

**CHANGING ROLES AND STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN**  
**A Case Study From Kohalpur Municipality in Banke District**

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**LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**

This dissertation entitled “ **CHANGE ROLES AND STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN: A Case Study from Kohalpur Municipality in Banke District**” submitted by Ms. Janita Hamal has been accepted and approved as the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.

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**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This dissertation entitled “**CHANGE ROLES AND STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN: A Case Study from Kohalpur Municipality of Banke District**” is submitted by Ms. Janita Hamal for the partial fulfilment of Master of Arts in Sociology completed under my supervision and guidance. Therefore, I recommend it for the final evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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Dr. Tikaram Gautam  
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## **CHAPTER - ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Women constitute half of the population of the world; hence their equal participation in any development remains in paper only unless women participate equally in sharing the achievements of the developments.

In the development of a nation women play vital role however, in male in the economic as well as social development. The changing roles and status of women greatly enhance the progressive development of a nation. Now, men and women have equally started participating on development activities in many developed countries having faith and relationship as that of “muscles with the nail of the finger (Bhusal, 2004). This mutual understanding between male and female can bring drastic change in the socio-economic status of a nation.

Women’s significance as an indispensable human resource was initiated only with the onset of the international wave of “Women in Development” which took all the South Asian countries including Nepal in its fold after the U N declaration of 1975-1985 as the U N Decade for Women. Prior to this, women had been rendered statistically invisible by development practitioners. Women as the traditional producers and managers of the domestic and subsistence sector were highly undermined, their activities being automatically labelled as “Non-monetized”, “Non-marketable” and “Non-productive” such acute statistical bias reflected in national accounting further fed by staunch traditional norms, value and perceptions can be held responsible for the shift in women’s status to “non status”(Bhusal, 2004).

Being an agricultural country, Nepal has more than half of the total population of Nepal is engaged in agriculture. Every aspects of life are directly influenced by agriculture and illiteracy. Furthermore, the society is male-oriented According to the statistical data of the CBS 2011; the total population of the country is 2, 64, 54,904 in which the male occupies 48.49 percent and female 51.50 percent. The total literacy

rate is 65.9 percent in which, male literacy rate is 75.1 percent and female literacy rate is 57.4 percent.

In Nepal, female headed household was 14.9 percent in 2001, and it became 25.7 percent in 2011. Similarly, female ownership of land in 2001 was 11.7 percent, and it increased to 19.7 percent in 2011(CBS, 2012). Studies have shown that women can play a major role in Nepalese household and agricultural activities both as labours in the family farm and in the wage labour not to mention on decision making level.

Mostly women are found to be involved in household activities since women do not have the other source of income, they are depended upon their husbands despite having accessibility over land they have no control over the benefits of the resources it is the males who tend to exercise the control because our society is male dominated once, where in, major decisions are taken by the male household head. If there is surplus of agricultural productions, it is taken by the males to the market to be sold. The earned income is taken care by the males and have hold upon the sources of cash even though, the females have equal share upon them. There is unequal rank and power in decision making and benefits are legitimizing by traditional societal norms (Ghimire, 2009).

The status of Nepalese women has been deeply affected by various religious and traditional ill customs, social norms and ill practices have seriously affected the role and status of Nepali women According to Nepali belief, birth of girl is the birth of bad luck, if boy is born, the family rejoices, but if a girl is born the family laments. There is a general belief that if a man is not blessed with a son, the door to the heaven will not be open heed to him. There is a saying that “let it take time but let, a son born” (Ghimire, 2009). No doubt, women’s participation in bureaucracy and politics has increased in the past few years. However, only a few of them have reached the position of decision making. The constitutional provision for the allocation of 33 percent of the candidacy for women constitutional assembly by each political party has opened the door of political recognition of women in Nepal, women participation in planning and decision-making process of economic and political aspects is still minimal. Gender bias persists in Nepal, literacy and schooling gaps between men and women are still large in fact, the interaction of gender biased indicators of welfare,

capability, and work participation and earning reflect the centrality of women's education for economic growth.

A change in status of women requires a change in both men's and women's attitude towards interpersonal relation and behaviour. The harmonious partnerships between men and women improve the decision making power of women. Equal decision making power results in higher gender equality and lower level of fertility. Men play a key role in bringing gender equality. A better communication between men and women on all issues including sexuality and reproductive health ensure in the understanding of their joint responsibilities. Efforts to improve the status the of equal partnership of men and women in public and private life would eventually improve the status of women resulting in desired demographics consequences (UN, 1994).

In Nepali society, Whether Hindu or Budhhist, male birth is preferred because son must light their parent's funeral pyres and continue their family line (Dahal 1989, p 78).

Nepal is a land lock hilly developing country currently there are 3,915 VDC and 58 municipalities including one metropolitan and sub-metropolitan cities (CBS, 2012) most of people are living in rural areas as compared to urban women, rural women are facing so many problems. So, they are backward in every field but rural women's role and responsibility is very high to run households to national development. This important issue is not realizing in society. So women's socio-economic status is poor. After marriage women posses' different status like daughter, daughter-in-law in family .Women plays a vital role in family/society as whole national development of a country. But women are treated as second-class citizen, so women are associated with poor heath, illiteracy, unemployment and overloaded. Nepalese society is male dominated. So, female child faces discrimination from birth the existing behaviour of Nepalese society is not uniform and logical the position of women has been different in ideology and in practise.

Economic activities of women are always under estimated because household works are not classified under economic activities virtually. All household in Nepal women play active role in domestic economy (seddan1987). They are equally participation in the agriculture. Nepalese economy is based on agriculture. Women constitute the

majority of agriculture labour force but the role of women as economic resource always was under estimated in developing countries.

Women almost everywhere in the world, retain the primary responsibility of household maintenance work even when they have economic responsibility inside and outside the home. Situation of women in Nepal is similar as elsewhere. Men do fewer household chores but the situation is just reverse in case of economic work activities. Considering all work paid and unpaid economic activity and unpaid non-economic activity, it is perceived that women are more burden in terms of volume of work and time spent on work activities as compare to men. Not only are the adult women, young girls equally loaded with bulk of work as against that of boys. The situation may be more worse in case of girls who are compelled to live with people other than biological parents (Shrestha, 2001).

In Nepal, the life of women is always difficult in comparison to their male counterpart. Their status is lower than men. Girls work more than boys. Their work burden increase with age (Acharaya, 1997). However their work is not regarded as productive work. It is due to lack of education, poverty, discriminative social norms and values towards women, weak religious faith towards women etc.

According to the study by Acharya and Bennett on the status of women in Nepal (1979-81), Women spent on the average of 9.91 hours per day in domestic farm labour as opposed to 5.68 hours for men. Rural women's total work burden is high, on the average, women work 10.81 hours per day as compared to 7.51 hours per day for men. Women generally do not have legal ownership or legal domination despite their greater contribution household economy. Women have little share in the decision making process: men make the majority of decision regarding household, finance, distribution of resource, education and health care. Women access to development resources and the participation in the development process is mediated through men.

Women in the Terai were equally active in the economic sphere, albeit invisibility, but as that their activities were not reported as being economic. In fact, they were active in the household production system e.g. in food processing and cooking form labour post harvesting, cleaning and storing of farm products, kitchen gardening and cooking food for village shop running by male members of the family in addition

women performed domestic chores as unpaid labour, Which is not reflected in any economic statistics (Acharya and Bennett, 1982).

According to Acharya M. And Bennett L. (1982), Women's role in household decision making is affected indirectly by economic condition. Women have a greater economic participation and will have a greater power in decision making. Similarly social and demographic factors also influence the role of decision making. Small size of children implies higher economic participation and consequently greater decision making power for women.

Nepalese women also play managerial role for decision making i.e. farm management resource allocation and domestic expenditure. There is variable between the communities regarding the male and female input for the farm management decisions (Acharya and Bennett, 1982).

Many studies have been done in many other caste and ethnic groups, to stay on gender theory, Lynen Bennet (1983), on her "Dangerous wives and Scared sister", studies high caste women's condition of their society, and their different status and role in their birth house and husband's house. They played dual role in their life time. One role which is her birth place is high and respected and other role on her husband house is low, done forcefully and feel dominated.

Katherine S. March (2002) has been Written –"Weaving, Writing and Gender" to study the Nepalese women in their society. In Tamang society women feel themselves lower than men because men's work is writing and women's work is weaving which is not important than writing. Writing is symbol of their legend which directed their cultural norms and values .it could not be written by the women because there is not allowed to do this work by women by their own culture. Women are inferior in their society than men.

Untouchable woman serve as handmaidens to the community's changing economic needs. Over the past century their primarily artisan- related production has been replaced with a variety of a paid agriculture and non-agricultural work in the increasingly capitalized agricultural economy. The consequent breakdown of secure

inter-caste patron-Client relationship and increasing poverty are counted by women's increasing economic power (Cameron, Marry M.1995).

