

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The division of labor is the separation of tasks in any economic system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own. Specialized capabilities may include equipment or natural resources in addition to skills and training and complex combinations of such assets are often important, as when multiple items of specialized equipment and skilled operators are used to produce a single product. The division of labor is the motive for trade and the source of economic interdependence ([www:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Division_of_labour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Division_of_labour)).

The Division of Labor in Society was a seminal contribution to the sociology of law and morality, and remains a sociological "classic" by any standards. By the same standards, however, it also contains undeniable shortcomings which have limited its appeal to modern sociologists. An immediate difficulty, for example, is Durkheim's insistence that social solidarity is an exclusively "moral" phenomenon, of which law is the "externally visible symbol," an insistence which ignores the frequent conflict of some moral principles with others, some laws with other laws, and morality with legality generally. Durkheim, of course, did not deny the existence of such conflict; but he did suggest that it was "pathological," not a part of the "normal" functioning of society, and thus placed it beyond the central focus of his sociological vision. Similarly, Durkheim implied that the state is merely an instrument whose authority reflects the disposition of the conscience collective, an implication which excludes most of the concerns explored so brilliantly by Max Weber,

the means by which one group in a society achieves asymmetrical control over another; the personal, subjective standards by which the first judges the behavior of the second and renders it consequential; and so on. The point here is not simply that Durkheim did not choose to discuss these issues; rather, the point is that he *could* not, given the reasons why he chose to study law in the first place - as an external index" of the more fundamental moral conditions of the social order (www: <http://durkheim.uchicago.edu/Summaries/dl.html>).

It's hard to tell when, exactly, division of labor started to appear in human groups. Early manifestations in prehistoric groups mostly consisted of a rough division of tasks along age and gender lines. The majority of young men would go hunting, while elders, children and women usually stayed closer to the group's home ground and had cooking and food-gathering responsibilities.

The Agricultural Revolution was the development that allowed the division of labor to truly become an essential part of society. By transitioning from a nomadic to a settled agricultural lifestyle, farmers were able to produce more food per person than the group needed to survive. This is called a food surplus. Once agricultural groups were able to accumulate surpluses, some members of the group were free to specialize in tasks like building, cooking, carpentry and soldiering.

As people became specialists, they could devote time and energy to making improvements to their tasks and tools, thereby increasing the group's capacity to produce surpluses. Surpluses allowed their populations to grow and produce more specialists, which made further technological progress possible. This process is called a positive feedback loop, and it's what enabled the growth and development of human cultures (www: <http://study.com/academy/lesson/division-of-labor-text-lessons-test.html>).

Women in Nepal hold the triple work responsibility of reproduction household chores and employment. Women suffer from discriminatory practices in

opportunities for education. Personal mobility in the process of skill development and independent decision-making is highly restricted. Low income earning opportunities together with absence of right to property has limited the role of women in decision making about the allocation of household income. Lack of decision making power has deprived women more than the men of the basic elements of a decent life, such as food and nutrition, educational and skill development, health and family planning (UNESCAP, 2008).

In Gorkha District men and women should act, think and feel according to norms and traditions to the society. Roles are reflected in the task and responsibilities expected of men and women. Identities associated with being male and female in a certain society. Similarly division of labor are found in farming, services, miscellaneous, specially in household chores. Men and women have different roles and responsibilities and participation in livestock management. Men and women are also found to be self employed, other migrated labor are seen during seasonal farming (rice plantation, carrying straw, manure etc) The culture elements like religious practice, beliefs customs traditions etc play predominant role to from gender has constituted on social ground. The above mentioned cultural components in each society have offered high and low role to male and female. This is the reason why our society is also not an exceptional case. The understanding of position of male ad female in several aspects under domestic area helps to reflects what is the social status of men and women superior or equal or inferior. So this study has tied to explore division of labor between male and female of people living in Palungtar Municipality Ward No.10 in Gorkha district.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women constitute half of the total population of the country and they are still deprived of equal opportunities composed to their male counterpart. And this situation is very deplorable in the case of rural women. Women in Nepal lag

behind men in many aspects of life. In every stage of life there are uncountable discrimination between men and women. Society always encourages men for their betterment of life where as women's are always discouraged. It shows the great differences and gap between men and women have not seen to be fulfilled in the near future (UNFPA, 2008).

While analyzing the economic status of women, it is found that the indoor and outdoor works done by women are not counted as productive works. It seems in our society that men have higher access familial and community productive works whereas women are involved in indoor and less productive jobs. The mobility of property and the economic status of women seem weak in the patriarchal society of Nepal. Nepalese women are busy in work for longer hours everyday but they have very low access to property. We can see gender discrimination in these issues.

The same kind of situation is also found in Gorkha District. Women are lacking various opportunities in comparison to male. Sector like education, health, social awareness, economic condition, security condition etc, female are found dependent on male. Palungtar Municipality is a developed place of Gorkha district. In comparison to other places of this district, people awareness, economic condition, education, health consciousness etc are found higher. Women in this area are educated more so it directly affected on economic condition and other rights to women, however many discrimination on day to day activities found in the research area. Mainly the research focused on 'Division of Labor on the Basis of Gender'.

Thus, obstacles are created for women by our society itself through the process of socialization in order to prevent them from making progress. Similarly, so many efforts as well as campaigns had been launched from GVT and NGOS/INGOS sites for women empowerment and overall development. Whether these programmes to uplift women had become fruitful or not their goal and mission had still not identified. In this context, this study has found

out the actual labor participation pattern between male and female in domestic sphere, focusing on the following research questions that are below-

- i. What is the social-economic status of women?
- ii. What is the present division of labor between male and female in household sphere?
- iii. What kind of changes and development has been seen in the recent days?
- iv. What are the major factors that responsible for unequal division of labor between male and female?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to find out the division of labor between male and female in household sphere at Palngtar-10, Gorkha. The specific objectives are as follows-

- i. To find out the responsible factors for the condition of labor between male and female in household sphere.
- ii. To find out the gender situation.

1.4 Importance of the Study

Women play a significant role in the development of nation. Their involvement is vital at the household, society and at the national level also. To study about women issue, as a marginalized group of the society, less attention had been paid in doing research. Hence, this study has made an attempt to labor between male and female. After the study, this study is remarkable in these aspects that are given below-

- i. This study helps to facilitate other researchers who want to study on the subject of other gender related issues of study area.

- ii. The finding of the study will be helpful for other researchers to make comparative study of the same study area, after some years, to find out change.

1.5 Limitations of Study

This study also had some limitation. This study is based on small sample size and the divisions of labor of Palungtar municipality ward no 10, Gorkha district. This study possessed following limitations-

- i. The research work has being done in a particular place of Palungtar, Gorkha district. So, the study has taken small sample size that may not be generalized to the whole nation.
- ii. The study focuses only on ward number 10, Palungtar municipality, Gorkha.
- iii. This study has focused on gender division of labor in household sphere. So, it may not include other man and women related issues.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study is guided by various sociological published and unpublished literatures, books, journals, census report and the reports of national and international institutions and organization.

2.1 Conceptual Overview

Nepal has more than 26 Million of population. Women consist of more than half of the population in Nepal. We think the female population of Nepal is among the highest in Asia. As we know that Nepal is one of the least development countries in the world. Society contents gender based social relationship. The rearing of children includes the gender based care taken by the parents they leave what is to be male and what is to be female. Their roles are determined by in the childhood consequently their growth leads them in the different sociological pattern. It reflects the operation, discrimination by the difference in division of labor i.e house work and outside work. Such type of division of labor creates differences in status (as consider by society) in family, marriage, community and society. Thus, we find difference in male and female in every aspect.(<http://www.imnepal.com/womens-status-nepal>)

Household works are inevitable works of human life without which man cannot be involved in external works. Household works are not counted as productive but without accomplishing them no productive works can be done. Household works such as looking after the children, sanitation, food-grain processing and collection, preparing meal, collecting firewood and paddy, bringing water etc are regarded as un- productive, such activities in which the entire living women are spent are termed as valueless. They don't get any compensation for their

household work. The life of a housewife is more miserable, vulnerable and devoid of progress than that of lowest level labors.

Division of Labor is the specialization of cooperative labor in specific, circumscribed tasks and roles, intended to increase efficiency of output. It has been present in most cultures throughout human history. In its most essential form, there is a division of based on gender, such as in hunter-gatherer societies where men hunt and women gather food while taking care of children. The growth of a more and more complex division of labor is closely associated with the growth of trade, the rise of capitalism, and of the complexity of industrialization processes. While such division of labor is often viewed in a negative light, as leading to an unequal distribution of reward for effort, it nonetheless must be recognized as an essential efficiency in larger societies. The challenge in developing harmony and prosperity for all is how to maintain division of labor without attaching different value to those performing different tasks.

The responsibilities for domestic work and childcare have traditionally fallen to women while men go out to work. Feminists have continually challenged the role of women in the home along two lines. Firstly, that domestic work is not the natural or exclusive domain of women and secondly, that women and men should have equal employment rights. Although pre-1970s society dictated that a women's place was in the home. In reality women were often breadwinners too. The division of labor refers to who does what in different spheres. Traditionally it has always been women who work in the domestic sphere. One of the most passionately debated issues by feminist intellectuals from the 1960s onwards was the so-called domestic labor debate. It arose in the 1960s as an attempt by Marxist feminists to give an account of the oppression of women in capitalist societies. When addressing the economics of childcare and housework it became clear that this was inseparable from production. Traditional economics, including Marxist theories, had focused almost exclusively on labor out of the home, domestic labor was ignored, despite the

fact that it is essential to production, not least in the role it plays in reproducing the labor force (www.bl.uk/sisterhood/articles/the-domestic-division-of-labour).

