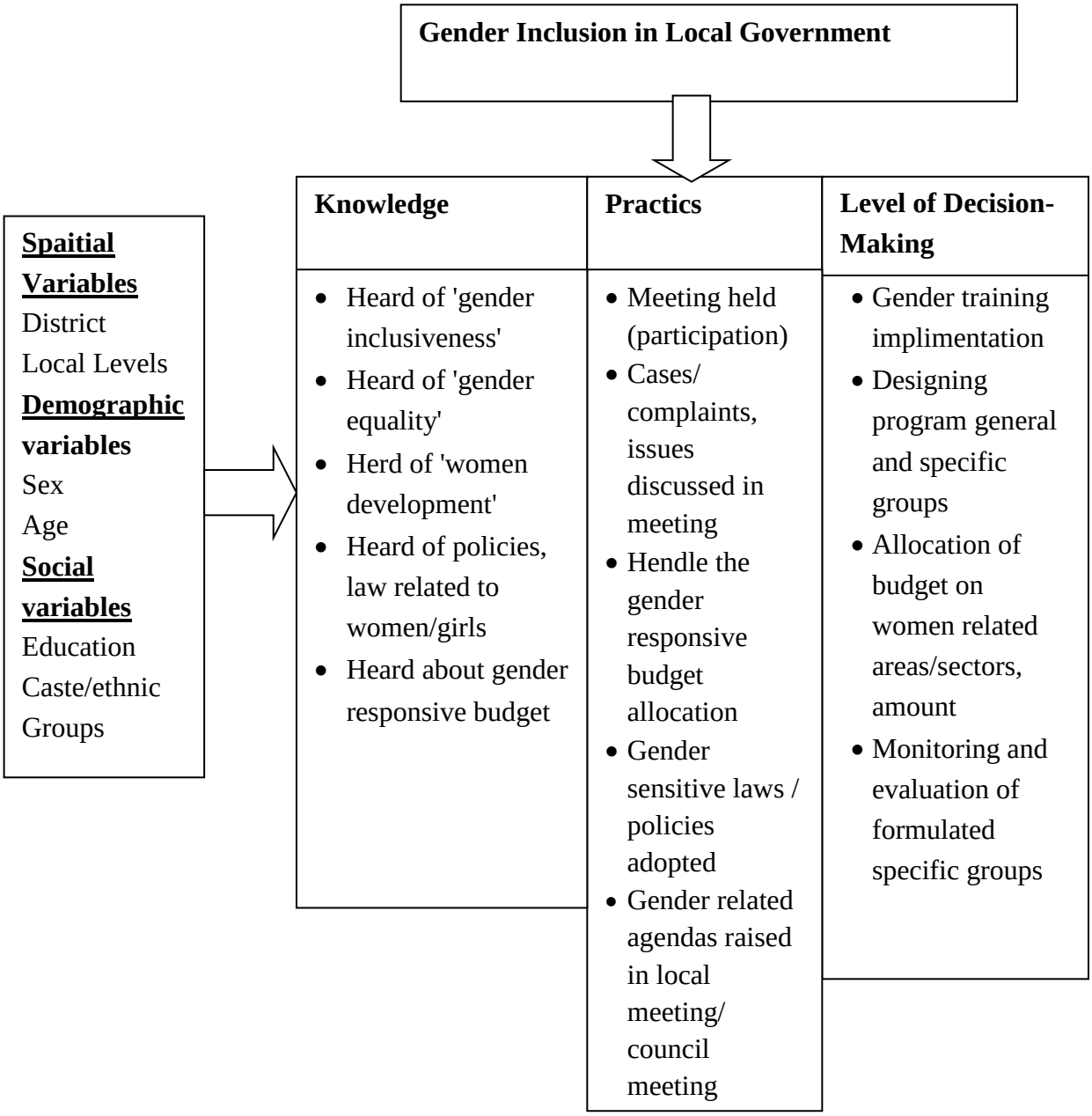
This party has included 15 agendas under article 7 of its election manifesto of 2017. Among the 15 agendas, the 10^{th} agenda mentioned the women-friendly policy program, and in the same way, article 8.14 mentioned the women, children, and old age people under the long-term fast development /policies heading. The manifesto said that gender will be the correct basis for all political prospects. Additionally, they have underlined the importance of gender in terms of other opportunities, such as work, education, and involvement in development as well as other social and political activities. But the party has either mentioned the exact percentage of gender inclusion in political participation or other activities.

Sanghiya Samajbadi Forum, Nepal, and 2074 B.S.: Article 5 of this party's election manifesto for 2017 stresses the inclusion of women in all facets of the country. In addition to promoting women's full involvement in political and development activities, the Forum also said that minority backward people, Khas Arya, and other needy people will be integrated into the mainstream of the nation-building process. But Party has not directly mentioned the gender inclusion quota, number, and percentage in the local government.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework has been developed based on the literature review discussed earlier. Broadly, there are two types of variables in the framework. The first left hand side represents the independent variables while the right hand side (Three boxes) represent the dependent variables. The knowledge, practices and decision making about gender inclusiveness at local levels are influenced by the respondents spatial variability, demographic and social factors. Knowledge of gender inclusiveness has been measured by examining the series of questions like heard of terms of gender inclusiveness, gender equality and women's development, heard of law / politics related to women on gender responsive budget.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Gender Inclusion in Local Government



Source: Developed based on Literature Reviews

The practices of gender inclusiveness in local levels, here have been measured by the extent to which the elected representatives really participated in regular meeting, annual meeting and council meeting, their voice in the meeting, the extent to which they were able to allocate gender responsive budget and the extent to which they have adopted/ formulated any gender sensitive policies and programmes. Decision making role of the elected representative have been examined by exploring the respondents participation in designing programme, implementation of programe including gender related training and participants involvement in monitoring process.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the detailed plan of the study methods including approaches of study, research philosophy applied in this study, methodological technique, research design, study area and data collection, sources of information, tools and technique of data collection, study population, and sample size and sample selection procedures, analysis and interpretation of data.

3.1 The Study Area

3.1.1 Selection of the Study Area and Justification

According to Nepal Polulation census 2011, Jhapa district has a total population of 647492 and Lalitpur district has a total population of 468,132 .The study areas, Jhapa and Lalitpur districts are selected for two reasons. The first reason is that the Jhapa district is located in the Terai region; its population as compaired of both migrants and non-migrants population of Jhapa district was compared to the district in nature because of relatively here ppeople have migrated from hilly and mountainous areas and they have high political knowledge. The Lalitpur district is located in the Hilly region in Kathmandu valley and the people of this district are largely non migrants indigenous- ones.

For this holistic dimension, it is a comparative study of two parts of residential peoples' behavior of political knowledge, women's participation in all programs and policy in the local development process. And, second reason is that both areas seem too similar in different developmental and educational sectors.

3.2 Research Philosophy

This research has been guided by the pragmatism philosophy. It refers to the distinctive method for becoming clear about the meaning of gender inclusion in local government and the knowledge, perception, and level of participation of local elected members in all three levels of local governments. The study raises some questions like what, how, and why are related gender inclusion with development issues. How the women have equally benefited in terms of local resources allocation and distribution.

Pragmatism philosophy does believe not in the single reality, it is described through the quantitative methods. While deductive research approach and interpretivism philosophy believe the multiple realities, this deands qualitative methods and induction approach. This study has used mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) and both deductive and inductive approaches to analyze and interpret the collected information.

3.2.1 Methodological Techniques

The researcher has focused on knowledge and practice of gender inclusion through various initiatives and policies run by local governments. In order to gather information about the state of gender inclusion in local governments, the researcher first visited the sample areas, metropolitan cities, municipalities, rural municipalities, and even some of these areas' wards. She also collected ward profiles and yearbooks from municipalities, metropolitan cities, and rural municipalities in both districts.

The researcher collected and reviewed books, articles, conference papers, and political parties' manifestos, election commission reports, related to gender mainstreaming of gender inclusiveness. Then, the researcher developed questionnaires for the interview for the local elected bodies. Focus group discussion was applied among local government officials (Metropolitian city, municipality, rural municipality, and ward office). Key informant interviews were collected from Mayor, deputy mayor, chair person, and deputy-chair person. Semi-structured the questionnaires were developed. After developing the questionnaire, a pre-test was done in some selected rural municipality wards. Pre-test data was done and interpreted for generalization. The researcher revised and edited this questionnaire according to the supervisor and co-supervisor suggetion. After that, the researcher conducted the field work.

The data were gathered and entered into the computer in SPSS software. Essential recoding of data was done by coding and recording (open-ended questions) after data entry into the computer program. The information from various sources is used and analyzed in two ways. Comparative logical analysis is used to assess qualitative data. SPSS is used to evaluate quantitative data gathered through semi-structured surveys. Men and women's proportions, cross-tabulations, frequency distributions, and the

Chi-Squire test are used to determine the findings from the data entered into the SPSS database.

3.2.2 Research Design

This study involves a cross-sectional and descriptive research design. This study is mainly focused on knowledge and practice of gender inclusion in the local government. Further, the study tries to elicit answers from the women themselves who know gender-related policies, programs, and budgeting.

The descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation, or phenomenon. It can answer what, where, when, how, and why questions. It can be used in a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables. It is an appropriate choice when the research aim is to identify characteristics, frequencies, trends, and categories. Descriptive research is usually defined as a type of quantitative research, though qualitative research can also be used for supplementary quantitative purposes. The researcher triangulated data by collection of data from the local people who were directly involved in the local government meeting and council meetings.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

3.3.1 Selection of Sample

This study involved in three steps of sampling procedures: in the first step, two districts were proposively selected - one from the Terai region and another from hill / valley. In the second step, *Palika* were selected from each district, altogather three *Palika* were selected considering rural -urban differences and diversity. In the third step, all wards were selected. This study applied a census method to interview elected representative of Local Levels. Altogather 73 wards across six *Palika* were selected for the study. In each ward, there are four members (one Dalit woman, one woman in quota and two open members) and one ward chair. Thus, there are five ward representstives or there are five respondents per Ward of the Municipality/ Rural Municipality.

3.3.2 Determination of Sample Size

The elected participants in this study were interviewed using the census approach. 358 respondents in all were interviewed for the quantitative study. The sample size includes every local representative who was elected. The respondents are selected based on the census method of the elected local body of the study areas.

Table 3.1 A: Sample Selection of Wards Area and Respondents.

S.N.	District	Name Selected Areas	Total no.of Wards	Total Elected representaive interviewed	Male	Female
1	Lalitpur	1. Lalitpur Metropolitan city	29	134	83	51
		2. Godawari Municipality	14	70	43	27
		3. Konjyosom Rural Municipality	5	24	15	9
2	Jhapa	1. Guradaha Municipality	9	45	27	18
		2. Shivasatachhi Municipality	11	55	33	22
		3. Gaurejung Rural Municipality	6	30	18	12
Total			73	358	219	139

Note: In some wards of Lalitpur Metropolitan City, there were only four members of Local Government. Similarly, Konjyosom Rural Municipality's one ward does not have Dalit members of the Local government.Thus, the total sample size was only 358 instead of 165 (73 wards *5 persons).

Table 3.1 B: No. of Conducted Focus Groups Discussion in Study Areas

Name Selected Areas	Focus Groups Discussion	Key Informent Interview
Lalitpur Metropolitan city	2	2
Godawari Municipality	2	2
Konjyosom (Rural Municipality)	1	2
Guradaha Municipality	2	2
Shivasatachhi Municipality	2	2
Gaurejung Rural Municipality	1	2
Total	10	12

FGDs were conducted among and men in the study areas.

3.3.3 Targeted Group

The target group of this study were: i) ward chair, ii) ward members. For the interview of KII Palika's Chief and Deputy Chief were interviewed. For Focused Group Discussion (FGDs), the research participants were 8 -12 person in each groups.

3.4 Sources of Information

This study used both secondary and primary data and an attemp was made to trangulate data. The mixed-method information collection approach was used. To respond to the research questions gathered from both primary and secondary sources, information was required. The data was collected through a literature review to develop qualitative and quantitative survey guidelines. The research hypothesis was tested based on primary data. However, secondary sources supplemented the empirical findings through various means and techniques. Throughout the period of fieldwork, detailed notes were maintained on observations relevant to the study area. Triangulation of data was major concern of the researcher.

Secondary Information

Secondary sources supplemented to analyze the empirical findings. These comprised every assessment report that was made available, publishing of seminar reports, sessions, and journals, constitutional books, the Local Government Act, and electoral

commission reports from 2074 B.S. and its raw data, GESI reports, and CBS reports. This means that information was collected from multiple sources viz. libraries, and government and non-government offices to ensure the reliability of the research.

Primary Data Collection

The primary data were collected by employing tools i.e. direct interview methods, focus group discussion, and key informant interview.

Semi–Structure Interview

A semi-structured questionnaire was developed. It was necessary to use semi-structured questionnaires containing close-ended and open-ended questions in many instances due to the absence of previous research in these areas. Nevertheless, after the completion of data collection, some answers were coded as categories for analytical purposes. In some instances, open-ended questions are also used to cover qualitative information for the quantitative data. The questionnaires were pre-tested with the members of the local level government outside of the sampling areas and necessary revisions were done before going to the field. Consequently, a slight revision of questionnaire was done during the field visits, especially in the case of closed questions.

This questionnaire contains information about the background of the respondents, their knowledge, perceptions and parctices (level of participation) on gender inclusiveness in local development (Appendix 3.1).

Focussed Group Discussion (FGDs)

The researcher conducted 10 focus groups discussions in different places of the study areas. Both men and women were involved in the FGDs**.** People who participated in the FDGs were all literates and some of them had SLC and above level of education. The FGDs have covered issues like knowledge of gender inclusion, practices of gender inclusion of local level government, and the role of decision-making for meetings and council meetings, and ward level meeting. Female members raised issues related to women's voices and agendas. And, the researcher also aired questions

about local resources distribution and the allocation of budget in different sectors (FDG guideline Appendix 3.2).

Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Altogether 12 KIIs were carried out. They were Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Chief and Deputy Chief; there were enquired about knowledge about gender inclusion policies, utilization of gender-friendly budget, practices of gender inclusion, gender sensitivity, and decision making. The researcher raised questions about local resource distribution and budgeting allocation in different sectors (Appendix 3.3).

3.5 Pilot Study, Pre-test, Revision of the Study

Before finalizationof the questionnire, the researcher visited the Conjumsom rural municipality and met with the local elected representatives and 20 questionniren were filled and on the basis of the pre-test, the questionnire was finilize. After the pre-test some irrelevant questions were avoided and some essential questions were added as well as vague and ambigious words were also corrected for simple and clear meaning.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability assessments are critical steps in the development of a measure. An instrument should be tested and found to be adequate for the research purposes: validity—in terms of whether the indicator is measuring what is supposed to measure; and reliability—in terms of estimating the degree of error inherent in the measurement (Lohr 2002; World Bank, 2004; Reeve et al., 2013). There are two important aspects to be considered before setting up a validation process: the nature of what is being measured and the relationship of the observation to its intended cause (Kane, 2006).

Data Validity

An interview schedule was developed at first and a pre-test was done in one ward of every selected area (Metropolitian city, Municipality and Rural Municipality) of Lalitpur and Jhapa district. After the pre-test, some irrelevant questions and duel meaning questions were excluded from this interview schedule, and some essential questions were added in sequential order was also maintain this schedule.

Convergent Validity

Measures of constructs that theoretically should be related to each other are observed to be related to each other. Women still face predominantly male at all local levels. However, the gender gap is informed in different tertiary for the decision-making role of council and regular meetings of the local level governments. Gender inclusiveness has established an environment with equal opportunities for men and women at all levels of responsibility. In this research, the same type of questionnaire was developed and used for the same categories of respondents in both districts.

3.7 Ethical Concern

Before the study, verbal consent was taken from the respondents. Briefly, respondents were briefed about the purpose of the study. Respondents were informed about the study what an endeavor was and what happened and what we can find through the study. At the time of the interview, the researcher took permission to privacy and confidence interview each respondent. All respondents' had the right to reject and interrupt the interview. However, the researcher convinced all respondents that the data were separately and non-distracting place.

3.8 Analysis and Interpretation

After the data collection, all data were compiled and then was an entry into the computer software of the Statistical package for social sciences. Essential data are coded and recorded at the time of data entry. The information from various sources was used and analyzed in two ways. Comparative logical analysis is used to assess qualitative data. quantitative information gathered through semi-structured surveys. Coverage error and content error were cross-checked after the data analysis. The results were obtained by frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, male-female proportion, and Chi-Squire Test.

Processing, Editing, and Coding

Data coding, processing, and editing are the primary stage between data collecting and data analysis. This stage consists of several closely related operations. Once data

are collected, processing the collected data is required for drawing meaningful outcomes.

Data processing refers to data organized and presented properly and became information. It is scrutinizing detailed examination of all data at first. Second, data make ready to enter into the computer, and finally, checked and updated, at the time of the survey data entry into the computer. Again data are checked from the original sheet or observing consistency among questions and data are made updated which means we assume there is no error in data. Data editing refers to all complete schedules /questions shown to be thoroughly checked in the office for completeness, accuracy, and uniformity. In editing or say making the corrections original entries should not be erased but just crossed out with a single line. Coding means assigning numerical or symbols to the categories of responses. Coding refers to types of questions: It is to be noted that if produced questionnaires are already designed there is no need for coding otherwise there should be made response categories based on types of questions. Coding supported to make range and consistency. All codes are within the range specified for them in the code book and all skips in the questionnaire have to be correctly executed codes for filter questions that summarized previous information are consistent with that information. The information recorded is internally consistent.

In this research, the researcher prepared some open-ended questions for the interview in all sections of the questionnaire and collected the respondents' responses. After having gathered all responses, they have written in the notebook. Then, these responses gave the standard code according to the questionnaire code book. These data were coded in all sections wise thoroughly such as section B: the practice of gender inclusion in local government-related question no. 202 and section C: women's development-related question no. 302, 305, 306, 310, 316, 318, 319, 320, 324, 325, 328, and 330. After coding the all responses, the researcher recorded similar responses for summarised data.

Cross Tabulation

Cross- tabs, generally represents the data of two or more variables on the horizontal as well as the vertical axis. From this table, we can compare data by cross-matching its

value. In this study, cross tables were frequently used to clarify the research objectives. Collected data and information are analyzed in terms of the cross-table percentage and presented in this study. District, level of local government, age group of respondents, sex, caste, and education were crossed tab with knowledge of gender inclusion, policies, and acts related to women issues. Similarly, these variables also cross tab with the level of practice of gender inclusion policy and programs implementation, and the level of participation cross tab with resources distribution, allocation of budget, gender empowerment, and women's activities.

Chi-Squire Test

Chi-Squire Test is a statistical hypothesis test that is valid to perform when the test statistics is Chi-Squire distributed under the null hypothesis. Chi-squared test is used to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies in one or more categories of a contingency table. In the standard applications of this test, the observations are classified into mutually exclusive classes. In this study, a chi-squire test was done between the district, types of local government, age, sex, caste, and education with knowledge, practice, and level of participation in the decision-making process.

A chi-square (χ^2) statistic is a test that measures how expectations compare to actual observed data (or model results). The data used in calculating a chi-square statistic must be random, raw, and mutually exclusive drawn from independent variables and drawn from a large enough sample. For example, the results of tossing a coin 100 times meet these criteria.

Chi-square tests are often used in hypothesis testing.

The Formula for Chi-Square Is

$$\chi_c^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where:

c = Degrees of freedom, *O* = Observed value(s)

E = Expected value(s)

Following dependent and independent variables are required to be tested using the 'H_1'; Alternative hypothesis and 'H_o'; Null Hypothesis. Testing methods of hypothesis are in different dependent and independent variables. Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used for analyzing the quantitative data to accomplish the statistical tests and hypothesis set for the study.

As both dependents and independents variables are in nominal scales, therefore, Chi-Square Test at a 0.05 insignificance confidence level has been done.

3.9 Operational Definition of Variables

Various socio-economic the respondents were taken as independent veriables while dependent veriables were taken as knowledge, perception and practices on gender inclusiveness.

Age: According to World Health Organization (WHO) youth mean age between 15-24 but government of Nepal has defined youth age of 16-40. But in this study, according to supervisor and expert, co -supervisor suggested that the age group categories in three parts, <40, 40-59 and 60 years and above.

Sex: Sex refers to a set of biological attributes in humans and animals. There are different types of sex in the world; male, female and LGBTI. In this study only included male and female for sex related information.

Caste and ethnicity: No detailed anthropilogical/sociological survey has been carried out in Nepal to date to identify different enthic and caste groups and their culture. Because of this gap in data, the number of ethnic/caste groups differs from one source to another. In this study, the classification of caste was done best on population Monography and Nepal Demographic and Health Survey..

Education: Education System of Nepal consists of Primary level to University education. In this study, researcher did not find the illiterated respondent so the researcher categoried the educational level in three groups which are Basic education (1 to 8 grades), secondary level (9-12 grades) and Higher education (bachlor and above).

Gender: The culturally specific set of characteristics that identifies the social behavior of women and men and the relationship between them. Therefore, gender refers not simply to women or men, but the relationship between them, and the way it is socially constructed. Because it is a relational term, gender must include women and men.

Gender Equality and Equity: Gender equality means giving men and women the same or equivalent access to and control over development resources, benefits, and services. Equity refers to the process is being fair to women and men. The goal of gender equity moves beyond equality of opportunity by requiring transformative change.

Empowerment: The process and the result of improvement in autonomy through various means such as access to knowledge, skills development, and training. It is the inner will and ability to change a given situation positively.

Gender inclusion: It is the notion that all services, opportunities, and establishments are open to all people and that male and female stereotypes do not define societal roles and expectations.

Knowledge of Gender Inclusion: Knowledge of Gender inclusion is that the local elected leaders who know the existing local, national, and international gender inclusion-related policy, acts, and programs.

The practice of Gender Inclusion: In this research, the practice of gender inclusion means women's and men's participation in the decision-making process of local government and fully exercising their human rights, gender perspectives.

Local Government: The local government is the authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than a whole state. The variant, local self-government is important for its emphasis on the freedom of the locality to decide and act.

Decision-making process: Role of elected women in decision-making process and programs, skill development training, distribution and allocation of gender-friendly budget, local policy and programs.

Gender Mainstreaming: The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs, in all areas and at all levels.

Gender Relations: Women are typically disadvantaged by gender relations, which are hierarchical power relationships between men and women.

Profile of the study areas

Table 3.2 summrized the profile of study areas by area, population size, no. of wards, major caste/ethnic groups, residing in the area, minorities groups, literacy level, distance for the road and major important factors.

Table 3.2: Summary information of study area

SN	Name of selected local levels	Area sq. km	Population size	Old VDC Merge	No. of wards	Major cast/ ethnicity groups	Minor cast/ ethnicity groups	Literacy level	Distance for the main road/ highway	Major important factors
1	Laitpur Metro Politian city	36.12	284922 (70256hh) m-145924 F-138998	Sunakothi, Vaisepathi, Khokana , Bugmati, Dhapakhel, Harisiddhi, and five wards of Imadol VDC	29	Newar, Chhetri/ Thakuri, Brahman, Tamang, Limbu, Magar, Gurung, Dalit	Nagarkoti, Danuwar, Muslim, Bhujel	80.35	All city connected to ring road, two Km distance from the Kathmandu capital city	Historical place, patan Darawar sq., traditional culture, handicraft, Temple, Gumba , two constitutional campus , two medical college, many private campus
2	Godawari Municipality	96.11	78301 (17762hh) m-49.8% F-50.2%	Dukuchhap, Devichur, Chhampi, Thechu, Chapaguin, Jharuwarasi, Godawari, Badeguin, Badikhel,	1 4	Chhetri, Brahman Newar, , Tamang, Magar, Dalit	Nagarkoti, Danuwar, Bhujel Limbu, Gurung,	Na	*6 Km* Ringroad, chapaguin Dobato and Satdobato	Historical palaces, Godawari kunda, Bajrabarahi, Saraswati

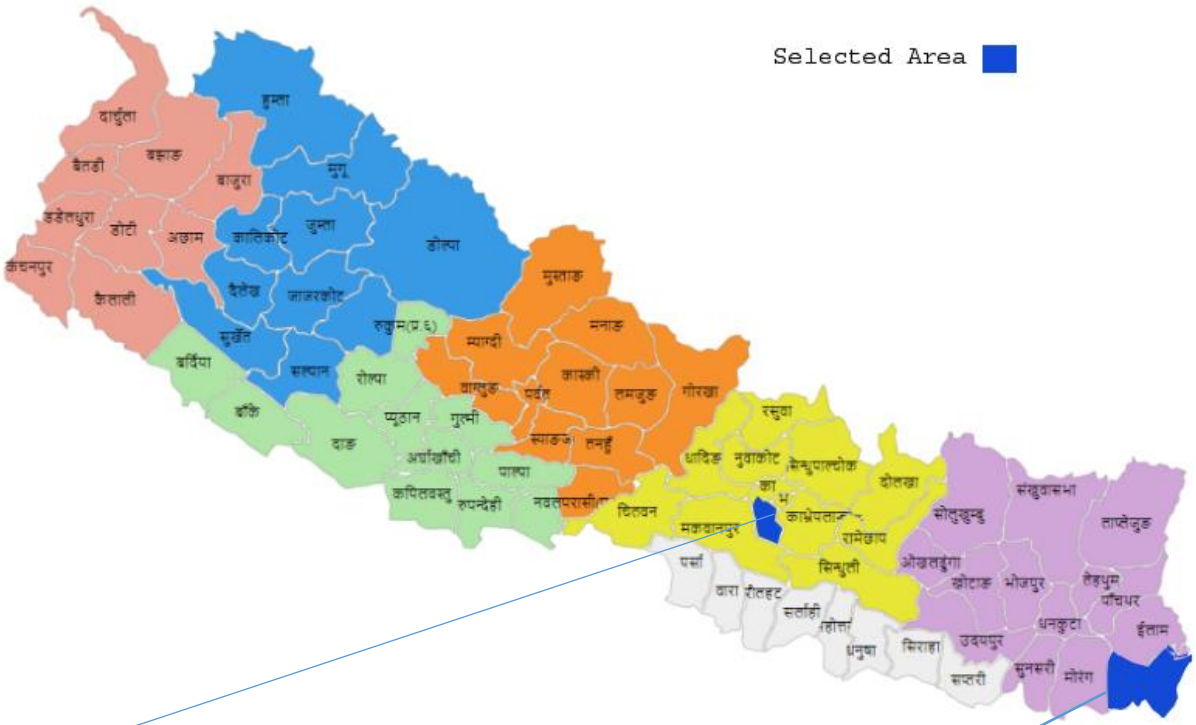
				Bisankhu Narayen, Godam chur and Lele.						Kunda, Santanesor, Champapur, swetbarahi
3	Konjyosom Rural municipality	45 sq km	9709 M- 47.3 F- 52.7	Chaughari, Shankhu, Dalchoki,Nallu,and Bhardeu	5	Tamang, Brahaman, Chhetri,	Magar Newar, Nagarkoti	NA	15 *km Ringroad, chapaguin Dobato and Satdobato*	Magargaue , Dalchoki, Bhardev, 78 % tamang ethnic culture
4	Gauradaha Municipality	149.86 Sq km	84820 (13778hhs) M-45557 F-30263	Gauragada, Maharani Jhoda, Baigundhura, Juropani, Kohabara	9	Brahman, Chhetri Limbu, Rajbansi Tatpurya Dalit Newar, Shah, yadav	Santhal Jhagad, Satar Muslim, Bhujel Tamang, Gurung, Majhi Risidev, Giri, Tharu,	NA	10 km from east west Mahenda Highway	All hindu festival, Eid,Chhat parba, Siruwa purba, Chandi punima, Udhauli, Maghe
5	Siva Stakshi Municipality	145.48 km^2	74366 (15297hhs) M-37980 F-36386	Satakshi Dham, Pachgachhi, Dharampur and Sivgunj	11	Rajbansi Brahman, Chhetri Limbu, Tatpurya Dalit Shah,	Muslim, Bhujel Majhi Giri, Newar, Tharu,	NA	Lies on East cross the west Mahenda Highway	All hindu festival, Siruwa purba, Chandi punima, Udhauli, Maghe

						yadav Risidev, Tamang, Gurung, Santhal Jhagad, Satar				
6	Gaurigunj Rural Municipality	101.35 sq km	33085 (7145hhs) M-15989 F- 17096	Gaurigunj, Khajurgachhi, Korobari Mahabhara	6	Rajbansi yadav Risidev Brahman, Chhetri Tatpurya Muslim Dalit Shah, , Santhal Jhagad, Satar Gungain	Limbu, , Bhujel Majhi Giri, Newar, Tharu, Tamang	58.4%	km from east west Mahenda Highway	Eid,Chhat parba, Siruwa purba, , Maghe

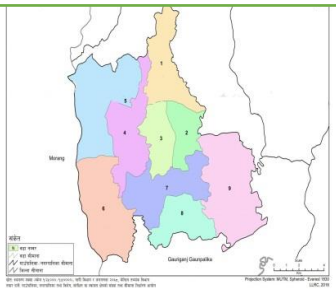
Our sample of palika covers three types of local level -Metropolitian city, municipality and rural municipality. Note that governmnet has deginated from types of local level including sub-metropolitain city, which we have not covered in our sample. This is became in the sample districts, there are no sub-metropolitian cities.