This study tries to give changing roles and status of married women in household management and farm activities. It also tries to give current status of married women in terms of employment in Kohalpur Municipality ward no.12 of Banke District.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Women constituting one half of human population as reported by the 2011 Census, women constitute 51.5percent of the total population of Nepal. But this vital section of the society has minimal access to resources, information and services both within an outside the household sphere. This shows that women suffer from discrepancy and have to face unequal social and economic conditions. Their status in economic, social and legal aspects is much lower in the society. Their low status is mainly because of their less involvement in the economic activities. As they work mostly inside the lower so their contributions remains invisible. Such a 'domestication of women' may cause a decline in women's decision-making power inside household.

In Nepal a woman has a limited access to production asserts reinforced by equal inheritance laws and by social norms confine women's resources base only to marriage's land and property inheritance has been patrilineal. Some of the legal provisions severely limit economic option for women. Lack of access to, and control over, production resources is one of the major factors that hamper women's equal participation in economic activities and decision making process. Property is inherited through the husband's linkage only. Therefore, women's economic status both in the household and in the community is lower than that of men. Similarly, due to the restriction on mobility their access to education, training and consequently modern avenues of income are limited. Attempts at integrating women in development programme and projects tend to have been hampered by these socio-legal constructions.

This study is centred on changing roles and status of married women of Kohalpur Municipality in ward no. 12 of Banke District and their changing roles and status, especially in socio-cultural activities. This study deals with the various aspects of

their changing roles and status like education, agriculture, landownership, occupation, health, marriage, participation in organization, other ritual activities, and especially overall household activities. It basically consists of following research questions:

- ) What is the changing role of married women in household management and farm Activities and what they do?
- ) How do they participate in decision-making process of their household affairs?
- ) What is the current status of women in terms of employment of married women?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to examine out changing roles and status of married women in. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To study the changing roles and status of married women in household management and farm activities.
- b) To study the current status of married women in terms of employment.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This study is quiet important from the view of its contribution to the Nepalese sociology, the planners and organization focusing on the changing role and status of married women and bringing new measure to uplift their life style.

The academician's and researcher's interest in the study of Nepali Sociology will get new input to compare and go deep. In our society women have been assigned a subordinate status to men. They are bound to perform household responsibilities. In this existing situation, such studies on women's changing roles and status are very important. Such type of studies may help to understand the real condition of women who constitute more than half of the total population. This study aims to provide the data on changing roles and status of married women of Kohalpur municipality. This data may be helpful in drawing attention of to formulate planning for development of socio-economic infrastructure such as health education, training, income generation program which makes women empowered concerned areas.

It may also be a helpful guidance for research works related to women for national as well as international organization. This study will also help the policy maker's development planners for development activities on the status of married women. Hence, it is believed that this study will be more useful for future researchers and social workers. Hence, this study is timely and appropriate.

### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The study is organised into six chapters. The introductory chapter includes introduction, statement of the problem, objective, Signification, organization of the study and the second chapter deals review of literature.

The third chapter summarises the Research Methodology and fourth chapter presents the Background of the study area. Chapter five presents Changing roles and status of married women related to household management, farm activities and Employment variables.

The final Chapter presents the summary and conclusion.



## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

To formulate the way in which this study should go and discover the factors, which directly or indirectly affect the socio-economic status of married women. Some of the related available literature has been reviewed and present in this chapter. On the basis of this review independent variables like caste, age, marital status, fertility, family size, Education, Occupation incomes source, access and control on income etc. have been found as the variable determining the socio-economic status of women.

The term socio-economic status means; In a system of social stratification, it refers to a combination of various social and economic indexes. They are education, agriculture, landownership, occupation, health, marriage, fertility etc. Which are used in research studies? The term is often used to deal with stratification in a society without the need for the assumption that these are distinct social classes (Bhusan 1989).

#### **2.1 Women and Education**

Education plays a vital role for the development of human personality and national development. Women constitute half of the population so top priority should be given to women education.

Women's education is one of the most important variables to access the relative social position of women in society. The literacy of women aged 5 years and over in Nepal is found to be only 36.4 out of almost 92 percent had the literacy is low form women second, out of the literate only very few of them have opportunities for higher education (K C Bal Kumar, Prasad Dev Pant and Govind Subedi, 1997).

The study undertaken by Meena Acharya and Lynn Bennett (1982) reflects that in Nepal people express less desire to educate girls than boys. This is manifest in two ways (1) fewer people are willing to send girls to school there are very few who want as much education for the girls as for the boys.

The vast majorities (80%) of Nepalese women have ever been to school. According to population Census 2011(CBS 2012), the literacy rate of Nepal is 65.9% whereas

literacy rate of male is 75.1% but literacy rate of female is 57.4% .This statistics shows that women of Nepalese are not getting big opportunities to study than men.

Female education plays an important role to reduce population growth. The fertility rate decrease as the education status of women increase and vice versa. So to reduce the fertility rate it is necessary to provide facilitates for all Women specially in village area in the field of education because when they are engaged in other works outside home there is little change to have more children (Neupane, 1982, page no. 25).

The lack of education for women limits their awareness to the importance of learning for their children. Less women are educate efforts to open up learning opportunities to children are little encouraged. Poor families are not likely to manage education to children (Parajuli, 1996).

As school bells ring across the world on Monday, which is international women's day, more than 100 million primary school aged children will not be sitting in class and about 60 million of their missing out will be girls. On average, in the poorest countries in Africa one girl in two is not in school. The crisis extended to another 150 million children who will never complete their primary education (Ary, et.al. 2004).

## **2.2 Women and Agriculture**

Nepalese economy is totally depends on agriculture. Women also play an important role in farm activities. Rural areas women activity participated in various farm activities.

The role of women in various farming activities is crucial not because of the number engaged but also because of variety of agricultural activities they perform. Women participated in all farm activities required to grow food grain, vegetables, fruits and livestock farming. The roles played by women are considered voluntary (Leavtam, 1998).

Women constitute the majority of agriculture labour force. Their participation in other sections is also increasing, but a relatively greater proportion of female labour force, given the declining trend of agricultural as compared to the male labour force, Given

the declining trend of agricultural productivity, lower proportion of women in modern agriculture and increasing population pressure on land their relative concentration of women in agriculture indicates relatively worse income earning opportunities for women (Acharya and Bennett 1982)

During planting and post harvest period this workloads reach in peak. The share of the women labour force in Nepal is half of the total force of the kingdom. These women perform unpaid household chores for 15 to 16 hour a day (Pandey2041)

The role of women in various form activities is crucial, not only because of the variety of agricultural activities which they perform (UN 1985).

### **2.3 Women and Landownership**

Emphasis has often been places on women's employment, wages and access education and health facilities, in order to bridge the gender gap. However, the prevailing gender relations emanate, among other thing form the inequality in poverty ownership. In rural again Nepal society, status is primarily determined by landownership, and as means to enhance status in households for women from poor households, landownership also works as a shield against vulnerability of various sorts. National Labour Academy-Nepal has recently conducted a study for ILO and has analysed patters of land entitlement by gender in Nepal (Thakurathi 2004). According to population census of 2011 information on land entitlement by gender at household reveal by district reveals extremely low incidence of women's land entitlement. Women have some land in their name in only 19.71 percent households. In urban areas, 26.77 percent of the households show female-ownership of fixed assets while the percentage stands at 18.02 in rural areas. In the far west region women have land entitlement only in four percent households? Similarly, in some district Kathmandu and kaski, which are relatively urbanized women own land in over 30% households in contrast, such as Darchula, Bajhang, Humla and Bajura. Women have land entitlement in less than two percent households.

The information leads one to speculate a strong positive link between the status of women and land entitlement. The status of women is low in the district where women's entitlement is low. Information deprived from land ownership certified from

ktm, Ilam and Kailali district reveal that women's land entitlement is consistently higher in urban areas compared to the rural. In ktm and Ilam, women own land in more 30% households. In the rural areas of the study districts, women have land entitlement only in about 20% households. By caste and ethnicity, among Brahmin and Chhetri women land entitlement is higher in urban areas 29% compared to rural area 20% women's land entitlement. The rural area is higher among Dalits Nationalities Newars and Terai Castes (Thakurithi 2004).

There is a fear among the family members that if women marry another person, the family will be deprived of land kept on women's name land entitlement increase the sense of security and equality. It provides basic to with stand oppose discrimination in the family. It helps to have access to credit, and it also puts a curb on land sales by the male members without the consent of women given the overwhelming in practice of land in shopping the status of women and gender relation. Land entitlement among women should be encouraged by legal arrangements as well as incentives.

#### **2.4 Women and Occupation**

Nepal is an agricultural country, so most of the Nepalese people are dependent on agriculture occupation pattern can be taken as the indicator of economic status. Economic status also plays an important role in health and quality of living of people.

Women are confined into their domestic and subsistence activities. In Nepal especially in rural environment, main occupation of the women is household cares and agriculture activities (Sadden 1987).