In the modern world, those who think most about the division of labor are involved in the fields of management and organization. Now that labor has been specialized not just nationally but globally, people often wonder what type of division of labor is to a great extent inevitable, simply because no one person widely accepted that the division of labor is to a great extent inevitable, simply because no one person can do every task at once. Labor hierarchy is a very common feature of the modern workplace structure, but of course, the way these hierarchies are structured can be influenced by variety of factors. The issue reaches its broadest scope in conversation about globalization, which is often euphemistical defined as the expansion of world trade based on comparative advantage. Theoretically, in an era of globalization, countries specialize in the work they can do at the lowest opportunity cost. Critics however allege that international specialization cannot be explained sufficiently in terms of “the work nations do best.” Instead, critics think that specialization is guided more by commercial criteria, which favor some countries over others (www.boundless.com/sociology/textbooks/boundless-sociology-extbook/economy-16/work-120).

Status of Women in Different Period of Time

Social status is the position occupied by a person, family, or kinship group in a social system relative to others which determines rights, duties and other behaviors. Status of women has been described briefly under this topic status of women in Rig Veda, Smriti and Puran period, before the unification of Nepal.

Rig-Veda, Smriti and Puran

Manu said many thing about the importance of women: where women are honored there the gods are pleased; but where they are not honored no scared rite yields revvalds, “ declares –Manu Smriti (III 56).

The status of women in Vedic Period was good and higher level. Where the status of women and men were equal in education, property and social relation. According to Rig-Veda origination of the world “men” was also taken from the world “women”. The work done by male would be incomplete unless there is the present of women in Vedic period.

According to (P.N.H.Prabhu) Hindu social organization- ‘During the Vedic Period’ we have reason to believe that so far as education was concerned the position of women was generally not unequal to that of the men. Men and women were regarded as having equally important status in the social life the early period.

After Vedic period, Smriti period women’s status was low. There was the beginning of gender discrimination. Here, women’s rights were under control in men’s hand in the name of religion. Female child marriage, unequal marriage, preference to son, prohibition of widow marriage and polygamy was intensified. Moreover, women were not allowed to recite Vedas, supposing them impure or Sudra.

Status of Women before the Unification Period

Nepalese women are backward in different aspects. As their economic, political and educational condition is pathetic, their socioeconomic status is equally miserable as well. We can see many examples of gender inequality in our society.

The position of women during Lichchavi Period was also good and high. Here the women could make decision by themselves in politics, religion, and economic condition as well as in socio-cultural aspects.

Saha, (2033) cites the women's better decision-making during the period. She for eg: tells queen Rajyawati, the mother of Mandev distributed donation to Brahmans. Mandev's queen and his daughter Vijayalaxmi installed shivalinga due to faith of Lord Shiva although Mandev devoted to lord Vishnu. Rajyawati, the mother of Mandev, did not go to Sati with her deceased husband rather guide-lined to her son in states ruling affairs.

During Malla Regime, the status of women in high class was good to some extent in politics, economy and socio-cultural domain. Saha, reveals that royal women ruled as queen-resents eg: Riddilaksmi, the mother of Bhupendra the wife of Jayaprakash, Ganga Rani, the mother of Trailokya and so on. A system of divorce prevailed ever among the high castes. Although the forced sati system was prevailed, it was not so among in all the classes. The existence of widow marriage was among some classes, Female slavery was prevailed during that period. (Saha, 2033)

Status of Women after the Unification of Nepal

When we observe the situation of men and women in our society, the situation of women, comprising nearly 51% of the total population, is lower in comparison to that of men. Patriarchal assumption has played a major role in the suppression of women. Adhikari and Ghimire states a part from Rajendra Laxmi, Subarnaprava and Tripurasundari, the role of nation was under the kings. There was no provision to entitle daughter to parented property and their rights to property of women were associated with son. The social evil customs like Sati Custom, keeping concubine, bigamy and slavery were common in practices.

The concept of WID, WAD and GAD have played role for the development of Nepalese women. Nepalese women had participated in the world female conferences conducted before 1995. This greatly helped in the society of the states of Nepalese women. Nepal has ratified the convention of ending discrimination against women. Nepal has made commitment to various issues raised in the Fourth World Female Conference, held in Beijing, China in 1995 such as human right, equal male-female rights, protest of inequality against women, women development, rights to property, political reforms and so on. Convention against trafficking of women and girls has been passed by the SAARC summit.

'Kaur' goes on to emphasize education and access to educational opportunities as an important factor influencing women's input in the decision making process. As she observes "Educated women are better planned as compared to their illiterate counterpart."

To avoid any social economical and cultural discrimination to the women UNO in 18th Dec, 1997, prepared convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women known as CEDAW. Nepal also signed this treaty in April 22, 1991.

The situation of women in modern period is comparatively better than that of Rana rule. But in comparison to make counterparts, women's status is very dismal. According to FWLD(2003) the gradual rise of women education, due to ratification of the international human rights instrument in relation to equality by state and amendment of discriminatory laws-nation code against women and provision to equality measures to increase the women development in politics, employment, health, education, marriage and family and so on, have somewhat risen the status of women. But its impact on women have been fallen this because of responsible hindering factors like social, tradition, social evil-customs, lack of proper implementation of laws, not to be sensitized the changing laws to populace.

Implementing different programmes, rules, laws, behavior, customs etc is our own responsibility, not of anybody else. Therefore, let's end the male-female discrimination existing in the society getting together as individuals and families and recognize the existence of the both and then the bright days of equality will arrive very soon.

2.2 Theoretical Overview

To study about the labor division in the society, various theories had been developed with distinguished feature, characteristics and nature.

Emile Durkheim was a driving force in developing the theory of division of labor in socialization. Durkheim described how societies maintained social order based on two very different forms of solidarity and analyzed the transition from more primitive societies to advanced industrial societies.

The concept of division of labor is not something new. As most of anthropological studies have found, the origin of division of labor goes back to the very beginning of human societies. The first type of division of labor had been based on the sexual differences. By transition of simple hierarchic societies to complex hieratic or class societies, the process of the division of labor became more complex². According to the dialectical relations of objective and subjective parts of a social dialectic, in a multi-dimensional procedures sense, the concept of the division of labor has been necessarily represented in almost all of the socio-philosophical system and analysis up to now. The most profound system of thought in ancient times regarding to the concept of division of labor is Plato's theory of "ideal society" and his typology of personality (Somerville & Santoni, 1963). There is a single but very crucial point in these systems of thought, while in the age of enlightenment cease to grow, that has been manifested throughout the history of socio-philosophical thought, namely, the concept of "natural ability". Most of social scientists have tried to imply this concept, or in a better word, this

criterion, in dealing with sociopolitical problems, while there are some social scientists which have opposed this viewpoint. The representative sociologist of the former school of thought, in this paper, is Emile Durkheim and the representative of the later is Karl Marx. Let begin with Pre-Marxian period of thought to get a clear picture of the background of the study.

Pre-Marian Concept of Division of Labor

The process of division of labor has become more complex as the technological process has become more developed. The Pre-Marxian period of economic analysis has recognized that to the extent that division of labor develops the economic productivity becomes more feasible. This is the conclusive point that in his third manuscript, Marx has reached by analyzing the theories of Smith, Tracy, Say, Skarbek and Mill. He states: “The whole of modern political economy is agreed, however, upon the fact that division of labor and abundance of production, division of labor and accumulation of capital, are mutually determining; and also can produce the and autonomous private property alone can produce the most effective and extensive division of labor.” (Marx, 1964, 180) Accordingly, Marx points out the two basic concepts of this period of thought which are fundamentally intervened. The process of division of labor, basically, is related to two other phenomena; namely “abundance”

Marxian Concept of Division of Labor2

As for every philosopher or sociologist, it is also true for Marx to build his theory in relation to his specific historical time, partly to accomplish and partly to criticize it. In the previous section the general representative of economic analysis were presented. In this section there will be an attempt to explain Marx own theory regarding to the concept of division of labor and its consequences. Marx, basically, recognizes three major stages in the capitalistic mode; of production. These stages are considered to be occurred in the evolutionary process. The emergence of capitalism, for Marx, can be identical with the

growth rate of urban communities and every day separation of urban and rural areas. He states: “The greatest division of material and intellectual labor is the separation of town and country, the opposition to civilization, from the tribe to the state, from locality to nation, and runs through the whole history of civilization to the present day (the Anti- corn- Law League). With the existence of towns there is the necessity of administration, police, taxes etc. in short of municipal life and thus politics in general.” (Marx, 1964, 184) One of the results of this phenomenon is intensive association of worker and every day increasing number of workers under particular form of law and order. Through this process, consequently, there come into existence a class of people, who takes the charge of dealing with products. Consequently; he states: “The next intention of the division of labor was the separation of production and commerce and the formation of a special class of merchants, a separation which had been handed down (as for example with the Jews) in established towns and soon appeared in new ones.”

Durkheim’s Concept of Division of Labor

Division of labor as an exchange process of products and its synchronized acceleration and development with the growth of private property is the fact that has been emphasized by economists since Pre-Marxian period. What Durkheim emphasized here, is not the growth of productivity but reduction of competition. He states that the division of labor thus emerges as a social arrangement not for increasing productivity, but for reducing competition. Its principal effect is to increase the amount of heterogeneity among the parts of the social organism, there by multiplying and intensifying their mutual dependence. In other words, the function of the division of labor is to preserve social solidarity.” (Harris, 1968, 476) Therefore what is really important for Durkheim is the social solidarity which he believes is the direct result of the division of labor. In the other words, social solidarity is depended to the extent of the development of division of labor. Applying an evolutionary logic, he believes that in less developed society “commonality” is a dominant pattern,

“everybody is like the others”. But in developed societies heterogeneity is the dominant pattern. The only factor which despite this heterogeneity holds the society together is a common consciousness which penetrates into the society together is a common consciousness which penetrates into the individuals through the process of division of labor. Individual as “parts of society” such as a part of the whole organism has to perform a “function” in order to preserve the totality of the “whole”. This is the “normal” way of life in today societies with high division of labor. But Durkheim soon found out that this normality actually does not exist. So he tried to explain these aspects by stating that: “Though normally, the division of labor produces the social solidarity, it sometimes happens that it has different and even contrary result ([www:http://ijss.srbiau.ac.ir/pdf_3205_97d669c42bc916754e8d506f4de136b3.html](http://ijss.srbiau.ac.ir/pdf_3205_97d669c42bc916754e8d506f4de136b3.html)).