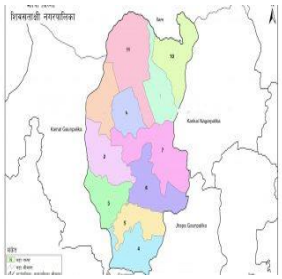
1. Lalitpur Metropolitain City
2. Godawari Municipality
3. Konjyosom Rural Municipality

1. Gauradaha Municipality
2. Sivasatakshi Municipality
3.Gaurigunj Rural Municipality

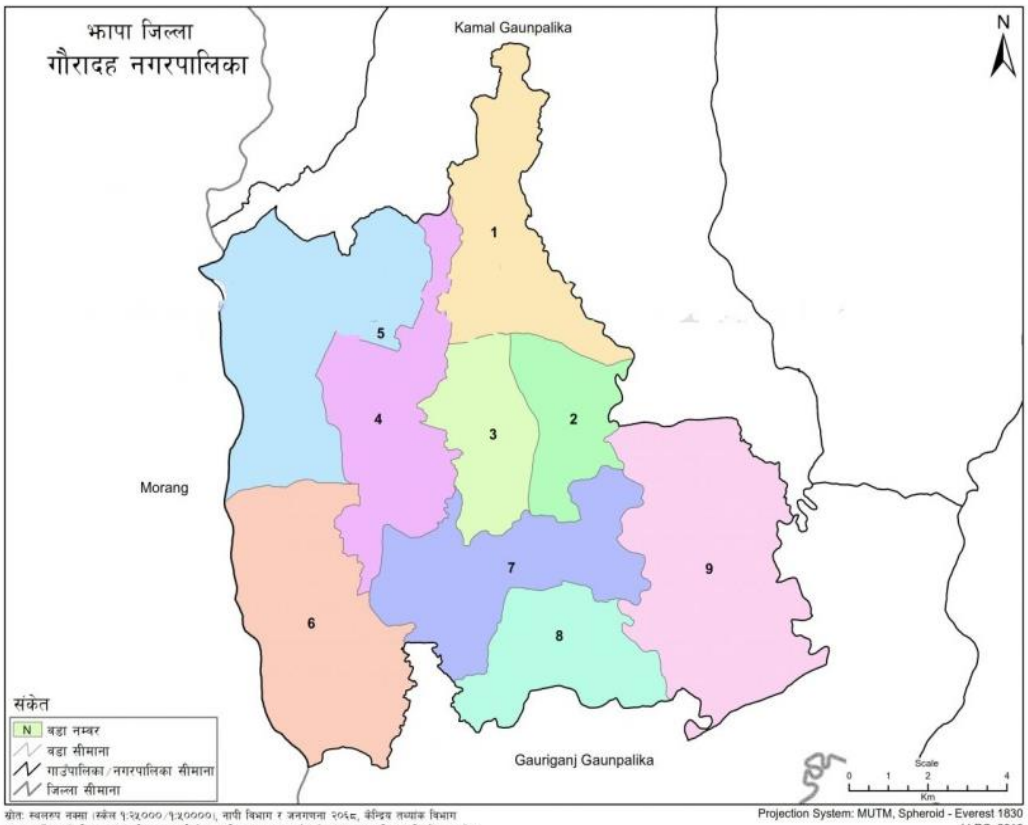


Jhapa: Gauradaha, Sivasatakshi Municipality and Gaurigumj Rural



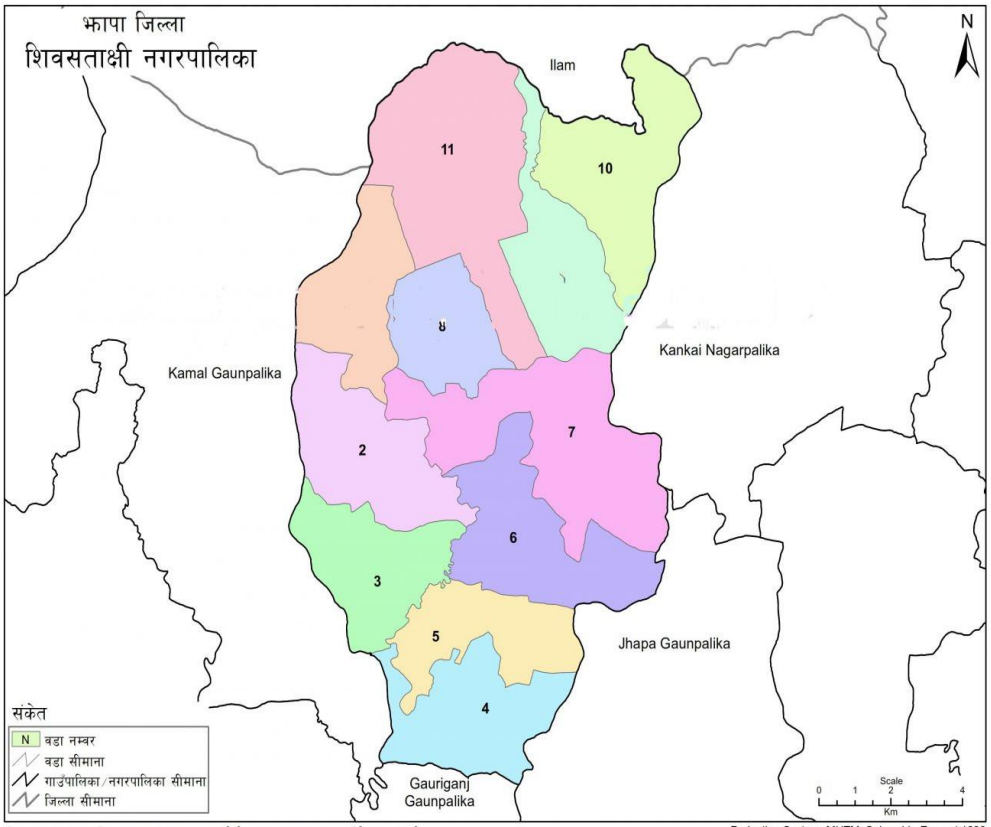


Lalitpur:Lalitpur Metro politaion city, Godawari Municipality and Konjomsum



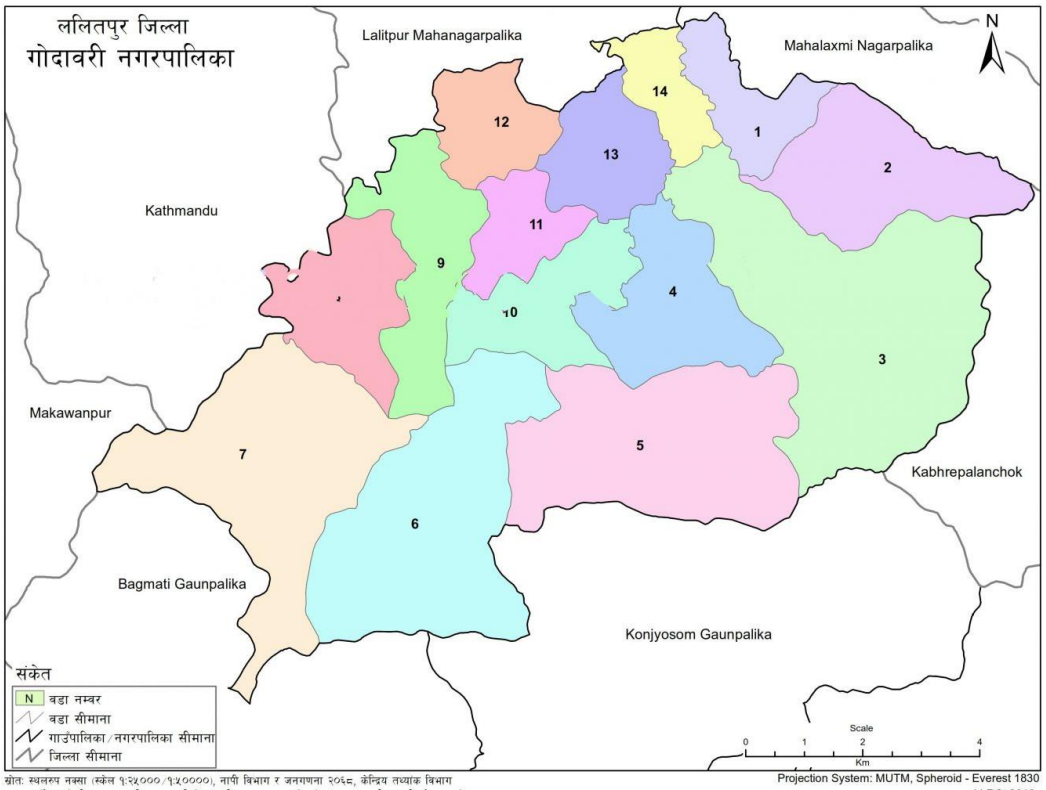
स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
तयार पार्नेः गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016



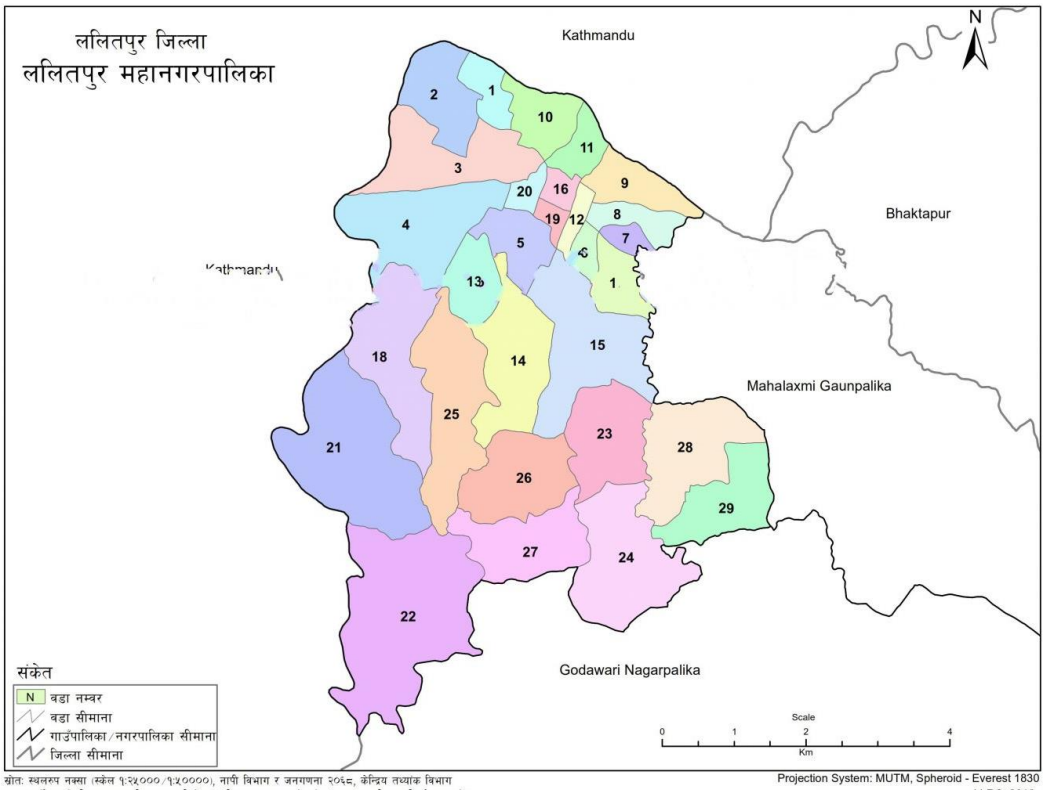
स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
तयार पार्नेः गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016



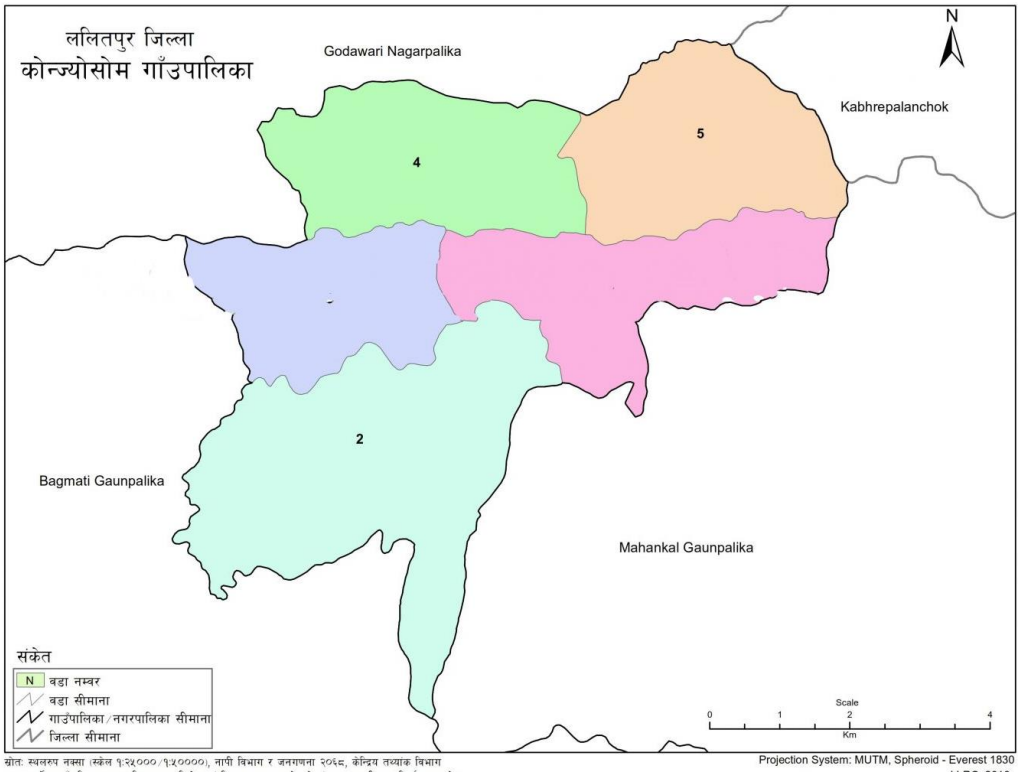
स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
तयार पार्नेः गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016



स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
तयार पार्नेः गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016



स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
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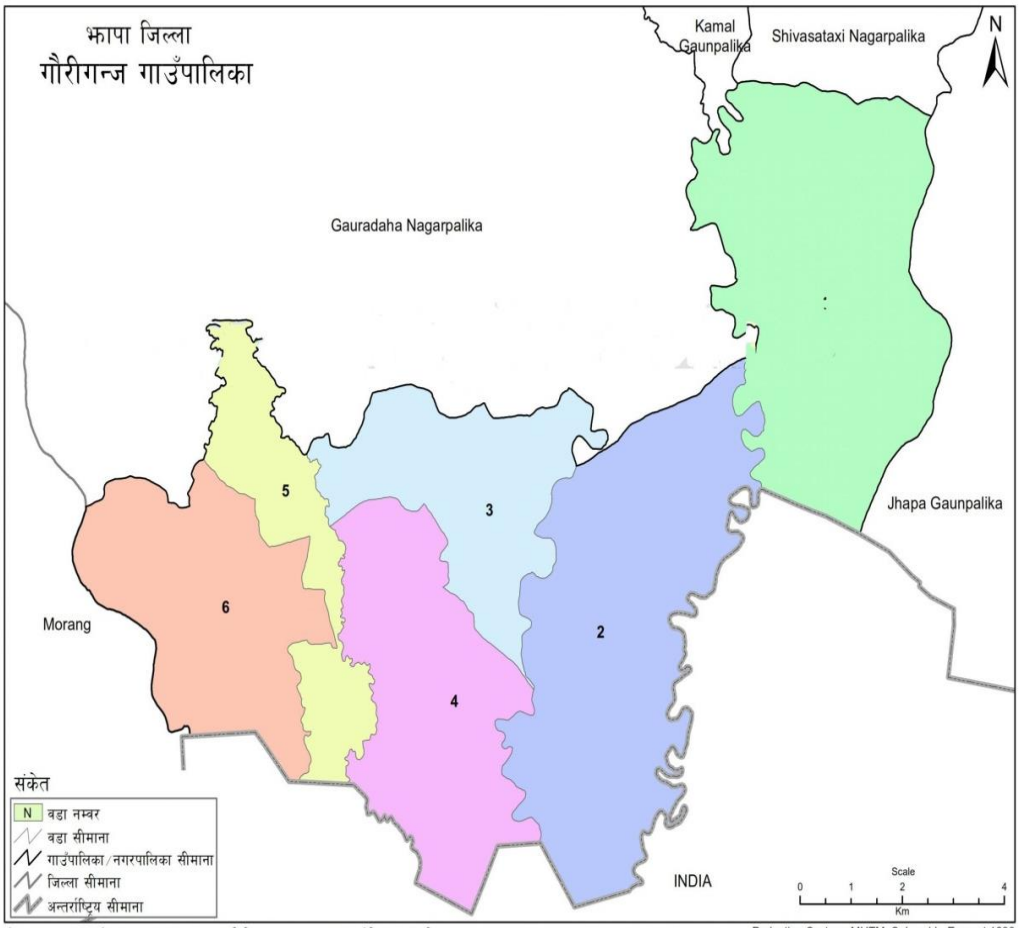
Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016



स्रोतः स्थलरुप नक्सा (स्केल १:२५०००/१:५००००), नापी विभाग र जनगणना २०६८, केन्द्रिय तथ्यांक विभाग
तयार पार्नेः गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका तथा विशेष, संरक्षित वा स्वायत्त क्षेत्रको संख्या तथा सीमाना निर्धारण आयोग

Projection System: MUTM, Spheroid - Everest 1830
LLRC, 2016

CHAPTER FOUR
KNOWLEDGE OF GENDER INCLUSION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This chapter includes the respondent's knowledge about the gender inclusion in local government. The different indicators measures the knowledge about gender inclusion; heard of inclusion terms, respondents perception toward the gender inclusion, gender equality, sources of knowledge, bugeting and knowledge about existing policies and Acts.

4.1 Before Election, Affiliation of Political Parties

Political power is a key indicator of the selection of local leaders in the election. The researcher raised some questions about whether the respondents involved in a political party before the election. Finding shows that most of the elected members are involved in different political parties before the local election. In both districts, out of the 333 total respondents, 94.8 percent male and 89.9 percent female were affiliated with political parties before they were elected to the local level. Similary, total 25 respondents, 5 percent male and 10.1 percent female respondents who were not affiliated in any political party before the election. To analysized the data, male respondents were more affiliated in different political parties than female.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents' by Affiliation Status in a Political Parties before they were elected bysex

Political Affiliation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	208	94.8	125	89.9	333	93.0
No	11	5.02	14	10.1	25	7.0
Total	219	100.0	139	100.0	358	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2076.

During the period of a focus group discussion, the researcher raised questions related to political affiliation. Most of the participants were affiliated with different political parties. So, they were aware of politics and regular involvement in political activities in the study areas. According to the chairman of the rural municipality, all elected personnel were affiliated with different political parties for a long time.

4.2 Heard of Gender Inclusion

In this survey, respondents were enquired whether they have heard of 'gender inclusion' or not and the responses have been summarized in Table 4.2 by selected characteristics of respondents. Nearly two-third of respondents reported that they have heard of the terms while rest of one-third did not. There is no variation by sex of the respondents. While the porpertion of vaeris by districts, caste/ethnic groups and educational status of the respondents. This variation holds for the both sexes. The highest percentage of males and females in Jhapa district have knowledge of gender inclusion compared to Lalitpur district. It shows that Jhapa is vastly more forward than Lalitpur even though Lalitpur is located in Kathmandu valley.

Table 4.2.: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Status of Heard about Term Gender Inclusion by Background Attributes and Sex

Characteristics	Male		Female		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Study district	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Lalitpur	48.8	51.2	50.6	49.4	228
Jhapa	97.3	2.7	88.5	11.5	130
Local Level					
Metropolitan City	24.2	75.8	31.4	68.6	134
Municipality	90.3	9.7	83.6	16.4	170
Rural Municipality	97.0	3.0	85.7	14.3	54
Caste/Ethnic					
Brahman/Chhetre/ Thakuri)	74.4	25.6	72.7	27.3	115
Hill Janjati	49.0	51.0	43.6	56.4	141
Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste and Terai Janjati)	96.3	3.7	100.0	0.0	35
Dalit	100.0	0.0	69.0	31.0	60
Minority groups	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7
Education					
Up-to Basic Education (1-8 grades)	75.6	24.4	78.3	21.7	87
Secondary (9-12 grades)	65.0	35.0	57.8	42.2	226
Bachelor and above	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	45
Age group					
<40 years	73.3	26.7	68.8	31.2	78
40-59 years	65.4	34.6	62.2	37.8	235
60 and above	63.9	36.1	66.7	33.3	45
Total	66.2	33.8	64.7	35.3	358

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

The highest male and females in the rural municipality have knowledge of gender inclusion compared to metropolitan cities and municipalities. It seems that people of

rural municipalities are more aware and sensitive to gender issues compared to metropolitan cities and municipalities. In terms of caste/ethnic groups, Dalit and minority groups are more sensitive and knowledgeable about gender inclusion compared to other castes/ethnic groups.

The highest percentage of males and females with up to basic education level have more knowledge compared to highest education level. It shows that level of education does not matter to obtain the knowledge of gender inclusion. People with low education levels are more sensitive to gender inclusion issues than those with the highest education level. The highest percentage of males and females aged below 40 years old have more knowledge than other aged groups. In total, 66.2 percent of males and 64.7 percent of females have knowledge of gender inclusion. There is no excessive difference between males and females having knowledge of gender Inclusion. The highest female (65 females in 100 males) have knowledge of the same in the metropolitan city.

During the period of focus group discussion, it is found that all participants have knowledge about gender inclusion. They have knowledge from different sources. Most of them have knowledge through political participation, training activities, friends circle, etc. The key informants also said that they have knowledge about gender inclusion. They said that 33 percent of the quota is reserved in all development policies.

4.3 Meaning of Gender Inclusion

Respondents who reported that they heard about the term gender inclusion, they were further asked, about what it means to them. The question was open-ended, and the responses were later recorded and presented in Table 4.3. After hearding the responses, perceived meaning of gender inclusion evolved four types such as guaranted open female members representative in local government (61% male and 38 % female), ensure 33 percent reservation to female in all sectors (61 % male and 39 % female), the other perceived meanings of gender inclusion were to address inclusion in all development sectors and women empowerment and establishing equal rights. But there were few respondents perceiving such meaning of gender inclusiveness.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents according to Status of Knowing Meaning of Gender Inclusiveness by Sex.

Indicators	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Guaranteed open female member representative in LG	117	61.2	74	38.8	191	100.0
To ensure 33% female representation in all sectors	22	61.1	14	38.8	36	100.0
To address gender inclusion in all sectors	2	66.6	1	33.4	3	100.0
women empowerment and established the equal rights	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Total (%)	145	100.0	90	100.0	235	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.
Note: Multiple Responses

4.4 Sources of Knowledge of Inclusiveness

While analysing the knowledge obtained by respondents related to inclusiveness, 38.8 percent male and 38.8 percent female obtained the knowledge from friends, 18.3 percent male and 19.4 percent female obtained from family members, 90.0 percent male and 86.3 percent female obtained from mass media, 13.7 percent male and 18.0 percent female obtained from political leaders and social activist and 5.9 percent male and 10.1 percent female obtained from other sources (Table 4.4). However, the highest percentage of males and females obtained knowledge about inclusiveness from mass media, and the lowest percentage of males and females obtained it from political leaders and social activists. It shows that the mass media are the prime means of information, while political leaders and caders seem not the prime source of knowledge on gender inclusiveness in Local Government. This suggests to fact that the political parties have yet to become the agent of change when it comes to inclusive development in Nepal.

Table 4.4. a: Distribution of Respondents According to Source of Knowledge about gender Inclusion by Sex

Means of knowledge	Male (N=219)		Female (N=139)		Total (N=358)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
From Friends	85	38.8	54	38.8	139	38.8
From family members	40	18.3	27	19.4	67	18.7
From mass media	197	90.0	120	86.3	317	88.5
From Political Leader and Social activist	30	13.7	25	18.0	55	15.4
Other Sources	13	5.9	14	10.1	27	7.5
Total	219	100.0	139	100.0	358	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Responses are multiple once and were total measures not be 100.0 percent.

The Researcher has further asked the respondents how they obtained the knowledge on gender inclusiveness and the responses are presented in Table 4.4 b. Data reveals that the majority of respondents leant about gender inclusiveness through their self study (57 % in Lalitpur and 85 % in Jhapa). Further men respondents reported that they leant through training (14 % in Lalitpur and 63 % in Jhapa). Similarly, a considerable proportion of respondents leant about gender inclusiveness through the participation in political program (34 in Lalitpur and 81% in Jhapa) and also for prticipation in social work (49 % in Lalitpur and 85 % in Jhapa).

Table 4.4.b: Distribution of Respondents according to the Knowledge about the term Gender Inclusion by Sex and Background Attributes.

Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
Lalitpur	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
By Training	10	7.1	11	12.6	21	14.0
Participate political program	30	21.3	21	24.1	51	34.0
Participate social work	48	34.0	25	28.8	73	48.7
Self-study	50	35.0	36	41.3	86	57.3
By Mass Media	47	33.3	24	27.6	71	47.3
Jhapa						
By Training	49	62.8	33	63.5	82	63.1
Participate political program	65	83.3	40	67.9	105	80.8
Participate social work	65	83.3	45	86.5	110	84.6
Self-study	8	0.1	3	5.7	11	8.5
Metropolitan city						
By Training	7	8.4	8	15.7	15	26.8
Participate political program	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.8
Participate social work	10	12.0	5	8.8	15	26.8
Self-study	9	10.9	7	12.2	16	28.6
By Mass Media	27	32.6	13	22.9	40	71.4
Municipality						
By Training	41	39.8	27	40.3	68	40.0
Participate political program	66	64.0	45	67.1	111	65.3
Participate social work	76	73.8	48	71.5	124	72.9
Self-study	31	30.0	21	31.5	52	30.6
By Mass Media	20	19.4	11	16.5	31	18.2
Rural Municipality						
By Training	11	33.3	9	42.9	20	37.0
Participate political program	28	84.5	16	76.1	44	81.5
Participate social work	27	81.9	17	80.9	44	81.5
Self-study	18	54.6	11	52.3	29	53.7

Source: Field Survey, 2076.

Note: Multiple Responses.

In terms of local level, 8.4 percent male and 15.7 percent female of the metropolitan city obtained their knowledge by training, only 1.2 percent male obtained from participation in political programs and 0.0 percent female, 12.0 percent male and 8.8 percent female obtained by participation in social work, 10.9 percent male and 12.2 obtained by study, 32.6 percent male and 22.9 percent female knowledge obtained by mass media. However, the highest percentage of males and females obtained the same knowledge through mass media compared to the other means.

While analyzing the municipality, 39.8 percent male and 40.3 percent female municipality obtained gender-inclusive knowledge by training, 64.0 percent male and 67.1 percent female obtained from participation in political programs, 73.8 percent male and 71.5 percent female obtained by participation in social work, 30.0 percent male and 31.5 percent female obtained by study and 19.4 percent male and 16.5 percent female obtained by mass media. However, the highest percentage of males and females obtained the same knowledge by participating in social work rather than other activities. In the rural municipality, 33.3 percent of males and 42.9 percent of females obtained gender inclusiveness knowledge by training, 84.5 percent of males and 76.1 percent of females obtained it by participating in political programs, 81.9 percent of males and 80.9 percent of females obtained it by participation in social work and 54.6 percent male and 52.3 percent female obtained by the study. However, the highest percentage of males obtained the same knowledge by participating in political programs, and the highest percentage of females obtained it by participating in social work.