#### **2.5 Women and Health**

Women's health plays an important role in family / society. Important women's health and well-being improves not only their own life but also of their children and contributes to improve household and community welfare. The health status of the Nepalese people in general has improving through it is low compared to other less developing countries the health status of women remain still over.

Nepalese women's health is in miserable condition in the sense that they are quite neglected from very childhood stage. The culture norms, economic conditions and

preferential attitude of parents towards the boys are in the centres of the ill/poor health of women (ADB1994).

Throughout the developing world, more boys than girls are immunized and girls who are brought to hospital are generally in worse condition than boys (Subedi, 1993).

Because of these factors women are affected by nutrition deficiency: The main nutrients deficient in these subjects are total dietary minerals, proteins, iron, calcium, folic acid and vitamin and resultant conditions are anemia with hypoproteinaemia and osteomalacia affection innumerable young men in our society (Sukla, 1982).

In Nepal, a primary health care approach has been undertaken as to basic strategy to meet this goal. Maternal and child health is one of the essential components of a primary health care approach. The preventive method to help women avoid unwanted pregnancies. They include all permanent and temporary measures to prevent pregnancy resulting from coitus (Parajului 1996).

## **2.6 Early Marriage**

In the Indo-Aryan culture groups girls are married off by their parents in their early teen or even earlier. Their authority structure is male dominated; women cannot make their own decision (Dahal, 1992).

In the country, the minimum legal age of marriage is 21 year for male and 18 years for Female. In the country, the minimum legal age of marriage is 21 year for male and 18 year for female without consent of guardian. The age limit is low with consent of guardian such as 18 year for male and 16 year for female. However, it is expected that there is a prevalence child marriage in the society and there is practise of marriage below those legal age limits.

Women in many developing countries marry they are very young. Almost 50% of African women, 40% of Asian and 30% of Latin American women are married by the age of 18 (UN 1985).

Women still have fewer social options for survival other than marriage. According to culturally defined ideas getting married and producing children are the ultimate goals

for women. All other options including education and employment are only secondary (Acharya1979).

Marriage usually takes place at very early ages in Nepal. Age at marriage in this situation makes a real difference in governing fertility. Some studies demonstrated that an increase in female age at marriage contribute to reduce in fertility. This is also true in the case of Nepal, where an inverse relationship between age at marriage and fertility has been observed (Chhetri1993).

## **2.7 Fertility**

The most significant factor is fertility. If we see the crude death rate of among the SAARC countries; Sri Lanka, Maldives and India have 5.5,6.1 and 9.6 per thousand respectively, where as it is 11.3, 12.0, 13.3 and 19.0 in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan respectively. Nepal has higher CBR as compared to Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The total fertility rate is also high in Nepal(5.4 per women) with compare to the Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh Which are 2.5, 3.8 and 4.6 respectively and it is low compared to Bhutan, Maldives, and Pakistan which are 5.8, 6.1 respectively(UNFPA 1993).

Contraceptive use was inversely related to the level of fertility. Contraceptive use itself is affected by various socio-economic factors such as level of educational attainment place of urban and rural and occupational status. In Nepal, high fertility is mainly due to the lack of population demand of family planning (Tuladhar, 1989).

## **2.8 Marital Status**

It is important to deal with in detail with marital status, because it is through the marriage that women change from the status of daughter to daughter-in-law (Acharya, 1979).

Marital status makes a woman totally dependent upon her husband because her rights upon the family property are only through husband. Men are endowed with the right to property by virtue of the biological fact of birth. Women's right to property depend almost entirely upon the social fact of marriage (i.e. on their role as a wife).Therefore

women's economic security is entirely dependent on their adherence to strict social norms of proper marital behaviour. (Bennett 1981)

## **2.9 Caste and Ethnicity**

Caste plays an important role in women's socio-economic conditions because the socio-economic activities are confined according to their caste and ethnicity. The extent to which women are dominated and oppressed within the family and within individual household, however, varies considerably. The most important factors here appears to be the social class of the household and to such facilities as education prevails as in many rich peasants and land owning household the chance of a greater degree of emancipation are more substantial. This, however, can be significantly affected by the conventional expectation and behaviour pattern of particular caste and ethnic groups. Thus this is a strong tendency in high caste. Hindu families and particular among Brahmin, for women treated more unequally and to be socially oppressed than among the tribal groups e.g. Limbu, Magars, Gurungs or even so called untouchables (Sedden, 1987).

It is important to deal with in detail the marital status because it is through the marriage that women change from the status of daughter to that of daughter-in-law. These two roles, in a Hindu society, imply very different relationship and between the women and her social environment (Acharya 1979).

## **2.10 Family Pattern**

Most of the married women live in their husband's home with his parents, brothers and unmarried sisters, although nuclear living arrangements are becoming more common in urban areas. But nationally 65 percent of husbands are of the extended family type (Acharya, 1979).

## **2.11 Decision Making Trend**

The poor women first built their own participatory and self-reliant base before seeking external technical and financial inputs. They used these inputs efficiently and democratically considering the social needs of the group members. In these grass root processes, the woman has developed their own knowledge/skills and creates new

Structures, but, in each case, training and reflection were ongoing processes. We hear new sounds from donors that women's participation and decision making is essential for the successful implementation of programs (Priya 1992). Such the voices are being too much even in Nepalese context, but what we found is only some sweets for hungry persons.

The social status of women differs among the various communities in Nepal. So, it is difficult to speak of the status of average Nepali women. But, it is safe to say that decision-making power of women is enter related with their social status and ethnic culture also. Making decision is highest in parbatiya community.

## **2.12 Participation in Organization**

The United Nation has agree and committed to the stage guarding of human rights. It has been ratified all provisions relating to the equal political rights of women including equality in equality in education, employment charge pay for work of equal value etc. (Acharya 1979).

In Nepal, the women's participation in election has valued by a certain reservation in each party candidate. In each of the development programs the participation of women in national development has been reformed more or less in positive direction, but the implication part is weaker than the planning provision made by the government in reality.

In conclusion, various review of literature helps to study changing roles and status of married women. Review of literatures proves that changing roles and status of married women is better. These various review of literature show that some major important changing roles and status factors in terms of household management, farm activities and employment like education, occupation, caste, marital status, early marriage, fertility, decision making etc. Determine the socio-economic status. Thus, several of literature helps to find out the changing roles and status of married women. For any kind of research study review of literatures play a major role to find out the reality.



## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This methodology chapter includes the rationale of the study area, the research design, nature and collection techniques and data processing and analysis.

#### **3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site**

Study was conducted in Kohalpur municipality of Banke district of Nepal out of two municipality of Banke district; Kohalpur municipality was purposively selected because there is high number of married women who are low background and they are now changing their status in the Banke District which makes it very appropriate for the study. The municipality seemed to be multi-caste/ethnic group, which might be related to my study. The researcher being as a student, research in the nearby village is more economical. An acquaintance of mine belonged to that municipality from whom some help in data collection was expected.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This study was carried out on the basis of descriptive research design because the study described the changing status of married women In order to fulfil the specific objective of the study. Basically, the variable such as age, caste, marital status, education, occupation, income, family size, land, health etc. have been identified and described to light on changing status of married women.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

This study was based on primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected through field survey, in the study area. For this, the researcher will visit the respective communities and will pick the raw data through observation and questionnaire. Secondary sources of data will be collected through different books, journals, articles, related dictionaries and theses as well as will visit some related websites to collect more information for the facilitation of the study.

### **3.4 Sampling Method**

The simple random sampling (SRS) was adopted to determine the households to be surveyed. The kohalpur Municipality is a plain area which has a total of about 13,835 households scattered in 13 wards. Recognizing the time, source and limitations and fact that these wards are located nearby from others, Out of 13 wards, ward no.12 is identified as the study area for data collection. Thus, the mentioned wards which have more heterogeneous characteristic in terms of their nature, socio-economic condition as well as scale of farm enterprise were selected for the first of sampling.

In the second stage of sampling procedure, households were sampled randomly from the list of households selected wards to administer the survey questionnaire, according to the Municipality list of household.

Ward n.12 has at least a total 456 households. The households of the whole ward were assigned a numbers starting from 1 to total households of ward. Then the random numbers table was used to draw the required number of households from the total. Out of that total household of 456, only 130 were interviewed. It is 28.5% of the total households of 12 ward of the area under study. In term of the total municipality household's population, the size of the sample drawn was about 0.9%.

### **3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data collection**

In order to obtain necessary and reliable data for this study, I used rational methods usually adopted by sociologist, Such as direct participation observation and structured interview schedule. The qualitative information was gathered through unstructured interview schedule.

#### **3.5.1 Interview Schedule**

The questionnaire was prepared and used to the study of changing roles and status married women of ward no.12 in Kohalpur municipality. Total 130 married women were the interviewee. The questionnaire was prepared in both-way the qualitative and quantative .The quantative information was obtained through structure questionnaire. They were related to education, landownership, agriculture etc. The qualitative

information was gathered through unstructured questionnaire in the area of social condition, health practices and employment etc.