The society is the chain of rules, regulations, traditions, customs, particles, norms and values. This study has dealt with general status of women in Nepal such as women in education, health, politics and law, media and administration which are briefly described below.

Women in Education

Education is the most important factor for the development of human personality as well as for the development of a nation. As women make half of countries population education of women is very important and it should receive top priority in the context of development of modern Nepal.

According to recent reports, the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-2011 (NLSS- III) has found out that Nepal has an adult literacy rate of 56.6% with a huge variation between men and women. While male literacy rate is 71.6%, it is only 44.5% for women. This shows that there is still a belief among Nepalese people that girls are limited to go to schools.

Women receive only about 16% of undergraduate and 11% of doctorate degrees in engineering; less than 22% of doctorate degrees in math and physical sciences; 28% of undergraduate and 15% of doctorate degrees in computer and information sciences. By contrast, women continue to earn the largest proportion of degrees at all levels (associate through doctoral degrees) in the fields they have traditionally dominated, such as health professions which includes nursing, physical therapy and health administration (83%) and education (77%).

When daughters are grown up they will become wives. In other word, a laborer for another family sooner or later, moreover if girls are not good at household and farm work owing to exposure to education, she might be looked down up in her husband's family when she gets married. So, investment in a girl's education is discouraged. Generally there has been more girls' dropout than boy at the primary level.

Women in Health

Women's health is a social issue. The health status of the Nepalese people is general has been improving though it is low compared to other less development countries. The health status of women remains still lower. The life expectancy for men is 55.9 years of age and it is 53.4 years of age for female.

Improving women's health and their well being improve not only their own life but also those of their children and contribute to improve household and community welfare.

Women in Politics and Law

Women have been participating in the democratic movement of Nepal. Despite their effort from time to time for equal political rights, the political status of women in Nepal is very low. Although various organizations have been

established as per the change in time, they have not been able to involve women strongly in politics.

The political status of women after 2046 does not seem to be so encouraging. In the general elections of 2015, Dwarika Devi Thukurani was elected as MP and was also made the first women minister of Nepal. After 2046 BS Sahana Pradhan became a minister in the Interim Government. In Nepalese politics, Shailaja Acharya became deputy prime-minister once and Leela Shrestha and Chitrallekha Yadav became the deputy-speaker of the house. Due to the fundamental norms established by people's movement 2046 BS, some positive signs have been seen regarding women empowerment and political activity. As well in the current scenario Speaker of the house and President of our country Mrs. Onsari Gharti Magar and Mrs. Bidhya Devi Bhandari are also women. It's the great achievement for women in the history of Nepalese's Politics.

Women in Media

It is one of the fundamental mechanisms to change unequal gender relations. Media has become strong pillar to save the patriarchal building of social structure from collapse, by portraying women as dedicated housewife and as a sex object. She further says that women related issues and information are not given proper place in both electronic and non-electronic media and on the other hand, it has presented women in vulgar way.

Asmita, (2003) revails the authenticity of media relating to women that the access of women to media is gradually raising that is positive aspects; but what media have to play role regarding to women development has not played yet. She points out the fault of media for being phallocentric, reinforcing traditional gender role, using the disrespectable words to women and presenting women as sex and commercial objects.

Women and Administration

The number of women holding government employment is less than that of the men. Shrestha and Hachhethu, (2002) mention that the least women (4.4%) have covered as government employees of the total. CMC (2003) points out that in the civil service 5.2% women have attached including special grade first class, second class and third class. In the judiciary the women's representation is the least (2.5%) of the total representation.

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

Tulachan (2007) has carried out her study on gender roles in the livestock production and management at the household level a case study of Jhyalungtar, Chapagaun VDC, Lalitpur. In her study she describes about the responsibilities and work among the Brahmins, Chhetries and Dalits. Where the male have more access to and control over the resources. Women belongs to Newar and Tamang have more right and control on the resources and in the domestic matters as well as the using agricultural products for livestock's. In the case of Brahmins, Chhetri and Dalit decision making capacity in women is less.

Parajuli (2007) has carried out his studies on Gender Situation of Family Planning, sociological study of Kodi Village, Kaski. In his study he has described about the decision making power related to family planning and relationship between gender discrimination and family planning. He has found that in patriarchal society people give more important to the son than the daughter. It is because due to the various social reasons that is related with patriarchal system. He has found that villagers of that area had a thought son priority is more than daughter because son helps in continue the generation of the family, for that satisfaction, to help their old age. Sons are the backbone of their life because they thought they are stronger and powerful than daughters. It

is concluded that gender discrimination affects of family planning. If gender discrimination is high it leads to the lower efficiency in family planning.

Sharma (2007), has undertaken the study on the gender division of labor in the household, a case study of Thapathana VDC, Parbat. In his study he explained about the patriarchal social structure deep rooted in the society for the long time that considered male as superior and female as inferior one. Due to this system male had high educational status in the family where as women are supposed to do household work like washing clothes, cooking, feeding and caring children, cleaning animal shed. Here in domestic sphere female does almost all the works related to unproductive where male performs the works outside the house.

Adhikari (2007) has undertaken a study on socialization among squatters of Sarangkot-9, Kaski. In this study he has explain about the condition of socialization among the inhabitants of Peepaldali village of Sarangkot. He has also found that according to their traditional method children are cared. They have also the lack of food, clothes and shelter management. Further child caring has done by elder or older citizens of the family so that other working parents can go for labor outside to earn money to fulfill their needs. Grandparents who are physically weak can support in their family economy are responsible to take care of children.

Household activities are those activities which have been performed inside the house and are not paid off. No wages are given for example childbirth, child caring, various kitchen works, fetching the water, care of cattle, grassing etc. are activities belong to household. There are not sufficient research work regarding to household activities so that such activities are neglected. It is imperative that researches should be done in such matters.

In fact household works are inevitable works of human life without which man cannot be involved in external works. Household works are not counted as

productive but without accomplishing them no productive works can be done. Traditional research emphasized that kind of evaluation of women are failed to highlight the suffering and experience of women's world. Therefore now the household is to be accepted as a unit of gender analysis. Both the external and household activities should be analyzed properly and systematically.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

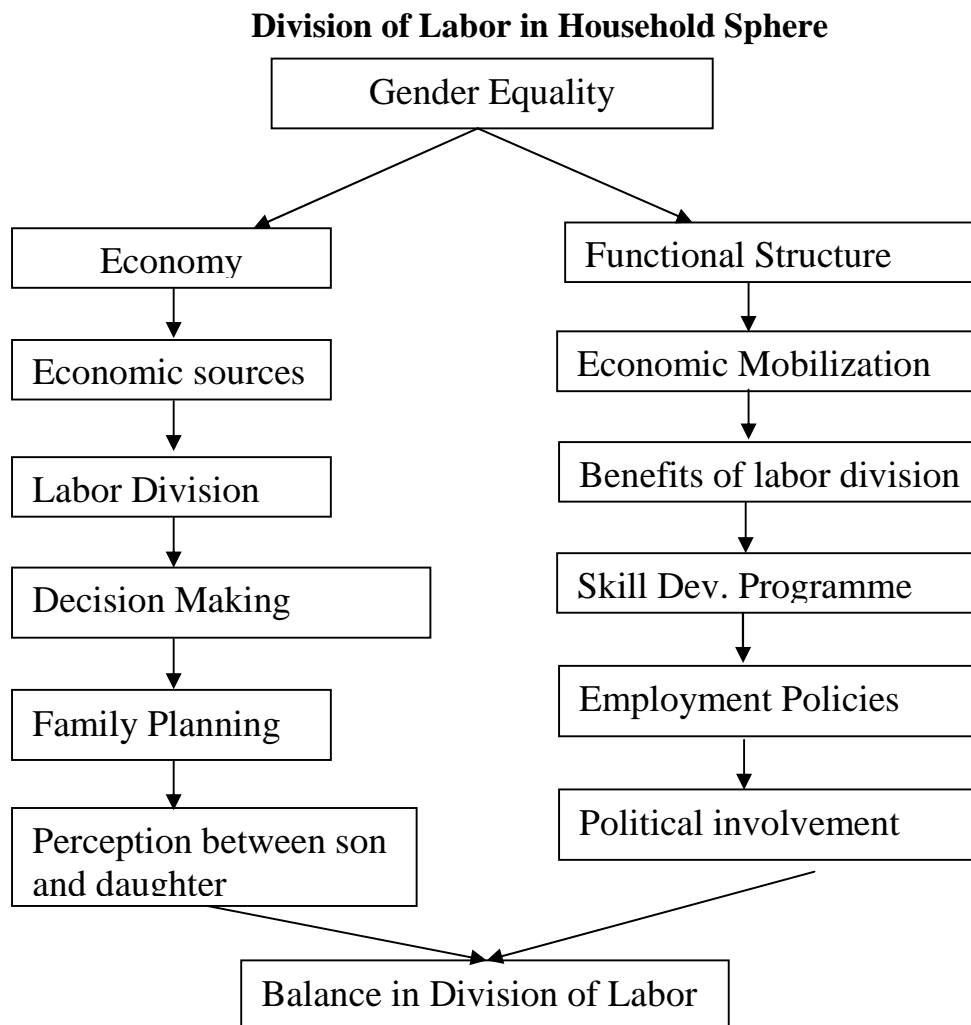


Figure shows that the gender equality is the important factor in maintaining the balance in labor division having equal opportunity in economy, functional structure, economic sources and its mobilization, labor division and its benefits, decision making, participation in SDP., family planning, importance of son/daughter leads to the possibility of gender equality that helps in maintaining division of labor between male and female in household sphere.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology describes the methods or process applied in the entire study. This research has concern with both primary and secondary data. For the purpose of achieving the objective, the following research methodology has been purposed. This include research design, universe and sample, sources of data, data collection technique and data analysis tools.