4.5 Heard of Gender Equality

Gender equality is defined as the state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender, including economic participation and decision-making; and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations, and needs equally, regardless of gender. In this survey, the respondents asked whether they have heard of terms gender equality. Data reveals that the out of the total respondents, 60.9 percent male and 38.8 percent female heard of the terms of gender equality.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents Who Heard about Gender Equality by Different Characteristics

Characteristics	Male				Female			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
Districts	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lalitpur	140	99.3	1	0.7	87	100.0	0	0.0
Jhapa	78	100.0	0	0.0	52	100.0	0	0.0
Local Level								
Metropolitan city	82	98.8	1	1.2	51	100.0	0	0.0
Municipality	103	100.0	0	0.0	67	100.0	0	0.0
Rural Municipality	33	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
Caste/Ethnic groups								
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri)	81	98.8	1	1.2	33	100.0	0	0.0
Hill Janjati	102	100.0	0	0.0	39	100.0	0	0.0
Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste and Terai Janjati)	27	100.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0
Dalit	2	100.0	0	0.0	58	100.0	0	0.0
Minority groups	6	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0		0.0
Education								
Up-to Basic Education	41	100.0	0	0.0	46	100.0	0	0.0
Secondary (9-12grades)	142	99.3	1	0.7	83	100.0	0	0.0
Bachelor and above	35	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0
Age Group								
<40 years	30	100.0	0	0.0	48	100.0	0	0.0
40-59 years	153	100.0	0	0.0	82	100.0	0	0.0
60 and above	35	97.2	1	2.8	9	100.0	0	0.0
Total	218	99.5	1	0.5	139	100.0	0	0.0

Source: Field Survey 2076.

There is no significant variation in heard of 'gender euqlity' according to respndents sex, age groups, educational level, caste/ethnic groups. This reflects the fact that gender equality terms have become universal among the elected persons. The terms have became catchy words in Nepalese societies, although the meaning of 'gender equality' the respondents parceived may vary by care to care, and may not represent academic defination of gender equality.

4.6 Issues and Meaning of Gender Equality

A further question was added among those who heard of the term of 'gener equality' how how they understand 'gender equality' and the responses have been summrized in Table 4.6.

three major areas evolve as the meaning of 'gender equality' in this study; equal participation of male and female in all sphare of life, household decision making and community development works.

Table 4.6. Distribution of Respondents who heard of gender equality terms reporting meaning of it by sex

Meaning of Gender Equality	Male		Female	
	Yes		Yes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Equal participation of males and females in all spheres of life	218	100.0	137	98.6
Equal participation of males and females in household decision-making process	218	100.0	137	98.6
Equal participation of males and females in community development work	200	91.8	122	87.8
Others	66	30.1	41	29.4
Metropolitan city				
Equal participation of males and females in all spheres of life	82	98.8	49	96.1
Equal participation of males and females in household decision-making process	82	98.8	49	96.1
Equal participation of males and females in community development work	81	97.6	45	88.2
Others	18	21.6	8	15.7
Municipality				
Equal participation of males and females in all spheres of life	103	100.0	67	100.0
Equal participation of males and females in household decision-making process	103	100.0	67	100.0
Equal participation of males and females in community development work	90	87.1	57	85.0
Others	27	26.1	20	29.8
Rural Municipality				
Equal participation of males and females in all spheres of life	33	100.0	21	100.0
Equal participation of males and females in household decision-making process	33	100.0	21	100.0
Equal participation of males and females in community development work	33	100.0	21	100.0
Others	29	87.9	20	95.2

Sources: Field Survey, 2076., Note: Multiple Responses.

While analyzing the meaning of gender equality by sex, hundred percent of males and females acknowledged that gender equality means equal participation of males and females in development, the equal participation of males and females in all sectors of

politics, education, health, employment, and other sectors of government and nongovernment and equal participation of male and female in the decision-making process. Similarly, 91.8 percent of males and 87.8 percent of females acknowledged equal participation of males and females in all program activities of the society and 30.1 percent of males and 29.4 percent of females acknowledged the others but they have not mentioned what are the other categories. However, the highest percentage of males and females acknowledged that gender equality is the equal participation of males and females in all types of programs i.e. politics, education, health, employment, and other sectors of government and non-government as well as the decision-making process.

No district variation was observed in reporting the meaning of 'gender equality' by the respondents; location (metrpolitain city, municipality and rural municipality).

4.7 Perception on Necessity of Gender Inclusion

Attitudes towards necessity on gender inclusion are ritually important to the formation policy and programs and implement them successfully. In this study, respondents attitudes towards gender inclusion was mesured by asking open - ended questions of whether they viewed that this need of gender inclusion government.

Table 4.7 describe that the perception of respondents related to gender inclusion, 66.5 percent of respondents strongly agreed with gender equality or girl's empowerment and 33 percent agreed with the same. In the same way, 39.7 percent of respondents strongly agreed with inclusive or sustainable economic increase and increase in respective jobs and 56.1 percent of respondents agreed and 0.8 percent were neutral and 3.4 percent of respondents strongly disagreed with the same. Furthermore, 41.3 percent of respondents strongly agreed with eliminating inequality within the country and among the country as a gender inclusion, 43.6 percent agreed and 10.9 percent of respondents were neutral and 4.2 percent of respondents strongly disagreed with the same and 38 percent of respondents strongly agreed with ensuring and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society as a gender inclusion, 57 percent respondents agreed and 5 percent respondents neutral with the same. However, the largest percent (66.3%) of respondents strongly agreed with gender equality or girl's empowerment as a gender inclusion than others.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Perception and Belief to the Issues of Gender Inclusion

Issues (N=358)	Strongly Agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Strongly Disagree %
For gender equality or girls' empowerment	66.5	33.0	.6	0.0
For inclusive or sustainable economic growth and increase respective Job	39.7	56.1	.8	3.4
For elimination of inequality within the country and among the countries	41.3	43.6	10.9	4.2
For ensuring and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society	38.0	57.0	5.0	
Male (N=219)				
For gender equality or girls' empowerment	60.9	61.9	50.0	0.0
For inclusive or sustainable economic growth and increase respective Job	62.7	60.2	66.7	58.3
Foe elimination of inequality within the country and among the countries	55.5	63.5	59.0	60.0
For ensuring and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society	62.5	60.3	61.1	0.0
Female (N=139)				
For gender equality or girls' empowerment	39.1	38.1	50.0	0.0
For inclusive or sustainable economic growth and increase respective Job	37.3	39.8	33.3	41.7
For elimination of inequality within the country and among the countries	40.5	36.5	41.0	40.0
For ensuring and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society	37.5	39.7	38.9	0.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.
Note: Multiple responses.

Data reveals that the necessity of gender inclusion, however, differ by gender of the respondents. Out of a total of 219 males, 60.9 percent of males strongly agreed, 61.9 percent agreed and 50.0 percent were neutral that gender inclusion is gender equality or girl's empowerment. In the same way, 67.7 percent of males strongly agreed, 60.2 percent agreed, 66.7 percent were neutral and 58.3 percent strongly disagreed that gender inclusion is inclusive or sustainable economic increase and increase respective jobs. A total of 55.5 percent of males strongly agreed, 63.5 percent agreed, 59.0 percent are neutral and 60.0 disagreed with eliminating inequality within the country

and among the country as a gender inclusion. And 62.5 percent of males strongly agreed, 60.3 percent agreed, 61.1 percent were neutral with ensure and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society as a gender inclusion. However, the highest percent strongly agreed with gender equality or girl's empowerment as a gender inclusion. The highest percent agreed to ensure and achieve the goal of social justice and inclusiveness in society as a gender inclusion; highest percent are neutral and disagreed with eliminating inequality within the country and among the country as a gender inclusion.

In the same way, 39.1 percent of females are strongly agreed, 38.1 percent are agreed, 50.0 percent neutral with gender equality or girls empowerment as a gender inclusion, 37.3 percent of the female are strongly agreed, 39.8 percent are agreed, 33.3 percent are neutral and 41.7 percent are disagreed with inclusive or sustainable economic increase and increase respective job as a gender inclusion, 40.5 percent female are agreed, 36.5 percent are agreed, 41.0 percent are neutral and 40.0 percent are disagreed with the eliminate inequality with the country and among the country as a gender inclusion and 37.5 percent female are strongly agreed, 39.7 percent agreed, 38.9 percent neutral with ensure and active the goal of social justice and inclusive society as a gender inclusion. However, the highest percentage of females strongly agreed to ensure the goal of social justice and inclusive society.

4.8 Heard of Gender Inclusion Laws

The local elected member is already familiar with the social inclusion policy. The women- related policy, which is provided by the Constitution 2015 and different laws and policies. The constitution of Nepal is guaranteed 33 percent reservation of women in all Government Sectors.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge about Gender Inclusion Related Policy and Acts by Sex

Knowledge of different types of rights	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act, 2009	184	84.0	119	85.6	303	84.6
2. Indigenous and Trible peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169, ILO)	95	43.4	60	43.2	155	43.3
Local Government Operation Act, 2017	181	82.6	111	79.6	292	81.6

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.
Note: Multiple responses for types of rights among those who have knowledge.

Out of the total 358 respondents, 85.2 percent respondents said that they have at least one type of knowledge about rights and only 14.8 percent said no. However, the highest percentages of respondents have knowledge of at least one type of rights. Furthermore, 84.6 percent of male and female respondents possess knowledge about the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act, 2009, 43,3 percent they know about indigenous and tribal people convention 1989, and 81.6 percent said they have knowledge of the procedure of the district coordinating committee of caste and ethnicity-related rights.

4. 9 Constitutional Provision of Gender Inclusion Reservation and Rights

The Constitution of Nepal, 2015, is a significant milestone for gender equality as it enshrines most of the internationally accepted human rights of women including women's equal rights to inherit property and family affairs, equal lineage rights, safe motherhood, and reproductive health rights, rights to protection from all forms of violence and exploitation and special opportunities to education, health, employment and social security and participation in state structures. The equal right of son and daughter (including married) to the ancestral property has been guaranteed the National in Civil (Code) Act, 2074 B.S. (2017).

Table 4.9 summarises the percentage distribution of respondents reporting knowledge on different provisions related to women/girls empowerment envisioned in the constitution of Nepal and different laws, and regulations.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents having Knowledge and Existing Provision of Gender Inclusion According to Constitutional Provision in Local Government Operation Act 2074 (2018)

Types of rights	Male			Female		
	Metro (%)	M (%)	RM (%)	Metro (%)	M (%)	RM (%)
1. Ensuring the 33% women's participation on the decision level	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 20% of the budget to be allocated for capacity building	41.0	95.1	45.5	49.0	98.5	47.6
3. Providing scholarships to all female students in higher education	39.8	37.9	54.5	49.0	35.8	52.4
4. Empowering women to take on prominent roles in the development sector	98.8	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Ensuring equal representation at all local levels, organizations, and institutions	89.2	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0
6. Ensuring women's literacy	88.0	99.0	100.0	98.0	98.5	100.0
7. Assuring allowance for unemployment women	80.7	60.2	90.9	69.4	62.7	90.5
8. Providing women's right related training	18.1	8.7	54.5	30.6	7.5	52.4

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Metro=Metropolitain City, M=Municipality and RM= Rural Municipality

Note: Multiple responses of respondents having knowledge of existing provision of gender inclusion.

Out of the total male respondents, 98.1 percent metropolitan city, hundreds percent municipality and rural municipality male respondents said that ensuring the 33 percent women's of participation on decision level, male respondents from metropolitan areas, municipalities, and rural communities indicated that 20 percent of the budget was set aside for building capacity, while male respondents from

metropolitan areas, municipalities, and rural communities indicated that scholarships should be offered to all women pursuing higher education. Male respondents from metropolitan areas, municipalities, and rural communities also indicated that this was the case in 98.8 percent of cases, 98.2 percent metropolitan city, hundreds percent municipality and rural municipality male respondents said that they are making equal participation in all local level/agency/institutions, 80.7 percent metropolitan city, 90.3 percent municipality and 90.9 rural municipality male respondents said that allocating of 60 percent budget in women's development sectors, 18.1 percent metropolitan city, male respondents from municipalities said that they are ensuring equal participation of women at the local level by 24.3% and 9.1 % in rural municipalities, respectively. In total 88.0 percent metropolitan city, 99.0 percent municipality, and hundred percent rural municipality male respondents said that they want to ensure to women literacy and empowerment, 80.7 percent metropolitan city, 60.2 percent municipality and 90.9 percent rural municipality male respondents wanted the assurance of allowance for unemployed women and 18.1 percent metropolitan city, 8.7 percent municipality and 54.5 percent rural municipality male respondents wanted the ensuring women's right related training.

In female total respondents, hundred percent metropolitan city, municipality and rural municipality female respondents wanted ensuring the 33 percent women's of participation on decision level, 49.0 percent metropolitan city, 98.5 percent municipality and 47.6percent rural municipality female respondents wanted 20 percent of the budget was allocated for capacity building, 49.0 percent metropolitan city, 35.8 percent municipality and 52.4 percent rural municipality female respondents said that providing scholarship to all female in higher education, hundred percent metropolitan city, municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents said that they are giving leading role of women in development sectors, 98.0 percent metropolitan city, hundreds percent municipality and rural municipality female respondents said that they are making equal participation in all local level/agency/institutions, 69.4 percent metropolitan city, 92.5 percent municipality and 90.5 rural municipality female respondents said that allocating of 60 percent budget in women's development sectors, 30.6 percent metropolitan city, 17.9 percent municipality, and 9.5 percent rural municipality female respondents said that they want equal participation of women at the local level, 98.0 percent metropolitan city,

98.5 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents wanted are ensuring women's literacy and empowerment, 69.4 percent metropolitan city, 62.7 percent municipality and 90.5 percent rural municipality female respondents wanted the assuring allowance for unemployed women and 30.6 percent metropolitan city, 7.5 percent municipality and 52.4 percent rural municipality male respondents said that the ensuring women's right related training.

4.10 Knowledge about Women Development

The knowledge of women development is defined to compare men, women control fewer political and economic resources, including land, employment, and traditional positions of authority. Acknowledging and incorporating these gender inequalities into programs and analyses is therefore extremely important, both from a human rights perspective and to maximize impact and socioeconomic development. The WDR 2012 highlights the importance of directly targeting the persistent constraints and obstacles to women's equality (especially in areas of economic empowerment, educational gaps, household/societal voice, and violence against women) in order to enhance productivity and improve longer-term development outcomes. Gender equality is also important for sustainable peace, and there is a growing body of empirical evidence suggesting that a higher level of gender inequality is associated with higher risks of internal conflict.

Out of the total male respondents, 80.6 percent metropolitan city, 65.9 percent municipality, and 87.9 percent rural municipality male respondents said that women development means a positive change in human beings, 64.2 percent metropolitan city, 61.2 percent municipality, and 57.6 percent rural municipality male respondents said that gender development means to develop the concept of society. According to geographic, 83.6 percent metropolitan city, 82.4 percent municipality and 78.8 percent rural municipality male respondents wanted skillful and self-independent people in local level, 68.7 percent metropolitan city, 60.0 percent municipality and 69.7 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to provide recommendation and develop in local people, 53.7 percent metropolitan city, 48.2 percent municipality and 45.5 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to develop the socio-economic and cultural in local level, 85.1percent metropolitan city, 84.7 percent municipality and 81.8 percent rural municipality male respondents said that the social

inclusion and equal participation in local development, 64.2 percent metropolitan city, 68.2 percent municipality and 69.7 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to established sustainable development and 61.2 percent metropolitan city, 63.5 percent municipality and 75.8 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to provide facilities for education, health and employment.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents having Knowledge of the Different Meaning of Gender Development (including only yes cases)

Meaning of women development	Male			Female		
	Metro (N=83)	M (N=103)	RM (N=33)	Metro (N=51)	M (N=67)	RM (N=21)
Positive change in human beings	80.6	65.9	87.9	67.4	76.9	61.9
To develop the concept of society according to geographic	64.2	61.2	57.6	58.1	41.5	66.7
To make skillful and self-independent people at the local level	83.6	82.4	78.8	76.7	70.8	95.2
To provide recommendations and develop local people	68.7	60.0	69.7	58.1	67.7	66.7
To develop the socio-economic and culture at the local level	53.7	48.2	45.5	51.2	43.1	52.4
Social inclusion and equal participation in local development	85.1	84.7	81.8	81.4	80.0	85.7
To establish sustainable development	64.2	68.2	69.7	72.1	66.2	76.2
To provide facilities for education, health, and employment	61.2	63.5	75.8	65.1	67.7	52.4

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note: Multiple responses Respondents having Knowledge of the Different Meaning of Gender Development

In female respondents, 67.4 percent metropolitain city, 76.9 percent municipality and 61.9 percent rural municipality male respondents said that the gender development means positive change of human beings, 58.1 percent metropolitain city, 41.5 percent municipality and 66.1 percent rural municipality male respondents said that gender development means to develop the concept of society according to geographic, 76.7

percent metropolitain city, 70.8 percent municipality and 95.2 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to make skillful and self- independent people in local level, 58.1 percent metropolitain city, 67.7 percent municipality and 66.7 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to provide recommendation and develop in local people, 51.2 percent metropolitain city, 43.1 percent municipality and 52.4 percent rural municipality male respondents said that to develop the socio-economic 85.7 percent rural municipality male respondents wanted the social inclusion and equal participation in local development, 72.1 percent metropolitain city, 66,2 percent municipality and 76.2 percent rural municipality male respondents wanted to established sustainable development and 65.1 percent metropolitain city, 67,7 percent municipality and 52.4 percent rural municipality male respondents were informed of provide facilities for education, health and employment.

4.11 Knowledge of the Different Types of Policies

In this research area, all local government elected members to have knowledge about different types of inclusion policy, likewise constitution, local government act, and other local government and development stakeholders.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents having Knowledge of the Different Types of Policies (including only yes cases) by Election Area and Sex

Types of policies	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	Metro (N=83)	M (N=103)	RM (N=33)	Metro (N=51)	M (N=67)	RM (N=21)
Women's rights	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women's reproductive health	100.0	95.9	94.4	100.0	98.3	100.0
Women's trafficking and transportation	80.2	95.9	94.4	89.8	98.3	100.0
Related to equal education	97.5	97.9	94.4	98.0	98.3	100.0
Equal rights of parental property	88.9	92.8	94.4	85.7	94.9	100.0
Related to citizenship rights	95.1	88.7	83.3	87.8	86.4	87.5
Against related social discrimination	95.1	90.7	94.4	91.8	89.8	100.0
Abortion rights act. 2002	79.0	80.4	77.8	83.7	78.0	87.5

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.
Note: Multiple Responses.

Table 4.11, in local level, 100 percent metropolitan city, 95.9 percent respondents of municipality and 94.4 rural municipality male respondents said that they have

knowledge of assured 33 percent women's of participation on decision level, hundred percent metropolitan city, 97.9 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality male respondents said that women's rights, hundred percent metropolitan city, 95.9 percent municipality and 94.4 percent rural municipality male respondents said that women's reproductive health, 80.2 percent metropolitan city, 95.9 percent municipality and 94.4 percent rural municipality male respondents said that they have knowledge about women's trafficking and transportation, 97.5 percent metropolitain city, 97.9 percent municipality and 94.4 percent rural municipality male sait that they have knowledge related to equal education, 88.9 percent metropolitan city, 92.8 percent municipality and 94.4 percent rural municipality male respondents said that they have knowledge related to equal rights of parental property, 95.1 percent metropolitan city, 88.7 percent municipality and 83.3 percent rural municipality male respondents said that they have knowledge about citizenship rights, 95.1 percent metropolitan city, 90.7 percent municipality and 94.7 percent rural municipality male respondents were found against to the social discrimination related act, and 97.0 percent metropolitan city, 80.4 percent municipality and 77.8 percent rural municipality male respondents have knowledge of abortion rights act 2002.

Out of total female respondent, 100 percent metropolitan city, 98.3 percent respondents of municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents said that they have knowledge of assured 33 percent women's of participation on decision level, hundred percent metropolitan city, municipality and rural municipality female respondents said that women's rights, hundred percent metropolitan city, 98.3 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents said that women's reproductive health, 87.8 percent metropolitan city, 98.3 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents said that they have knowledge about women's trafficking and transportation, 98.0 percent metropolitain city, 98.3 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female sait that they have knowledge related to equal education, 85.7 percent metropolitan city, 94.9 percent municipality and hundred percent rural municipality female respondents said that they have knowledge related to equal rights of parental property, 87.8 percent metropolitan city, 88.7 percent municipality and 83.3 percent rural municipality female respondents said that they have knowledge about citizenship rights, 95.1 percent metropolitan city, 86.4 percent municipality and 87.5 percent rural municipality male respondents said that, against to related social discrimination related act, and 83.7 percent metropolitan city, 78.0

percent municipality and 87.5 percent rural municipality female respondents have knowledge of abortion rights act 2002.

4.12 Knowledge of 33% Women's Participation in Differenr Development Sectors the Local Levels

The constitution 2015 has guaranteed women's inclusion in all sectors of local government. This study data have shown the knowledge about local government of elected members in the study area.

According to table 4.12, 64.6 percent of the metropolitan city, 92.4 percent of municipalities, and a hundred percent of male respondents wanted 33 percent of women's participation in local political sectors, 62.2 percent of metropolitan cities, 80.4 percent of municipalities, and a hundred percent male respondents said that in all types of decision making sectors of local level and 63.4 percent metropolitan city 55.4 percent municipality made respondents said that in all sectors of society (forest, water, land, education, Health, and other management committees).

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents having Knowledge on 33% Women Participation in the Local Levels (include only yes cases)

knowledge on 33% women's participation in Different Development Sectors the local levels	Male			Female		
	Metro (N=83)	M (N=103)	RM (N=33)	Metro (N=51)	M (N=67)	RM (N=21)
In local political sectors	64.6	92.4	100.0	82.1	73.9	91.2
In all types of decision making position	59.8	70.7	33.3	61.2	69.6	73.7
In all sectors of society (forest, water land, education, health, and other management committee)	63.4	55.4	0.0	51.2	63.0	52.6

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.
Note: Multiple Responses.

Similarly, 82.1 percent of metropolitan cities, 73.9 percent of municipalities, and 91.2 percent of female respondents wanted 33 percent of women's participation in local political sectors, 75.6 percent of metropolitan cities, 71.7 percent of municipalities, and 77.2 percent of female respondents wanted in all types of decision making sectors of local level and 51.2 percent metropolitan city 63.0 percent municipality and 52.6

percent rural municipality female respondents wanted health and other management committees in all sectors like; forest, water, land, and education.

4.13 Knowledge on Gender- Responsive Budgeting

A budget that is gender-responsive ensures an equitable distribution of resources and promotes equality of opportunity for all people (men, women, and children). In order to ensure that pledges made in favor of gender equality are kept, it also entails changing these budgets. The goal of gender-sensitive budgeting is to include the gender perspective across the whole budget cycle. It describes the method of developing, planning, authorizing, carrying out, monitoring, evaluating, and auditing budgets in a way that takes gender into account.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Gender Responsive Budget by Different Characteristics as a Percentage of Respondents

Characteristics	**Male**			**Female**		
District	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**
Lalitpur	46.8	53.2	141	40.2	59.8	87
Jhapa	80.8	19.2	78	26.9	73.1	52
Election Areas						
Lalitpur Metropolitian City	57.8	42.2	83	43.1	56.9	51
Municipality	63.1	36.9	103	38.8	61.2	67
Rural Muncipility	48.5	51.5	33	4.8	95.2	21
Caste/ethnicity						
Kahas/Aryan (Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri	57.3	42.7	82	36.4	63.6	33
Hill Janjati	57.8	42.2	102	48.7	51.3	39
Madeshi/Terai groups (Terai caste and Terai Janjati)	66.7	33.3	27	25.0	75.0	8
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	27.6	72.4	58
Minority groups (consists of those defined by the Act for the purpose of election)	50.0	50.0	6	0.0	100.0	1
Educational Level						
Up-to Basic Education	56.1	43.9	41	30.4	69.6	46
Secondary (9-12 grades)	58.0	42.0	143	37.3	62.7	83
Bachelor and above	65.7	34.3	35	40.0	60.0	10
Age Groups						
Age Below 40 Years	53.3	46.7	30	27.1	72.9	48
40-59 Years	61.4	38.6	153	40.2	59.8	82
60 Years and above	52.8	47.2	36	33.3	66.7	9
Total	**58.9**	**41.1**	**219**	**35.3**	**64.7**	**139**

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

According to chosen criteria of the respondents, Table 4.13 presents that the percentage distribution of respondents by their understanding of "gender responsive budget." Out of the 358 respondents, only 58.9 percent of men and 35.3 percent of women were aware of gender-responsive budgets, while 41.1 percent of men and 64.7 percent of women were not. The gender response budget for Nepal is known by each district, with 80.8 percent men and 26.9 percent women in Jhapa and 46.8 percent men and 40.2 percent women in Lalitpur.

According to election areas, 57.8 percent of men and 43.3 percent of women in the metropolitan city, 63.1 percent of men and 38.8 percent of women in the municipality, and 48.5 percent of men and 4.8 percent of women in the rural municipality are aware of the gender-responsive budget.

In terms of caste/ethnic groupings, the Bhraman/Chhetri/Thakuri caste/ethnic group had 57.3 percent males and 36.4 percent females, the Hill janajati had 57.8 percent males and 48.7 percent females, and the Madeshi/Terai caste/ethnic group had 66.7 percent males and 25.0 percent females, Terai caste and terai Janajati, 100 percent male and 27.6 percent female of Dalit and 50 percent male only of minority groups know gender-responsive budget. However, the majority of man and women from the Hill Janajati know the same things about gender responsive budget as people from other castes and ethnic groups. The majority of Dalit men have knowledge, however, share the same expertise as other castes and ethnic groups. Compared to other castes and ethnic groups, Dalits appear to be better knowledgeable about the relevant subject.

In education, 56.1 percent male and 3.4 percent female with up to basic education level, 58.0 percent male and 37.3 percent female with secondary education level, and 65.7 percent male and 40.0 percent female with bachelor and above education level know gender-responsive budget. However, the highest percentage of males and females with secondary education level know the same compared with up to basic education level and Bachelor and above level. It seems that level of education does not matter to obtain the knowledge of gender-responsive budge.

In broad age groups, 53.3 percent male and 27.1percent female aged below 40 years, 61.4 percent male and 40.2 percent female age group between 40-59 years old and

52.8 percent male and 33.3 percent female age group 60 years and above have knowledge of gender-responsive budget. However, the highest percentages of males and females in the age group 40-59 years old have knowledge compared to other age groups. However, the highest numbers of males aged below 40 years have more knowledge than other age groups. It seems that males have the lowest knowledge of females related to gender-responsive budgets.

The result of the focus group discussion and key informants said that knowledge about the gender-responsive budget, the local people well known about the gender-responsive budget as well as the budget for women's development. But they do not know how much budget is for particular agendas. Benefits status of local people from the local government budget, local people did not well benefit from the local government budget. They do not still know how much budget the municipality has in particular agendas.

Deputy Mayor possesses knowledge about the gender-responsive budget. The municipality has allocated the budget for gender inclusiveness program activities, enhancement, and empowerment of indigenous and backward people, against women violence, women leadership, and skill development program activities. The municipality has allocated a separate budget NRs 4.5 lakh Rupees for women's sector development including the women-friendly program activities. But this budget is not enough for the proper implementation of the program activities. There required around 75- 80 lakh Rupees in all wards. Finally, they concluded that gender inclusion status is satisfactory at all levels (central government, province, and local government). In the 2074 local election, more than 40 percent of women are elected to the local government.

Chapter Summary

In our sample of 358 local levels elected representatives (ward Chair and members), 93 percent of them had already been involved in a political party as an activist before their election. In local level, relatively more females compared to males did not involve in a political party, although nearly 90 percent females elected members were already involved in a political party. Two third of male and nearly the same proportion of females elected members were found to have heard of the term 'gender inclusion'. Relatively more respondents in Jhapa district than that of Lalitpur reported

their understanding of 'gender inclusion' terms. Paradoxically, more males are exposed in gender inclusion terms in rural municipality compared to their counterparts in to metropolitan city and municipality. In terms of Caste/ Ethnic group, paradoxically, it is the most socially disadvantageous social group of Nepal that have good knowledge on gerder inclusiveness.