### **3.5.2 Observation**

Observation is one of the important techniques to collect various types of data as natural level. It is a very useful method for examining the situation. Observation method was used to collect the observable information such as women's participation in day to day activities, their role in household activities, and dress up of respondent, sanitation condition, transportation location etc.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

The data was collected from the field study was edited and coded in tabular form. They were analyzed and interpreted presenting in figure as far as possible and necessary, simple, statistical tools like frequency, percentage and central tendency. The entire procedure for this data analysis was related to formation of structured and unstructured interview schedule. It was comprised of the all relevant interview schedule concerning the changing roles and status of married was included. Therefore, the interview schedule was designed for changing roles and status like family size, education, occupation, holding family income, social condition and health practices etc.

### **3.7 Limitation of the Study**

This study was carried out as a case study of changing roles and status of married women of kohalpur municipality, ward number 12, Chappargaudhi in Banke district. It is an academic research in order to fulfil the requirement of masters in sociology/Anthropology and it will not able to collect a lot of information in overall changing roles and status of married women but only some aspects were addressed. Also the research is finished with-in a limited time which will also be a limiting factor to cover. This study included only changing roles and status of married women of a single Municipality of a single ward. So it couldn't be generalized for all the married women of the country. Limitation is necessary for each and every study.

The size of population under the studying was small, only household head was selected as respondent and study was focused only changing roles and status of married women in Banke District. Altogether 130 married women were the interviewee. The study represented only for kohalpur municipality of ward no. 12 and will not represent whole region or other married women of whole country.

This study area is selected for my suitability easy to meet and discuss related respondent frequently if it is necessary. This study area is well known, familiar also easily accessible and motor able road area of Banke district.

## **CHAPTER – FOUR**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA**

Kohalpur is a municipality in Banke District in the Bheri Zone in mid-western Nepal. The municipality was established in 18 May 2014 merging the existing two village Development committee i.e. Rajena and kohalpur. The town is in East-west highway and one of the fastest developing places in Nepal, A neighbouring city Nepalgunj is on south (16km), and further 6km is the Indian border. In fact it is growing city in the Western region of Nepal. It has a junction to diverse the roadway transport to east, west, north and south from the city. It is accessible by air (Nepalgunj Airport) and by road (535km West of Kathmandu). This town shouldn't be confused with Kohalpur a much larger city in Maharashtra state, India.

#### **4.1 Kohalpur Municipality**

Kohalpur is second municipality in the Banke district, with the first Nepalgunj now it has been sub-metropolitan city. As a municipality, Kohalpur will assume greater local government's effort to promote decentralized. The municipality status of Kohalpur has been repeatedly stalled due to the failure to ratify the national constitution. A fourth deadline to ratify the constitution was missed on 27 May 2012.

#### **4.2 Administrative Structure**

Kohalpur is within the Banke District. The DDC (District Development Committee) of the Banke District was recently assumed by a local Development officer appointed by the government. Kohalpur has been declared as a municipality, but this has not been officiated in the absence of a ratified national constitution. Currently, it remains as a village Development Committee (VDC), with 1 words, each with a ward citizen forum (WCF) serving as a community level authority.

The VDC of kohalpur has been managed over the last 5 year transition period, by a government nominated and appointed secretary. Projects of urban development within the district are prioritized and approved by the District council before implementation. Although the community does not have legal power, CBOs play a crucial role in

kohalpur's development. Through the WCF, they collaborate with the VDC and other organizations to carry out projects at the local level.

In kohalpur there is also autonomous area called Town Development Committee (TDC). The purpose of TDC in Nepal is to organize people structurally at local level and creating a partnership between the community and the public sector for improved service delivery system. A TDC has a status as an autonomous institution and authority for interacting with the more centralized institutions of governance in Nepal. In doing so, the TDC has an element of control and responsibility in development and also ensures proper utilization and distribution of state funds and a greater interaction between government officials NGOs and agencies. The TDC within a given area will discuss on education, water supply, basic health, sanitation and income and will also monitors and record progress which is displayed in census data.

### **4.3 Geography**

Kohalpur is located in the Banke District in the Mid-west Region of Nepal (Terai region), with a total area of 2816.6 hectares. The climate is subtropical and temperature varies between a maximum of 46c and minimum of -2c.

### **4.4 Environment**

Kohalpur has a total forest area of 1025.1 hectares which is connected with the Bardiya National Park in the Bardiya District. The forest area is currently threatened by deforestation; 1620 hectares were deforested on 2010. The land of village Development Committee (VDC) of kohalpur designated for agriculture is 1452.8 hectares, from that area 91% is used in agricultural purposes. The population affected by flooding is located near the Dudhuwa River which crosses part of kohalpur in the south-north direction Around 185.8 hectares of the VDC are affected by flooding.

Now Sikta Irrigation Project is launching which come from Rapti River. People who are farmer of his expected from this project. This project is ambitious project of Nepal.

## **4.5 Demography**

As per data issued by central Bureau of statistics for the year 2011-12 the total population of kohalpur VDC is 36019 out of which male population is 17449 and female population of 18570. It is the most density populated VDC after Nepalgunj Municipality. Kohalpur's population is composed primarily of Tharu community who are the original inhabitant and immigrants from hilly area of Nepal as well as neighbour districts.

### **4.5.1 Caste\ Ethnicities**

Kohalpur's population comprises 39 different castes; the main ones in terms of population size are the chetri (24%), Tharu (19%), and Barhmin (18%).

### **4.5.2 Religion**

The predominant religion in kohalpur's population is Hindu (96.80%) followed by Islam (2.14%), Christianity (0.89%) and Buddhism (0.17%).

## **4.6 Economy**

The main activity of the working population of kohalpur is involved in agriculture and livestock (52.88); the rest of the population earn their life in day labour (21.90%) business (11.27%) government and non-government organization work (13.86%) and small industry (0.09%).

## **4.7 Education**

In terms of education kohalpur has a high illiteracy rate of 79.21%. The Municipality has three college campuses, six higher secondary (10+2) units, four lower secondary units (1-7) and 12 primary (1-5) schools. The Medical College is one of the most important education centres of kohalpur; it receives students from India, Sri Lanka and from all around the country. There are many schools in kohalpur among them Bageshwari Academy is one school.

#### **4.8 Infrastructure and Basic Services**

The health infrastructure facilities include the Medical College, located on the west side of the Municipality, one health post, one sub-health post and 13 private medical centres. Basic services do not cover all of kohalpur's population and are sometimes limited to the planned area of the Municipality, which is in ward number 3. There is no official solid waste management system in kohalpur, garbage collection, disposal and treatment area services that should be developed and provided for the population. Regarding water infrastructure, 68% of the Municipality households have water pipelines while 31.45% use hand pump systems to obtain underground water; the rest of the households use other sources. In terms of sanitation, of the total 4735 households in kohalpur Municipality, 1548 do not have toilets, septic tanks are used by 2046 households, 841 use temporary toilets, 131 have biogas toilets and 169 units are connected to a collecting open canal. The existing central electricity line of kohalpur Municipality covers 87% of the households, 13% are without electricity and use kerosene. A small part of the remaining households use alternative environmentally friendly sources such as solar panels and biogas.

#### **4.9 Political Context**

Due to political changes and the generated instability in Nepal from the past middle century, People from the hill area migrated to the Terai region, kohalpur population and other's which arrives looking for between opportunities due to the fertile agricultural conditions of the land.

Consequent to the political instability coming from the national, there is high political turn over in the local officials are recent to their chairs and it is difficult to control and have continuity for steering processes citizen participation in official political processes is currently dependent on the upcoming national constitution; in the mean while, the Municipality affirms to work on the identification system for its citizens.

#### **4.10 Media**

To promote local culture Kohalpur has two F.M. Radio Station Community radio namely Pratibodh F.M.-102.4 and Radio Kohalpur- 101.2MHz.



#### 4.11 Language

There are different ethnic groups so they speak their own native language at home but all the people understand and speak Nepali language.

#### 4.12 Population

Education, discipline and healthy people are the main tools for the development of the country, Rapid growth of population may lead the country backward by creating many problems like scarcity of foods, shelter, health facilities, education, drinking water etc. Most of people in our country are dependent on the agriculture. The growth in population adversely affects national economic development. Below table No. 4.12 shows distribution of Municipality population by ward level.

**Table 4.12**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	622	2907	1327	1580
2	2006	8863	4179	4684
3	806	4090	2018	2072
4	1530	6904	3245	3659
5	1145	4795	2241	2554
6	627	2968	1478	1490
7	425	2434	1222	1212
8	667	3279	1611	1668
9	529	2747	1353	1394
10	1391	6140	2924	3216
11	2808	10527	5235	5292
12	456	2535	1231	1304
13	823	3988	1859	2129
<b>Kohalpur</b>	<b>13835</b>	<b>62177</b>	<b>29923</b>	<b>32254</b>

**CHAPTER- FIVE**  
**CHANGING ROLES AND STATUS OF RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD**  
**MANAGEMENT AND FARM ACTIVITES**

**5.1 Household Management**

Generally, household management means an example of home management is taking care of children, providing meals, making sure the house is clean and bills are paid and otherwise attending to the needs of the house is called household management. Homemaking is a mainly American term for the management of a home, and is otherwise known as housework, housekeeping or household management; it entails the overseeing of the Organizational, financial, day to day operations of a house or estate, and the managing of other domestic concerns. Here, it tries to indicate changing roles and status of married women.

