

**ROLE OF WOMEN TO GENERATE THE INCOME IN THE  
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF  
PHEDIKHOLA VDC, SYANGJA DISTRICT**

A Thesis

Submitted to the Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**MASTERS of ARTS**  
**in**  
**ECONOMICS**

Submitted by  
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## ***LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION***

This thesis entitled '*Role of Women to generate the income in the Household Economy*':  
*A Case Study of Phedikhola VDC, Syangja District*' is prepared by Manju Gurung under  
my supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for approval by the thesis committee.

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*Prof. Deo Narayan Sutihar*

*Date : 29 March, 2017*

## ***APPROVAL SHEET***

We certify that the thesis entitled '*Role of Women to generate the income in the Household Economy*': A Case Study of Phedikhola VDC, Syangja District" submitted by Manju Gurung to Department of Economics, Prithivi Narayan Campus Pokhara, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS* has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of said Degree.

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*I dedicate this to my Father, whose blessings have made everything possible. A true inspiration, may he rest in peace.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This thesis entitled ‘ Role of Women to generate the income in the Household Economy’, a case study of Syangja district, has been carried out in partial fulfilment of the degree of Masters of Arts in Economics. It is an explanatory, analysis driven and descriptive type of thesis. The study analyzes the role of women to generate the income in the household economy, specifically in Phedikhola VDC Ward No. 2, Syangja.*

*The general objectives of this study are to find out the economic-demographic structure of Phedikhola VDC and to analyze the economic decision making rightsof women. Varied and thorough methods were used to find the best ways to collect data and transform them to relevant information. The study is based on primary and secondary data out of 399 households where 200 were chosen; each woman household member has been considered in the field work as they represent the subject of the study and provide a useful comparison against census surveys and personal interviews. During the study, primary and secondary data are collected by using both quantitative (applied Participatory Rural Appraisal Tools) and qualitative methods (questionnaires). These results are shown by using comprehensible tables, charts, and diagrams.*

*The interesting topic of household economy also brings a unique dynamic when studying how families in rural Nepal maintain sustenance and this study looks into its ever-changing nature. Traditional economics at a glance occurs in the markets however a household economy can contain internal transfer and consumption goods, which solely benefit ones household. This is where women can be recognized as being active and forms a baseto further possible economic ventures.*

*This study suggests appropriate measures to enhance women’s economic and social positions at the grassroots level. Ultimately, it shows women are gradually contributing positively tothe economy, which is greatly geared up to social change and local development. At an individual household and societal level, the economic status of women is still not fully integrated with modern forms of economics. Participation activeness in general meetings and discussions are moderate. Effort to income ratiois also arguable; this is to say that the work of women is sometimes taken on face value to be standard household practices rather than it*

*being a paid profession of society. Women have been given a chance on paper as a contributing member of society but in reality they are sometimes locked in self-decision rather than communal thinking. There is no denying however of the improved involvement of women in actual income generating household activities as well as the confidence gained from economic empowerment and possibility of new opportunities.*

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CIA	Community Infrastructure Development
DDC	District Development Committee
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAD	Gender and Development
GDI	Gross Domestic Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	Gross Domestic Revenue
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IID	Inequal Income Distribution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-government Organizations
KII	Key Informants Interview
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-government Organizations
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWC	Social Welfare Council

TU	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Funds
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB Website	World Bank Website
WB	World Bank
WID	Women in Development
WID	Women in Development
WTO	World Trade Organization