The Dalit reported that they had heard of the terms 'gender inclusion' vis-a-vis the so called socially not disadvantageous group such as Chhetri/ Brahman (100 percent vs 74 for males). In case of female respondents, this variation does not exist implying that females of both groups have almost equal exposure in 'gender inclusive' terms. There is inverse relationship between the proportions of males reporting that they heard of gender terms with level of education. For example the percentage of respondents reporting heard of gender inclusion terms was 76 percent for those up to basic level education, this proportion tends to decline to 65 for those having secondary education and reaches to 60 percent for those having Bachelor and above education. Almost the same type of relationship has been observed among female respondents in relation to their understanding of 'gender terms'. This finding implies that formal education does not necessarily matter for knowing or having of 'gender inclusion' in Nepal. In terms of age of the respondent , the proportion of male respondents stating they know about ' gender inclusion' term tends to decline with increase in age of the respondents – it declined from 73 percent for those <40 years, to 65 percent those in 40-59 years and again dropped to 64 for those 60 years and above.

CHAPTER FIVE
PRACTICE OF GENDER INCLUSION IN LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT

It is analyzes used of gender inclusion for female leaders who must participate in local policy and regular meetings, council meetings, program monitoring, and resource allocation and distribution decision-making.

5.1 Conducting Meeting

The local governments have introduced their code of conduct for meetings of elected representatives. They have introduced rules that demand respect for the Metropolitan city, Municipality, and Rural Municipality's chairperson akin to the respect shown to the Speaker in council and board meetings. The code of conduct requires other elected representatives to stand up in the honor of the chairperson as he/she enters the meeting hall and restricts them from leaving the meeting room before the chairperson leaves. Similarly, the code restricts them from leaving their seats while the chairperson is speaking. Likewise, they have to keep their cell phones switched off during meetings. According to the Local Government operation Act 2017, the village councils can formulate a maximum of 22 rules and at least two meetings should be held at the local level annually**.** Table 5.1 summarizes the distribution of respondents were reporting whether they have conducted meeting and rised issues in the general meeting about gender inclusion in their local level for the last three years.

Overall, 98.6 percent of men and 98.6 percent of women stated they regularly call meetings and general assemblies pertaining to gender inclusion. When asked about their practice of holding meetings and general assemblies on gender inclusion in their communities. These activities are held on a regular basis in their cities, municipalities, rural municipalities and wards, according to 98.7 percent of respondents in the Lalitpur district and 100 percent of respondents in the Jhapa district.

According to 97.9 percent of men and 97.7 percent of women in the Lalitpur district and 100 percent of men and 100 percent of men in the Jhapa district, conduct meetings and general assemblies are held in the metropolitan city, municipality, rural municipality, and ward.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents reported to Conducting Meeting on Local Level by Sex and Different Characteristics

Districts	Male			Female		
Charatristics	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
Lalitpur	97.9	2.1	138	97.7	2.3	85
Jhapa	100.0	0.0	78	100.0	0.0	52
Local Level						
Metropolitan city	100.0	0.0	83	100.0	0.0	51
Municipality	97.1	2.9	100	97.0	3.0	65
Rural Municipality	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21
Caste/Ethnic						
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri	96.3	3.7	79	97.0	3.0	32
Hill Janjati	100.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	39
Madhesi/Terai groups, Terai caste and TeraiJanjati)	100.0	0.0	27	100.0	0.0	8
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	98.3	1.7	57
Minority groups	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	1
Education						
Up-to Basic Education	97.6	2.4	40	100.0	0.0	46
Secondary (9-12grades)	98.6	1.4	141	97.6	2.4	81
Bachelor and above	100.0	0.0	35	100.0	0.0	10
Age Group						
<40 years	100.0	0.0	30	97.9	2.1	47
40-59 years	98.7	1.3	151	98.8	1.2	81
60 and above	97.2	2.8	35	100.0	0.0	9
Total	98.6	1.4	216	98.6	1.4	137

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

"In research areas, researcher conducted the FGD to tocomform the meeting being conducted and raised issue of gender inclusion. The Focus group discussions participants said that they conducted the only one-time meeting of the metropolitan city, municipality, and rural municipality council meeting in a year. Only elected members are participating in the council meetings. But the policy addressed that the

council meeting conducts two times a year. Mayor and the chairperson conducted the only one-time meeting in a year. The development construction plans a priority-based decision of the ward level assembly rural committee meetings. In the same way, key informants' interviewers also said that they also conducted only one-time meetings of the rural municipality council in a year. Only elected members are participating in the council meetings."

5.2 Numbers of Meetings and Discussions about Gender Inclusion

A further question was asked for the respondents the frequency of meeting held and the responses have been summarized the Table 5.2. Out of total respondents, Only 2.2 percent of respondents in the Lalitpur district claimed to hold general assemblies and meetings of the local level government more than twice a year. Of those who responded, 42.2 percent claimed to do so once per month and 55.6 percent claimed to do so as needed. However, all respondents (100%) stated that they used to conduct meetings and assemblies based on need.

According to a district analysis, 55.7 percent of men and 55.3 percent of women who responded from the Lalitpur district said they regularly conduct meetings and general assemblies of local level governments based on need. Only 2.1 percent of men and 2.3 percent of women said they do so twice a year. The majority of respondents claimed that they used to conduct meetings and assemblies based on need. However, respondents from the Jhapa district, who were equally split between men and women, stated that they often organize meetings and general assemblies that prioritize gender inclusion. Jhapa district summons more meetings and general assemblies than Lalitpur district when comparing the two districts.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents based on the number of meetings and discussions regarding gender inclusivity held in the previous year

Time of meeting Lalitpur	Sex				
	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Need based	77	55.8	47	55.3	55.6
One time in a month	58	42.1	36	42.4	42.2
Two times in a year	3	2.1	2	2.3	2.2
Jhapa					
Need based	78	100.0	52	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan City					
Need based	32	38.6	22	43.1	40.3
One time in a month	51	65.3	29	56.9	59.7
Municipality					
Need based	90	90.0	56	86.1	88.5
One time in a month	7	7.0	7	10.8	8.5
Two times in a year	3	3.0	2	3.0	3.0
Rural Municipality					
Need based	33	100.0	21	100.0	100.0
One time in a month	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Two times in a year	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

As slected areas male and female metropolitan city residents who stated they view meetings and general assemblies as need-based were 38.6 percent and 43.1 percent, respectively. 65.3 percent of men and 56.9 percent of women stated they call the general assembly and meeting once every month. Nearly 90 percent of men and 86.1 percent of women in the municipality stated they call meetings and general assemblies based on need. 100 percent of the male and female residents of rural municipalities said they call meetings and general assemblies when necessary, with 7.0 percent of men and 10.8 percent of women reporting that they do so once a month and 3.0 percent of men and 3.0 percent of women reporting that they do so twice a year. Municipalities summon more meetings and general assemblies than metropolitan cities and rural municipalities in comparison to the other three electoral zones.

5.3 Number of Participants in a Series of Meetings Called by the Local Government

According to districts, in Lalitpur district, 29.1 percent of men and 31percent of women chose one series meeting, 39 percent of men and 35 percent of women chose

two series meetings, 18.4 percent of men and 19.6 percent of women chose three series meetings, and 13.4 percent of men and 13.8 percent of women chose four series meetings.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents' Reporting the Number of Participants and Time of Meeting

Response of respondents Lalitpur	**Sex of the respondents**				**Total**
	Male		**Female**		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
One Series meeting	41	29.1	27	31.0	29.8
Two Series meeting	55	39.1	31	35.6	37.8
Three Series meeting	26	18.4	17	19.6	18.9
Four Series meeting	19	13.4	12	13.8	13.6
Time of meeting					
Morning	71	50.4	44	50.6	50.4
Day	70	49.6	43	49.4	49.6
Participation number in Meeting					
<20 women	38	27.0	26	29.9	28.1
20-39 women	44	31.2	25	28.7	30.6
40-59 women	46	32.7	31	35.7	33.8
60 and above women	13	9.1	5	5.7	7.9
Jhapa					
One Series meeting	0	0.0	1	1.9	0.8
Two Series meeting	42	53.8	28	53.9	53.8
Three Series meeting	18	23.1	14	26.9	24.6
Four Series meeting	18	23.1	9	17.3	20.8
Time of meeting					
Morning	1	1.3	0	0.0	0.8
Day	77	98.7	52	100.0	99.2
Participation number in Meeetion					
<20 women	3	3.9	2	3.8	3.8
20-39 women	52	66.7	35	67.4	66.9
40-59 women	23	29.4	15	28.8	29.3

Source: Field study, 2076.

However, 50.4 percent of men and 50.6 percent of women said the meeting was held in the morning, while 49.6 percent of men and 49.4 percent of women said the meeting was held during the day. Furthermore, 27.0 percent male and 29.9 percent

female said that there were less than 20 women in the meeting, same way, 31.2 male and 28.7 percent female said between 20-39 women, 32.7 percent male and 35.7 percent female said between 40-59 women and 9.1percent male and 5.7 percent female said 60 and above women were in the meeting.

Simiarly, in Jhapa district, only 1.9 percent female Jhapa district said that they called one series meeting, 53.8 percent male and 53.9 percent female said that two series, 23.1 percent male and 26.9 percent female said three series and 23.1 percent male and 17.3 percent female said that four series meeting were conducted in local government. Same way, onlly 1.0 percent male said they called meeting in morning and 98.7 percent male and hundred percent female said they called meeting in the day time. Around 4 percent male and 3.8 percent female claimed that there were less than 20 years age males in the meeting, there were 66.7 percent male and 67.4 percent female 20-39 age group ladies in the meeting, and 29.4 percent male and 28.8 percent female 40-59 age group guys in the meeting.

5.4 Reported Number of Women Related Cases/ Complaints and Discussed in Local Government Meeting

complaints, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law conflict, and husband-wife conflict. Out of 219 respondents, 98.6% of the male respondents claimed that locals visited the local government to report any cases, and only 1.4 percent did not. Additionally, 97.5 percent of the female respondents said they had spoken with locals about their complaints, whereas 2.5 percent said they had not. Researchers have also looked at if there are any differences in the complaints presented in meetings according to the local levels according to the table 5.4.

Overal, 38.9 percent male and 29.2 percent female respondents reported husband-wife dispute in local level meeting. Similarly, 46.8 percent male and 56.2 percent female respondents reported that property related cases discussed in local level meeting. Further, 13 percent male and 12 percent female repondents reported the divorce cases discussed in the meeting. There were also complaints related to dispute between mother-in-law and daughter -in -law.

The quantative finding discussed in Table 5.4 has also been corroborated from the qualitative information. In a FGDs Jhapa, Gauradaha among women participats, it was the researcher found.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents Reported Women Related Complaints Discussed in Local Government Meeting

Women related Complaints	Sex of the respondents					
	Male			Female		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
Husband and Wife dispute	38.0	0.0	82	29.2	0.0	40
Property related complaints	46.8	1.4	104	56.2	2.5	79
Divorce	13.4	0.0	29	11.7	0.0	16
Dispute between mother-in-law and sister- in -law	1.9	0.0	4	2.9	0.0	4
Total	98.6	1.4	219	97.5	2.5	139

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

> "According to focus group discussion, when women faced problems at the local level, they used to go for reporting to the *Nyayik committee (Judical)* and *Melmilap Kendra* (reconciliation centre) of local-level government. But that place is not much more effective. They decided their wish rather than following the laws. When they faced the household quarrel, property, or alcohol-related problems, usually they managed the problems in their community by *Nyayik committee* and *Melmilap Kendra.* But some cases were not solve at the local level, and they are referd to the police offices like divorce cases, property-related cases, etc. Any innovative activities done by local government after an election, there are no such types or new activities done by local government election. Only they raised the tax on land, income, and other sources. Major problems of women in the areas, majority of women are poor and they have lots of problems with household work. Working women are not getting a wage equal to males. They are not expecting big things rather than an equal wage."

According to deputy mayor of Shivasatakshi and Godawari municipalities, everyday there were complaints registered about the dispute between husband and wife cases. They resolved by two ways. One is seating togather and hearing their dispute related matter. If the mistake done by husband or wife, discussed all issues and excused each other and upcoming days, they will make sure that they do not fight or try to harm each other and they are sent to back home. Another way to reslove despute, if their

despute did not slove with registered, at that time they said that they sent to Nepal Police for reslove the cases. When the long time dispute continues, and they decided, they should not live togather, finnaly the municipality's Judiciary Committee ordered to live seperately. After then, they did not agree, and then sent to court of police.

> *"We have solved many cases like this. In some cases, there are some women who have complained that their husbands betray or beat them. In some cases, when the husband returned from abrodely they complaints that themwives have lost and they left home taking money her husband earned and form foreign employment. After hearing the care, we have provided justic to the victim. But in this case, there would be occur the problems of their children the case of Jhapa district. There are less number of cases of husband and wife in Lalitpur. In this indigenous settlement areas, there are two or more case occured in per- day, their husband drink the alcohol and irritation or shows the bad behaviors to his wife. In many houses, there are the types of cases occurred in my office, alcohol related minted we decided to stay separatly each other being parental property and some cases managed and solved by this office*".

Divorce related cases

After being elected local level, nowadays the divorce related cases are increased because many people came to my office realted this types of cases. Most of the houses, the husband lived in the foreign labour and at that time their wife re-marriage with other guy leaving her children. After returned, the husband does the case file and innocently explained that his wife spent all his money and when he tries to discussed about his money, she said that all money was spent household expenditure and also said we still have also loan in co-operatives and *Sana Kishan* through the deposite of house and land. At time of her husband was in foreign labour, she used to go to bazaar, drinking alcohol and spent the lots of time in restaurant with friends and all these activities was saw by their relatives and neighobors. When the husband returned home, his wife lived other person with spent his money. Then, husband requested to deputy Mayor (Shivasataksi), to return his wife with his, he gives excuses about all past activities and happily stay with his wife and children. Then deputy Mayor said that she rejected this request and decided to want to divorce. Womens have finished their parental property and left her husband and kids alone in difficult situation. We don’t have any right to decide this type of cases, so we send them to police and court.

In Lalitpur, Deputy Mayor (Godawari Municipality) reported that women are more educated and employed than their husbands. Men are more engaged in the business of land, sometimes their wives came to house late night from the office. At this situation husband suspect her and mistrustful from the job, he tortured his wife physically and mentally so that wife want to give divorce and lived in seperately.

At the period of key informent interview, Deputy Mayor of Godawari municipality, her husband has small land business and she is political leaders and social worker. She have to hard work and became political leaders and doing work at moring to late night, also goes to many people's house for their problems and work discussion, so that her husband always doubts by her characters. He is always seen by the doubtful eyes by her family and she used to torture both mental and physical by her husband. Onece time, husband beat her and goes to hospital for 15 days treatment for recover the wounds given by her husband and then, she decided to give him divorce.

Property related cases

In Shivasataksi municipality, there are many cases occurred with husband and wife dispute for parental property and money. In some cases, women are marrying for the purpose of their property and immediately getting divorce and get their money and again the same. Women are re-marrying to four to five men for take their property.

5.5 Discussion of the Gender-Related Development in Local Government Meetings

While change may not occur at all three levels at the same time, All three must be addressed in order to establish an enabling environment for women to attain equal and long-term political participation. Nations, civic society, and the international community must collaborate to remove barriers and offer opportunities for women at all levels. Each of these stakeholders, ranging from lawmakers to activists to religious or traditional leaders to family members, may have a distinct role to play in tackling various barriers to women's participation. Women continue to face political disadvantages as a result of discriminatory legislation, institutional and cultural barriers, and uneven access to great education, healthcare, and resources. The path forward must safeguard and support women's participation in decision-making and political processes, and it must be founded on the solutions stated below.

Introduce gender quotas as a temporary measure; Women's rights, safety, and participation in humanitarian crises, conflict prevention, and peace-building processes are all advocated for. Encourage the rights of women and their participation in conflict prevention, humanitarian disaster relief, and peace-building processes, and include young women and women from disadvantaged groups. Create gender-sensitive leadership and training programs. Encourage inclusion in public and private leadership, civic involvement, and decision-making. Ensure that political environments are free of prejudice and violence; and Ensure that women are recognized as decision-makers. The distribution of responders by the subjects covered in the local level meeting was summarized in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents Based on Discussion of Gender-RelatedIssues in Local Government Meeting

Issues Discussed in Local Level Meeting	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Issues related to women 's income generation	210	95.9	134	96.4	344	96.1
Women's leadership in all fields of local development sectors	141	64.4	94	67.6	235	65.6
Women's equal participation in all sectors	180	82.2	116	83.5	296	82.7
Others	109	49.8	69	49.6	178	49.7
Total	219	100.0	139	100.0	358	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note : Multiple responces.

According to overwhelmingly majority 96 percent reported that they discussed about issues related to women income generation, followed by women's equal participation in all sectors, 82 percent of leadership position on women in development sectors, 66 percent and nearly half of the respondent also discussed other issues except the issues show in Table 5.5, There is no district variation of reporting of issues discussed in meeting by the sex of the respondent.

Most males discussed about women development issues in meeting and council meeting than that of females. Some members did not know the issues are raised in the meeting. The distribution of women's income-generating concerns and equitable

involvement of women in all sectors were the most contentious topics in all three local administrations.

> "In the focus group discussion held in *Kohabara* in Gauradaha, Shivasatakshi Chock Barghachhi Bazar in Gaurigug, Bardev, Lele and Jawalakhel youth club, women and men who are directly and indirectly involved in local government meeting and councle meeting. The researcher found that the major problems of women in the areas, majority of women are poor and they have lots of problems with household work. Working women are not getting a wage equal to males. They are not expecting big things rather than equal wages. Ward offices are not working for poor, laborious women. Major activities are done by the local government related to women, beautician training, sewing training, candle making training, legal awareness training against the violence against women, crystal making training, pickle making training, driving training, plumbing, leadership training, etc., women already become leader, women are elected in election. Women who have become leaders feel they are great and they do nothing for other women. They have made the group and given training i.e. agricultural training. Only women are participating in the meeting. Now, women participants are more than males in any meeting. Women would not be speaking in the best but now they speak. Mayor and Deputy Mayor, women members, and other members never come back to our local areas after they are elected as reported by the stakeholders."

5.6 Gender-Related Agendas Raised in the Local Government Meeting

The distribution of women's under-representation at all levels of government and decision-making creates a democratic deficit. It has been proved over and again that diverse groups yield superior decisions. This is especially true when it comes to a challenging task like lobbying for citizens' concerns at the municipal level. The local government takes critical decisions that influence the lives of women and men by frequently affecting policies in housing, security, transportation, and the economy. Women's equal participation and representation in local decision-making processes is critical for prioritizing women's practical demands and concerns on local government agendas and for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Gender-

balanced municipal governments might be a crucial step toward national gender equality.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Status of Whether or not Gender-Related Agendas Raised in the Local Government Regular Meeting

Characteristics	Mal e			Female		
Districts	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**
Lalitpur	69.5	30.5	141	71.3	28.7	87
Jhapa	100.0	0.0	78	100.0	0.0	52
Election Area						
Metropolitan city	48.2	51.8	83	51.0	49.0	51
Municipality	100.0	0.0	103	100.0	0.0	67
Rural Municipality	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21
Caste/Ethnic						
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri)	84.1	15.9	82	87.9	12.1	33
Hill Janjati	70.6	29.4	102	64.1	35.9	39
Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste and TeraiJanjati)	100.0	0.0	27	100.0	0.0	8
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	87.9	12.1	58
Minority groups	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	1
Education						
Up-to Basic Education	87.8	12.2	41	95.7	4.3	46
Secondary (9-12grades)	81.8	18.2	143	77.1	22.9	83
Bachelor and above	65.7	34.3	35	60.0	40.0	10
Age Group						
<40 years	83.3	16.7	30	87.5	12.5	48
40-59 years	79.7	20.3	153	79.3	20.7	82
60 and above	80.6	19.4	36	77.8	22.2	9
Total	80.4	19.6	219	82.0	18.0	139

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

In the normal meeting, 80.4 percent of men and 82.0 percent of women said they highlighted women's problems. As per district, 69.5 percent males and 71.3 percent females of Lalitpur district said they are raising the women issues in the regular meeting, and the same way 100 percent male and females of Jhapa district said the same. Conversely, 30.3 percent male and 28.7 percent female respondents in Lalitpur district have not raised women-related issues in the regular council meeting of the local government.

Analyze by-election areas, 48.2 percent male and 49.0 perecnt female respondents, have raised the women related issues during their regular and council meetings in the metropolitan city. While 51.8 percent male respondents and 49.0 percent female rspondents have not. Hundred percent male and female raised the women related issues during their regular and council meetings in the municipality and rural municipality. Among the three election areas, A relatively higher propertion of respondent raised issues in the municipality and rural municipality compared to a metropolitan city.

As for caste/ethnic groups, 84.1 percent of male and 86.9 percent of female Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri respondents, 70.6 percent male and 64.1 percent female Hill janajati respondents, 100 percent Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste, and Terai Janajati respondents, Dalit and minority caste/ethnic groups reported that they practiced raising women-related issues in their regular and council meetings of local government.

As education level, 87.8 male and 95.7 percent female respondents with up to basic education, 81.8 percent male and 77.1 percent female respondents with secondary (9-12 grades), and 65.7 percent male and 60.0 female respondents with Bachelor and above said that they have practiced raising the women related issues in regular and council meetings of local government.

By age groups, 83.3 percent male and 87.5 female respondents aged below 40 years, 79.7 percent male and 79.3 percent female aged 40-59 years, and 80.6 percent male and 77.8 percent female respondents aged 60 years and above said that there is a practice of raising the women-related issue in the regular council meeting of local government. Among of three broad aged groups, the highest said that aged group below 40 years.

At the time of key infermant interview the researcher asked the question about who arised the women related issues and agenda for the meeting and council meeting? According to deputy mayors (Gauradaha, Shivasatakshi, Godawari), they are raising the issues of women's social problems in each meeting at the local level. They have formulated a separate section for performing the women's development activities in the municipality after they became the Deputy Mayor. But still, they could not make women-friendly areas at the local level. This separate section is working for planning and implementing the

women development related activities. The section has organized different types of women's development and empowerment, skill development training including Auto driving, masson (Dakarmi), Carpenter, plumbing, swing, and others on the support of Municipalities. In the same way, the vice-chair person of Gaurigunj, Jhapa district, said that she was not properly raising the issues of women's social problems in each meeting of the rural municipality. But another vice-chairman was raising women's issues in the regular meeting of the local level. The separate sections are working for planning and implementing the women development related activities. Most of the women have reported drink-related domestic violence and exploitation issues after they had been elected vice-chair person. After they were elected vice-chairman, they formulated the policy and plan of a gender-friendly budget for women's development and empowerment sectors. They are involved in those program activities through the women's leadership. They are conducting regular discussions related to the program.

5.7 Types of Means to Communicate about Meetings

To call the gathering in the Palika, many tools were required. Women are more likely to be invited by phone than by letter, according to the total number of replies. The phone appears to be more effective in inviting women to the meeting.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Meeting Communication Methods

Types of Means	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
By telephone	199	90.9	126	90.7	325	90.7
Through Letter	96	43.8	59	42.4	155	43.2
Both Means (Telephone and Letter)	26	11.9	19	13.7	45	12.6

Sources: Field Survey- 2076.
Note: Multiple Responses.

An overwhelmingly majority of respondents reported that they were invited in meeting through telephone this hold for both sexes respondents form in 10

respondents reported that they were called through latter, 12 percent respondents said that they are invited calling through the telephone and through letter.

5.8 Gender Response Budget Allocation in Local Government

Distribution of A gender-responsive budget is advantageous for everyone because it promotes equal opportunity and ensures resource allocation that is equitable for men and women (men and women, girls and boys). It also entails making changes to these finances to ensure that gender equality obligations are met.

Table 5.8.a: Distribution of Respondents Reporting Gender Response Budget Allocating Main Reasons and Allocation by Sex

Areas of Allocating Budget	Mal e			Female		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
Participate women in planning , management and implementation	84.8	15.2	138	82.7	17.3	52
Increase women capacity building	89.8	10.2	118	93.3	6.7	45
Pogram benefit and control by women in skill development	87.3	12.7	126	90.2	9.8	51
IncreaseWomen employment and income generation	96.2	3.8	53	92.9	7.1	14
Reduce women work load for quality improvement	90.7	9.3	54	92.3	7.7	13

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note: Multiple Responses.

Data reveals that at least five areas of allocation of budget aimed at empowering women was enumerated in this study. These areas of budget allocation include the following: participation of women in planning, management and implementation (more then 80 % respondents of both sex), increase women capacity building (more than 90 % respondents reported so), programme benefited control by women in skill development about (90 % respondents), increase women employment and income

generation (more than 98 % respondents) and reduce women's workloads (more than 90 %). In all areas of holding there is no district variation by sex of the respondents.

In the focus group discussion held in Kohabara in Gauradaha, Shivasatakshi Chock Barghachhi Bazar in Gaurigug, Bardev, Lele and Jawalakhel youth club, the researcher found that the local people were participating in the only annual assembly of local government and it was hold in different places like hotels, party palaces. Generally, the annual assembly was not conducted in their own office. Besides that, the local governments did not concern with the local people for planning program activities and their implementation, budget allocation process, and decision-making process. It was reported that Mayor, Deputy Mayor, chairperson, vice-chairperson, ward chairperson, and members decides as per their wishes. However, the ward offices are doing very well. They are not ignoring the local people and concerning agencies i.e. agriculture, health, education, senior citizen association, women groups, local child clubs, and youth clubs for participation during the budget allocation and planning and implementation of the program activities.

The FGDs participants argued that now survice delivery has become too slow. Before the election, local-level government secretary used to give recommendation letters and other required documents as handwriting based which would be fast and easy. Now it is difficult because everything has become electronic, resulting to sometimes no electricity, no network, Internet, etc. There were not well transparencies. Before the election, the village secretary used to call *Gaun Sava* and shared everything but now, They did not call the villagers, did not hear the voice of villagers, and *Tol Basi*, while they do as their wishes. The ward office of the municipality and rural municipality does not inform women about skill development training and other activities either, but rather, they inform and call their relatives, political supporters, and favourable people only. It has increased corruption. It takes several days to complete a simple task of local people. For example, it was very difficult to receive an aging allowance before the local election, as the office secretary used to bring it at home. Nowadays the old people have to walk to the bank themselves but more elderly people are unhealthy, cannot walk. They do have not supportive people.

Following their election to the local level, 19.2 percent of both male and female respondents in the Jhapa district and 8.5 percent of male and 12.6 percent of female

respondents in the Lalitpur district reported having difficulties carrying out program activities relating to gender inclusion. Jhapa district elected officials saw more difficulties delivering gender-inclusive programs after being elected than Lalitpur district officials.

Table 5.8.b: Distribution of Respondents According to Problems Faced When They Performed Program Activities based on Gender Inclusion

Characteristics	**Male**			**Female**		
Districts	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**
Lalitpur	8.5	91.5	141	12.6	87.4	87
Jhapa	19.2	80.8	78	19.2	80.8	52
Types of Local Level						
Metropolitan city	9.6	90.4	83	15.7	84.3	51
Municipality	15.5	84.5	103	16.4	83.6	67
Rural Municipality	9.1	90.9	33	9.5	90.5	21
Caste/Ethnic						
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri)	14.6	85.4	82	12.1	87.9	33
Hill Janjati	10.8	89.2	102	15.4	84.6	39
Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste and TeraiJanjati)	3.7	96.3	27	12.5	87.5	8
Dalit	50.0	50.0	2	15.5	84.5	58
Minority groups	33.3	66.7	6	100.0	0.0	1
Education						
Up-to Basic Education	12.2	87.8	41	23.9	76.1	46
Secondary (9-12grades)	14.7	85.3	143	8.4	91.6	83
Bachelor and above	2.9	97.1	35	30.0	70.0	10
Age Group						
<40 years	3.3	96.7	30	12.5	87.5	48
40-59 years	14.4	85.6	153	18.3	81.7	82
60 and above	11.1	88.9	36	0.0	100.0	9
Total	12.3	87.7	219	15.1	84.9	139

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

According to the types of Local Level, 9.6 percent of male and 15.7 percent of female respondents from metropolitan cities, 15.5 percent male and 16.4 percent female respondents from municipalities, and 9.1 percent male and 9.5 percent female respondents from rural municipalities reported problems while implementing the gender inclusion program. However, the highest percentages of female are all local

level. Comparing three local areas municipality is more facing such types of problems and obstacles compared to metropolitan cities and rural municipalities.

According to caste/ethnic groups, more Dalit and Minority groups respondents tend to report more problem faced in allocation of gender inclusive budget vice- a-versa other caste /ethnic groups 'respondents.