**5.1.1 Cooking Food**

Cooking food is the most important work of household activities. While cooking food person has to washes dishes and buys kitchen utensils etc. Below table no. 5.1.1 shows the changing roles and status of married women in household managements.

**Table 5.1.1: Distribution of the Respondent by cooking food**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Cooking food	90	69	70	54
2.	Washing dishes	95	73	80	61
3.	Buying kitchen utensils	60	46	70	54

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table no 5.1.1 shows that, among 130 respondents about 69% of women used to cook food in the past but now only 54% of the women are cooking food. They are being helped by their husband, son and other male members. So, this shows that there

has been great change in their understanding and co-operation in the family members especially between male and female. In the past there were 73% of women washing their dishes. Usually they were busy in indoor works. They used to think women shouldn't do outdoor works because it was against their family members but now number of women have been decreasing because now they are educated and they are also busy in job so male counterparts also help them. Only 61% of the women are washing dishes now. There were only 46% of the women buying kitchen utensils in the past but in the present time 54% buy the utensils. The women who cook food, who wash dishes and who buy goods for their home, they do totally different work than the past. This study shows, now women have changed their habits and they also do outside works. It shows that there is also development of equality concept between men and women.

### 5.1.2 Baby Caring (Only for who have Children)

In our society women have to perform various types of works in the house. Especially married women have to do most of the housework e.g. cooking food, washing clothes, washing dishes etc. Among such types of works baby caring is one of them. Women gives birth their baby and they also have to care them till five years. In the past, male members didn't use to help female while caring baby but now it has been little bit changed. Below table no.5.1.2 Shows that roles of baby caring in the past and present time. **Table 5.1.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Baby Caring**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Cleaning of baby	90	69	70	54
2.	Caring of baby	80	62	60	46
3.	Clothing of baby	100	77	80	62
4.	Bringing child from school	40	31	60	46

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table no. 5.1.2 shows that, there were about 69% women cleaned their baby in the past, on other hand, only 54% women are cleaning their baby in the present, this

shows their changing status. In the past time, they had plural children so that they had to work hard while caring baby but now most of the women think of single child so they are caring their baby properly. Now, husband and wife both are educated so the male members have provided little bit equal rights to the women. In the past time male people used to hesitate to do the work of women due to illiteracy. But, now some male members are doing support to the women.

The figure shows that, 77% of women used to wash cloth of their baby in the past but now only 50% of women do so, in the past only 31% of women used to bring their children from school but now 46% of women are doing so, this table shows, past time they didn't use to do outdoor work. But now they are also doing so.

### **5.1.3 Fetching the Water**

We need water for different purposes. Sometimes we need water for bathing sometimes we need for washing clothes. Generally, we need water for cooking food. Women bring fetch the water in the kitchen from different sources. Sometimes male counterparts also fetch the water.

There are many types of households works, fetching water is one of them. In the past, 62% of the female used to fetch the water while cooking food besides that only 54% of the women are fetching water now. These show that now male counterparts help them to bring water and they are also ready to share outdoor works.

### **5.1.4 Firewood collection**

Chopping wood is also household work. As a housewife, women have to cook food and they have to bring the wood from the jungle for the fire. Below table no. 5.1.4 shows that chopping and collecting wood for the fire on the comparison of male and female in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Chopping Wood**

S.N.	Work	Married women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Buys woods to burn	40	31	70	38
2.	Bring wood form the jungle	80	62	50	38

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table no. 5.1.4 shows that only 31% of the women used to buy wood to burn fire but 69% of male members used to do so. This study shows women didn't use to go out to buy the woods in the past because they hadn't got permit to do financial works. But now, due to the changing our society their role has been little bit changed and they also do financial work. In the present 38% of the women do so. In the past 62% of the women used to bring wood from the jungle but now only 38% of the women do so. The figure shows that male member also help to perform some particular housework and they are doing their work by caring and sharing.

### **5.1.5 Washing Clothes**

Washing clothes is also one types of household work. People should wash their clothes once a week to be neat and clean. Cleaning clothe shows the personality of human being.

In the past, 80% of the women used to wash their clothes in two times in a week. But now, 85% of the women are washing their clothes three times in a week. It shows that women are doing more care for their health in the present time than past time due to getting health education.

### **5.1.6 Cleaning House**

Cleaning house is the necessary for the human being. If the people clean the house they will safe from many diseases. In the past, only most of the women used to clean

the house but now their role has been changed. In the present time male counterparts also help them to cleaning the houses. Below table no. 5.1.6 shows that distribution of the respondent by cleaning house in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.6: Distribution of the Respondent by cleaning House**

S.N.	Work	Married women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Sweep the floor	90	69	60	46
2.	Clean the surrounding	100	77	80	62

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table no 5.1.6 shows that in the past, there were 69% of the women who cleaned the house in total sample population. But, now only 46% of the women do so. It shows that they are involved in other progressive work. In the past, 77% of the women clean the surrounding house but now only 62% of the women do so. This shows male counterparts also help them.

### **5.1.7 Food Distribution**

Food distribution is another important factor in family members. Qualitative food like Meat, Milk, and Pulse are needed for the family to keep healthy and strong.

In the past 40% of the women used to eat qualitative food. It means they used to eat balance diet. At that time they didn't know about balance diet. A few women were educated in the past and they were not familiar with nutrient foods. But now, 70% of the women eat qualitative food because they knew about the importance of quality food due to the modernization of our society, socialization of women and qualitative education.

### **5.1.8 Recreation**

It is essential element of human biology and psychology recreation activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure and are considered to be fun. If we provide our children recreation, that will promote good health, education and sense of

community. Below table no. 5.1.8 shows that distribution of the respondent by recreation in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.8: Distribution of the Respondent by Recreation**

S.N.	Work	Married women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Takes children in the park	30	23	50	38
2.	Use means of recreation	35	27	60	46
3.	Listen News	40	31	70	54

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table no 5.1.8 shows that, In the past 23% of the women used to take their children in the park but now 38% of the women take their children in the park because they are getting permit from their family to go out and they knew recreation is also one part of qualitative life. More women are doing recreation in the present time than the past. In the past only 31% of the women used to listen the news but now 54% of the women listen news and they get information as well as recreation from that. This data presents their status has been changed in terms of recreation and listening news in the present due to the changeable society.

### **5.1.9 Paying Bills of housekeeping**

Men or Women have to pay different kinds of bills while conducting the houses in the proper condition. They have to pay the bills of electricity, drinking water, school fees. Below table no.5.1.9 shows the paying bills by the men and women in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.9: Distribution of the Respondent by Paying Bills**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Paying bills of electricity & drinking water	30	23	70	54
2.	Paying school fee of children	20	15	60	46

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table no 5.1.9 shows that 23% of married women used to pay bills of electricity and drinking water in the past but now 54% of the married women do so. Before, only 15% of the women used to pay their children fees but now 46% of the married women do so. It shows that now women are also involving in job and other income generating works such as knitting tailoring etc and they have been able to pay the money.

#### 5.1.10 Communication

Communication is the means through which people exchange their ideas and opinions. They are aware of what is going on at distant place and develop friendship and good relationship with one another. Where there are no means of communication available, there family can't do their work effectively and easily. There are various means of communication in the modern world but here are some which is used by respondents in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.10: Distribution of the Respondent by Communication**

S.N.	Sending message through	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Letter	80	61	30	23
2.	Self going there	30	23	10	8
3.	Telephone	10	8	80	61
4.	Others	10	8	10	8

Source: Field survey, 2014



The above table no.5.1.10 shows that in the past, most of the women used to communicate by letter. They used to send letter to their relatives for their emergency.

But, it was very late. Now, due to the modernization and globalization communication system has been changed. Most of the women are now using telephone because they can talk easily.

### 5.1.11 Property Ownership

Economic ownership is another key factor which affects the socio-economic status of women. The household's economic status plays a vital role on determining women's roles and socio-economic status. Generally who have the economic ownership in the family he/she will be the head of the family. Below table no. 5.1.11 shows that economic ownership of the family in the past and present time.