3.1 Rational for the Selection of the Study Area

This study mostly focuses on the factors affecting in the division of labor in household sphere. This study also aims to find out the nature and causes of gender preference. This study is also important for the development of women and society. The research area for this study is Palungtar Municipality of Gorkha District of Gandaki Zone.

It has been established in 2071 BS. It lies in Western Regional State of Nepal. Brahmins, Chhetries, Gurung, Newar, Magar, Ranabhat are main castes of these area.

Very few males of this place have gone abroad for higher studies as well as some have gone for earning money. Only few women has been to foreign countries for any purpose. So male are superior in the area. Women literacy rat is also low in comparison to men. Whereas role and duties of male and female are also varies. Female mostly engaged in household affairs of this area.

Thantipokhari is the study area where local market is available for selling and buying goods, clothes, vegetable, medicine and different other goods are easily found This market is also helpful to find out the men and women's labor participation especially in market economy. As well as being researcher, a

permanent in habitant of this study area, it is easy to make rapport building for this purpose and will be relief. For the local language problems in the context of study. So all these above facts motivated to find out the division of labor on the basis of gender in household sphere. As well as there has no study has been done under this topic so why this area has been selected.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the plane structure and strategy of investigation conceived as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance.

The study has based on descriptive and exploratory research designs. The collected information like socio-cultural and economic information has described elaborately with the view to providing an under standing of division of labor between male and female in Palungtar Municipality Ward No. 10 by the help of descriptive research design. By the help of exploratory research it helps to explore the involvement of both male and female in different works in household.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The primary and secondary sources of data are used in this study. Primary data have collected from fieldwork through applying various tools like interview, observation, focus group discussion etc. Secondary data are collected from published and unpublished books, journals, census report, district profile, relevant data from national and international institutions and organization and unpublished thesis.

This study has focused on qualitative nature of data as well as quantitative data to some extent. The qualitative data like division of labor between male and female has been collected through field work, interview schedule, observation etc. The quantitative data such as population, sex., age, marital status,

occupation, educational etc has collected to know the role of men and women in household activities

3.4 Universe and Sample

Sampling is that process or techniques of selecting a suitable sample or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.

The universe of the study is the house hold built within Palungtar Ward No. 10(Thantipokhari), Gorkha District. From the total household 149, 96 household has been selected as sample through random sampling. Each household is the unit of an analysis.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Interview Schedule

Interview schedule is a procedure of communication or interaction in which the subject or interviewee gives the needed information verbally in face to face situation. Interview technique has been applied to collect data to analyzed the gender preference in the study. Interview method has been conducted formally and informally. Direct face to face interview has been carried out to gather real and exact facts about gender preference. An interview schedule having a list of structural question has been prepared by which essential qualitative and quantitative data has been collected.

Focus Group Discussion

It is very important techniques in this study area. This technique has been adopted to carry out the relevant data of this study. FGD has been conducted to gather information related to gender issues and perception on the need of the empowerment by age, sex, education and caste/ethnicity and various issues

regarding male and female. Focus group has been carried out between two groups, which content at least 8-10 members in each group. They have been selected from the members of Aama Samuha of Palungtar Municipality ward no. 10.

Case Study

Case study is method of exploring and analyzing the social life of social unit, be that unit a person, a family, institution, cultural group or even entire community. It is used with the participants and their groups were also carried out to know the major aspects of the changing scenario and to get special insights on certain aspects and to collect more important qualitative data.

Three separate case studies with the participants and their groups were also carried out to know the major factors responsible for labor division in the family. Similarly importance of education, gender equalities views also have been ask to the participants to collect more important qualitative data.

3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

After collecting the data it need to be analyzed. Simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage, raking, tabulation etc has been used to analyze the data. Beside pie-chart, bar-diagram etc are also be used as necessity. The overall approach to the research has been presented in this chapter. As most of the data are qualitative and quantitative to some extent the research design is based on scientific methods. It is composed of both technical and logical aspects. On the basis of collected data, detail analysis of different variables and results has been presented in simple way using tables, graphs and diagrams.

It is the complete framework for how to conduct, process, analyze and present data on table and diagrams to find answer of this research problem questions/objectives. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. The basic objective of this study is to analyze status and labor division on house hold.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA & SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

4.1 Study Area

Gorkha is located in the Gandaki Zone of the Western Development Region of Nepal, Surrounded by Dhading, Tanahun, Lamjung, Manang and Chitwan Districts and touches the boarder of Tibet.

It is fourth largest district of 75 districts in Nepal and covers an area of 3610 sq. kms, with elevations ranging from 228-8163meters, and a varied climate. Gorkha's total population of 271,061 people is comprised of 150,020 females and 121,041 males with in a total of 66,506 households. The district is divided into three electoral constituencies, and thirteen regions and illakas which are divided into 60 VDCs and two municipalities.

Gorkha's population is divers. Ethnics groups including Gurung, Magar, Newar, Tamang, represents 44% of the total population. Dalit represents 19% of the population, which corresponds with national data, and 37% of the population is made up of others. There is some sharing of social and cultural practices between ethnics groups. Most celebrate Dashain, Tihar and other festivals commonly but some specific festivals are only celebrate by respective social groups. As per social cultural practices among different ethnic groups, marriage plays a decisive role in all women life choices and their social economic status, with a woman decision power depended upon their hierarchy is the family.

Agriculture is the main source of income. In this district 81% of population depend on agriculture, however only 8.74% of women hold land and house ownership. The total economically active population is 135,616 (62.42%) and

of that 56.40% of those are women. Though more women are economically active than men, most women are involved in the informal sectors. Women participation in the labor force is 55.83% and most them are self employed, the HDI value is 0.481 for this district. Per Capital Income is NPR. 46,488 and 33.6% of the population lives below the poverty line. (Gorkha Gender Profile, May 2016)

From tourism point view Gorkha District is one of the most important and highly possible place in comparison to other district of Nepal. Gorkha Darbar, Manakamana Temple, Gorakhnath Temple, Gorkha Museum are one of the most popular places where many internal and external tourist used to visit.

Palungtar Municipality had been declared municipality in 2071 B.S. It is located in Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone, Western Development Region, Nepal. It is made of four village development Committee. They are Aanppipal, Chayangly, Gaikhur and Palungtar. The total population of Municipality is 23,461 out of which 10,080 are male and 13,381 are female. It occupies 8.65 % of the District. The latitude of Palungtar is 28.0138308° and longitude is 84.490753° .

The main natural resources of the municipality are land, water and forest. Land is the major natural resources of the municipality. Main water resources of this municipality is Bore Khole, Chape Khola as well as Marsyangdi River. Water from Bore Khola has been utilized for drinking purposed. People of this municipality depend on forest and non-irrigated land for grass and grazing their cattle. The people living in Palungtar have adapted different kinds of occupation for their livelihood. The main occupation in the study area is agriculture, small business, service and manufacturing. In agriculture mostly women are found involved. Various types of community people are staying harmoniously in this municipality. Brahmins, Chhetri, Gurung, Newar, Magar, Dalit and others are the major castes and ethnic found in Palungtar Municipality. As the focus of the study is only one ward of Palungtar

Municipality Ward No. 10. There are 149 household in this ward. The ward is heterogeneous in ethnicity. (Gorkha Gender profile, May 2016)

4.2 Characteristics of the Study Area

4.2.1 Functional Structure of Respondents

According to the research, researcher found most of the people of this research area are involved in the various sectors of agriculture, business services and others. The main source of income is agricultural products of this area.

Table: 4.1 Functional Structure of the Respondents

Sectors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	50	52.08 %
Services	25	26.04 %
Business	15	15.63 %
Miscellaneous	6	6.25%
Total	96	100.00 %

Source: Field Survey; 2073

The table shows among the respondents, 50 are involved in agriculture, 15 are in business, 25 are involved and 6 in miscellaneous which is 52.08%, 15.63%, 26.04%, 6.25% respectively. It shows most of the people are involved in agriculture, It is happened because Nepal is an agricultural country.

4.2.2 Age Composition

Age is the number of years a person has lived. Age is another important factor that influences the division of labor in the family. All age group people cannot do all the works in the family. The work is classified on the basis of their age because age determines which work to be performed by a certain age group members in the family. The following table shows the age composition of Respondents of the study area.

Table: 4.2 Age Composition of the Respondents

Age Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 20 Years	7	7.29
21-39	31	32.29
40-59	36	37.5
60-79	20	20.83
80- Over	2	2.09
Total	96	100

Source: Field Survey; 2073

The youngest respondent is 20 years old and the oldest respondent is 86 years old. So we observed there is variation in the age of the household members. There was no respondent below 20 years in the study area.

The category of age is classified into five parts i.e. below 20 years of age 7.29%, age group (21-39) years are 32.29% (31), Age-group (40-59) years 37.5% (36), age group (60-79) years are 20.83% (20) and 80years and above are 2.09% (2). All the respondents were found active and healthy and carryout their work according to their capacity and capability. Age group (40-59) years are economically and physically active population. They are the main source of labor in the field of agriculture.

4.2.3 Ethnic Composition

Like the study, Ward, there are heterogeneity ethnic communities in study area. Various caste-based people have been settle down in the study area. An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities, such as common ancestral, language, social cultural or national experiences. Unlike other social groups, ethnicity is often an inherited status based on the society in which one lives. In some causes, it can be adopted if a person moves into another society.