At the education level, 12.2 percent male and 23.9 percent female with up to basic education level, 14.7 percent male and 8.4 percent female with secondary education level and 2.9 percent of males and 13% of females with a bachelor's degree or above reported issues when carrying out program activities related to gender inclusiveness.

Analyzing by age, 3.3 percent male and 12.5 percent female aged below 40 years, 14.4 percent were male and 18.3 percent were female aged between 40 – 59 years and 11.1 percent of male respondents and 100 percent of female respondents reported difficulties when carrying out program activities involving gender inclusion. However, the majority male and female both said they have not faced any types of problems and obstacle during the performing the gender-based program after getting in local government.

The FGDs participants across the study areas also complained about the failure of Local Government in maintaining good governmence.

> "In focus group discussions in Gauradaha Jhapa, the local governments are allocating the budgets to their wish rather than need-based without concern for the local people. There were no proper transparencies. The main income sources of local government are house and house rent tax, income tax, business tax, construction business tax, transportation tax, and central government supportive budgets."
>
> *Key informants and both metropolitan city and municipality (Mayors deputy Mayors of study areas) said that there was the participation of women in the regular meeting at the local level as allocated by the policy. Mayors (Shivasataksi, Gauradaha and Godawari) said that there are numerous problems in the local level act to perform the need-based program activities related to women's inclusion. Mayors have included different plans and program activities related to training for women empowerment after they were*

elected. Swing, pickle-making training, anchoring training Pharmacy training, computer training, and other training were provided as women skill developments program. The local level council has formulated and implemented the necessary activities related to pharmacy training; establishing the primary first aid clinic for women. So, nowadays, many women are involved in self-employment activities, it was reported that women participants usually bring the women-related agendas to the municipality meetings rather than male participants.

The main income sources of local government under study were rent taxes, business tax, assets tax, tax on agriculture production and sale, and taxes on sales of river minerals production. Local sources are distributed through Province, government financial rules and regulations, and basket funds. All the study local government have allocated the budget for agricultural sectors, game and sports, education, tourism development, and infrastructure sectors study on the drain, irrigation channel, and road construction. Most of the budget has been allocated for infrastructure and tourism development. The budget allocated based on need and geographical settlement. The study found that have also allocated some of the budgets for women's empowerment programmes. But was not known the percentage of budget allocated for women's empowerment programmes. However, the budget is allocated as the decision made by the ward committee. The municipality has allocated women related budget basically for women network, women empowerment, women delivery allowances (presently municipality is providing Rs. 2000 to delivery women up to 2 children) in Jhapa district, women skill development training, and other women development sites like; *Chura pote*, cristal making, driving, plumber, carpenter, beautician, small business, pickle making, farming, etc are found.

Deputy Mayors reported that they have formulated or separate committee and working for planning and implementing the women's development-related activities. The section has organized different types of women's development and empowerment, skill development training including Auto driving, Masson (Dakarmi), Carpenter, plumbing, swing, and others on the support of Municipalities. They have organized the report writing training, and minute writing training. They had formulated different programs related women's development and empowerment. Most of these programs have been implemented. They are regularly monitoring those

programs. The municipality has been carrying out different types of activities for disadvantaged caste/ethnic groups i.e. Tajpuria, Danuwar, Dalit, and other different poor targets population in Jhapa district. Deputy Mayors claimed that they have given priority of gender inclusiveness in every program were organized by the municipality.

Key informants chairpersons of rural municipalities (Gaurigung and Konjomsum) reported that they have allocated women-related budget basically in areas of women empowerment, women skill development training, and student scholarship for technical education (Konjumsom Rural Municipality). The Konjumsom rural municipality provided funds to women for alcohol production in their home. More than 90 percent of Tamang women and girls produce and sell alcohol in the different location of Lalitpur district. But in the Jhapa district, the rural municipality-provided fund for agricultural farming, vegetable production, and selling in the local market, fish farming, poultry farming, handicraft made by bamboo (local raw materials to *Muda, Table, Rack*), etc. Chairpersons of Gaurigung and Konjomsum rural municipalities complained that there are numerous problems with local level. Acts to perform the need-based program activities related to women's inclusion. Only Rs. 5 00,000 budget allocated for women development sectors.

5.9 Demanded the Budget without Policy and Act by the Local People

Finding of this study shows that there has been greater pressure to local levels to allocate budget in cultural ritual and entertainment programmes. For example, in the Lalitpur metropolitan metropolis, 73.9 percent of total respondents from the Lalitpur district stated that they experienced budgetary challenges due to a lack of policy and action (Dar Khane, Jatra puja, picnic, employee tour, and so on). Furthermore, 26.1 percent of respondents stated that they were having difficulty increasing meeting incentives and allowing traveling allowance and daily allowance (TA/DA). Similarly, in the Jhapa district, 92.0 percent of respondents stated they had issues with budget demand without policy and Act, while 8.0 percent said they had problems with rising meeting incentives and allowance TA/DA.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents Who Reported the Demand of the Budget without Policy and Act by the Local People

Types of Problems	Sex of Respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
Metropolitan city, Lalitpur	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
To seek funding for events like Darkane, Jatrapuja, picnics, employee outings, etc. without considering policy or action	6	50.0	6	50.0	12	100.0
To increase the meeting TA/DA incentive and allowance	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Municipality						
To seek funding for events like Darkane, Jatrapuja, picnics, employee outings, etc. without considering policy or action	13	56.5	10	43.5	23	100.0
To increase the meeting TA/DA incentive and allowance	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Rural Municipality						
To seek funding for events like Darkane, Jatrapuja, picnics, employee outings, etc. without considering policy or action	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Total	27	56.2	21	43.8	48	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. (N= Number and %= Percent)

5.10 Conducting the the Program Activities Supported by the Local Government Budget

Budgets are not impartial, and this has been acknowledged. Policies, activities, and the way they are supported effect men and women differently and unequally, as do various groups of men and women (young, old, urban, rural, etc.). Budgets differ in how they affect men and women since they have varied roles and responsibilities, notably in the economy. By examining how program funds are allocated and used to identify who benefits most and least, gender equality and gender mainstreaming are encouraged. does not suggest a separate budget for men and women, nor does it necessarily intend to increase funding for women; however, it may suggest increasing spending in some areas that benefit women and girls and eliminate inequity, such as health, education, and livelihood/employment.

Understanding the aspects that promote gender equity is required for the process of designing gender responsive budgets. Budgets are regarded as the most significant instrument for achieving gender equity in projects/programs. Projects/programs cannot be implemented successfully unless enough and well-targeted resources are available. The financial resources required to implement gender equity in programs are frequently overlooked.

In districts, out of the total Lalitpur district respondents, 83.7 percent were male and 78.2 percent were female, and 16.3 percent male and 21.8 percent female claimed they did not have to undertake the programes activities to be supported by the local level budget. Similarly, in the Jhapa district, 55.1 percent of men and 56.7 percent of women who responded said they were working on programs supported by the local level budget, while 44.9 percent male and 42.3 percent female respondents claimed they did not have to.

By local level, 86.7 percent male and 84.3 female respondents of metropolitan city's reported that they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget and 13.3 percent male and 15.7 percent female reported that they havenot conducted. In municipality, 57.3 percent male and 53.7 percent female respondents reported that they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget and 42.7 percent male and 46.3 percent female respondents reported that they were not conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget and more than 90 percent male and female of rural municipality respondents reported that they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget.

As caste/ethnicity, 67.1 percent of male respondents and 67.7 percent of female respondents said that they were carrying out program activities funded by the local level budget and were Brahman/ Chhetri/ Thakuri, 75.5 percent male and 82.1 percent female respondents were Hill Janajati, 89 percent male and 87 percent female respondents of Madhesi, hundred percent male and 62.1 percent female Dalit respondents and 50 percent male and hundred percent female minority groups of respondents reported that they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget. Majority of the male respondents reported that they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget than female

but Dalit female respondents responses were more than male to conduct the programes activities to support by the local level budget**.**

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents According to Program Activities Operated with the Support of Local Government Budget by different characteristics

Characteristics	**Male**			**Female**			**Chi-squire value**
Districts	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**	**Yes (%)**	**No (%)**	**N**	
Lalitpur	83.7	16.3	141	78.2	21.8	87	26.752
Jhapa	55.1	44.9	78	57.7	42.3	52	p=0.000
Election Area							
Metropolitan city	86.7	13.3	83	84.3	15.7	51	44.326
Municipality	57.3	42.7	103	53.7	46.3	67	p=0.000
Rural Municipality	90.9	9.1	33	90.5	9.5	21	
Caste/Ethnic							
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri)	67.1	32.9	82	69.7	30.3	33	
Hill Janjati	75.5	24.5	102	82.1	17.9	39	
Madeshi/Teraigroups,Terai caste and Terai, Janjati)	88.9	11.1	27	87.5	12.5	8	12.992 p=0.011
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	62.1	37.9	58	
Minority groups	50.0	50.0	6	0.0	100.0	1	
Education							
Up-to Basic Education	80.5	19.5	41	60.9	39.1	46	3.780
Secondary (9-12grades)	69.2	30.8	143	73.5	26.5	83	p=0.124
Bachelor and above	82.9	17.1	35	90.0	10.0	10	
Age Group							
<40 years	80.0	20.0	30	72.9	27.1	48	1.848
40-59 years	72.5	27.5	153	73.2	26.8	82	p=0.397
60 and above	72.2	27.8	36	33.3	66.7	9	
Total	73.5	26.5	219	70.5	29.5	139	

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

As education level, 80.5 percent male and 60.9 percent female respondents up to basic education, 69.2 percent male and 73.5 percent female respondents with secondary (9-12 grades) education level and 83 percent male and 90 percent female respondents with Bachelor and above education level said that they operate the program activities

with support of government budget with women leadership. However, highest female respondents with bachelor level education said so in comparison to others.

As per the age groups, 80 percent male and 72.9 pecent female respondents below age 40 years, 72.5 percent male and 73.2 percent female respondents aged group 40- 59 years and 72.2 percent male and 33.3 percent female respondents aged 60 years and above said there are operated the program activities with the government support on the leadership of women in local areas. Comparing with three broad aged groups, highest percent respondent aged below age 40 years said so. By sex, 73.5 percent male and 70.5 percent female said that they operate the program with support of government budget on the leadership of women in local areas. More male said that with compareison to female.

In these results, the X^2 test value of 26.752 is not significant at 0.05 levels. This means that they are independent both matters. X^2 test result show that is no association as independent between sex of the respondent and district, sex of the respondent and local levels, a sex of the respondent and caste, sex of the respondent and education and age groups of the respondents, they were conducting the programes activities to support by the local level budget.

Chapter Summary

This chapter discussed the practices of gender inclusion in local government drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data generated in Lalitpur and Jhapa districts. Findings reveal that almost all the respondents irrespective of sex reported that they conducted general assembly meeting in the *Palika*, where gender related issues have been raised. While enquiring about the frequency of meeting in which gender inclusiveness is discussed, more than 55 percent respondents reported that it was need based, while 42 percent reported it was only in a month and 2 percent reported it was two times in a year. The respondents were reporting that they have conducted meeting and raised about the women' issues in the general meeting in their local level for the last three years.

The majority of respondents stated that they used to hold the sort of meeting and assembly as needed and 42.2 percent respondents reported that they conducted meeting one time in a month. A hundred percent of male and female rural municipality residents stated that they call meetings and general assemblies when needed. Municipalities hold meetings and general assemblies more frequently than metropolitan cities and rural municipalities in comparison to the other three electoral zones. More than 50 percent male and female respondents reported that they conducted the meeting in morning time in both districts.

Around 67 percent male/female reported that there was 20-39 women participation in the all types of local level meeting. Out total respondents, almost 98 percent male and female respondents reported that they discussed about the complaints in local people. The highest (47 % male and 56.2 % female) respondents reported that property related cases were discussed in local level meeting, others complaints were husband - wife dispute, divorce cases and dispute between mother-in-law and daughter -in -law.

The majority (96%) reported discussing concerns concerning women's income generating, followed by equitable involvement of women in all development areas, 82 percent of leadership position of women in development sectors, 66 percent and nearly half of the respondent also discussed other issues. Most of males discussed about women development issues in meeting and council meeting than that of females. The most pressing challenges in all three local governments were women's income generation and equitable participation in all industries. Hundred percent male and female raised the women related issues during their regular and council meetings in the municipality and rural municipality. Majority of respondents reported that they were invited in meeting through telephone.

These are the five areas of budget allocation include the following: participation of women in planning, management and implementation (more then 80 % respondents of both sex), increase women capacity building (more than 90 % respondents reported so), programme benefited control by women in skill development (about 90 % respondents), increase women employment and income generation (more than 98 % respondents) and reduce women's workloads (more than 90 %). In all areas of holding there is no district variation of the respondents by sex.

As per district, 73.9 percent of respondents in the Lalitpur metropolitan metropolis reported having trouble meeting budget demands without a plan or action (Dar Khane, Jatra Puja, picnics, employee outings, etc.) and 26 percent cited problems with rising meeting incentives and allowance travel allowance and daily allowance (TA/DA). Similarly, in Jhapa district, without policy and Act, 92.0 percent of respondents reported having budget demand concerns and Act and very few percent respondents reported that they faced problems in increasing meeting incentives and allowance. In Lalitpur district respondents, the highest (83.7 % male and 78.2 % female) respondents said that they were conducting the programmes/activities to support by the local level budget. In Jhapa district, highest (55.1 % male and 57.7 % female) respondents reported that they were conducting the programmes/activities to support by the local level budget.

CHAPTER SIX
LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES AND PRACTICES

This chapter describes level of participation of women in local government's policy and programmes on the special allocation of fund for women development side (a variety of social and professional activities, including empowerment, education, health, leadership, development training, and skill development training).

6.1 Planning to the Training for Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment (or male empowerment) may be defined in several ways, including accepting women's viewpoints or making an effort to seek them, raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment equips and allows women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society. They may have the opportunity to redefine gender role or other such roles, which in turn may allow them more freedom to pursue desired goals. Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economic fund. Economic empowerment allows women to control and benefit from resources, assets, and income. Women empowerment helps in boosting the status of women through literacy, education, training and awareness creation. Furthermore, women's empowerment refers to women's ability to make strategic life choices which had been previously denied them.

In the field survey, the researcher has enquired the respondents whether they become planning to conduct training for women empowerment in Local Levels. The responses have been summarized in Table 6.1. Accordingly, overall of more than 87 percent respondents reported 'yes'. This holds for both sexes.

The responses that planning to conduct training for women empowerment vary statistically significantly accordingly to district, Local Levels caste/ethnic group while they do not vary significantly by educational level and age groups. For example, almost 99 percent male and 100 percent female in Jhapa district reported planning to conduct the program for women empowerment while the comparable figures were just 80 percent for males and 80.5 percent for female in Lalitpur district. X^2-test between proportion of respondents reporting to plan for conducting training for women empowerment and study district conform the variation by the districts.

While analyzing by caste/ethnic groups, 89 percent male and 97 percent female respondents of Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri, 86.3 percent male and 84.6 perecnt female respondents of Hill Janajati, 77.8 percent male and 62.5 percent female Madeshi/Terai groups, After being elected to local government, 100 percent of Dalit males and 87.9 percent of female Dalit respondents, as well as 100 percent male and female minority group respondents, indicated they had developed plans for women's empowerment.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondents Reporting According to planning to Conduct Training for Women Empowerment

Characteristics	Male			Female			Chi - squire value
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	
Districts							
Lalitpur	80.1	19.9	141	80.5	19.5	87	26.600 p=000
Jhapa	98.7	1.3	78	100.0	0.0	52	
Local Level							
Metropolitan city	90.4	9.6	83	92.2	7.8	51	57.321 p=0.000
Municipality	94.2	5.8	103	94.0	6.0	67	
Rural Municipality	54.5	45.5	33	57.1	42.9	21	
Caste/Ethnic Groups							
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri	89.0	11.0	82	97.0	3.0	33	8.276 p=0.082
Hill Janjati	86.3	13.7	102	84.6	15.4	39	
Madeshi/Terai groups,Terai caste and TeraiJanjati)	77.8	22.2	27	62.5	37.5	8	
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	87.9	12.1	58	
Minority groups	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	1	
Education							
Up-to Basic Education	82.9	17.1	41	93.5	6.5	46	0.416 p=0.012
Secondary (9-12grades)	87.4	12.6	143	84.3	15.7	83	
Bachelor and above	88.6	11.4	35	90.0	10.0	10	
Age Group							
<40 years	66.7	33.3	30	79.2	20.8	48	14.732 p=0.001
40-59 years	90.2	9.8	153	92.7	7.3	82	
60 and above	88.9	11.1	36	88.9	11.1	9	
Total	86.8	13.2	219	87.8	12.2	139	

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note: X^2 test values are significant at less than or equal to 0.05 level , other wise no significant.

As education level, 82 percent male and 93.5 percent female respondents of up to basic (1-8) educational level, 87.4 percent male and 84.3 percent female respondents of secondary level education and 88.6 percent male and 90 percent female respondents with the education level bachelor and above have practice of formulation the gender empowerment training after they got elected for local government. As age groups, 66.7 percent male and 79.2 percent female respondents aged below 40 years, 90.2 percent male and 92.7 percent female respondents aged between 40-59 years and 88.9 percent male and female respondents said that they have formulated the gender empowerment training after they have elected for local government.

In these results of the Pearson chi-square statistic, at a significance level of 0.05, then there are no association between respondents reporting according to planning to conduct training for women empowerment and districts. Similarly, the test between efforts of women empowerment and election areas, chi-square statistic is 57.321, then there are no association, the test between efforts of women empowerment and caste/ethnic group, chi-square statistic is 8.726 , then there are no association, the test between efforts of women empowerment and educational level, chi-square statistic is 0.416 then there are no association, the test between efforts of women empowerment and age groups, chi-square statistic is 14.732 the test between efforts of women empowerment and sex.

6.2 Types of Training Related to Women Empowerment

Additionally, there is an urgent need to raise awareness of issues related to gender bias in local development planning within the bureaucracy of the local government. Along with local development specialists, the committee charged with creating the training agenda should include elected women representatives. To increase rural, poor, and backward women's capacity to embrace their new responsibilities as local legislators and decision-makers under Nepal's locally elected government, systematic awareness-building and training are required. Women elected to local government positions should receive training based on their own local experiences, as well as take part in the creation of a framework that would help them analyze and grasp their obligations in light of the constitution and local government act of Nepal.

Overall, 43.4 percent of Lalitpur district local government employees and 99.2 percent of those in Jhapa district reported having developed skill development plans; 73.2 percent of Lalitpur district respondents and 64.6 percent of those in Jhapa district reported having developed income generation plans; and 63.5 percent of Lalitpur

district respondents reported having developed such plans and 28.4 percent of Jhapa district respondents said they had developed empowerment and leadership plans, 50 percent of Lalitpur district respondents said they had developed a gender awareness and violence plan, and 5.2 percent of Lalitpur district respondents said they had developed a cyber-crime prevention plan.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Those Respondents Who Made Plans After Being Elected to Local Government

	District		Local Levels			Sex		Total
Training formulation	**Lalitpur**	**Jhapa**	**Metro**	**M**	**RM**	**Male**	**Female**	**(%)**
1. Skill development	99 (43.4)	129 (99.2)	41 (30.5)	157 (92.3)	30 (55.3)	135 (61.6)	93 (66.9)	228 (63.7)
2. Income generation	167 (73.2)	84 (64.6)	107 (79.8)	159 (93.5)	30 (55.3)	189 (86.3)	117 (84.1)	296 (82.6)
3. Leadership development	145 (63.5)	37 (28.4)	91 (67.9)	123 (76.3)	15 (27.7)	140 (64.0)	89 (64.0)	229 (64.0)
4. Gender awareness and violence related	114 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	93 (69.4)	58 (34.1)	0 (0.0)	98 (44.7)	53 (38.1)	151 (42.1)
5. Prevent of Cyber crime	12 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	11 (8.2)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	9 (4.1)	3 (2.2)	12 (3.3)

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percent while outside, they indicate number.

Note: Multiple Responses,

(Income Generation Activities: Establishing women's groups, saving money, borrowing money, cultivating fish, cows, goats, and small businesses.

Development of skills in plumbing, driving, manufacturing crystals, beauty salon, leadership, and carpentry).

In terms of the local level, 30.5 percent of municipal workers, 92.3 percent of municipal employees, and 55.3 percent of municipal employees work for local governments in rural municipalities respondents reported having developed a skill development plan, 79.8 percent of local government employees of metropolitan cities, 93.5 percent of municipal government employees and 55.3 percent of rural municipality government employees reported having prepared an income creation strategy and 67.9 percent local government, 34.1 percent of local government employees in the municipality reported having created a plan to reduce gender-based violence, while 8.2 percent of local government employees in the metropolitan area

and 0.5 percent of local government employees in the municipality reported having created a plan to reduce cybercrime. However, the majority of local government employees in all three local election districts claimed to have created an income generation strategy and program activities after being elected.

According to sex, 61.6 percent of male and 66.9 percent of female respondents said they had developed a plan for skill development, 86.3 percent of male and 84.1 percent of female respondents said they had developed a plan for income generation, 64 percent of male and female respondents said they had developed a plan for empowerment and leadership, 44.7 percent of male and 38.1 percent of female respondents said they had developed a plan for gender awareness and violence, and 4.1 percent of male and 2.2 percent of the female respondents claimed to have created a plan to prevent cybercrime.

> "The participants in a focus group discussion in Jhapa (Gauradaha and Shivasatakshi) claimed that they came up with various initiatives relating to women's emancipation after winning their local elections. The majority of these results suggest that they developed plans for generating income, creating women's groups, saving money, and borrowing money for small businesses like green vegetable farms, fish farms, cow farms, and goat farms, as well as plans for skill development in areas like plumbing, driving, crystal making, beauty parlours, leadership, and carpentry."

6.3 Participation of Respondents in the Planning of Various Program Activities

To change people's knowledge, attitudes, abilities, and skills, the local government must become aware of these people's needs and adjust its activities. The various extension agents working to improve rural circumstances contribute to the local government's ability to work well together. The elected officials do a fantastic job of creating a positive climate and streamlining the program implementation process. The locally elected officials assess their gender issues and determine which ones require immediate attention. They inspire their clients to mentally accept the change being implemented, design detailed protocols, and instruct elected women as well as local residents. It is crucial to support the development of leadership among various rural community segments and to keep social mobilizer and members consistently informed about the difficulties at the local level in order to provide solutions based on on-going

development work in the specific and target region concerned. The local government collaborates with local women through enlisting their involvement in a variety of social, cybercrime, skill-building, and other relevant activities in order to support community development.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Planning Participation for Different Program Activities by Different Characteristics among Respondents

Types of Participation	District		Local Levels			Sex		Total (%)
	Lalitpur	Jhapa	Metro	M	R.M	Male	Female	
Only ward representatives	20 (8.7)	0 (0.0)	14 (10.4)	6 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	11 (5.0)	9 (6.4)	20 (5.6)
Only municipality authorities and ward representatives	59 (25.8)	43 (33.0)	36 (26.8)	59 (34,7)	3 (5.5)	63 (28.7)	35 (25.1)	98 (27.3)
Local government representatives and all social activists	99 (43.4)	86 (66.1)	64 (47.7)	94 (55.2)	27 (50.0)	111 (50.6)	74 (53.2)	85 (23.7)
Others	9 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	8 (5.9)	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.2)	4 (2.8)	9 (2.6)

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percent while outside, they indicate number.

Note: These kinds of replies were gathered through open-ended questions, and all of the responses were recoded when the data were edited. Others include (representatives of provincial governments, members of parliament, academics, and union members).

Out of total number, 5.9 percent of respondents answered that only ward representatives and 27.3 percent claimed that only municipality officials are involved when questioned about the level of local government representatives, district and ward officials are involved in the formulation of various initiatives by social activists, and 23.7 percent claimed that all local government members are active.

Table 6.3 summarizes the distribution of respondents reporting who usually involved in planning of different activities at the Local Levels. Data reveal that not all actors are involved in planning process. For example, nearly 6 percent respondents reported that only ward representative are involved, another 27 percent reported, it is only municipality authorities and ward representative, 24 percent reporting local level

government representative and social activists. There is somewhat variation reporting by district, while only two third of respondents in Jhapa reported that it was local government representative and social activist, the comparable figure for Lalitpur was only 44 percent. There is also variation by types of local levels, relatively more respondents from municipalities tends to report local government. Authorities and policy actors as the planning actors compared to those from either rural municipality or metropolitan city, similar, proportionally more female respondents 53 percent tends to reported local government authorities and other social activists and actors of planning against the male respondents 51 percent.

6.4 Spending Money on Areas Related to Women

Therefore, a budget that is truly gender sensitive and inclusive should aim to alleviate the marginalization of target groups by concentrating on both raising incomes and enhancing access to resources and services. The improvement of women's economic equality is the gender budget initiatives' most evident result. Gender budgets, however, go beyond just advocating for gender parity for women. The efficacy, efficiency, accountability, and openness of government budgets may all be enhanced through gender budgeting. Budget goals and differences between what a government claims to be doing and the actual effects of its policies can be shown by gender budgeting.

In the Laitpur district, a total of 228 respondents, 87.2 percent of whom were males and 88.5 percent of whom were women, claimed that they had set aside money for projects connected to women and only 12.8 percent male and 11.5 percent female respondents reported that they haven't allocated of budget on women's related areas. In 130 total respondents in Jhapa district, hundered percent respondents said that they allocated of budget on women's related areas. This information makes it quite evident that Jhapa's locally elected officials are more active and aware for allocation of budget on women relatedsectors than that of the Lalitur district's elected local members.

In local level, 134 respondents are total in Lalitpur metropolitian city. Among them, 90.4 percent male and 98 respondents said that just 9.6 percent of respondents who are male and 2.0 percent of respondents did not provide any funds for women's-related issues. Similarly, 90.3 percent of male and 86.3 percent of female respondents stated they dedicated funds for women's issues, while just 9.7 percent of male and

13.4 percent of female respondents indicated they did not. Hundred rural municipality respondents said that they have allocated of budget on women related areas.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents by Reorting to Allocation of Budget on Women's Related Areas At the Local Government.

Characteristics Districts	Male			Female			Chi-squire value
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	
Lalitpur	87.2	12.8	141	88.5	11.5	87	1.147
Jhapa	100.0	0.0	78	100.0	0.0	52	p=0.284
Local Levels							
Metropolitan city	90.4	9.6	83	98.0	2.0	51	3.362
Municipality	90.3	9.7	103	86.6	13.4	67	p=0.186
Rural Municipality	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21	
Caste/Ethnic							
Brahman/Chhetri/Thakuri)	90.2	9.8	82	97.0	3.0	33	2.554 p=0.635
Hill Janjati	90.2	9.8	102	94.9	5.1	39	
Madeshi/Terai groups, Terai caste and Terai Janajati	100.0	0.0	27	100.0	0.0	8	
Dalit	100.0	0.0	2	87.9	12.1	58	
Minority groups	100.0	0.0	6	100.0	0.0	1	
Education							
Up-to Basic Education	92.7	7.3	41	93.5	6.5	46	0.854
Secondary (9-12grades)	91.6	8.4	143	91.6	8.4	83	p=0.652
Bachelor and above	91.4	8.6	35	100.0	0.0	10	
Age Group							
<40 years	96.7	3.3	30	91.7	8.3	48	2.755
40-59 years	91.5	8.5	153	96.3	3.7	82	p=0.252
60 and above	88.9	11.1	36	66.7	33.3	9	
Total	91.8	8.2	219	92.8	7.2	139	358

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note: X^2 test values are significant at less than or equal to 0.05 level, otherwise no significant.

While analysed these data, the researcher asked the question for allocation of budget on women related areas, more than 90 percent respondents answer was yes and nearly 10 percent respondents answer was no. The no answer discussed that budget was

allocated but demand of budget was not fulfil because of limitation of women related areas. So, they said no response.

In these results, chi-square statistic value is 1.147 and the p-value = 0.284 and there are no association between respondents' knowledge about allocation of budget on women specify areas and districts. The test between respondents' knowledge about allocation of budget on women specify areas and election areas, chi-square value is 3.362 and there are no association, the test between respondents' knowledge about allocation of budget on women specify areas and caste/ethnic group, chi-square value is 2.554 and there are also no association, the test between respondents' knowledge about allocation of budget on women specify areas and educational level, chi-square value is 0.854 and no association, the test between respondents' knowledge about allocation of budget on women specify areas and age groups.