**Table 5.1.11: Distribution of the Respondent by Economic Ownership**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Economical management at home	22	17	58	45
2.	Going to market buying the goods	20	15	63	48
3.	Decide regarding livestock sell& purchase	12	9	60	46
4.	Ownership of land	5	4	20	15
5.	Free to use property	10	8	22	17

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table no 5.1.11 shows that, only 17% of the female used to have the economic ownership at home in the past but now it has been increased due to the women education .In the percent 45% of the female are managing economic ownership at their home. Some years ago, 15% of the women used to go market to buy goods for their needs but now it has been changed. Now, 48% of the women go to market and

buy goods themselves. Only 9% of the women decided to sell and purchase the livestock before but now 46% of the women decide it. In the past, only 4% of the women had ownership of their land but now 15% of the women have the ownership of their land. Only 8% of the women used to free to use property before on the other hand 17% of the women are free to use their property now.

This shows that, married women are changing their economic roles and their economic status in order to decision and ownership.

#### **5.1.12 Choosing Clothes**

People belonging to different castes and tribes wear different types of clothes and ornaments. Costumes and ornaments also vary according to geographical regions. Generally, women in the hilly region wear gunyo, cholo, patuka, Pachhyara while men wear daura,suruwal, jawari,coat, Dhaka topi etc. In mountain, women wear pangden, dochha and mocha. In terai, women wear sari, blouse, Kurtaha etc.

In the past, only 38% of the women bought their clothes themselves for them and for their child because they had not decision power and they had not any kinds of job and any income generating works. So, they used to totally depend on their husband. Their husband used to usually buy their clothes in the past. But no, 68% of the women buy their clothes themselves. Before they used to wear sari, Bulauj but now wear modern Kurta, Sarwal and other expensive clothes because now they are educated than before and they are starting to do job and other income generating works.

#### **5.1.13 Religious Activities**

Nepal is the country of multilingual and multicultural. Everyone is equal in front of the law. It is common home of all Nepalese. There are several religions followed by a significant number of people. There are Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Kirat and Christianity etc. People of different religions respect each other's religion and their practices. They do different activities to worship their God.

In the past time, 69% of the women used to worship God at their home but now 62% of the women do such kinds of activities. This shows, in the present time women who

worship God, they are increased due the religion and they are reforming their worship activities.

#### **5.1.14 Education**

In general, education makes a man perfect, if it is behaviourally practicable. People cannot lead a good life without education .Education is the knowledge which enlightens everyone. It makes people efficient and skilful. Education enables us to distinguish well from bad. People in all walks of life need education. According to population census 2068, only 57.4% of the women are literate but 75.1% of the male are literate. Thus, the family members in the family who decides choosing school for their child is analyzed here in the study.

In the past, 23% of the married women used to decide to choose school for their children because they were uneducated and dominated by the male counterparts but now 48% of the women do so because now women are also educated and well-trained so they can decide.

#### **5.1.15 Health**

Health refers to the dynamic state of well-being, both in body and mind. Health is another basic need of the people .If the family members are not healthy they cannot live good life. Health is a state of complete physical mental and social well-being, not merely an absence of diseases or infirmities. Women are the mother of the child and child are Always with their mother. Sometimes their children are attack by different diseases. So, they should care them.

In the past, 33% of the women used to take their children at hospital while their child became sick. Women were not allowed to go out and outside woks and they were not believed by their family member. But, 65% of the women do so now, in the present time, they took good education and their attitudes has been changed .So, they changed their past roles and behaviour.

#### **5.1.16 Household Head**

Women have to perform various types of work in a household home management is an exclusive female task in the society. Women have to work at home as well as in

field /agriculture. Most of household works are shared by their male counterparts. But economic works are or outside household works are more performed by male and in most of the houses male are the head.

Before, 22% of the married women used to be head of the family in the past. But this data has been changed. Now, 41% of the women are the head of their family. The dominant feature of son preference tradition has been found unchanged. Parents preferred son rather than daughter in every society.

### 5.1.17 Participation in Social Function

The people should involve in social function to be socialize and to adjust in society. If they involve in social function, they will get opportunity to meet various people and get chance to share the ideas each other. Our country is multicultural and multi religion so people do many types of social function in the society like marriage ceremony, death ceremony, fair, program etc.

**Table 5.1.17: Distribution of the Respondent by Participation**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Marriage	43	33	67	52
2.	Funeral program	31	24	40	31
3.	Village program	27	21	60	46

Sources: Field survey 2071

The above figure 5.1.17 indicates that the work like attending marriage ceremony parties, attending funeral program and village program, the participation of male is greater in percentage where as female participation in the past was quite low because females were busy in household and they didn't get opportunities to take part. But now due to modernization and education women have been active to take part in social function.

### **5.1.18 Decision Making**

As a daughter Women's involvement in Decision-making is high. After marriage the status of daughter changed into daughter into daughter-in-law with low status. As a daughter-in-law, women's involving in decision making is rare or women are not accepted as a decision maker. Women totally involve in kitchen and in some farm activities only. When performing the role of mother or mother-in-law, she can take part in decision making process.

Very few women used to get chance to take fully decision in the past. Before only 4% of the women used to participate in fully decision and only 8% women partially involved. But now that context has been changed .53% of the women are participating in full decision and 43% are participating partially.

## **5.2 Farm Activities**

Besides household works, women are equally involved in the farm activities during peak reason of agriculture women have to bear double load of housework and agricultural work like transplanting, digging, grinding, harvesting etc. Field visit of the study supports the statement need above working hour of the respondents ranged from 4 hours per day to 18 hours per day. Working hours also impact on socio-economic condition of women. In the past their participation was few but now their participation has been increased due to modernization in agriculture.

### **5.2.1 Digging**

Digging is the important activity in agriculture. Without digging the field farmer can't cultivate the corn. To grow the plants, farmers must dig out the fields first. Then, they do other work. In our society these types of work done by the female members but little bit from male members.

### **5.2.2 Buying Seeds and Chemical Fertilizer**

While growing vegetable and rice we need seeds and chemical fertilizer. It helps to grow properly. In most of the houses, male go to market and bring seed and fertilizer because they don't believe on women and they don't give permit to take decision about it.

**Table 5.2.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Seeds and Chemical Fertilizer**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Bring to seeds & fertilizer from market	31	24	59	45
2	Take the decision when grow the seeds	45	35	61	47
3.	Scatter the seed & fertilizer in the lands	90	69	80	62

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table no. 5.2.2 shows that, 24 % women used to bring seeds and chemical from the market in the past but now 45% of the women do this. Before only 35% of the women used to take the decision when grow the seeds because they were dominated by the male counterparts but now 47% of the women do this because now they knew the outer world and they got the education as well as agriculture training. Before 69% of the women used to scatter the seeds and fertilizer but now 62% do this because now male counterparts also help them. This presents now women are educated an active in their work.

### 5.2.3 Harvesting

After planting the crops, at last farmers harvest their crops at their home. It is also one of the most important parts of farm activities. The farmer enters their corn inside their home and they stuck it for long times. They also sell some corn and vegetables in market and earn money. So, it is the final and important work of farmer.

**Table 5.2.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Harvesting**

S.N.	Work	Married Women			
		Past		Present	
		No	%	No	%
1.	Harvesting the crops	70	54	61	47
2.	Using & Caring the plant	72	55	57	44

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table 5.2.3 shows that most of the women used to harvest their crops in the past. The male people used to think that women had to do this work but they used to control over the crops. Before 54% of the women used to harvest the crops but now 53% of the women do this. In the past, 55% of the women used to care the plants but now 44% do this. This shows that, now they are also involved male in their work and male people are also helping them.

#### **5.2.4 Grinding**

After harvesting the crops, farmers take it to grind in the mills for the food. In the past, 73% of the women used to go to grind their crops but a few number of male counterpart used to go. On the other hand, only 52% of the women do this now because male counterparts also support them and women are busy in other income generating works. It shows that they are changing their attitude and behaviour in their daily life.

#### **5.2.5 Irrigation**

Irrigation is also an important task of farm activities. It is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscape, and re-vegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Farmer must irrigate the plants to grow it.

Before, 42% of the women were active to irrigate the plants. At that time male counterparts were few because they used to do outdoor works than indoor. So, only women were busy in the farm activities and in the most of household works. But, now 56% of the women do this because male counterparts also support them and some male counterparts are going to do equal behaviour with female. They work together of outdoors and indoors.

#### **5.2.6 Information about the Agriculture**

In the past, women were not educated and society wasn't developed, so they didn't use to care about any information of agriculture but now they has been educated and most of the women take information about agriculture from T.V. radio, books, and training. Now they believe on modern scientific agriculture. In the past, there were

33% of the women who tried to get the information from the media, journals and other books but now 73% of the women are active to get such types of information.

### 5.3 Current status of Married Women in terms of Employment

Employment is one of the key indicator/ Factor in determining the socio-economic status of women and, it also determines the changing roles and status of the married women. In Nepalese society most of women of rural areas involved in household activities. Besides this, they perform agricultural work equal to male counterparts.

#### 5.3.1 Occupation

Occupation is one of the most important factors which affects the changing roles and socio-economic status of women. It is generally believed that women who work outside have high decision making power low fertility, informative, forward, and self-confident than the women who are engaged in the household works more or less inside home.