Table: 4.3 Ethnic Composition of the Respondents

Caste	No. of Family	Percentage
Chhetri	32	33.34%
Magar	20	20.83%
Brahmin	19	19.80 %
Newar	13	13.54%
Dalit	7	7.29%
Others	5	5.20%
Total	96	100 %

Source: Field Survey; 2073.

The table shows, out to the total population 19 (19.80%) are Brahmins, 32(33.34%) are Chhetri, 13(13.54%) are Newar, 20(20.83%) are Magar, 7(7.29%) are Dalit and 5(5.20%) are from other casts. It came to know that there are five caste group people. Among them, the Chhetri in the dominant one of the study area Similarly Magar, Brahmins, Newar, Dalit and other castes people are staying respectively. There is co-operation and mutual understanding among themselves living in this area.

4.2.4 Religious Composition

Unlike the study Municipality, there is diversity with respect to religion in the study area adopts Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Muslims family. The Hinduism and the cultural practices under it her influenced the role and participation of male and female in several activities under household. Influence of acculturation is seen highly on those families who do not adopt Hinduism.

Table: 4.4 Religious Structure

Religion	No. of Family	Percentage
Hindus	82	85.41%
Christianity	7	7.30%
Buddhist	5	5.20%
Muslim	2	2.09%
Total	96	100.00 %

Source: Field Survey; 2073

The table shows that, 82 (85.41%) of the total sample population of the study area constitutes Hindus, 2(2.09%) are Muslim, 5(5.20%) are Buddhist and 7 (7.30%) of them are Christianity. Since the major part of population is Hindus, the people of these areas are nurtured by Hindu culture and practices. Patriarchy system highly exists in the society as majority of the decisions are taken by the male in the Hindu Society.

4.2.5 Language

Language is the ability to acquire and use complex system of communication, particularly the human ability to do so, and a language is any specific example of such a system. The scientific study is language is called linguistics. Though there are various ethnics groups of people staying in the study area, mostly all people used Nepali language as their communicative language. However few people used their own cultural language like Gurung uses Gurung language, Newar uses Newari and so on.

4.2.6 Education

Education is the process of facilitating, learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. It can take place in formal or informal setting and any experience. That has an effect on the way one thing, feels, or acts may considered as educational. Education is essential factor for

the development of society. Education is the main means of acquiring status and tends people to **upward social mobility**.

Table: 4.5 Educational Status of the Respondents

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Under S. L. C.	47	48.96
S.L.C. Passed	19	19.79
Illiterate	15	15.62
Higher Education	15	15.63
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey; 2073.

The table shows, the illiteracy rate of the respondents has been found 15 (15.62%), Under SLC 47(48.96%), SLC Passed 19(19.79%) and Higher Education is achieved by only 15(15.63%) of the total population. Total literacy rate of the study area is 84.37%.

In comparison between male and female, females are backward in educational status. Due to lack of consciousness towards equality, females are forced to do the household work in which they are deprived from getting the opportunities like males.

4.2.7 Types of Family

The family is the most important primary group in society. It is the simplest and the most elementary form of society. The family as an institution is universal. It is the most permanent and most pervasive of all social institutions. The family is a small group constricting ordinarily of father, mother, one or more children and sometimes near or distant relatives. It is both biological and social. In this study two types of family has been recognized and categorized i.e. Single family and Joint family.

Single family is defined as father, mother and children living together sharing the same kitchen and staying under the same roof Joint family is defined as father, mother, and married children when they all live together under the same roof.

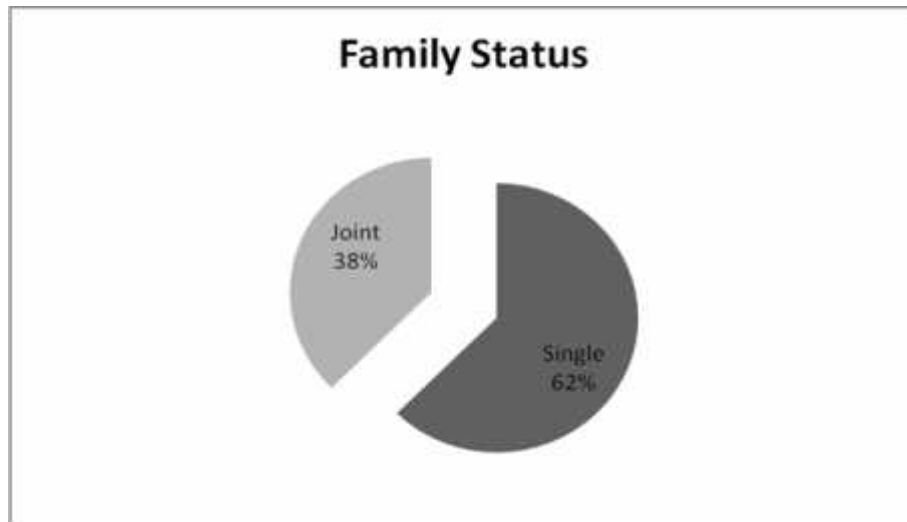


Figure 4.1 Family Types.

From the diagram: 3, it is found that 60 (62%) of the sample survey are single family whereas the joint family constitutes 36 (38%) in the study area. Type of family determines the labor division in the family. It is easier to carryout the household activities and the work becomes easier when people live jointly. Joint family is economy and helpful to the family members but due to independence and right to property and decision making role concept joint families are graphically converting to the nuclear one.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITION OF DIVISION OF LABOUR

5.1 Economy

The economy is the social institution that organizes the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services to call the economy an ‘institution’ implies that its function is an established manner that is predictable, at least in general outlines. Most of the people are involved in cultivation of agricultural products for household consumption. Only a few farmers are found to be involved in growing cash crops.

The main occupation of the people living in this area is agriculture. Agricultural products like onion, chillies, cucumber, ginger etc. are grown as cash crops, whereas paddy, maize, wheat and other food crops are grown for household consumption. Few people grow fruits and sell them in the local market named Thantipokhari Bazar. Irrigation for the crops is through small streams of spring water, rain water, and underground water.

In the study area, labor division is between male and female. Where most of the household works are performed by women and men are involved mainly in field ploughing, digging etc. Females are also engaged in field to plant rice, cutting and carrying straw. Here the wage rates vary between male and female. In some work, male and female are paid the same amount for the same job.

The distribution of land is also unequal among the different castes living in this area. Brahmins and Chhetris possess more land in comparison to the lower caste people and other ethnic groups. They are mostly engaged in skilled work like building houses, making clay materials, carpeting etc.

Forest is one of the important natural resources in Palungtar Municipality. People mainly depend on these natural resources for timber, firewood, grass for cattle. As well as it helps to protect village from landslides. Community forest also help people living in Thantipokhari by providing timber, medicinal herbs and other important goods.

Water is also another important source of the study area. Underground water like tube well, spring water, river water etc are the major sources of water. Women use to bring drinking water in gagri, bottle and other water filling pots. Male and children also help women in the same purpose in some cases. Kitchen is mostly handled by women. All cooking items of daily need is prepared by women but in some cases it is helped by other members of family.

5.2 Sources of Income and Expenditure in the Family

The main source of income of the family is the farming and Animal husbandry. Besides the household work, secondary occupation such as service in the government office and in foreign job is the source of income of the family. Besides these the other sources of income are daily wages working as carpenter and mason. The people who are skilled in wood works do the work of carpentry and who are skilled in stone work are involved in masonry. Women have no direct source of income for investment even in small entrepreneurship or other business, they are dependent on their head of the family who control and manage all the property and income of the household.

Table: 5.1: Sources of Income and Expenditure in the Family

S. N.	Sources of Income	S. No	Sources of Expenditure
1.	Farming	1.	Education
2.	Animal Husbandry	2.	Health
3.	Services	3.	Fooding
4.	Daily Wages	4.	Clothing
		5.	Festivals

Source: Field Survey, 2073.

The area of expenditure of the household members is wider than the income source. Income sources are limited in this study area in comparison to the source of expenditure. The areas of expenditure are generally the education, health, fooding, clothing, festivals, etc.

5.3 Collection of Economic Resources in the Family

According to fundamental economic concept the economic resources in this world are limited and the wants of human being are unlimited. So to satisfy their needs both male and female are jointly giving effort in collection of economic resources.

Table: 5.2 Collection of Economic resources

Gender	No. of Family	Percentage (%)
Male (Husband)	62	64.58
Female (Wife)	19	19.79
Both (Husband Wife)	15	15.63
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2073.

The table shows that, 62 male are involved in collection of economic resources where as 19 female and 15 for both male and female. It seems 64.58%, 19.79%

and 15.63% for male, female and both husband and wife respectively. It shows male are playing vital role on generating and utilizing economic resources.

5.4 Mobilization of Economic Resource

Collecting is not only the major part of day to day life. Collected fund, resources are to be utilized well for smooth function of family. In order to mobilizes resources one has to have sufficient knowledge about the resources and technique. Mobilization of economic resources is one of the important functions of the family. It helps to determine the status of the family members.