6.5 Budget Distribution in Different Local Government Sectors

By designating separate budgets for the beneficiaries who are both men and women in projects and programs, gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is an approach that advances the objective of gender parity. The goal of GRB is to advance the gender equity agenda, boost gender responsive budget process involvement, and encourage accountability and openness in fiscal planning. In order to achieve gender equity in developmental or service delivery programs, deliberate steps must be taken to include a gender perspective in planning and budgeting frameworks, as well as real funding to close gender inequalities. In GRB, we don't provide specific funds for women's initiatives or enhance funding for such initiatives.

Instead, GRB works to make sure that funds are acquired and distributed in a way that promotes gender parity. It should be founded on thorough research that develops practical strategies for advancing women's rights. When respondents were evaluated according to the district in which they resided, 86.8% of those in the Lalitpur district and 100 percent of those in the Jhapa district said that funding for women's capacity building is included in the gender-friendly budget. Similar to this, 62.7 percent of respondents from Lalitpur district and 100 percentof respondents from Jhapa district said that the gender-friendly budget is allocated, and 54.0 percent of respondents from Lalitpur district and 100 percent of respondents from Jhapa district said that the budget is allocated to benefit women's targeted programs.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Those Who Said Local Government Sectors Allocate Gender-Friendly Budgets to Decrease Women's Workload and Enhance Women's Work Quality

Women related areas	District		Local Level			Sex		Total (%)
	Lalitpur	Jhapa	Metro	M	R.M	Male	Female	
Women's capacity development	198 (86.8)	130 (100.0)	123 (91.7)	151 (88.8)	54 (100)	201 (91.7)	127 (91.3)	228 (63.6)
Target programs for women	121 (54.0)	129 (99.2)	119 (88.8)	101 (59.4)	30 (55.6)	152 (69.4)	98 (70.5)	250 (69.8)
Employment in income generating activities	173 (62.7)	130 (100.0)	98 (73.1)	151 (88.1)	54 (100.0)	187 (87.3)	116 (83.4)	303 (84.6)
Reduce the workload for women	95 (41.6)	129 (99.2)	94 (70.1)	100 (58.8)	30 (55.6)	138 (63.0)	86 (61.8)	224 (62.5)

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Figures in parentheses indicates percentages while outside members.

While a minority of respondents from both districts claimed that the gender-friendly budget is allocated to lessen the workload of women and improve the quality of their work, the majority of respondents from the Jhapa district claimed that the gender-friendly budget is used for activities related to programs that strengthen the capability of women.

In local level, 91.7 percent respondents of metropolitan city and 100 percent of respondents from municipalities and rural municipalities stated that the gender-friendly budget is set aside for programs aimed at enhancing women's capacity. Similarly, 95.2 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 88.8 percent from municipalities, and 100 percent from rural municipalities stated that the budget is set aside for programs that specifically benefit women.

According to respondents' sex, 93.0 percent of male respondents and 87.3 percent of female respondents said that the same budget was allocated for employment, and 63 percent of male respondents and 61.8 percent of the female respondents, funding for women's capacity building is included in the gender-friendly budget. In a similar vein, 69.4 percent of respondents who identified as male and 70.54 percent of respondents who identified as female agreed that funding is set aside for initiatives that specifically assist women.

6.6 The Amount of Gender Responsive Budget in the Local Government

The local government provided funds for women's development that were gender-friendly. The main idea behind gender responsive budgeting is to combine two previously unconnected sources of knowledge: understanding of gender disparity and understanding of public finance and public sector initiatives." Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) was implemented as part of the government's attempts to reform the budget, which included adopting a medium-term spending framework, improving the public finance management system, and switching to performance-based budgeting. With the hiring of a gender budgeting specialist and the formation of a Gender Responsive Budgeting Committee (GRBC) in 2005, institutional procedures were formed inside the Ministry of Finance to forward these goals.

The Committee was created as a permanent entity under the Ministry of Finance with the responsibility to design a GRB system that can be used at the sectoral level, to monitor budgetary allotments and public spending from a gender perspective, and finally to evaluate the effects of development policies on women and men. Additionally, the committee must give sectoral ministries the necessary policy guidelines for gender-responsive budgeting.

Local respondents from metropolitan cities reported allocating Rs. 1–5 lakhs in funding for women's development sectors, with 49.4 percent of males and 47.1 percent of women. Similar to this, 1.2 percent of men and 5.9 percent of women said that the budget for the same purpose was between Rs. 6 and 10 lakhs, while 49.4 percent of men and 47.1 percent of women stated it was between Rs. 10 and 15 lakhs. The majority of men and men claimed to have set aside between Rs. 1 and Rs. 5 lakhs for industries promoting women.

Table 6.6.a: Distribution of Respondents the Amount of Budget by Sex

Amount (In Rs.) of Local Level	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Metropolitan city						
1-5 lakh	41	49.4	24	47.1	65	48.5
6-10 lakh	1	1.2	3	5.9	4	3.0
10-15 lakh	41	49.4	24	47.1	65	48.5
Total	83	100.0	51	100.0	134	100.0
Municipality						
1-5 lakh	89	86.4	60	89.6	149	87.6
6-10 lakh	9	8.7	5	7.5	14	8.2
10-15 lakh	3	2.9	2	3.0	5	2.9
15 and above	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.2
Total	103	100.0	67	100.0	170	100.0
Rural Municipality						
1-5 lakh	24	72.7	15	71.4	39	72.2
6-10 lakh	6	18.2	4	19.0	10	18.5
10-15 lakh	3	9.1	2	9.5	5	9.3
Total	33	100.0	21	100.0	54	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Lakh refers to 100,000.

In the municipality, 89.6 percent of women and 86 percent of men reported having set aside between Rs 1 and 5 lakhs for women's development. Similar to this, 8.7 percent of men and 7.5 percent of women said they had set aside Rs. 6–10 lakhs, 2.9 percent of men and 3 percent of women said they had set aside Rs. 10-15 lakhs, and 1.9 percent of men said they had set aside Rs. 15–plus lakhs for women's development sectors. However, the biggest percentage of both men and women claimed to have set aside Rs. 1–5 lakhs for sectors promoting women.

Table 6.6 b: Distribution of Respondents by Local Level and Total Amount Allotted for Women-Related Areas

Women Development Sectors	Amount of budget allocated by components of Gender Inclusion							
	1-5 Lakhs		6-10 Lakhs		10-15 Lakhs		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
women's capacity development	225	68.6	28	8.5	75	22.9	328	100.0
Women's targeted programs	151	60.4	24	9.6	75	30.0	250	100.0
Employment in income generation activities	200	66.0	28	9.2	75	24.8	303	100.0
Decrease in women's work load	125	55.8	24	10.7	75	33.5	224	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

Note:- N= Number, % = Percent

Out of the 328 respondents, 68.6 percent, 8.5 percent and 22.9 percent respondents reported that they allocated gender firendly budget Rs. 1-5 lakhs, 6-10 lakhs and 10-15 lakhs for capacity development of women sectors respectively. Same way, 60.4 percent, 9.6 percent and 30.0 percent respondents reported that they allocated gender firendly budget Rs. 1-5 lakhs, 6-10 lakhs and 10-15 lakhs for women's targeted programs, 66 peercent, 9.2 percent and 24.8 percent respondents reported that they allocated gender firendly budget Rs. 1-5 lakhs, 6-10 lakhs and 10-15 lakhs for employment in income generating sectors and 55.8 percent, 10.7 percent and 33.5 percent respondents reported that they allocated gender firendly budget Rs. 1-5 lakhs, 6-10 lakhs and 10-15 lakhs for decrease in women's work load and improve in quality of women's work respectively.

The majority of respondents stated that they had set aside between Rs. 1 and 5 lakhs of their budget for women's development sectors, mostly for the capacity building of women, and that this amount was followed by between Rs. 10 and 15 lakhs.

6.7 Perception of Respondents toward Adequacy of Budget for Women Development Sectors

The purpose of Gender Responsive Budget is to promote accountability and transparency in fiscal planning; increase gender responsive participation in the budget process; and to advance gender equity agenda. Having gender equity in developmental or service delivery programmes requires intentional measures to incorporate a gender perspective in planning and budgeting frameworks and concrete investment in addressing gender gaps. In GRB, we do not create separate budgets for women or increase spending on women-focused intervention/activities. Rather, GRB seeks to ensure that the collection and allocation of resources are carried out in ways that are effective and contribute to advancing gender equity. It should be based on in-depth analysis that identifies effective interventions that advance women's rights. GRB can be applied to any type of budget system at all levels. This tool highlights different approaches to make our programme budgeting more gender-responsive. It has been adapted.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents Accordimg to their Perception towardAdequacy of Budget for Women Development Sectors

Characteristics	Male			Female			Chi-squire value
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	
Districts							
Lalitpur	71.4	28.6	133	68.8	31.2	80	55.221
Jhapa	100.0	0.0	78	100.0	0.0	52	p=0-000
Local level							
Metropolitan city	61.0	39.0	82	58.8	41.2	51	20.488
Municipality	93.8	6.2	96	93.3	6.7	60	p=0.000
Rural Municipality	100.0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0	21	
Total	82.0	18.0	211	81.1	18.9	132	

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

In districts, out of total Lalitpur district respondents, 71.4 percent male and 68.8 percent respondents said that the allocation budget on women related areas was enough and 28.6 percent male and 31.2 percent female respondents said that the allocated budget was not enough or more amount of money adequate there. Same way, in Jhapa district, hundred percent male and female respondents said that the allocation budget on women related areas was enough. However, more respondents of

Jhapa district said that the allocated on women related area's budget was adequate than in Lalitpur district.

By local level, 61 percent male and 58.8 female respondents of metropolitan city's reported that the allocation budget on women related areas was enough and 39 percent male and 41.2 percent female reportd that the allocated budget was not enough or more amount of money adequate there. In municipality, 93.8 percent male and 93.3 percent female respondents the allocation budget on women related areas was enough and 6.2 percent male and 6.7 percent female respondents reported that the allocation budget on women related areas have not enough and hundred percent male and female of rural municipality respondents reported that the allocated women related budget was enough.

The allocating budget as the time of discussion, the same political party elected mayor and deputy mayor, chairperson and deputy chairperson said that the allocating the budget for women development sectors was enough but the different political affiliated elected percent said the allocating budget have not enough and also said they need more amount allocation for women or gender sectors.

In these results, the Pearson chi-square statistic 55.221 and the p-value = 0.000. The likelihood chi-square statistic ratio is 61.245 and the p-value = 0.00. Therefore, at a significance level of 0.05, then there are no association between perceptions of respondents toward adequate of the budget for women development sectors and districts. Similarly, the test between perception of respondents toward adequacy of the budget for women development sectors and Local Levels, Pearson chi-square statistic is 20.488 and the p-value = 0.000. The likelihood chi-square statistic ratio is 24.432 and the p-value = 0.000. Therefore, at a significance level of 0.05, then there are no association, the test between perception of respondents toward adequacy of the budget for women development sectors and sex, Pearson chi-square statistic is 0.001 and the p-value = 0.975.The likelihood chi-square statistic ratio is 0.001 and the p-value = 0.975. Therefore, at a significance level of 0.05, then there are no association.

6.8 Types of Program Activities Operated in Local Areas, Support by Government Budget

In total, 64.2 percent respondents said that they operate the leading role of women in all user groups from government budget, 36.3 percent respondents said that leading role of women’s right and establish the justice, 22.3 percent respondents said women’s agriculture (seed distribution and training), 16.2 percent respondents said

that women's income generation program (Beautician, Chura Pote making, Makhamali Sandal, carpenter and driving training, 17 percent respondents said that justice and right oriented training and violence against women, 26.8 percent respondents said that to make local justice munch and 20.3 percent respondents said that to leading role of all local development committee from the government budget. However, highest percent (64.%) respondents said that they have operated the leading role of women in all user groups from government budget and lowest percent (22.4%) respondents said they have operated the women income generation (Pote making, Makhamali Sandal, carpenter, driving) training from the government budget.

Table 6.8: Distribution of Respondents by the Types of Program Activities Operated in Local Level with the Support of Government Budget on the Leadership of Women

Types Program Operated	Districts		Local Level			Sex		Total (%)
	Lalitpur N=228	Jhapa N=130	Metro N=134	M N=170	R.M N=54	Male N=219	Female N=139	N=358
Leading role of women in all User groups	186 (81.5)	44 (33.8)	115 (85.8)	72 (42.3)	43 (79.6)	145 (66.2)	85 (61.1)	230 (64.2)
Leading role of women's right and establish the justice	85 (37.2)	45 (34.6)	36 (26.8)	54 (31.7)	40 (74.0)	82 (37.4)	48 (34.5)	130 (36.3)
To related women's agriculture (Seed distribution and trainning)	48 (21.0)	32 (24.6)	28 (20.8)	41 (24.1)	11 (20.3)	50 (22.8)	30 (21.5)	80 (22.3)
Womens income generation programme (beautician , chura pote making,makhamali sandle,carpenter, driving trainning)	40 (17.5)	18 (13.8)	33 (24.6)	21 (12.3)	4 (7.4)	42 (19.1)	16 (11.5)	58 (16.2)
Justice and Right oriented training and violence aginst women	42 (18.4)	19 (14.6)	29 (21.6)	17 (10.0)	15 (27.7)	35 (15.9)	26 (18.7)	61 (17.0)
To Make Local justice munch	73 (32.0)	23 (17.6)	63 (47.1)	27 (15.8)	6 (11.1)	58 (18.2)	38 (27.3)	96 (26.8)
To leading role of all local development committee	53 (23.2)	20 (15.3)	28 (20.8)	25 (14.7)	20 (37.0)	42 (19.1)	31 (22.3)	73 (20.3)

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Note: Multiple Responses

As per districts, 81.5 percent of Lalitpur district respondents and 33.8 percent of Jhapa district respondents stated that they had implemented the leading role of women in all user groups using government funds, while 37.2 percent of Lalitpur district respondents and 34.6 percent of Jhapa district respondents stated that they had implemented the leading role of women's rights and had established justice. Women's agriculture (seed distribution and training) was handled by 21.0 percent of respondents in Lalitpur district and 24.6 percent of respondents in Jhapa district, respectively. Similarly, 18.4 percent of respondents in Lalitpur district and 14.6 percent of respondents in Jhapa district said that they have operated the justice and right-oriented training and violence against women, while 32.0 percent respondent in Lalitpur district and 17 percent respondent in Jhapa district said that they have operated the women's income generation program (beautician, Chura Pote making Makhamali sandle, carpenter, and driving training).

However, highest percent respondent of Lalitpur district said they operate the leading role of women in all user groups and highest percent respondent of Jhapa district said that they operated the leading role of women in all user groups and leading role of women's right and establish the justice and lowest percent respondents of Lalitpur district and Jhapa district said that they operated the women's income generation program (beautician) training program activities by using the government budget.

In local residential regions, 42.3 percent of respondents from municipalities, 89.6 percent of respondents from rural municipalities, and 86 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities all agreed that the government budget has been used to operate the leadership role of women in all user groups. Similar to how 74.0 percent of respondents from rural municipalities, 31.7 percent of respondents from municipalities, and 27 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities agreed that women's rights play a key part in establishing justice, 21 percent of respondents from metropolitan areas, 24 percent from municipalities, and 20.3 percent from rural municipalities indicated that they were involved in agriculture (seed distribution and training). Meanwhile, 24.6 percent of respondents from metropolitan areas, 12.3 percent from municipalities, and 7.4 percent from rural municipalities indicated that they were involved in a women's income generation program (beautician, chura pote making, makhamali sandle-making, and driving training). Justice and right-oriented training and violence against women, according to 21.6 percent of respondents from

metropolitan cities, 10 percent from municipalities, and 27.7 percent from rural municipalities, 47.1 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 15.8 percent from municipalities, and 11 percent from rural municipalities said that local justice should be centralized, while 20.8 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 14.7 percent from municipalities, and 37.0 percent from rural municipalities said that all local development committees should play a leading role.

In terms of gender, 61 percent of women and 62 percent of men reported using government funds to run the dominant position of women across all user categories. In the same way, 37.4 percent male and 34.5 percent female said that the leading role of women's right and establish the justice, women's income generation programs (beautician, Chura Pote making, Makhamali sandle, carpenter, and driving training) were mentioned by 22.8 percent of men and 21.1 percent of women, respectively, while women's agriculture (seed distribution and training), women's income generation programs (beautician, Chura Pote making, Makhamali sandle, and driving training), women's justice and right-oriented training, and violence against women were mentioned by 16 percent of men and 19.1 percent male and 22.3 percent female said that to leading role of all local government committee.

6.9 Program Activities Organized for Rural and Disadvantages Groups by the Local Level

The local government is a non-partisan, non-political, non-profitable and non-religious organization serving back warded disadvantaged poor community. The local government is initiating awareness through advocacy and strengthening the leadership capability of the poor and disadvantaged groups. To improve livelihood conditions of landless, marginalized and back warded people, this programme is implementing microfinance program and providing its services to the targeted poor people.

While analyzing the situation of organized the development program activities by districts and local government areas, 90.7 percent respondents said they have organized the women education and empowerment training activities. Same way, 93.2 percent respondents said they have organized the skill development and income generation training (Beauticians, tailoring, sandal making, Cristal Mala making and driving training etc program activities, 61.7 percent respondents said that they have organized the women's rights and justice related program activities, 2.7 percent

respondents said that they have provided drinking water for Dalit basti, 18. 4percent respondents said they have provided leadership training for Dalit Youth. However, highest percent (93.2%) respondents said they have organized the Skill development and income Generation training (Beautician, Tailoring, sandal making, Cristal mala, driving etc.

Table 6.9: Distribution of Respondents reporting the Program Activities for Rural and Disadvantages Groups by Different Characteristics

Types program operated related to gender inclusion	District		Local Leval			Sex		Total (%)
	Lalitpur	Jhapa	Metro.	Mun.	R.M.	Male	Female	
Women's education and empowerment	195 (85.5)	130 (100.0)	101 (75.3)	170 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	197 (89.9)	129 (92.8)	325 (90.7)
Skill development and income generation training (Beautician, tailoring, sandal making, cristal mala, driving etc)	112 (49.1)	122 (93.8)	133 (99.2)	147 (86.4)	54 (100.0)	207 (94.5)	127 (91.3)	334 (93.2)
Women's rights and justice	152 (66.7)	59 (45.3)	98 (73.1)	94 (55.1)	19 (35.1)	128 (58.4)	83 (59.7)	211 (61.7)
To provide drinking water for Dalit settlements	10 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	16 (11.9)	4 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	7 (3.1)	3 (2.1)	10 (2.7)
To provide leadership training for Dalit youth	29 (12.7)	37 (28.4)	29 (21.6)	26 (15.2)	11 (20.3)	40 (18.1)	26 (18.7)	66 (18.4)

Sources: Field Survey, 2076. Figures in parentheses indicate percentages while outside of them numbers.

As a district, 85.5 percent of Lalitpur respondents and 100 percent of Jhapa respondents stated that they arranged the activities for the women's education and empowerment program after choosing local government employees. Similar to this, 66.7 percent of Lalitpur district respondents and 45.3 percent of Jhapa district respondents said that they had organized the women's rights and justice program activities, and 4.3 percent of Lalitpur district respondents said that they had organized the skill development and income generation training (beautician, tailoring, Sandle making, crystal mala, driving, etc.). However, the biggest percentage of

respondents—100 percent in Jhapa district and 85 percent in Lalitpur district—said that they have arranged the activities for the women's education and empowerment training program. While comparing with two districts, Jhapa district organized the more program activities related to women's empowerment.

According to local election regions, a program for women's empowerment and education has been organized by 75.3 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 100 percent of respondents from municipalities, and 100 percent of respondents from rural municipalities. In a similar vein, 99.2 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 86.4 percent from municipalities, and 100 percent from rural municipalities reported having organized training programs for skill development and income generation (beautician, tailor, sandal maker, Cristal mala driver, etc.), 73.1 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 55.1 percent from municipalities, and 35.1 percent from rural municipalities reported having organized training programs for women's rights and justice; 12 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities and 2.3 percent from municipalities reported having provided drinking water for Dalit Basti; 21.6 percent of respondents from metropolitan cities, 15.2 percent from municipalities, and 21.6 percent from rural municipalities reported having provided drinking water for Dalit Basti. However, highest percent respondents of metropolitan city said that they have organized skill development and income generation training (Beautician, Tailoring, sandal making, Cristal Mala driving etc. In the same way highest respondents of municipality said that the women's education and empowerment, and respondents of rural municipality said women's education and empowerment and skill development and income generation training (beautician, tailoring, sandal making, and Cristal mala making and driving related program activities. While comparing the three local areas, highest numbers of programs activities are organized by metropolitan city and lowest number by rural municipality.

According to sex, 90 percent of men and 92.8 percent of women reported organizing training programs for women's education and empowerment, while 94.5 percent of men and 91.3 percent of women reported planning skill-building and income-generating training (such as driving and training for beauticians, tailors, and those who make sandals, crystal malas, and other things), 58.4 percent male 59.7 percent female said they have organized the rights and justice related program activities, 3.1 percent male and 2.1 percent female said they have provided the leadership training

for Dalit Basti and 18.2 percent male 18.7 percent female said that they have provided the drinking water for Dalit Basti.

6.10 Monitoring the Program Activities

A continuous that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objective and progress in the use of allocated gender development fund. As district, 85.1 percent male and 79.3 percent female of Lalitpur district said that they are monitoring the programs which are implemented after they are elected in local government. However, 93.6 percent male and 94.2 percent female of Jhapa district said the same. While comparing the two districts, Jhapa district have highest than Lalitpur district.

Table 6.10: Distribution of Respondents by their Status on Involvement in Monitoring in Local Level

Characteristics	Involvement in Monitoring					
	Male			Female		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	N	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
Districts	N=192	N=26		N=118	N=21	
Lalitpur	85.1	14.9	141	79.3	20.7	87
Jhapa	93.6	6.4	78	94.2	5.8	52
Local Levels						
Metropolitan city	100.0	0.0	83	96.1	3.9	51
Municipality	76.7	23.3	103	73.1	26.9	67
Rural Municipality	93.9	6.1	33	95.2	4.8	21
Total	88.1	11.9	219	84.9	15.1	139

Sources: Field Survey, 2076.

According to election regions, 100 percent of males and 96.1 percent of women in the metropolitan city reported that they were keeping an eye on the program activities that were put into place after they were elected to local government. Similarly, 94 percent of men and 95.2 percent of women in the rural municipality and 76.7 percent of men and 73.1 percent of women in the municipality both had the same views. While comparing the three local areas, highest percent male and female said that they are monitoring of program activities which are implemented after they are elected for local government.

6.11 Numbers of Women and Women Involvement in Monitoring Agencies in Local Government

The local government act determent the 33 percent guarantee the women's participation to the monitoring and evaluation committee in all local development sides for the purpose of evaluation is a systematic and purposeful undertaking carried out by internal or external evaluators to appraise relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts as well as sustainability generated by the policies, plans, programmes, and projects under/after implementation.

Table 6.11: Distribution of Respondents by the Sexes of the Numbers of Women Involved in the Local Monitoring Committee

Characteristics	Numbers of Women Involved in Monitoring Committee							
	Male				Female			
	≤ 2	>2 and Above	Total N		≤ 2	>2 and Above	Total N	
Districts								
Lalitpur	49.2	50.8	120	100.0	46.4	53.6	69	100.0
Jhapa	1.3	98.7	78	100.0	0.0	100.0	52	100.0
Total	30.3	69.7	198	100.0	26.4	73.6	121	100.0
Local Level								
Lalitpur Metropolitian City	51.8	48.2	83	100.0	42.9	57.1	49	100.0
Municipality	9.8	90.2	82	100.0	9.8	90.2	51	100.0
Rural Muncipility	27.3	72.7	33	100.0	28.6	71.4	21	100.0
Total	30.3	69.7	198	100.0	26.4	73.6	121	100.0

Sources: Field Survey 2076.

There are less than two and equal numbers of women participants in Lalitpur district, according to 49.2 percent of males and 46.4 percent of women who responded, 50.8 percent male and 53.6 percent female respondents said that more than 2 numbers of women participated in monitoring committee of Lalitpur district and there are less than two and equally as many women on the monitoring committee, according to 1.3 percent of males and zero percent of women who responded., 98.7 percenr male and hundred percent female respondents reported that there are more than 2 number of women involved in monitoring committee in Jhapa district. However, highest number

of male and female respondents said that more than 2 numbers of women involved in monitoring committee of local level.

As per local level, in metropolitan city, 51.8 percent male and 43 percent female respondents reported that there are less than 2 number of women involved in monitoring committee of local level, 48.2 percent male and 57 percent female respondents said that more than 2 numbers of women involved in monitoring committee of local level. In municipality, 9.8 percent male and female said that there are less than 2 numbers of women involved, 90.2 percent male and female respondents reported that there are more than 2 numbers of women involved in monitoring committee of local level. In rural municipality, less than two women participated, according to 27.3 percent of men and 28.1 percent of women, whereas more than two women participated in the local monitoring committee, according to 72.7 percent of men and 71.4 percent of women who responded to the survey. However, highest number of male and female said that more than 2 numbers of women participated of women involved in monitoring committee of local level.

Chapter Summary

More than 87 percent both sexes respondents reported that planning to conduct training for women empowerment was very statistically significantly accordingly to district, local levels caste/ethnic group while they do not vary significantly by educational level and age groups.

In total, More local government employees in Jhapa district (99.2%) reported having developed skill development plans than in Lalitpur district (43%), while 64.6 percent of Jhapa district respondents and 73.2 percent of Lalitpur district respondents reported having developed income generation plans (women's group formation, saving money, borrowing money, green vegetable farming, fish farming, and cow goat farming).

When asked about the local government's involvement in planning various programs by districts, the biggest percentage of respondents (27.3%) said that only municipal authorities were active in organizing programs and events and rest in other only ward representatives and all social activists are involved. There is several variation reporting by district, while only two third of respondents in Jhapa reported that it was local government representative and social activists, the comparable figure for Lalitpur was only 44 percent. There is a variation by types of local levels, relatively

more respondents from municipalities tends to report local government. Authorities and policy actors as the planning actors compared to those from either rural municipality or metropolitan city. In Laitpur district, more than 87 percent male and female respondents reported that they have allocated budget on women's related areas.

Total 130 respondents from the Jhapa district completed the survey, and all 130 claimed they have budgeted for initiatives relating to women. Jhapa's elected local level members are more active and aware for allocation of budget on women related sectors than that of the Lalitur district's elected local members.

More than 90 percent respondents` answer was yes and nearly 10 percent respondents answer was no. The no answer discussed that budget was allocated but demand of budget was not fulfilled because of limitation of women related areas. The majority of respondents from the Jhapa district stated that the gender-friendly budget is used for programs and activities that build the capacity of women, while the minority of respondents from both districts stated that the gender-friendly budget is used to lighten women's workloads and raise the standard of women's work.

Compared to Lalitpur district, Jhapa district had more responses from respondents who felt that the funding set aside for issues relating to women was enough. The highest percent (64.%) respondents reported that they have operated the leading role of women in all user groups from government budget and lowest percent (22.4%) respondents said they have operated the women income generation (Pote Making, Makhamali Sandle, Carpenter, Driving) training from the government budget. Highest percent respondent of Lalitpur district reported they operated the leading role of women in all user groups and highest percent respondent of Jhapa district said that they operated the leading role of women in all user groups and leading role of women's right and establish the justice and lowest percent respondents of Lalitpur district and Jhapa district said that they operated the women's income generation program (beautician) training program activities by using the government budget.

Regarding development programmes/activities by districts and local government areas, highest percent (93.2%) respondents said they have organized the Skill development and income Generation training (Beautician, Tailoring, sandal making, Cristal mala, driving). While comparing with two districts, Jhapa district organized the more program activities related to women's empowerment.

In development programmes/activities by districts and local government areas, highest percent (93.2%) respondents said they have organized the Skill development and income Generation training (Beautician, Tailoring, sandal making, Cristal mala, driving). While comparing with two districts, Jhapa district organized the more program activities related to women's empowerment.

Highest percent respondents of metropolitan city said that they have organized skill development and income generation training (Beautician, Tailoring, sandal making, Cristal Mala driving etc. In the same way, highest respondents of municipality said that they operated for the women's education and empowerment, and respondents of rural municipality said women's education and empowerment and skill development and income generation training (beautician, tailoring, sandal making, and Cristal mala making and driving related program activities). While comparing the three local areas, highest number of programmes/activities is organized by metropolitan city and lowest number by rural municipality. As district, 85.1 percent male and 79.3 percent female of Lalitpur district said that they are monitoring the programmes which are implemented after they are elected in local government. While comparing the two districts, Jhapa district have higher than Lalitpur district. Highest number of male and female respondents said that more than 2 numbers of women involved in monitoring committee of local level.