**Table 5.3.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Occupation**

S.N.	Work	Past		Present	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Study	25	19	30	23
2	Job	17	21	35	27
3	Housewife	50	38	35	27
4	Business	19	15	25	19
5	Others	9	7	5	4

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table no.5.29 shows that women in this municipality are doing very hard working. They involve in work from early morning to till night beside this they are involved in agriculture and other income generating works such as knitting, tailoring, spinning, weaving etc. and few women also help to run shop.



It is usually seen that in the past the women who were engaged in mental works had higher roles and socio-economic status in comparison to those who were engaged in physical works. It is also seen in present time.

Similarly, it is normally seen that, the women who work in farm land have lower-socio-economic status than the women who engage in off farm work.

In this study, occupation is divided into five categories, i.e. study, job, housewife/agriculture, business, other etc. The table shows that, in the past only 19% had got chance to study. At that time only rich women used to study but now the women to study who have got chance have been increased and they reached 27%. Before only 21% women used to do job but now 27% do this. In the past most of the women used to work in house and they were busy in agriculture but now they have been decreased. In the past a few women only 15% used to do business but now 19% of the married women do this.

### 5.3.2 Salary from Office

**Table 5.3.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Salary from Office**

Salary	Number	Percent
5000-50000	5	14
5000-10000	7	20
10000-15000	20	57
15000-20000	1	3
20000-25000	1	3
25000-30000	1	3
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table 5.30 shows that among the 130 married women only 35 married women were job holder. The above table shows that most of the women get 10,000 to 15,000 salaries. From that salary they are paying the bills of electricity, drinking water and their children's school fees. In this way, they can buy their basic needs their selves and their economic status is good and their roles have been changed.

### 5.3.3 Position in Office

**Table 5.3.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Position in Office**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Head	2	6
Ass-head	4	11
Staff	22	63
Peon	7	20
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table 5.3.3 shows that most of women have no position in their office. They are only staffs in office. Some of the women are Ass-head and only two married women are the head of the office. This shows that still they are dominated by the male counterparts in the office due to their poor education, due to their leadership capacity and opportunity.

### 5.3.4 Do your family give you permission to go your office?

**Table 5.3.4: Distribution of the Respondent by giving Permission**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	24	69
No	11	31
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table no.5.3.4 shows that among the 35 job holder married women most of the women i.e. 69% get permission to go office only 31% have the problem to get permission because of their uneducated family and tradition thinking about women. This shows that now patriarchal society has going to be change and who are job holder they are being free from their houses.

### 5.3.5 Are you satisfied with your job?

**Table 5.3.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Satisfying with Job**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	26	74
No	9	26
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table no. 5.3.5 shows that the majority of the job holder married women are very satisfied with their job. They want to do other contribution on their job. But, 26% of the women are not satisfied because they are not getting appropriate salary and they are dominated by the male counterparts in the office.

### 5.3.6 Do you get any support from your family?

**Table 5.3.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Taking Support from the Family**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	24	69
No	11	31
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table, no. 5.3.6 shows that most of the job holder married women i.e. 69% have got support from their family but only 31% of them have not got support from family because their family are not well educated and their attitudes are traditional and they think that women should not do the outdoor job like male. Although they have not get permit from their family, they struggling their job.

### 5.3.7 Do you feel any discrimination being female while working in your job?

**Table 5.3.7: Distribution of the Respondent by Feeling Discrimination being Female**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	14	40
No	21	60
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table no.5.35 shows that 40% of the married are feeling discrimination. They are feeling discrimination at their office, at home and at their society. But they are also convincing the male people doing their good works.

Thus, the study showed that married women of this municipality are slowly changing traditional norms and values and their roles and their status because some women are well educated, they have patience and they are doing hard labour in their works.

## **CHAPTER - SIX**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The purpose of this study is to find out changing roles and status of married women in Kohalpur municipality of Banke district. It also includes conclusion of the study.

#### **6.1 Summary of Findings:**

This study analyzes the changing roles and status of married women in Kohalpur municipality ward no.12 of Banke district. Among the total households of ward no. 12, only 130 household were taken randomly to collect information. This study is mainly focused on changing roles and status of married women in household management, farm activities and employment.

#### **Characteristics:**

The total household of ward no.12 was 456. Among the total households, 130 households were taken randomly and 130 married women were taken as respondent from each household to collect information. The age of all the respondents was from 30-70years who were matured and aged. It made easy to find out changing roles and status of married women.

#### **Household Management:**

Before most of the women used to work inside the houses and they used to work, traditionally but now they have changed their behaviours in household management like; in cooking food, baby caring, washing cloth, paying bills etc. In the past 80% of women were used to work in household management but now only 60% of women work in household management. Now, they are being helped by their husband and other male members in the family. This shows that there has been great change in their understanding and co-operation in the family members especially between male and female due to socialization and education. Now, they have also changed their working style and using utensils. Nowadays, they use facilitate modern utensils in household management. They also do outdoor works more than before while managing houses e.g. while paying bills of children they themselves go to school similarly while choosing and buying clothes they personally go to market and so on.

These days, some women are free to participate in social function like marriage celebration, birthday party, meetings etc.

Before, male played a vital role in any decision making process of household matter. Thus decision-making power was on men. Nowadays because of nuclear family structure women are found involved in decision making more than housewives. In present time, due to the modernization many women have got education. Thus, the trend of involvement in decision making is increasing than before. So, they changed their traditional concept, thinking and roles.

### **Farm activities:**

Agriculture is the main source of family members. In the past 75% of the women used to work in the field but they didn't use to work in scientific way because they hadn't proper idea about farm activities. Although, most of the women did this work but they didn't get good achievement but now, only 60% of the women do it because some of them are in job. Who work in the field, they have got also help from their husband and now they are doing in scientific way while irrigating, digging and harvesting in their field. They are also using modern technology while doing farm activities.

In the past, men used to do most of the outside work e.g. buying seeds and fertilizer for plants, digging the fields, grinding the crops. But now, women also receive help from male counterparts to perform some particular type of household work. Male members are also involved in household in household management.

### **Employment:**

In the past only 21% women were engaged in job but now the number of job holders has been increased. 27% of the women are now doing job in different offices like, in school, bank, private company etc. Before only 19% women were educated but now 23% of the women are educated. So, now they have changed their status. Among the total job holder women 6% of are in head position and 11% are in Ass-head position and most of the women i.e. 63% are in common position. This shows that still they are dominated by the male counterparts in the office due to their poor education, due to their leadership capacity and opportunity.

This shows that in the past, most of the men were involved income generating activities in the compare to women. But now, women are also started to engage in job and other income generating activities like service, labour, business etc. Now they are found smart, clever and economically like men.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Nepalese women constitute 51.5% of the total population. Still, Nepalese society is male dominant. The problem faced by women cannot express in few pages. In Nepalese traditional culture, norms and value women are mostly neglected and treated as second-class person.

As a whole the socio-economic status and roles of women in Nepal is generally low because of gender biasness unequal distribution of power and resources in the family and society. Women's roles and status is not better. So, nature of women's status visualized in terms of backward socio-cultural and tradition norms and value, lack of basic health facilities, high burden of household and fieldworks, less participation in the most important areas of family decision making, Low employment opportunities, health and legal rights.

Illiteracy was the main cause of women's poor socio-economic status. Now the women are try to get the quality education but they did not get equal to men because social system women have always become victim of discrimination. For a family as a community, to be sound in the socio-economic status and their roles sex and gender play important role. In the Nepalese society women are exploited in the most of the fields like education, health, economic independence, external exposures etc. To improve women condition it is necessary to aware people to improve women's roles and status. It is necessary to provide quality education, skilled oriented training which will enable women generates self-employment opportunities. Education and occupation help women to be decision-makers and may help control over social and material resources within the household. Women independence helps to raise women's roles and status.

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**APPENDIX**  
**Interview Schedule**

**Name:**

**Age:**

**1. Household management:**

- 1.1 Cooking food
- 1.2 Baby caring (Only for who have children)
- 1.3 Fetching the water
- 1.4 Wood cutting
- 1.5 Washing cloth
- 1.6 Cleaning house
- 1.7 Fooding items and its distribution
- 1.8 Recreation
- 1.9 Paying bills
- 1.10 Communication
- 1.11 Economic factors
- 1.12 Choosing clothes
- 1.13 Religion activities
- 1.14 Education
- 1.15 Health
- 1.16 Family pattern
- 1.17 Participation
- 1.18 Decision making of household activities

**2. Farm activities:**

- 2.1 Digging
- 2.2 Seeds and fertilizer
- 2.3 Harvesting
- 2.4 Grinding
- 2.5 Irrigation

**1.1 Cooking food**

- i) Which fuel did/do you use while cook food?  
Past: a) Stove b) Firewood c) L.P. Gas d) Others  
Present: a) Stove b) Firewood c) L.P. Gas d) Others
- ii) Who helped/help you while, you are cooking food?  
Past: a) Husband b) children c) Mother-in-law d) sister-in-law  
e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) children c) Mother-in-law d) sister-in-law  
e) Others

iii) Who washed/wash the dishes after having meal?  
Past: a) you b) husband c) Children d) Mother-in-law  
e) Others

Present: a) you b) husband c) Children d) Mother-in-law  
e) Others

**vi) Who bought/ buy the kitchen utensils?**

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Others

**1.2 Baby Caring (Only for women who have children):**

i) Who cleaned/bath to your baby?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Others

ii) Whose influence was/is important in your child bearing?