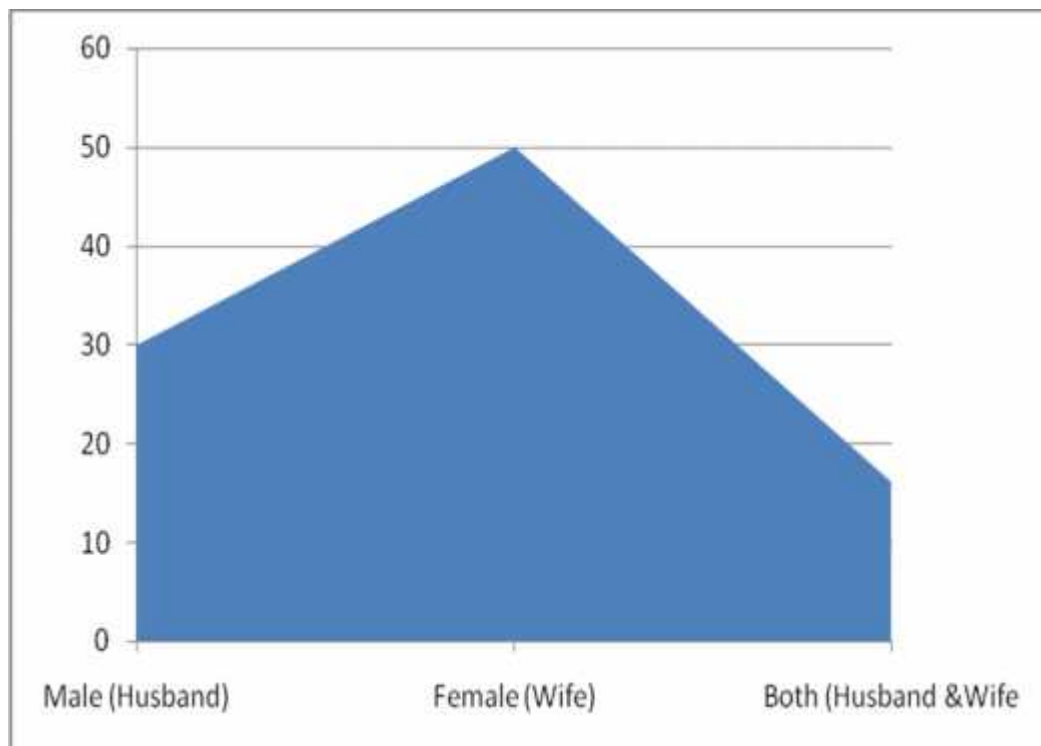


Diagram: 5.1 Mobilization of Economic Resources

The figure shows, 30 families out of 96, of the study area males do mobilize the economic resources in the family. 50 families out of 96, females are found engaged in mobilization of the economic resources. And in 16 families both the

male and female are jointly carrying out the work of mobilizing the economic resources.

5.5 Basis of Labor Division in the Family

According to Adam Smith, division of productive labor greatly increases the wealth creating capacity of a society unrestricted by government administrative rules. The Basis of labor division in the family are Age, Educational status, Health Condition, gender and time according to the respondent's opinion of the study area.

Table: 5.3 Basis of Labor Division

Bases	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Gender	30	31.25
Health condition	30	31.25
Age	21	21.88
Educational Status	15	15.62
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey; 2073

The table shows that 30 respondents believe that labor division is found on the basis of gender and health condition. Similarly 15 and 21 believe on educational status and age. Majority of the sample respondents think that gender and health condition as the important factor of labor division from the study.

5.6 Benefits from Labor Division in the Family

Benefit is the reward of labor division in various ways. Labor division creates classification of works with a view to achieve something in the family in the form of economic or other types of benefits. The different types of benefits that can be achieved are economic help, fast and efficient, creates responsibility, development of skill and capacity. It helps to maintain coordination in the family as well as develop the mutual understanding between the members of a

family. If also make members more responsible towards their job and responsibility etc.

Table: 5.3 Benefits from Labor Division

Bases	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Economic help	44	45.83
Creates responsibility	25	26.04
Fast and efficient	19	19.79
Development of Skill and capacity	8	8.34
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey; 2073

The table shows that 44 (45.83%) of people beliefs that labor division help to uplift economic condition. Similarly 19(19.79%), 25(26.04%), 8(8.34%) beliefs on fast and efficient, creates responsibility and development of skill and capacity respectively.

CHAPTER SIX

ANALYSIS OF GENDER SITUATION

6.1 Gender Situation

Gender refers to the socio-cultural definition of men and women, the way societies distinguish men and women and assign them social roles. Gender is the socio-cultural and political manifestation of man and woman. As elsewhere, gender is the key locus of the cultural structure in Nepal. The construction of gender and gender relation may vary from society to society in terms of age, life related positions within family, caste, ethnicity, class, region etc. Gender base discrimination is highly experienced with the partrilineality and patrilocality which contribute an extremely unequal level of life opportunities between men and women

6.1.1 Work Division in the Family

Work division within the household include many or various works such as cooking, washing, fetching water, cutting vegetables, caring of child and old age people, animal husbandry, agriculture etc. Mostly women are seen to be engaged in household work. Males are engaged in agriculture such as digging, ploughing etc. Although household works are unproductive it also plays import role in the up-liftment of family income and economic status.

Table: 6.1 Work Divisions in the Family

House hold work performed	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Female	46	47.91
Both	29	30.22
Male	21	21.87
Total	96	100.00

Source; Field Survey, 2073.

The table shows that 21 (21.87%) of respondents males are found involved in house hold activities. Whereas 46 (47.91%) of women are involved and 29 (30.22%) jobs are performed by both male and female. It is found that mostly women are involved in household work where are both male and female are involved in the same job in second position.

6.1.2 Decision Making Process in Household Management

Household management by the homemaker is the act of overseeing the organizational, financial and day-today operation of house or state. It differs from housekeeping, which consists of the physical maintenance and clearing of a house.

Table: 6.2 Decision Making Process

Decision making	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Male	53	55.20
Female	22	22.91
Both	21	21.88
Total	96	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2073.

In the table it is found that mostly men/male takes the decision making in house hold spare. From the total respondents 53 (55.20%) male, 22 (22.91%) female and 21 (21.88%) both male and female takes decision in family.

6.1.3 Participation on Skill Development Programmes

The skill development project (SDP), financed by the Asian Development Bank and the government of Nepal supports to implement key aspects of the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) policy role. The project is executed by the Ministry of Education and implemented by the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) through a project implementation unit (PIU).

The SDP will help the government by initiating strategic sector reforms that aim to improve overall sector management and performance and to improve quality and relevance of public training. Similarly it increases private sector engagement in training delivery and job placement.

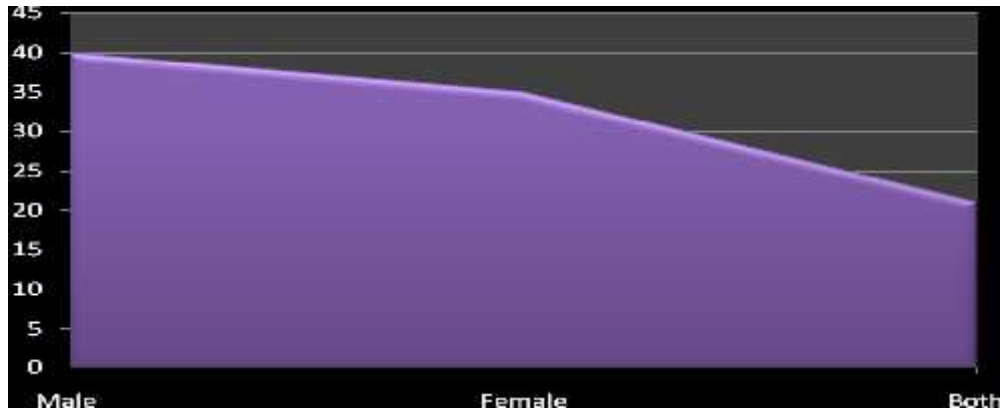


Diagram: 6.1: Participation on Skill Development Programmes

In the figure, 40 (41.66%) of respondent of male are actively found in participation of such programmes where as 35 (36.45%) are participating. Percentage found of both male and female participating in such programmes is 21.87% which is 21 out of the total respondents.

6.1.4 Involvement in Foreign Employment

Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract where work is paid for, where one party which may be a corporation, co-operative or other entity is the employer and the other is the employee. Employees work in return for payment, which may be in the form of an hourly wages by piece work or an annual salary depending on the type of work and employee does or which sector she or he is working in.

Table 6.3 Involvement in foreign employment

Participation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Male	51	53.12 %
None	38	39.58%
Female	7	7.29 %
Total	96	100.00 %

The table 6.1.4 shows, 51 males are found involvement in foreign employment. Similarly only 7 female are found where as 38 respondents are not involved in foreign employment. It is 53.12%, 7.29% and 39.58% male, female and none of them are involved in foreign employment respectively among the respondents. It is shown in figure too.

6.1.5 Perception between Son and Daughter

Who should be the new member in the process of procreation in the attitudinal concept of the family? It reveals the desire of the family which determines the gender states of male and female. Type of child (male and female) in the family brings the changes in the behaviors of the couple and in their status. Here the gender role of children is important in the family. In Hindu society and culture daughters are taken as habitats. Even though there might be some discrimination between son and daughter.

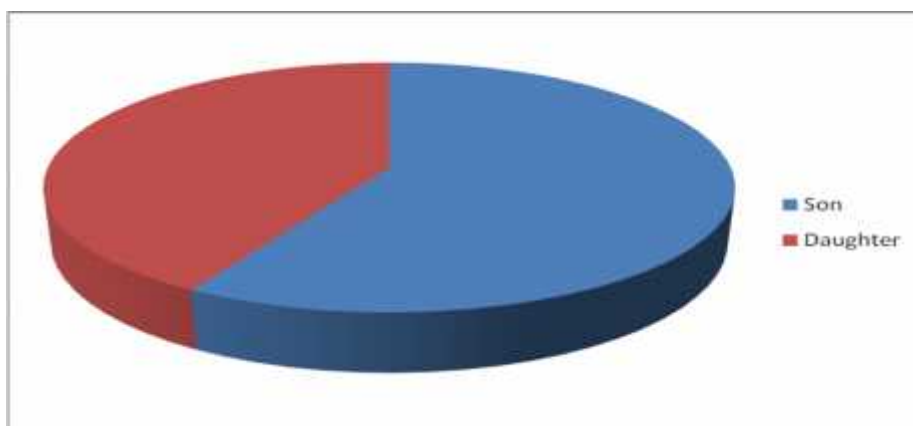


Figure: 6.2 : Perception Between Son and Daughter

It was observed indirectly between the respondents that which sex you prefer in context the current cultural, social and economical status of Nepal. According to the observation it is found that most of the people i.e.56 (58.34%) prefer son and rest of the other prefer daughter.