CHAPTER SEVEN
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes the major findings, summary, conclusions, recommendations and further research areas.

7.1 Summary

Knowledge of Gender Inclusion in Local Government

In total respondents of local levels elected representatives (ward Chair and members) in study areas, 93 percent of them have already involved in a political party as an activist before their election. Relatively more females compared to males did not involve in a political party, although nearly 90 percent females elected members were already involved in a political party. Two thirds of male and nearly the same proportion of females elected members were found to have heard of the term 'gender inclusion'. Relatively more respondent for Jhapa district than Lalitpur reported their understanding 'gender inclusion' terms. The Dalit reported that they had heard of the terms 'gender inclusion' vis-a- vis the so called socially not disadvantageous group such as Chhetri/ Brahman (100 % vs 74 %).

The percentage of respondents reporting heard of gender inclusion terms was 76 percent for those up to basic levels education, this proportion tends to drop to 65 for those having secondary education and 60 percent for those having Bachelor and above education. This finding implies that formal education does not necessarily matter for knowing or having knowlaadge on 'gender inclusion' in Nepal. In terms of age of the respondents, the proportion of male respondent stating they know about ' gender inclusion' term tends to decline with increase in age. It declined from 73 percent for those <40 years, to 65 percent those in 40-59 years and again dropped to 64 for those 60 years and above.

More than 58 percent male and 35 percent female have knowledge about gender-responsive budgets. As per district, 46.8 percent male and 40.2 percent female of Lalitpur district and 80.8 percent male and 26.9 percent female of Jhapa district heard about the gender response budget of Nepal. The highest percentage of males and females of Hill Janajati know the same among the castes/ethnic groups. It seems that Dalits are more aware of the related issue than other castes/ethnic groups. The highest

percentage of males and females with secondary education level know the same compared with up to basic education level and Bachelor and above level. The highest percentage of males and females in the age group 40-59 years old have knowledge on gender responsive budget compared to other age groups and also highest number of males aged below 40 years have more knowledge than other age groups. Males have the lowest knowledge of females related to gender-responsive budgets.

The Practice of Gender Inclusion among the Local elected Bodies

In terms of the practices of gender inclusion in local government drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data generated in Lalitpur and Jhapa district, findings reveal that almost all the respondents irrespective of sex reported that they attended in the general assembly meeting in the *Palika*, where gender related issues were raised. While enquiring about the frequency of meeting in which gender inclusiveness in local governemt is discussed, more than 55 percent respondents reported that it was on the basis of need based, while 42 percent reported it was monthly and 2 percent reported it was twice a year. Majority of respondents reported that they have conducted meeting and raised issues in the general meeting about gender inclusion in their local level for the last three years.

In the general Assambly meeting, the complaints related to violence against women and girls filled in the ward office and Palika office were discussed. For example, out of total respondents, almost 98 percent male and female respondents reported that they discussed about the complaints in local people. The highest (47 % male and 56.2 % female) respondents reported that property related cases were discussed in local level meeting. Others complaints were husband-wife quarrelling, divorce cases and argument between mother-in-law and daughter -in -law.

In addition to violence cases discussed in the meeting, issues related to women income generation, equal participation of women in all development sectors, leadership position of women in all development sectors, have been discussed in the meeting. The issues of women's income-generation and equal participation of women in all sectors were the most-raising issues in the local government. All the respondent claimed that they raised the women related issues during their regular and council meetings in the municipality and rural municipality. Majority of respondents reported that they were invited in meeting through telephone.

The respondents reported the five areas of budget allocation (i) participation of women in planning, management and implementation (more than 80%), (ii) increase women capacity building (more than 90%) (iii) women skill development (90% respondents), (iv) increase women employment and income generation (more than 98 %) and (v) reduce women's workloads (more than 90 %). There is no district variation of reporting the areas of budget by sex of the respondents.

One crucially important finding emerged from the study is that local governments faced the problem of high demand of budget, monthly by the local peope in which the local government has not allocated budget or planned fourth. In Lalitpur metropolitain city, three- fourths of respondents faced problems of the demand of budget by lakhs in (*Dar Khane, Jatra puja, picnic, staff tour*, etc) and 26 percentage faced problems to increase meeting incentives and travelling allowance and daily allowance (TA/DA). Similarly, in Jhapa district, 92.0 percent of respondents reported that they faced problems of the demand the budget in which budget was not allocated. In Lalitpur district, it was found that majoruty of respondents (83.7 % male and 78.2 % female) were conducting the programmes/activities from the support of local level budget. In Jhapa district, highest (55.1 % male and 57.7 % female) respondents reported that they were conducting the programmes/activities from the support of local level budget.

The level of participation in Decision Making Process in Local Government Policies and Programmes

Majority of respondents' claimed that they were participated in planning to conduct training for women empowerment. Further, the local government personnel were found to have engaged in formulation of skill development plan, income generation plan, employment and leadership development plan, including gender awareness and combating violence. In Jhapa, an overwhelmingly, majority (90%) above formulated the skill development plans (plumbing, driving, Cristal making, beauty parlor, leadership, carpenter) than that of Lalitpur district (43%). Similarly, more than 73 percent of respondents in the Lalitpur district and 64.6 percent of respondents in the Jhapa district stated that they had created an income creation plan, which included the formation of women's groups, money saving, borrowing for green vegetable farming, fish farming, cow farming, goat farming, and small business development.

Additionally, 50 percent of Lalitpur district respondents claimed to have produced a strategy to reduce gender-based violence, while 5.2 percent of respondents claimed to have developed a plan to reduce cybercrime.

In terms of the situation of involvement of the local government's authorities in planning of different programmes by districts, the highest 27.3 percent respondents reported that only municipality authorities were involved in planning of programmes/activities. There is some what variation reporting by district, while only two third of respondents in Jhapa reported that it was local government representative and social activists, the comparable figure for Lalitpur was only 44 percent.

In addition, to formulation of different plans, the local government personal claimed that they have allocated budget on women related issues. One hundred percent of the 130 respondents in the Jhapa district who participated reported that funding for issues relating to women was granted. Jhapa's elected local level members are more active and aware for allocation of budget on women related sectors than that of Lalitur district's elected local members. The majority of respondents from the Jhapa district stated that the gender-friendly budget is used for programs and activities that build the capacity of women, while the minority of respondents from both districts stated that the gender-friendly budget is used to lighten women's workloads and raise the standard of their work.

More respondents of Jhapa district compared to Lalitpur district said that the budget allocated on women related areas was adequate. The government budget was spent in leadership role of women in different development user groups, income generation. The highest percent (64.%) respondents reported that they have operated the leading role of women in all user groups from government budget and lowest percent (22.4%) respondents said they have operated the women income generation (Pote Making, Makhamali Sandle, Carpenter, Driving) training from the government budget. The highest percent respondent of Lalitpur district reported that they operated the leading role of women in all user groups while the income of the Jhapa district, the respondents said that they operated the leading role of women in all user groups and leading role of women's right and establish the justice.

Overall, 93.2 percent respondents said they have organized the skill development and income Generation training (beautician, tailoring, sandal making, cristal mala,

driving). While comparing with two districts, Jhapa district organized the more program activities related to women's empowerment than that of Lalitpur district.

In case of involvement in monitoring of the program, 85.1 percent male and 79.3 percent female of Lalitpur district said that they were monitoring the programmes which have been implemented after they were elected in local government. The comparatively figures were little bit higher Jhapa district. Womens members were also found involving in the monitoring committee..

7.2 Discussions

Finding of the study is comparable to the study conducted in South afica by Maziwisa, (2020), South Africa has implemented legal measures to support local government elections that are inclusive of women both in terms of voting and in terms of women being elected to office. Despite the fact that women make up 53% of the population and 58% of voters, there are still fewer than 50% of women running for municipal office. Additionally, despite the Municipal Structures Act's encouragement for political parties to take into account gender representation on their party lists, in reality, not all parties are complying with this obligation. Gender-transformative political party strategies have boosted the number of women elected to local administration.

The Commission for Gender Equality reports that since 1995, women have run for local government in all provinces of South Africa, a considerable rise. There is nonetheless potential for improvement in terms of local government elections. Compared to one province in 2011 (Mpumalanga), three provinces in 2016 (Eastern Cape, 53%; Limpopo, 53%; and Mpumalanga, 56%) exceeded the 50percent women representation threshold in PR elections.

This study found that, women made up 41 percent of newly elected local government representatives. Women have been denied local political authority, despite the pledge to include their representation in the state reform. Women have been elected to municipal levels just to meet the need of having female legislators. As mentioned above, entrenched prejudice causes a number of operational issues in the day-to-day performance of local level obligations. Women in Nepal continue to feel a great deal

of tension as a result of living in a patriarchal society. Their ability to participate in group levels has been questioned much too frequently.

Women continue to have a minimal impact on decision-making. Though women have become successful in acquiring higher positions at local levels such as Mayor/ Chairperson and ward chair, continued concerted action among all actors is essential to fully empower women in understanding gender inclusiveness in local levels and transcending the inclusiveness ideas in to practice. As the local judicial committee and residents of the Jhapa area are discussed, family and children are deemed to be negatively impacted by the husband's migration of foreign work. There have been complaints that women with spouses working abroad who flee by accepting their husbands' money cannot be prosecuted due to their political allegiance. As a result, it is challenging to do justice to spouses who experience these kinds of issues from their wives.

Another problem in the local government was the insufficient physical infrastructure to conduct daily work especially by ward members. In half of the wards of Lalitpur Metropolitan City and Godawari Municipality of Lalitpur District, there are no designated dwelling rooms for elected ward committee women members and inclusive representatives. The ward chairman is in charge of all of their duties. Furthermore, all local governments in the research regions allot a little budget to women's sectors. The name is being inappropriately used in the given budget to complete the budget. Traditional training methods are used, which are useless, ineffective, not job-oriented, not capacity-building, and are only done for the sake of spending money. These kinds of budgets are advantageous to their own family members and relations. The Local Election Act of 2074 guaranteed one key position for men (Mayor or Deputy Mayor, Chairman or deputy Chairman), with elections and selections taking place within various political parties. Consequently, nominations came from both men and women. Then men are chosen for both crucial positions. Women's problems and difficulties are not adequately acknowledged or handled at condition.

This study found that, at the local levels, even women are elected but they do not have proper knowledge of their working areas. They are still dominated by the males in the decision-making role in the Lalitpur district rather than the Jhapa district. Jhapa

district, male elected members directly participated in all development plans and activities and the local level provided their own office room. In the Lalitpur district because of the lack of knowledge about local policy and programs, allocation of gender-friendly budget, and lack of participation in local development activities are noticed. Ward-level meetings have not been conducted regularly. In the Lalitpur district, all women's development plans and pogrammes are based on traditional economic activities like, pickle making, beautician, *Chura pote*, *Cristal* mala making, tailoring. although, this place were a highly urban areas and close to the capital city.

7.3 Conclusions

The terms gender inclusion is well known to all the respondents in both districts of study areas. Although the mainstream media is the most efficient method of informing the public, it is still insufficient to offer more efficient awareness campaign activities. In the research districts, the majority of respondents are aware of the numerous laws, rules, and policy initiatives pertaining to gender inclusion in local government. However, minority Dalit populations are extremely illiterate when compared to other castes or ethnic groups. In order to learn about gender inclusion, there is no distinction between a rural municipality, a municipality, and a metropolitan metropolis. In comparison to those with basic level education, those with secondary level education know more about the issue.

A gender-friendly budget and other necessary policy programs as envisioned in Nepal's Constitution 2072 as well as national and local government policy and programs have been developed by local government workers. Both male and female elected representative have faced problems during conducting the program related to gender inclusion. This especially holds for Dalit, Janajati, and minority population. There is a practice of demanding the budget by people in which the Palika has not allocated budget. The practice of planning related to women empowerment training is praticised in both districts.

Although local government is gradually adopting this method, it still takes time to execute programs and policies fully. It appears that there is a need for a strong awareness effort. Focus group discussions, interviews with important informants, and direct conversations with local government officials, it is well known that local government offices have established a section dedicated to resolving issues for

residents (Sthaniya Sarkar Melmilap Kendra). It is discovered, however, that they also made an effort to address anti-social issues in the neighborhood, such at-large rape cases. There were escaping the perpetatures in bringing in to justice and victim not getting access to justice. As a result, there are possibilities of criminals' benifiting and victims further victimized.

In the end, the bulk of the populace evaluates local government performance based on how well it delivers services. Since local government is thought to be closer to constituents, increasing local government control over service delivery is promoted in part to lessen the gap between residents and government authorities. The success of the new governance system will depend on whether or not Local Government can continue to offer and enhance services and build infrastructure. Numerous studies may be conducted to evaluate some of the indicators based on the services provided by local governments in a few specific fields, including health, education, water and sanitation, and roads. Following the creation of gender-inclusive legislation in Nepal, female involvement in local government has significantly grown.

Although women's are less represented numerically in the local levels, the discourse around women's concerns in general, as well as gender issues at the municipal level, continues to be dominated by the patriarchal attitude. Women in local government are only there to make up the required quota for political parties or because they are aware that their involvement is required by law and policy. In this study, it is found that, male participants of Lalitpur Metro Politian city, Godawari have more capacity, knowledge, and qualifications than the women about this question, where are in the Gauradaha, Shivasatakshi municipality and Gaurigunj rural municipality's women are found more active in participation and the discussion about the topic and they have more aware about local government and its work related to women issues.

According to this study, males have a significant role in the local government's development infrastructure consumer committee's decision-making. In all local communities of the Jhapa district, attitudes toward males have significantly changed in terms of society, culture, and religion. Women are also increasingly assuming leadership roles in local justice committees and the construction of physical infrastructure.

Even in the justice establishment, all decisions are male-oriented. Equal participation and decision-making process in social development sectors at the local level are addressed as per the Nepalese constitution and policies. But on the practical side, more male have involved in the decision-making process at the local level than female in the Lalitpur district. In the Jhapa district, male are more involved in the leading role in all local and social development sectors. This improves that policies and acts are not all things, but all people need to be aware of behavior levels.

Those municipalities were giving priority to gender inclusiveness in all activities and they know the social inclusiveness-related policy. There are lots of problems to keep the agendas related to gender inclusiveness, women empowerment, and budget allocation for such types of programs of the rural municipality's meetings and annual assembly. They have knowledge related to gender-responsive budgets. These rural municipalities have allocated the budget for gender inclusiveness program activities, enhancement, and empowerment of indigenous and backward people, combating violence against women, women leadership, and skill development program.

In conclusion, the real gender inclusion is only possible, as policy advisers and policymakers transcend the artificial dichotomy between resources and services. Pre-conception based on gender and caste/ethnicity/ religion believe women and those from marginalized caste/ethnicity, and/or religion to be generally incapable of decision-making is to be avoided. The participants (men and women) were found to have not adquate understanding of the gender inclusion concept and its operationalized definition. Among those who have some understanding of gender inclusion in local government, they need awareness training about issues of women's development. They are still unable to decide on the local level of budget allocation and gender development sites because of their lack of knowledge and skills.

7.4 Recommendations

Further regular meetings/workshops on various aspects of gender inequality are essential. In the context of local level, particular instruments for gender mainstreaming should be established in order to implement training for the incorporation of the concept of gender inclusion in the activity of local self-governance. Cooperation between women's organizations and other civil society organizations should be developed to integrate gender perspectives in the work of

organizations dealing with other vulnerable groups or individuals and their empowerment. Civil society organizations should be encouraged to broaden the focus of action to protect the rights of women in other aspects of gender inequality.

7.4.1 Further Research Areas

Gender inclusiveness in the Local government of Nepal is a module of local and national resource decentralization, governance, and utilization for poverty reduction and women empowerment and development. Its nature should be gender inclusive to the under-privileged groups, particularly low-income groups. This study largely depends on the household survey data, much qualitative information from different stakeholders is suggested. Future studies can be done on this topic nationally representing the in local government so that all the diversity of Nepal that is Mountain Hill, and Terai region can be compared, including the comparision among province is also needed. Further research can be done how womens role has incorporated in the local bodies policy and acts.

Appendix -I

Field Questionnaire

Tribhuvan University

Faculty Of Humanities and Social Science, Kirtipur

Date……

Knowledge and Practices for Gender Inclusiveness in Local Government of Nepal

Questionnairs Related with the Study of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 2018

Socio-Demographic Information of Respondents

Name of Household Head:

House Number: District:

Name of Respondent: Metro/Mun/ RM.:

Caste/ Ethnicity: Ward No.:

Religion: Sex:

Education: Occupation (if other besides political):

Age: Marital status:

Name of political party: Position in Political party:

Individual and family information of respondents

S. N.	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Marital status	Occupation	Annual Income
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Note: Occupation means should be as categorized by Nepal government. But respondents should be mention exact in which occupation they have involved most during 12 months period

Section:A

Please circle (O) the possible code answer

S. No.	**Questions**	**Probable Answers**	**Code**
1	What is the main occupation of your family?	……	
2.	Did you involve on any political party before the local election 2017? And in which parity?	1. Nepali Congress 2. Nepal Communist party (UML) 3. UML Maoist 4. Tamalopa 5. Forum 6. Others (please specify)……..	1 2 3 4 5 6
3.	Which post did you hold in this party and how long did you work in that position?		
a.	**Section** / **Major post**	**Member**	**Year**
b.	Center		
c.	District		
d.	Region		
e.	Local level		
4	When did you affiliate on political Party?	…….	
5.	Who did you inspire to involve in politics?	1. Father/Mother 2. Husband/Wife 3. Son /daughter 4. Relatives 5. Friends 6. Others (Please specify): …….	1 2 3 4 5 6
6	Did you take any training when you involve in political party before the elected?	1. Yes 2. No	
6.1	If yes, please explain?		
S. N	**Name of training**	**Subject**	**Number of training**
A			
B			
C			
D			
7	Do you have any memorable events which	1. Yes	1

	encouraged you to involve in politics?	2. No	2
8	If yes, expalin?	1…… 2…… 3……..	1 2 3
9	What was your main purpose to involve in politics?	1…….... 2……	1 2
10	What is the main responsibility in present political party?	1. General members 2. Ward committee member 3. Regional chief 4. Others (Please specify):……..	1 2 3 4
11	Are you involving in any other organization besides political party?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
12	Are you local people?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
13	If no, where did you come from?	……	
14	Since, how long you are been here?	……	
15	Did you participate in any training and seminar?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
16	Had any case registered during 1 year period after you elected in local government?	1.Yes 2.No	1 2
17	If yes, what types of events were registerd?	1…….. 2…….. 3……	1 2 3
18	Who comes in registered that types of cases?	1…….. 2…….	1 2
19	How many times registered those types of cases?	……	
20	How did you solve those types of cases?	1……. 2……..	
21	How did you come in local government?	1. By electing 2. By mass wishing 3. By nomination 4. Others (please specify)…….	1 2 3 4
22	Did you know before that you will select in local government?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
23	If yes, why did you know that you are selecting in local level?	1. to involve in political party since long time before than election	1

		2. Do not know the politics 3. Family members was political leader 4. Both of one and three 5. To involve in other social activities	2 3 4 5
24	How did this political party select you?	1. Being family relation 2. Being carder/active member of this party 3. Being more education/ qualification 4. Being doing social welfare work in the societies 5. Being One and two above 6. Being one, two and three above 7. Others (please, specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Section:B **Questionnaires related to Gender inclusiveness**			
101	Do you heard about inclusion words?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
102	If yes, do you know about inclusiveness?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
103	If yes, what do you know about inclusiveness?	1. Equal participation of male and male in all sectors 2. Participation of only women 3. Participation of all back warded people without discrimination of their gender, religions and caste/ethinic 4. Above all 5 Others (Specify):……..	1 2 3 4 5
104	How did you know about inclusiveness?	1. From friends 2. From family 3. From mass medias 4. From school and college 5.Others (Specify)……	
105	Did you know about inclusiveness before elected in the local election?	1.Yes 2. No.	1 2
106	If yes, how did you know about it?	1. By training 2. Saying by leaders 3. By study 4. By mass medias 5. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5

107	Did you heard about gender equality?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
108	If yes, what is the gender equality?	1. Equal participation of male and male in development 2. Equal participation of male and male in all sectors i.e political, education, health, employment and other sectors. 3. Equal participation of male and male in decision making level 4. Equal participation of male and male In all program activities of societies 5. Others (please specify):……	1 2 3 4 5
Section:C **Questionnaires related to practice of gender inclusiveness in local government**			
201	Did you attain any meeting and seminar of local government before you elected in local government?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
202	If yes, when and how many times?	1…….. 2……	
203	Did you discuss in any agendas/issues with villagers/ neighbors before you attending in the local government meeting?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
204	If yes, why did you discussed about them?	1. To put the development related agendas in local government meeting 2. To know about women's problems 3. To know the contemporary issues with the villagers/neighbors' 4. Above all	1 2 3 4
205	Who are the participates in that meeting or gathering?	1. Ward representatives all 2. Municipalities / Gaun palika ward representatives all 3. All local representatives and leaders of societies 4. Others (please specify…..)	
206	How did they call the participates in ward meeting?	1. Call by phone 2. Through letter 3. Call to leaders only 4. Using above all methods	

		5. Others (please specify)……	
207	Did they discuss about women's related issues in the local government meeting?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
208	If yes, which are they?	1. Women education 2. Women's socio-economic issues 3. Women's empowerment issues 4. Training for women 5. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5
209	If yes, who arised the womens related issues in the meeting?	1. Women own self 2. Male participants 3. Male leader 4. Teacher participants 5. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5
210	What types of issues related to women you have submitting in the local government meetings?	1. About employment 2. About education 3. Against women's violence 4. Women development and empowerment 5. Above all 6. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6
211	What types of issues related to women used to raise in the ward/community level meetings?	1. Related to women income generating issues 2. Related to women leadership in local development 3. Related to equal participation of women in all sphere of local level activities 4. Related to women's participation in local activities 5. Related to at just participants of women 6. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6
212	Do you know about budget allocated by municipality/ Gaunpalika for women related activities?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
213	If yes, how much amount they have allocated for annual?	1. 1-5 Lakhs 2. 6-10 Lakhs 3. 10-15 Lakhs 4. More than 15 lakhs	1 2 3 4
214	In which titles they used to allocate the	1. For women empowerment and	1

	budget?	training 2. Income gender action and self employment 3. Girls' scholarship 4. For foreign employment 5. Others (Specify)……	 3 3 4 5
Section:D **Questionnaires related to Women Development**			
301	Do you formulate the plan to related women development training after you have been elected in the election?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
302	If yes, what types of planning do you formulate?	1…… 2……. 3……..	1 2 3
303	How many training programs have you planned for annual?	……	
304	Who are the participation in this types of program activities?	1. All ward representatives 2.Municipality and ward representatives all 3. Local government representatives all and leaders of societies 4. Others (please specify) :……	1 2 3 4
305	How much budget is allocated for these types of program activities?	……..	
306	How much budget are allocated for particular single program?	……..	
307	Are those allocated budget are enough for women development and empowerment program activities?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
308	If not enough, how much budget needs?	1……	
309	Women are suffering from any problems in your societies?	1.Yes 2.No	
310	If yes, what types problems are occurs?	1…… 2…… 3…… 4……..	
311	Where did women go to complain for their problems solve?		
S. N	**Place**	**Types of events/Problems**	**No of events**
a	Solve in society		

b	Go to police office		
c	Go to Gaunpalika and Municipality		
312	Does the local government have done any particular program activities for women after they elected in local government?	1.Yes 2.No	
313	If yes, what types?	1……. 2…… 3……	
314	If not, whether if you feel required to do or not?	1.Yes I feel 2. No, I don't feel	
315	Do you have any program activities done for women leader in your societies to use local government budget?	1.Yes 2. No	
316	If yes, whis types these activities?	1……. 2…….. 3……..	
317	Are you benefited from local government budget?	1.Yes 2 No	
318	If yes, what are these?	1……. 2…… 3…… …. 4…… ….	
319	When you elected in this post, What types of women related to problems are found?	1…… 2…… 3…….. 4……	
320	How many did you solve those problems?	1…… 2…….. 3……..	
321	Do you raise women's related social problems and agendas on the meeting and council in municipality and Gaun palika?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
322	If yes, does discuss those agendas in this meeting?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
323	Do you formulate different section to work related to women development program activities after you became chief of this local agency?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
324	If you have formulated, what are those?	1…… 2……	

325	What types of program activities you have done for gender inclusion and rural backward women after you have been elected?	1…… 2…… 3……..	
326	Any gender violence and exploitation related cases and complins are bringing any person after you have been elected?	1.Yes 2.No	
327	If yes, who are come?	……	
328	How did you solve the problems?	1…… 2…… 3……	
329	Did you formulate any planning and program related to women development after you been chief of this local level?	1.Yes 2. No	
330	If Yes, what types of planning program you have formulated?	1…… 2…… 3…….	
331	Among the formulated planning programs, how may implemented and how may are rest?	1. Implemented…….. 2. Not implemented……	
332	Did you monitor those implemented planning program?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
333	If yes, did you have formulated the monitoring section/agency?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
334	Do the women participate in that planning and program monitoring section/ agency?	1.Yes 2. No	
335	If yes, how many women are there?	……	
336	Existing laws and policies of local government are enough for women development?	1.Yes 2.No	
337	Which topics they use to separate the budget?	1. For women empowerment and training 2. For income generation and self employment 3. For girl scholarship 4. For foreign employment 5. Others (if others, please specify……)	1 2 3 4 5
338	Do you know about women rights which are given by government in local level?	1. Yes 2. No	
339	If yes, what do you know?	1. Related to 33 % women participation in all sectors 2. Related to 20% budget required to be allocate for capacity building of women 3. Related to provide the scholarship to women for their higher education	1 2 3

		4. Above one and two only 5. Above all 6. Others (Specify)…….	4 5 6
340	In your opinion, why women are participated in local government?	1. Necessary of them 2. To fulfill the political ambitious 3. Given by law and act 4. To make leaders 5. Above all 6. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6
341	In your opinion, what woman does participating in local government?	1. Eliminates all types of violence in the societies related to women 2. Insures of women's rights 3. Provides women employment 4. Management of training for capacity building 5. To fullfill their own politial ambicious 6. Above mentioned 1-4 issues 7. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
342	In your opinion, dose local government formulated the separate policy for women?	1. Will make leader to women in all types of development activities 2. Equal participation will be of women in all local sectors programs 3. 60% budget out of total budget will be allocated to women development sector. 4. Above mentioned 1 and 2 5. Above mentioned 1, 2 and 3 6. Others (Specify)……	1 2 3 4 5 6
343	In your opinion, any criteria fixed in the local sector for gender equality?	1.Yes 2. No	1 2
344	If yes, what types of criteria fixed in the local sector?	1. Equal participation in local development 2.Women awareness building and empowerment 3. Manage of women unemployment allowances 4. Management of laws related training for women rights 5. Above all 6. Others (Specify)……..	1 2 3 4 5 6
345	Do the meeting conduct in your Municipality and Gaunpalika?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2

346	If yes, how many times conduct the meeting annually?	1. As required 2. Once a month 3. Twice a year 4. Others (please specify)……	1 2 3 4

Section:E

Questionnaires for women members only

401	Do you go to meetings, gathering of municipality and Gaunpalika?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2
402	If yes, what types of meetings and gathering do you go?	1. In ward meetings 2. Municipality and Gaunpalika's gathering 3. If highly needed in Municipality and Gaunpalika 4. If some problems occurred in municipality and Gaunpalika 5. Others (please specify)……	1 2 3 4 5

403. What types of problems are occurring related to women in the local level after you have been elected?

S N	Women's problems	Yes	No	How much in last 12 months	Response
A	Divorce and separates events				
B	Husband wife related problems				
C	Related to parental property division				
D	Demanding employment				
E	Payment of school college fees				
F	To go foreign employment				
G	All above				
H	Others (please specify)…….				