Past: a) you and husband b) Conceived by chance

c) father/mother c in c law d) others

Present: a) you and husband b) Conceived by chance

c) Father/ mother-in-law d) others

ii) Who cared/care the baby at your home?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Father-in-law

e) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Father-in-law

e) Others

iii) Who put on clothes to your baby?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Others

Present: a) Husband b) You c) Mother-in-law d) Others

iv) Who left/leave and brought/bring your children from the school?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Father-in-law e) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Father-in-law e) Others

vi) Who taught/teach your children at your home?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) mother-in-law d) father-in-law e) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) mother-in-law d) father-in-law e) Others

### 1.3 Fetching the water:

- i) Who brought/bring water while cooking food?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) mother-in-law d) children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) mother-in-law d) children e) Others
- ii) What types of drinking water did/do you use?  
Past: a) Tap b) Well c) River d) Pipeline e) Jar  
Present: a) Tap b) Well c) River d) Pipeline e) Jar

### 1.4 Wood Chopping:

- i) Who bought/ buy wood to burn fire?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others
- ii) Who brought/ bring wood from the jungle?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others

### 1.5 Washing cloth:

- i) Who washed/wash the clothes at your home?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others
- ii) How many times did/do you wash your clothes within one week?  
Past: a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) Five  
f) Six g) Seven  
Present: a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) Five  
f) Six g) Seven

### 1.6 Cleaning Housing:

- i) Who swept/sweep the floor in the past and who does now?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others
- ii) Who cleaned/clean the surrounding your house?  
Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others  
Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others

**1.7 Fooding items and its distribution:**

i) Were/Is qualitative food like milk, meat, pulses equally distributed among the family member in the past and now?

Past: a) Yes b) No

Present: a) Yes b) No

ii) What were/are the main items of your meal in the past and what are now?

Past: .....

Present: .....

**1.8 Recreation**

i) Who took/ take your children in the park or zoo?

Past: a) Husband b) You c) Mother/Father-in-law d) Others

Present: a) Husband b) You c) Mother/Father-in-law d) Others

ii) What was/is your means of recreation?

Past: a) T.V. b) F.M. program c) Films d) Talk to friend e) others

Present: a) T.V. b) F.M. program c) Films d) Talk to friend e) others

iii) Did/Do you listen/read news?

Past: a) Always b) Sometimes c) Never

Present: a) Always b) Sometimes c) Never

**1.9 Paying bills**

i) Who paid/ pay bills of electricity and drinking water?

Past: a) Husband b) You c) Mother/Father-in-law d) Others

Present: a) Husband b) You c) Mother/Father-in-law d) Others.

ii) Who paid/pay the schools fees of your children?

Past: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others

Present: a) Husband b) you c) Mother-in-law d) Children e) Others

**1.10 Communication:**

i) How did/do you send message to your relatives?

Past: a) letter b) Telephone c) self going there d) others

Present: a) letter b) Telephone c) self going there d) others

ii) Did/Do you share your happiness and sorrow?

Past: .....

Present: .....

- iii) With whom did/do you talk more?  
 Past: a) Mother b) Husband c) Children d) Friends e) Others  
 Present: a) Mother b) Husband c) Children d) Friends e) Others

**1.11 Economic ownership:**

- i) Who managed/manage the economical management at your home?  
 Past: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law e) Others  
 Present: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others
- ii) Who used to go market usually to buy the goods in the past and who goes now?  
 Past: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law e) Others  
 Present: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others
- iii) Who decided/decide regarding livestock sell and purchase?  
 Past: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law e) Others  
 Present: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others
- iv) What was/is your main source of family income?  
 Past: a) Agriculture b) Business c) Job d) Poultry e) Others  
 Present: a) Agriculture b) Business c) Job d) Poultry e) Others
- v) Did /do you have your land in your name?  
 Past: .....  
 Present: .....
- vi) Were/Are you free to use your property?  
 Past: .....  
 Present: .....

**1.12 Choosing Clothes:**

- i) Did /Do you buy your clothes yourself?  
 Past: a) self b) Husband c) Mother/Father d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others  
 Present: a) Self b) Husband c) Mother/Father d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others

- ii) What types of clothes did/do you like?  
 Past: .....  
 Present: .....

**1.13 Religion activities:**

- i) Who worshiped/worship the god at your home?  
 Past: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others  
 Present: a) You b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others

**1.14 Education:**

- i) Who decided/decide to choose the school for children?  
 Past: a) you b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others  
 Present: a) you b) Husband c) Children d) Mother/Father-in-law  
 e) Others

**1.15 Health:**

- i) While your children sick, who took/ take them at hospital?  
 Past: a) You b) Husband c) Sister/Brother-in-law d) others  
 Present: a) You b) Husband c) Sister/Brother-in-law d) others
- ii) If you were/are ill, where did/do you go for treatment?  
 Past: a) Doctor b) Dhami c) Restore to domestic of treatment  
 e) Others  
 Present: a) Doctor b) Dhami c) Restore to domestic of treatment  
 e) Others
- iii) In your opinion how many children would be needed in the good family?  
 a) Son b) Daughter c) Total

**1.16. Family Pattern:**

- i) Who was/is the head of your family?  
 Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Mother-in-law d) you  
 e) Others  
 Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Mother-in-law d) you  
 e) Others

- ii) What was/is your status and position at your home?  
 Past: a) Mother                      b) Daughter-in-law    c) Mother-in-law  
           d) Daughter                      e) Others  
 Present: a) Mother    b) Daughter-in-law    c) Mother-in-law  
           d) Daughter                      e) Others
- iii) Which one did/do you prefer, son or daughter?  
 Past:    a) Daughter                      b) Son                      c) Both  
 Present: a) Daughter                      b) Son                      c) Both

**1.17 Participation:**

- i) Who participated/participate in the marriage ceremony representing your family?  
 Past: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others  
 Present: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others
- ii) Who participated/participate in the funeral program representing your family?  
 Past: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others  
 Present: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others
- iii) Who participated/participate in the village program representing your family?  
 Past: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others  
 Present: a) Father/Mother-in-law    b) you and your husband    c) Children  
           d) Others

**1.18 Decision making:**

- i) Did/Do you participate in any decision making process in the family?  
 Past: a) Fully involved    b) Partially involved    c) Not involved.  
 Present: a) Fully involved    b) Partially involved    c) Not involved

**2.1 Digging:**

- i) Who used to dig/plough in the field in the past and who does now?  
 Past: a) Father-in-law    b) Husband    c) Son    d) You    e) Others



Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Son d) You e) Others

## 2.2 Seeds and chemical fertilizer:

i) Who brought/bring the seeds and chemical fertilizer from market?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

ii) Who took/ take the decision when grow the seeds?

Past: a) Father/Mother-in-law b) Husband c) You d) Others

Present: a) Father/Mother-in-law b) Husband c) You d) Others

iii) Who scattered/scatter the seeds/chemical fertilizer in the land?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

## 2.3 Harvesting:

i) Who used to harvest the crops in the past and who do now?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

ii) Who cared/care the plants?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

## 2.4 Grinding:

i) Who grinded/grind the crops?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

ii) Did/Do you take counselling from agronomists?

Past: a) Sometimes b) Always c) Never

Present: a) Sometimes b) Always c) Never

## 2.5 Irrigation:

i) Where did/do you depend on rainfall or irrigation?

Past: a) Rainfall b) Irrigation c) Both.

Present: a) Rainfall b) Irrigation c) Both

ii) Who did/do irrigation the plant?

Past: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

Present: a) Father-in-law b) Husband c) Children d) You e) Others

iii) Did/Do you have books, booklet and information about farming?

Past: .....

Present:.....

**Section-B: Current status of married women in terms of employment**

i) What are you doing now?

a) Study b) Job c) Housewife d) Business e) Others

ii) Where do you work?

a) House b) Field c) Office d) School e) Others

iii) How much salary do you get in your office?

.....

iv) What is your position in your office?

.....

v) How long far your office from your home?

.....

vi) Do your family give you permission to go your office?

a)Yes b) No

vii) Are you satisfied with your job? If you not what types of job do you want to do?

.....

viii) Are women equal in all types of work?

a)Yes b) No

ix) How many female staffs are working in your office?

.....

x) Why did you choose this job?

.....

xi) Is it easy to do job after marriage?

.....

xii) How many female members are related with any kinds job in your family?

.....

xiii) Do you get any support from your family on your job?

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