6.1.6 Attitude towards Family Planning and Child Bearing Period

Marriage may be defined as a cultural approved relationship of one man and one women (monogamy) or one man and two or more women(polygamy) or one women and two or more men in which cultural endorsement or sexual intercourse between the marital patterns of opposite sex and generally the expectation children will be born of relationship.

Marriage leads to the establishment of the family which is a social function. Sexual satisfaction offered by marriage insists on the couple to establish a family of procreation. It is here the children are born and reared up. It is the marriage, which determines the descent of the newborn individuals. Inheritance and succession follow the rule of descent. By realizing the fact marriage is established for recreation of child, after how many years of marriage the newly married couple should bear the child is important matter in the family.

We can understand that both male and female plays a vital role in production process. Mainly the decision is taken by the husband and the family. Female feels odd and blamed if she cannot give birth to child as early as possible. In some cases this also leads to promote second marriage. As well as social, cultural and economic aspects plays important role in the time period of baring child.

Table 6.4 Attitude towards family planning and child bearing period

Period	No. of Respondent	Percentage
After 2 Years	40	41.67 %
After 1 Year	30	31.25 %
Understanding between family members	26	27.08%
Total	96	100.00 %

Source: Field Survey, 2073

From the above table it is found that 30(31.25%) respondent bear child after 1 year and 40 (41.67) respondent bear child after 2 year and 26 (27.08) respondent bear child on understanding between all family members.

Group Discussion

Group discussion has been carried out with in the two groups of this area where each group contain at least 8-10 people. Where researcher asked questions related to responsibilities related to household work, decision-making process, important of education, socio-economic development, gender equality. In over all discussion researchers found out the conclusion as follows:

Group-1 In this group most of responsibilities related to house hold like kitchen work, take care of children, as well as cutting grass, cleaning shed most of the women are engaged. Where field works like digging, ploughing the farm, grazing animals are performed by males. Group also mentioned that house hold works are unproductive but it plays a vital role in up-liftment of the status of the family and society. In group 2, researchers found that 60% women use to take the responsibilities of household work where 45% males portion use to co-operate them in their work. Male use to handle kitchen work during their menstruation period. In religious part mostly women uses to engaged, take fast for their family and husband.

Similarly, education is important part of our life. According to the group discussion 65% women are illiterate in group and rests are literate. Both the group accepts that education is more important so that they all want to see both of their daughter/son to be well educated. So all of them has sent their children to the school nearby. Where some have gone to Kathmandu, Pokhara and other places of Nepal for higher education. Very few had gone to foreign country for study. They also mentioned that due to lack of education they have to face lots of problems in day to day life. Whether it is with in the house or outside the house. So they want that education system should be well developed in every sector of the country. Group 1's respondent mentioned that in decision making process mostly 80% male used to take important role where women use to take decision as requirement but very less. Where Gurung and Magars family women used to take decision more as their husband involved in foreign employment. Where group 2 respondents told that due to patriarchal society more males use to take decision where female has less. They also mentioned that they use to keep their opinion in household management. Some of illiterate women of group 2 told that they even cast vote by having discussion with their husband and family. As it is personal right to vote.

Socio-economic development is only possible with the equal involvement of both male and female in every sector where as gender equality plays a very important role in development. Some male portion also denied that women should only remain with in the house and take care of their children where this is the duty of only female due to the traditional rules and norms which are deep-rooted in the society. 30% said that they don't know about the gender equality.

Lastly, both groups accept that if the women are given opportunities they have the courage to run the household, community, state or the country. As well as literate women of the groups told that women are also marching in the field of development in this 21st century. From the FGD, it is concluded that women are

still lagging behind in decision making process. So by increasing more women literacy rate this problems can be reduce to some extent.

This shows that now a days situation of women has quite good to some extent in the study area. But still they are lagging behind in decision making process as well as the participation in outdoor work.

Case Study 1

She was born in Chundi VDC in Tanahun. Her permanent address is Palungtar-10, Thantipokhari, Gorkha. As a religion, she follows Hinduism. She got married at the age of 17 years. She has been living in nuclear family. She is blessed with three children, one son and two daughters. In terms of education she is illiterate but she is able to read and write. She has adopted agriculture as her occupation. Where she grows paddy, maize and other food crops. Her income is satisfactory.

I am much positive towards my life and over all satisfied with my family. I wake up early in the morning, nearly 5 a.m. I usually take bath and do morning pray. Then I look after the kitchen. My husband helps me by cleaning shed and take care of cattle meanwhile I cooked rice and do other works in the kitchen. My all children are out of house for their study and employment. So I and my husband stay in my village. I think that both husband and wife (man and women) can play important role in the development of the society and country. If both are given equal opportunity, it is said that men and women are two wheels of a cart, if one of the wheel is weak, the cart cannot move smoothly. I am happy with my life partner as he is quiet helpful to me and co-operative. He is retired Indian Army. There are few women in my society who got support from their husband. I am member of Aama Samuha and take participation in training programme organized by various organizations. I have rights to put my view in household management. But we both me and my husband take decision together.

I think that house can be home with the mutual understating of both male and female. So gender equality is important for systemic labor division. I found lot of changes and development occurs in the current days, where women can get equal opportunities like men in every sector.

Case Study II

She is 35 years old and born in Gorkha district. She is permanent inhabitant of Palungtar-10, Thantipokhari, Gorkha. She got married at the age of 21. She was blessed with one son and one daughter. Her educational qualification is I.A and involved in housewife. She take care of her children where her husband is involved in foreign employment at Dubai.

As other women, I also take care of my child and house. I mostly get busy in household chores. I have adopted agriculture as well as rare some chickens. I also have rights to take decision as the requirement. My husband helps in financial sector and I mobilize in various fields. I think that both men and women can play important role in development of the country if they got equal opportunities. I am one of member of Aama Samuha where I play a role of treasurer. I also fees that still women are lagging behind. They mostly get busy in household chores and take care of children. Though this is the 21st century, women of developing countries like Nepal, gender inequality is still in practice.

My husband is in foreign employment so I have to take all the responsibilities of house, child and relatives etc, it is quite difficult but I am happy that my husband helps and support me in every aspect of life. Hope all the women also get help, support and respect from their family.

Men and women are the beautiful creation of god. They have equal right for everything they want in the earth but there is discrimination between men and women. Where men are seems superior. In our country due to patriarchal system most of the women are found in roaming and being busy all the time in household chores.

Case Study III

She is 28 years old and married at the age of 20. She is blessed with a daughter of 7 years old. According to her educational status she is literate and teaches in boarding school at her local area.

I am also happy with my family members. I am involved in teaching occupation I also take care of house and other family members. My husband is involved in foreign employment. My husband supports me economically. I think that men and women are equal, they both have right to decide. In my family, father in law used to take decision in household management like financial mobilization, marriage ceremony, health sector as he is the head of the family. But I also used to take decision very less as needed. My mother in law is illiterate. She helps in household works, when I am out of the house. My daughter is treated with love and care by my father and mother in law. But they are hoping of having grand son they believe that son are the one who continue the upcoming generation. So without men and women no development work can be carried out. Gender equality should be followed in every sector either it is within the house or outside. I also think that still women in Nepal are struggling with basic daily tasks. In every aspect of life, illiterate women suffer more than the literate. So in my opinion education is more important for both men and women.

Now a day's men are educated, they also know that respect and opportunities should be given to women but some cultural and sociological aspects interrupt for this. But with the equality there is less possibility of developed society and nation.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter includes two aspects of the study, first aspect of the study is to focuses on summarizing the fact finding on the study and making conclusion remarks upon them while second aspect of the study focuses on making some useful suggestions and recommendations based on finding of the study.

7.1 Summary

This study was designed to investigate or to find out the role and analyze the division of labor between male and female in household sphere of study area. The main objects of the study are to find out the factor responsible for the labor division, to find out the gender situation. As well the importance of the study area to facilitate other researchers to do study on the subject related to gender and to help the researcher to make comparative study of the same study area.

In this study both primary and secondary sources of data are used. Mostly qualitative nature data as well as quantitative data to some extent has been used from primary data for analyzing the exact labor distribution pattern between male and female in household sphere. Analysis was carried out based on the responses to the interview schedules, focus group discussion and case study.

This study has chosen one ward of Palungtar Municipality as sample study area where 149 households are there. Among the total household 96 are taken as sample. To know details on population age, sex, marital status, occupation and education etc only 64.42% households were selected as sample household survey. Statistical tools as percentage was applied for making analysis of collected data. Similarly table, pie-chart, bar diagram, maps etc are the data analyzing techniques and tools. The results showed the following findings:

Major Findings

-) There are all together 23,461 population where male are 10,080 and female are 13,381 in Palungtar Municipality.
-) Among the 96 household 37.5% family are in joint family and 62.5% are in nuclear family.
-) The youngest responded as 15 years old and oldest respondent was 86 years old. Among the total population 19.80% are Brahmins, 33.34 % are Chhetries, 13.54% are Newar, 20.83% are Magar, 7.29% are Dalit and 5.20% are from other castes.
-) There are 85.41% Hindus, 5.20% Buddhist, 7.30% Christian and 20.9% Muslims.
-) Most of the people of the study area used Nepali language as their communicative language where very few speak their own cultural language.
-) In case of education only 15.63% of people are found to have higher education, 19.79% are SLC passed, 48.96% are under SLC and 15.62% are illiterate.
-) People of the study area have followed various occupations like agriculture and non-agriculture to meet their live hood. Most of the people have adopted agriculture as their major occupation. In the collection of economic resources in family, the role of males are higher than female i.e. 64.58%, where as 19.79% of females and 15.63% (male and female) are jointly involved in economic resource collection.
-) In resources mobilization 52.08% males and 31.25% of female are involved where as 16.67% (both husband and wife) are involved in the same process.
-) Analysis of labor division in the family is determined by age, gender, educational status and health condition.
-) People are benefited from the labor division in various ways in the family such as economic help, fast and efficient, responsibility as well as skill and capacity development.