404	After you elected, have you done any activities on women related issues?	1. Yes 2. No	1 2

405 If Yes, what types of activities you have done?

S. N	Solve of women problems	No.	Types	Justices for problem suffering	Punishment to problem creators
1	Decision made of old cases related to women				
2	Allocated separate budget for women				
3	Management of women leadership in development sectors				
4	Management of self-employment training for women.				
5	Solve the domestic violence				

	related to women				
6	Above all				
7	Others (please specify)……				
501	Do you know Nepalese laws, policies and Acts related to women?			1. Yes 2. No	1 2
502	If yes, what do you know?	1. Assured of 33 percent women participation 2. Women's rights 3. Women's Reproductive Health 4. Women trafficking and transportation 5. Related to equal education 6. Parental property equal rights 7. Related to citizenship rights 8. Above all 9. Others (Specify)……..			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
503	As your opinion, women are participating as government allocated 33 percent of women participation in all sectors?			1.Yes 2. No	1 2
504	If yes, in which sectors the women are participating	1. In local political sectors 2. In all development sectors 3. In all types of decision making sectors of local level 4. In all sectors of societies(forest, water, land, education, health and other committees) 5. Above all 6. Others (Specify)……..			1 2 3 4 5 6
505	If no, why?	1. Lack of knowledge 2. Women do not like to involve in political 3. Unacceptable by family and fear 4. Non excitement of political situation 5. Lake of political knowledge 6. Above all 7. Others (Specify)……..			1 2 3 4 5 6 7
506	Finally, if you have any suggestion please let us know. Your suggestion will be assets for me to accomplish of my task.	1…… 2……. 3……. 4…….. 5…….		Write exactly what they said	

Finally, I would like to express my grateful thanks to you for your very valuable time and information.

Thank you.
Name of interviewer: ……..
Date……
Signature……

Appendix -II

Questionnire of FGDs

Tribhuvan University
Faculty Of Humanities and Social Science, Kirtipur

Gender Inclusiveness in Local Government: Knowledge, Practices and Decission making on Local Level: A case study based on Lalitpur and Jhapa District

FGD conducted Area:- ……. Adress:-……

Metropolitian city/ Municipality/ Rural Municipality:-…… Ward:-…….

District:-……..

Give introduction and to explain the topic of discussion:-……...

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							

Discussions Topic

1.	Do you know about local government?	1. Yes 2. No
2.	If know, what are the works of local government? Whar are they doing? In your opionin.	1. …… 2. …….. 3. ……..……
3	Among you, Who was involvement in any Local level government?	……..……
4	If yes, Which post?	……..……

5	What are the main income sourceses of Local level government		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..…… 4. ……	
6	Do you know about Gender Inclusion?		1. Yes 2. No.	
7	If Yes, What are the forms of gender inclusion?		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..…… 4. ……	
8	Inyour openion, Gender inclusions are essential inlocal level government?		1. Yes 2. No	
9	If yes, Why?		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..……	
10	If NO, Why?		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..…… 4. ……	
11	Among you, any body attained local level government meeting?		1. Yes 2. No	
12	If yes, Why did you attaned?		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..…… 4…….……..	
13	If your openion, womens participation rate was fulfilled according to local governed act?		1. Yes 2. No	
14	If no, why?		1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..…… 4. ……..	
15	Did you fine any difference between befor and after election of local government?	Yes	No	Reason
A	Development sector	1. ……. 2. …… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3.……..
B	Community and Tol	1. …….	1.	1. ……

	improvement sector	2. …… 3. ……	…… 2. …… 3. ……..	2. …… 3……..
C	To provid recommendation to local people	1. ……. 2. …… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3……..
D	To pay taxes on land and other poperty	1. ……. 2. …… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3…….
E	To gain elederly allowances	1. ……. 2. …… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3…….
F	Social crisis management sectors	1……. 2. …… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3…….
G	Others	1. ……. 2…… 3. ……	1. …… 2. …… 3. ……..	1. …… 2. …… 3……..

16	In your coummunity and Tol's women occurred in problems, where did they go to register at first?	
a.	Sloving in society	
b.	Police office	
c	Word office	
d	Metro/Municipality / Rural Municipality	
e	Others	
17	After election, any work was done in women development sites?	1. Yes 2. No
18	If yes, what types of works were done?	1. …….

		2. …… 3. …… 4…….
19	If no, these types of work has done or not?	1. Yes 2. No
20	If yes, what types of works was done?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
21	If yes, what types of works was done?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
22	If no, why?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
23	After elected in local level election, mayor/ Deputy mayor, chairman/vice-chairman was visited in your community and Tol?	1. Yes 2. No
24	If they visited, which types of work was done by them?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
25	Do you know about gender responsive budget?	1. Yes 2. No
26	Do you know the local governent was allowed budget on women development sectors?	1. Yes 2. No
27	If yes, which sectors?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
28	Among you, how many people are benefited to the local government budget?	…….
29	What sectors' budget did you benefit?	1. ……. 2. …… 3. …… 4…….
30	Do you ask any question/queries with me?	
Thank you so much		

Appendix-III

Questionnire of Key Informent Interview

Tribhuvan University
Faculty Of Humanities and Social Science, Kirtipur

Gender Inclusiveness in Local Government: Knowledge, Practices and Decission making on Local Level: A case study based on Lalitpur and Jhapa District

Deputy Mayaor/ Vice-chairman

Name of respondent: Ward:
Caste/Ethnic: Religion:
Education: Age:
Occupation (If any rather than Political): Marital Status:
Name of Political Party: Elected post:
Post in Political party:
1. Tol/ward……. 2. Mtro/M/ RM ……. 3. District…..
Family information

S.No	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Marital status	Name of political/social organization	Elected
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

1	How did you elected in local level?	…….	
2	Did you hope whether you get ticket for Deputy Mayor/ vice -chairman?	Yes	No
3	Did there any competitor in your party in this post?	Yes	No
4	If yes, whether male or male?	……..	
5	Why did this party give you Ticket for Election?	1……. 2…… 3……	

		4……
6	Did you know male candidate is either Mayor or Deputy Mayor?	Yes / No
7	If Yes, how did know?	1…….. 2…….
8	How did you feel when you have elected in this post (responsibility related)?	1…….. 2……..
9	Do you know areas of your rights to responsibility?	1. Yes / 2. No
10	Do you know or not the role and responsibilities of Mayor/Chairman are different than Deputy mayor/ Vice-chairman?	1. Yes 2. No
11	In your opinion, why government has implemented the policy to bring the Mayor or Deputy Mayor / Chairman or vice -chairman of male?	1……. 2……. 3…….
12	What types problems did you faced after you being Deputy Mayor/ vice -chairman?	1……. 2……. 3…….
13	What did you to solve such types of problems?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….
14	What types women related problems brought after you are being Deputy Mayor/vice-chirman?	1……. 2……. 3…….
15	What are the differences between before and after you being deputy Mayor/vice- chairman?	1……. 2……. 3……
16	What types women related problems did you found after you elected in this post?	1…… 2……. 3…….....
17	How did you solve the problems after this post?	1…… 2……. 3…….
18	How did you keep/ raise the women social problems related agendas in meeting or council?	1…… 2……. 3…….
19	Did you formulate the separate agency for women development related works after you elected?	1. Yes 2. No
20	If you formulated, what are those?	1…….. 2……..

		3…….
21	Whether women comes to you with bringing the women's related program activities or you give them such types of program activities yourself?	1…….. 2…….. 3……... 4……
22	What types of program activities did you lunch after you elected for local women, rual and back warded women?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….. 4……
23	Any types of violence and exploitation related cases are occure after you elected in this post?	1. Yes 2. No
24	If yes, what types of problems they brought to you?	1…….. 2……. 3……..
25	How did you solve those problems?	1……. 2……. 3…….
26	Did you formulation any plan and programmes for women development after you elected?	1. Yes 2. No
27	Did you formulate the women empowerment training after you elected?	1. Yes 2. No
28	If yes, what types?	1……. 2……. 3…… 4…….
29	How many plans are implemented among of them?	……
30	Did you evaluate those program activities which are implemented after you are elected?	1. Yes 2. No
31	If yes, did you formulate any committee for monitoring and evaluation?	1. Yes 2. No
32	Is there women participated in the monitoring /evaluation committee?	1. Yes 2. No
33	If Yes, how many women are in the committee?	…….
34	What types of obstacles in present local governments' acts to run the need based development program activities for women inclusion?	1…… 2……..…… 3…….. 4……
35	Is there discuss and hearing of those agendas?	1. Yes 2. No

36	What types program activities you have done in the local level related to gender inclusion and rural and backward people?	1……. 2……. 3……. 4…….
37	Do you know related to gender inclusion policies?	1. Yes 2. No
38	How comfortable do you feel to keep your concept in such meeting or an assembly related to women empowerment, inclusion programs activities and allocation the budget for those program activities?	1…… 2…….. 3…… 4…….
39	How you are allocating and distributing the budget and plan of program activities?	1…… 2…… 3……..
40	Do you know gender response budget?	1. Yes 2. No
41	Since you elected for local government, how much budget did you distributed in municipalities/ rural municipality for following program activities.	
A	For Gender inclusion related?	
B	For Indigenous caste/ethnic groups?	
C	For against of violence?	
D	For women leadership and skill development?	
E	Others, If importance?	
42	Do you know there is separate budge allocated in Metro/M/RM and ward level for women related program activities?	1. Yes 2. No
43	If yes, how many budget allocated annually?	……
48	If not allocated, how much budget to be required?	…….
49	Does gender friendly budget allocated in your ward?	1. Yes 2. No
50	If Yes, how much budget is?	……..

In the last but not least, yours valuable advice and suggestion will be milestone to completion of my task.

1……

2……..……

I heartily appreciated and acknowledge for yours valuable times and response. Thank you!

Date:……

The end.

Appendix-IV

Questionnire of Key Informent Interview

Tribhuvan University
Faculty Of Humanities and Social Science, Kirtipur

Gender Inclusiveness in Local Government: Knowledge, Practices and Decission making on Local Level: A case study based on Lalitpur and Jhapa District

Mayaor/ Chairman

Name of respondent: Ward:
Caste/Ethnic: Religion:
Education: Occupation (If any rather than Political): Age:
Marital Status: Name of Political Party:
Elected post: Post in Political party:

1. Gaun/ward……2. VDC/Municipality ……. 3. Area/ District…..

Family information

S.No	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Marital status	Name of political/social organization	Elected
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

Discussion topic

1	How you have elected in local level government?	……
2	Did you hope whether you get ticket for Mayor/ chairman?	1. Yes 2. No
3	Did there competitor in your party in this post?	1.Yes 2. No
4	If yes, whether male or male?	……
5	Why did the party give you Ticket for Election?	1……. 2…….. 3…… 4……

6	Do you know male candidate is Mayor or Deputy Mayor / chairman /vice-chairman?	Yes	No
7	If Yes, how did know?	1…….. 2…….	
8	How did you feel when you have elected in this post (responsibility related)?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….	
9	Do you know areas of your rights to responsibility?	1.Yes 2. No	
10	Whether feel or not role and responsibilities of Mayor/chairman are different than deputy mayor/ vice-chairman?	1.Yes 2.No	
11	In your opinion, why government has implement the policy to bring the either Mayor or Deputy Mayor chairman /vice chairman of male?	1……. 2……. 3…….	
12	What type's problems did you faced after you being the Mayor/ chairman?	1……. 2……. 3…….	
13	What did you solve these problems?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….	
14	What types women related problems come after you are being Mayor/Chairman?	1……. 2……. 3…….	
15	How did you solve the problems after you being the Mayor/chief?	1…… 2……. 3…….	
16	What are differences between before after you elected in this post?	1……. 2……. 3……	
17	How did you raise the women social problems related agendas in meeting or council?	1……. 2……. 3……	
18	Did you formulate separate agency for women development related work?	1.Yes 2.No	
19	If Yes, what are those?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….	
20	Do the women come to you with brings the women's development related program activities or do you give	1.Yes 2. No	

	them such types of program activities yourself?	
21	If Yes, what are those?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….. 4……
22	What types of program activities did you lunch after you elected in this post for local women, rual and back warded women?	1…….. 2…….. 3…….. 4……
23	Are women come brining any types of violence and exploitation related cases after you are being elected?	1. Yes 2. No
24	If yes, what types of problems?	1…….. 2……. 3……..
25	How did you solve those problems?	1……. 2……. 3…….
26	Did you formulate the women empowerment training after you have elected for Mayor/Chief?	1. Yes 2. No
27	If yes, what types of plan and programms?	1……. 2……. 3…… 4…….
28	How many such types of plan and program activities have you formulated annually?	……
29	How many plans are implemented among of them?	……
30	Did you evaluate those program activities which are implemented after you are elected?	1. Yes 2. No
31	If yes, did you formulate any committee for monitoring and evaluation?	1. Yes 2. No
32	Is there women participated in the monitoring /evaluation committee?	1. Yes 2. No
33	If Yes, how many women are in the committee?	…….
34	Is there adequate the women development issues in the present local governments' policy program?	1. Yes 2. No
35	What types of obstacle in present local governments' acts to run the need based development program activities for women inclusion?	1…….. 2…… 3…….. 4……..

36	Do you have rise the particular social problems of women in the meeting or council?	1. Yes 2. No
37	If yes, Is there discuss and hearing of those agendas?	1. Yes 2. No
38	What types program activities you have done in the local level related to gender inclusion and rural and backward people?	1……. 2……. 3……. 4…….
39	Do you know about gender inclusion policies?	1. Yes 2. No
40	Do you feel comfortable to keep your concept in those rugaular meeting or an assembly to rise women empowerment, gender inclusion, and allocation to the budget for those program activities?	1. Yes 2. No
41	How you are allocating and distributing the budget and plan of program activities?	1…… 2…….. 3……..
42	Do you know gender response budget?	1. Yes 2. No
43	Since you elected for local government, how much budget did you distributed in municipalities/ rural municipality for following program activities	
A	For Gender inclusion related?	
B	For Indigenous caste/ethnic groups?	
C	For against of violence?	
D	For women leadership and skill development?	
E	Others, If importance?	
44	Do you know there is separate budget allocated in Mtro/Mu/RM and ward for women related program activities?	1. Yes 2. No
45	If yes, how many budget allocated annually?	……
46	If no, how much budget required in this sectors?	…….
47	Do you know about gender friendy budget?	1. Yes 2. No
47	If yes, Does gender friendly budget allocated in office?	1. Yes 2. No
50	If Yes, how much annually?	…….

In the last but not least, yours valuable advice and suggestion will be milestone to me to completion of my PHD dissertation.
1……
2……

I heartily appreciated and acknowledge for yours valuable times and response. Thank you so much!

Date:……
The End.

Appendix - V

Name lists of Focus Group Disscussions

Focus Group Disscussion -1

Focus Group Disscussion at ward no. 6, Chandradagi Bazaar of Shiva Sataksi Municipality in Jhapa district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers to manage the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

S.N.	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Devi Prasad Dangal	M		67	SLC	-	Health officer
2	Dhurba Subba	M		48	SLC	Agriculture Group	Member
3	Samawati Rajbansi		F	41	literate	Agriculture Group	Member
4	Ganga Rajbansi		F	40	literate	-	Farmer
5	Sagun Narayan Rajari	M		46	8	Temple management Committee	Member
6	Chhabi Lal Dakal	M		54	B.A	Temple management Committee	Member
7	Niru Kandanwa		F	45	SLC	Market management Committee	Chairman
8	Man kumari Bhattarai		F	50	SLC	Bausiness man	Local people
9	Sarita Karki		F	38	M.A	Nepali Congress	Active member
10	Pipipara Rajbansi	M		42	literate	Driver	Local people
11	Krisna Prasad Gautam	M		51	SLC	National agriculture form	Staff
12	Belwoti Rajbansi		F	25	SLC	Rajbansi women Group	Chairman
13	Uttam Dhakal	M		48	BBS	Faciliatator (now, he was expair)	

Focus Group Discussion -2

Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 2, Shivasatachi Muncipility, Ghilgali Bazar, Jhapa district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers to manage the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

S.N	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	female				
1	Rudramani Bhattari	M		55	BBS	Contractor/Social worker	
2	Narbada Dahal		F	38	BBS	Womens office	Stuff
3	Gopal Limbhu	M		42	MBS	Land Brokers	
4	Pabitra paryer		F	38	BA	NGO Dalit Uthan Munch Nepal	Chairman
5	Mithu Sather		F	40	MA	Jagaran, Nepal	Chairman
6	Kailash Uprety	M		47	MA	Auto Driver	
7	Reason Bhattari	M		35	BBS	Farmers	Buisness Man
8	Maya Neupane		F	43	BBS	House Wife / Bording school Teacher	
9	Khadka Karki	M		45	MBS	Political leader	Socil Worker
10	Sarita Bista		F	55	IA	Womens Volunter	
11	Harikrishna Rajbanshi	M		33	BBS	Small Buiss Ness man	Kiran Pasah / Tea Shop
12	Kabita Rajbanshi		F	25	BBS	Student	

Focus Group Disscussion -3

Focus Group Disscussion at ward no. 6, Damuna Bazaar of Gauradaha Municipality in Jhapa district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers to manage the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Bhakta Tajpuri ya	M		40	I.A	Gauradaha Uudhyoj Banejya Sanga	Secretory
2	Rameshowr Rajbanshi	M			SLC	Cooperative	Member
3	Tika Shrestha		F	45	SLC	Womans Groups	Chairman
4	Mitra Nepal	M		46	Ten	Damuna Ma. Bi.	Teacher
5	Ambika Dhakal		F		Ten	Womans Group	Chairman
6	Sarada Parajuli		F	55	SLC	Kirana Pasal	House Wife
7	Bhupal Khadka	M		38	IA	Furnechar Meal	Business man
8	Dipesh Biswokarma	M		26	SLC	Nepal Dalit Uthan Sang	Member
9	Shayam Sharma (Madeshe)	M		31	Five	Medeshe Samaj Samuha	Member
10	Bikram Lawoti	M		55	IA	Nepali Congress	Ward Presedent
11	Parsuram Mishra	M		49	SLC	Kiratashor Sewalaya Mandir	Secratry
12	Tulasha Baskote Pareyar		F	26	SLC	Nepali Congress	Ward Member
13	Manu Mishra	Faciliatator					

Focus Group Discussion -4

Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 1 Gauradaha Muncipility ward No- 1 Jhapa district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers who were manage this program and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation organization	Position
		Male	Female				
1	Bhojraj Dahal	M		50	MA	Ex- Campus Chief	Gauradaha Multiple Campus
2	Hikmat Karki	M		65	BA	Political Leader/ Chief Minister	Province - 1
3	Gopal Kafle	M		40	MBS	Nepal Student Union	Student Leader/ Buisness Man
4	Kishor poudel	M		45	BA	NGO parya Baran Nepal	Chairman
5	Laxmi Burakoti		F	42	MA	Jagaran Nepal	Chairman
6	Rabina Tamang		F	42	MA	Guradaha Secondary School	Teacher
7	Maya Bhujel		F	45	BBS	Womens Volunteer/ Social worker	Buisness Man
8	Krishna Prayer		F	52	BBS	Kirana Pasal	Buisness
9	Aatamaram Rajbanshi	M		50	MBS	Journalist	Patrakar
10	Gopal Basnet	M		61	I.com	Gauradaha ward -1	Ex -ward presedent
11	Rathala Rajbanshi		F	32	BBS	Gauradaha Secondry School.	Student
12	Sanu Shrestha		F	41	BBS	Nepali Congress nagar comittee	Vice-presedent and Contractor

Focus Group Disscussion -5

Focus Group Disscussion at ward no. 2, Gaurigunj Bazaar of Gaurgunj Rurar municipality in Jhapa district. In there, there was one facilitators or note takers to manage the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Makhana Mahato	M		40	I.A	Nepali congress	Ward Chairman
2	Hima Gautem		F	48		Cooperative	Vice- chair man
3	Rajandra karki	M		55	BA	Nagarek Samaj	Social Worker/ Member
4	Sanjib Rajbansi	M		32	BA	Tajpureya Sewa samaj	Social Worker/Chair man
5	Kasari Gangai		F	48	Literate	Gaurigunj Agriculture Farming	Member
6	Shayam Mahato	M		45	SLC	Gaurigunj Agriculture Farming	Member
7	Biru Nepali	M		49	Literate	Nepal Dalit Samaj	Member
8	Sarita Nepali		F	43		Social woker	
9	Chenu Satar		F	55		Nepal satar Samaj	Member
10	Kesari Rajbansi		F	35	I.A	Rajbansi Sewa Samaj	Ward member
11	Barun Sijapati	M		49	SLC	Kirana Pasal / Tea shop	Owner
12	Dhuba Sijapati	M		60	B. Com	Nepal bank	Retired
13	Manju Parsai Sijapati	Local Facilitator					

Focus Group Disscussion -6

Focus Group Disscussion at ward no. 5, Lele Bazaar of Gadawari Municipality in Lalitpur district. In there, there were two facilitators or note taker to manage the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Jun kumar Mahat	M		34	MBS		Social Worker
2	Surendra Sijapati	M		33	BBS	Nepal Student Union	Student Leader
3	Shreekrishna Shrestha	M		43	IA	Layal kumari cooperatives	Chairman
4	Sanu Maharjan		F	44	BBS	Local People	Student Union
5	Gita Maharjan		F	37	BBS	Tala Tol Womens Group	Chairman
6	Surya Sakya	M		33	I com	Tala Tol Womens Group	Member
7	Suntale Mijar		F	55	BA	Nepal Dalit Sang	Chairman Lalitpur
8	Ramita Sunar		F	38	BA	Scial Worker	Dalit Leader
9	Ganga Tamang		F	28	BA		Student
10	Krishna Timalsina	M		58	SLC	LeLe VDC	Ex VDC Chairman
11	Nabaraj Mahat	M		51	TEN	Community Foresty uster Group	Chairman
12	Balmukanda Nagarkoti	M		38	IA	Youth Club	Member
13	Prakash Silwal	M		54	MA	Teacher, Local Faciliatator	

Focus Group Discussion -7

Focus Group Discussion at ward No. 11 Godawari Muncipility Chapagaue in Lalitpur district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers were managed the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

S. N	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation organization	Position
		Male	Female				
1	Rabins Sharma	M		50	BBS	Nepali congress	District leader
2	Pradip Joshi	M		35	BBS	Ex ward Chairman	Ward 11
3	Krishna Chandra Maharjan	M		40	MBS	Chairman	Brajabaraha i District Hospital
4	Shiva Raj Sanjel	M		45	BA	Jana Bhabana Campus, Chapagaue	Campus chief
5	Rajan Maharjan	M		42	MA	SHIFT Nepal	Chairman
6	Nirmala Sanjel		F	42	MA	Brajabarahai Higher secondary School	Teacher
7	Nirmala Ghimera		F	45	BBS	Prisednt (	AAmam Samuha/ womens volunteer
8	Saraswoti Ghimera		F	52	BBS	Kirana Pasal	Buisness
9	Apsara KC		F	50	MBS	Press Owner	Buisness/ socil Worker
10	Bishunumaya Maharjan		F	61	I.com	Member	Community Foresty
11	Dilkrishna Deshar	M		32	BBS	Sports	Tanakdoo Coah
12	Krishnashori Deshar		F	41	BBS	Chapagaue aamma Samuha	Vice presedent and Contractor
13	Shova maharjan		F	52	MBS	(General Secretary and Buisness Man ,Local Faciliatator	
14	Susila Bishokarma		F	55	MA		

Focus Group Disscussion -8

Focus Group Disscussion at ward no. 4 Metropolitain city, Jawalakhel in Lalitpur district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers were managed the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation organization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Karma Bangakar	M		50	BBS	Contractor	
2	Sangita maharjan		F	35	BBS	Womens office	Stuff
3	Santosh Raj K.c	M		40	MBS	Nepal Student Union	Student Leader/ Buisness Man
4	Bimala Nepali		F	45	BA	NGO parya Baran Nepal	Chairman
5	Karuna Shrestha		F	42	MA	Jagaran Nepal	Chairman
6	Silu Maharjan		F	42	MA	Mahedra Adrasha Secondary School	Teacher
7	Kasar maharjan	M		45	BBS	Metal Handicraft factory	Buisness Man
8	Sano Kancha Baidha	M		52	BBS	Kirana Pasal	Buisness
9	Nandalal Maharjan	M		50	MBS	Press Owner	Buisness/ socil Worker
10	Hikmat Sakya	M		61	I.com	Lalitpur Metropolation city	Ex ward presedent
11	Puspa Joshi		F	32	BBS	Patan Multiple Campus	Student
12	Samir K.C	M		41	BBS	Jawalakhel Youth club	Vice presedent and Contractor
13	Ujawal karmacharya	M		52	MBS	(General Secretary and Buisness Man), and (Ex. Presedent) Jawalkhel Youth Club , Lalitpur ,Local Faciliatator	
14	Thulobhai K.C	M		55	MA		

Focus Group Discussion -9

Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 25 Metropolitain city, Vaiesepaty in Lalitpur district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers were managed the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation organization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Samir KC	M		50	BBS	Contractor	
2	Shiva Ram Baneya	M		35	BBS	Ex- Member Province-1 predesh 2 lalitpur -3	Political leader
3	Laxman K.C	M		40	MBS	Land Broker	Student Leader/ Buisness Man
4	Shreedevi Nepali		F	45	BA	NGO Ratoo Reban Nepal	Chairman
5	Karuna Shrestha		F	42	MA	Jagaran Nepal	Chairman
6	Silu Khada		F	42	MA	Adrasha Sol Secondary School	Teacher
7	Kasar khadka	M		45	BBS	Metal Handicraft factory	Buisness Man
8	Sano Kancha Shrestha	M		52	BBS	Kirana Pasal	Buisness
9	Nirmala Maharjan		F	50	MBS	Press Owner	Buisness/ socil Worker
10	Mahesh Khadka	M		61	I.com	Lalitpur Metropolation city	Ex ward presedent
11	Rupa Khadka		F	32	BBS	Patan Multiple Campus	Student
12	Samir Tamang	M		41	BBS	Vaesaparty Gagaran Yoyth Club	Vice presedent and Contractor

Focus Group Discussion -10

Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 1 Conjumsum rural municipality, Bhardev in Lalitpur district. In there, there were two facilitators or note takers were managed the FGDs and one person was voice recorder who was took photos and discussion vioces.

s.n	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position
		Male	Male				
1	Sumendra Tamang	M		43	MA	Ex.chairman	Social worker
2	Santa Tamang		F	38	SLC	Woman Volunter	Kinara Pasal
3	Sunita Thing		F	33	BA	Student	social worker
4	Ganesh Shrestha	M		65	8	Farmer	local political leader
5	Sanu Kanxa Moktan	M		52	SLC	Local Builder	Local Builder
6	Makhamali Santang		F	52	5	Alcohoal making and selling	-
7	Sarbadha Tamang		F	45	10	Resturent owner	Resturent owner
8	Laxmi Thing		F	25	BBS student	Social Mobilizar	
9	Krisna Ghising	M		65	3	Farmer	Local political leader
10	Sabitra Thing		F	45	9	RM staff	
11	Rupa Timalshina		F	45	8	Housewife	
12	Samir Tamang	M		56	9	Carpenter	

Appendix -VI

Name Lists of Key Informent Interviews

There were 12 Key Informent Interviews conducted in study areas Name list of Key Informents as follows:-

S.N.	Name	Sex		Age	Education	Name of affiliation orgnization	Position	Study Areas
		Male	Male					
1	Mr. Rohit Kumar Shah	M		52	B. sce	Nepali Congress	Mayor	Gauradaha Municipality
2	Mis. Geeta Bhetwal		F	57	IA	UML	Deputy Mayor	Gauradaha Municipality
3	Chandra Kumar Serma	M		59	I.A	UML	Mayor	Shiv sataksi Municipality
4	Mis. Bhoj Kumari Nepal		F	61	B.Ed	UML	Deputy Mayor	Shiv sataksi Municipality
5	Babu Raja Shrestha	M		62	SLC	Ra Pra Pa Nepal	Chairman	Gaurigunj Rural Municipality
6	Dipendra Thapa	M		49	M.ed	Nepali Congress	Vice-chairman	Gaurigunj Rural Municipality
7	Chiri Babu Maharjan	M		66	M.A	Nepali Congress	Mayor	Lalitpur Metropolitain City
8	Geeta Satyal		F	46	M.Ed	Nepali Congress	Deputy Mayor	Lalitpur Metropolitain City
9	Gajendra Maharjan	M		49	BBS	Nepali Congress	Mayor	Godawori Municipality
10	Muna Adhikari		F	53	M.A	Nepali Congress	Deputy Mayor	Godawari Municipality
11	Gopilal Singtan	M		42	SLC	Maoist	Chairman	Conjumsum Rural Municipality
12	Mingma Lama		F	44	SLC	Maoist	Vice-chairman	Gaurigunj Rural Municipality

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