-) Perception between son and daughter is found 58.34% for son and 41.66% for daughter.
-) It is found that 31.25% response on child bearing and family planning after 1 year where as 41.67% after two years and 27.08% on understanding between family members.
-) It is found that 47.91% of women are involved in household work where 21.87% of men and 30.20% both male and female does work together
-) Among the total population 55.20% of males take decision on household sphere where 22.9% of female and 21.88% both male and female used to take decision together.
-) Participation in skill development programme 41.66% of males are involved and 36.45% of female. Similarly both male and female's participation is found 21.87%.
-) Involvement in foreign employment in the total population is found, 53.12% male, 7.29% female and 39.58% none.
-) It is found that most of the women are involved in household chores where less portion of males co-operating in the same job.

7.2 Conclusion

This thesis has conducted in Palungtar Municipality Ward No. 10, Thantipokhari, where traditional norms and values regarding gender roles were highly prevalent in those respondents who had no education, especially female and those engaged in agriculture occupation. But in some high educated family women position is quite good; they are supposed to do their own work as their wish. Although women are more engaged in household chores, they are also taking themselves in productive work.

In the study area more importance of son is still found in illiterate family to continue the generation, cultural and patriarchal society. But in educated family, there are no more differences in gender. Due to the patriarchal society women are more busy in household chores like cooking, washing, cleaning,

reproductive process etc. Similarly decision making activities in family, role of male is still high due the society nature, where males are found to be the head of the family.

The different awareness programme and training has been conducted but participation of the female is less. Women want to involve themselves in SDP to raise their capacity to change their livelihood. We can also seen that foreign employment has played important role in economic sector in the study area where male are in leading position to earn foreign currency to help in economic sector. Due to less knowledge and interest in politics, involvement of people in study area is also less, where some are also forced to cast the vote by understating of their family not by their own decision. Work and opportunity between male and female showed that women of older generation had more work and less opportunity in comparison to the women of younger generation who are educated. This shows that gender discrimination in labor division is still in practice in the study area.

7.3 Recommendation

-) Gender problem is one of the major problem of the society. This can be indentifying through further study by using other perspectives also.
-) Here in the study area, women wants to change themselves but different traditional thoughts and cultural beliefs create obstacles for them so different awareness programmemes and training should be conducted more.
-) Although now a day's women are engaged in productive work but they are less participated in development work so, more female participation in every field of development should given top priority.
-) Still people in study area feel hesitate to talk with outsider, they tried to hide themselves and feel shy when the researcher raise the question about family planning and so on. So more awareness about family planning should be given, so that they can tell such things easily.

-) Even schools and colleges are established in study area, but education status of women is less than male so education standard should be uplifted too.
-) Similar types of study within the household sphere can be carried out or done for other area as well. As this study only focuses in one ward that cannot represent the whole condition.
-) This research will be helpful for other researcher who wants to make the comparative study in the same area after some years.
-) It is good to behave like the people of the study area or physical getup and language is more effective if it is matched with local people.

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APPENDIX I

Division of Labor on the basis of Gender

A Sociological Study of Palungtar Municipality, Gorkha

Interview Schedule

1 Family Status

Name: _____ Sex : _____

Age: _____ Caste, Religion: _____ Family Structure: _____

Number of Family: M F Other Marital Status: _____

Address: _____ Ward No. _____

Current Address: _____ Occupation _____

Education: Illiterate Under S.L.C S.L.C Above

2 Work Division in family

Work Division	Male	Female	Children	All	Others	Result
Kitchen Work						
Care of Children						
Agriculture						
Animal Husbandry						
Cleaning Clothes						
Fill/Bringing Water						
Others						
Total						

3 What are the major factors in work/labor division?

Education Age Time Sex

4 What are the advantages of work/labor division?

Fast & Efficient Economic Help

Responsibility for Family Development of Skill and Capacity

5 What are the changes you fell after work/labor division in family?

Social change Economic change

Health change Behavior change

- 6 Who take decision mostly in family?
 Female Male Equally
- 7 Who is responsible for economic activities mostly?
 Male Female Equally
- 8 Do you have any business/Industry?
 Yes No
- 9 If 'yes' who handled the business/Industry?
 Male Female Both
- 10 How is the health condition of family members?
 Good Bad Average
- 11 Who is responsible for fund collection?
 Male Female Both
- 12 Who mobilizes fund in your family?
 Male Female Both
- 13 Did you cast your vote in last election?
 Yes No
- 14 Who is more active in politics in family?
 Female Male Both
- 15 Is there any problem to stay late for women from job/work?
 Yes No
- 16 Any member involved in foreign employment in your family?
 Yes No
- 17 If 'Yes" male or female is involved?
 Male Female Both
- 18 Who is given importance between son and daughter?
 Son Daughter Equal
- 19 Usually males support on house hold activities or not?
 Yes No very less
- 20 Who has more interest in religious activities (Puja)?
 Female Male Both

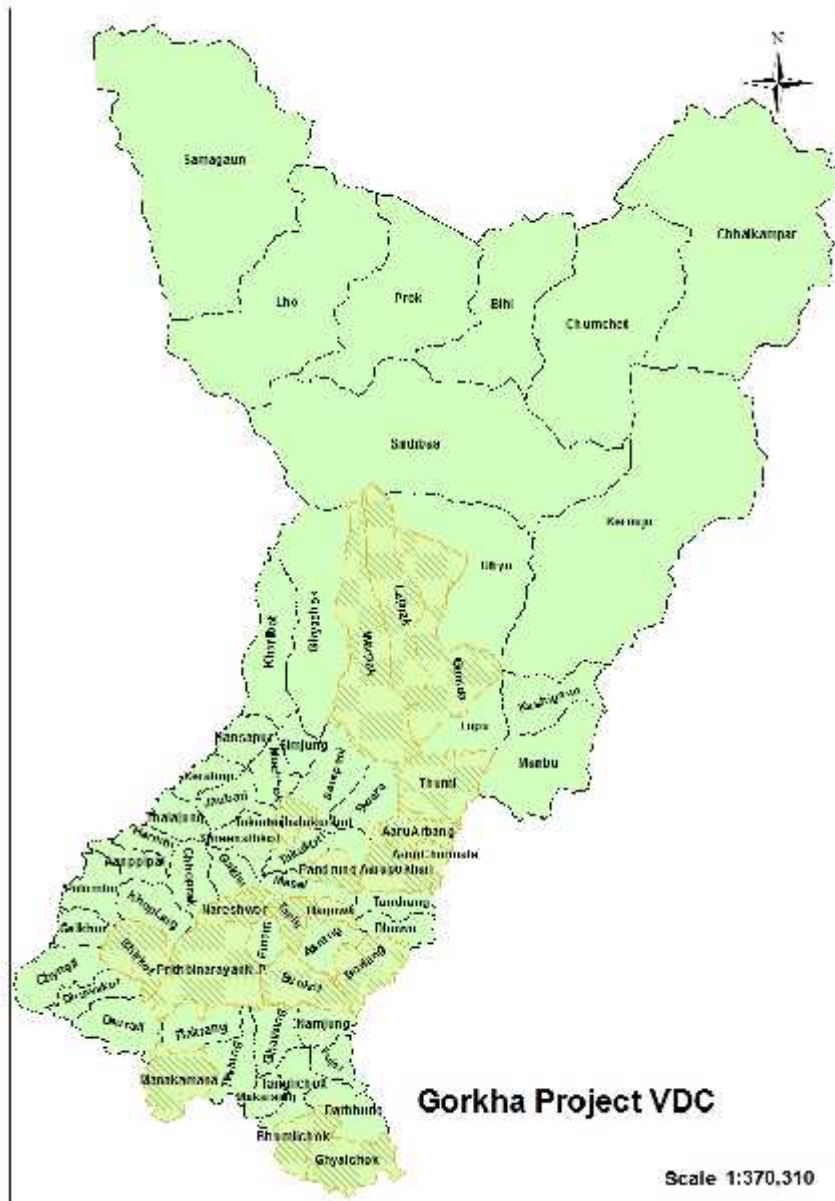
- 21 Which type of job mostly female performs in your family?
Household Politics Service others
- 22 Is there equality in wages of the same job between male and female?
Male's More Female's More Equal
- 23 Is there any local organizations/institutions in your society?
Yes No
- 24 If 'yes' you are a member or not?
Yes No
- 25 If there any programme conducted for the economic and skill development?
Yes No
- 26 If 'Yes' who participated on that?
Male Female Both
- 27 Gender equality is necessary in your society or not?
Yes No No idea
- 28 Who has the higher authority to take decision on family planning, child gap etc?
Male Female Equal

Questionnaire for the FGD participants

1. Does male members helps/coordinate in house hold work?
2. Why the education is important?
3. Who usually take decision in your family?
4. Does gender equality plays important roles in socio-economic change and development?
5. Do women to courage to run the household, community, state or the country?

APPENDIX II

Map of Study Area



APPENDIX III
Photography



Palungtar Municipality Building



Researcher Interview with respondent



Man involved in field work



Woman involved in kitchen garden



Researcher with FGD participants



Group Discussion



Members of a local club



Women in small industry