

**PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD
DECISION-MAKING PROCESS
(A CASE STUDY OF LIKHU TAMAKOSHI RURAL MUNICIPALITY WARD
NO-2 SAIPU, RAMECHHAP)**

**A Thesis
Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
The Degree of Master of Arts
In
Sociology**

Submitted By

NIROJ PAUDEL

Symbol No.: 281031

T.U. Reg. No. : 9-2-29-1275-2006

Central Department of Sociology

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

2019

DECLARATIONS

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis has been done by myself and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree. All sources of information have been specially acknowledged by reference to the authors or institution.

.....

Niroj Paudel

Date: March, 2019

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that **Mr. Niroj Paudel** has conducted the thesis entitle “**Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making Process: A Case Study of Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap**” under my guidance and supervision. I read and analyzed the thesis which is good in its quality and scope. So, I recommended it for the evaluation to the dissertation Committee.

.....

Dr. Manahari Dhakal
Thesis Supervisor
Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur,
Kathmandu

Date: March, 2019

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making Process: A Case Study of Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap**” has been prepared and submitted by Mr. Niroj Paudel has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master’s Degree of arts in Sociology.

Evaluation Committee:

Dr. Tikaram Gautam

Head, Central Department of Sociology

Dr. Manahari Dhakal

Thesis Supervisor

Dr. Tikaram Gautam

External Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study on “Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making Process: A Case Study of Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap” has been completed in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Dr. Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan for approving my research proposal. I am very much indebtedness and profound gratitude to my respected supervisors, Dr. Manahari Dhakal, Central Department of Sociology for his continuous guidance, valuable suggestions, and encouragement at all stages of my research work. I also express my external examiner profound gratitude to Dr. Tikaram Gautam, Head of Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, for his constructive comments and suggestions. He granting me an opportunity to carry out this research and query on complete of this dissertation.

I have been equally lucky to receive encouragement and practical help from my respected parents and family members. I am equally thankful to the Rojina Mahat (administrative staffs of the department of sociology) for their kind cooperation. Similarly, I must thank my friends Bhupal, Rukh, Binod, Susmita, Dipesh, Omkar, Uttam, Nabaraj, Narayani and Dinesh for constantly inspiring me to bring out this Thesis. I am very grateful to the all respondent in Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap who provided their valuable time regarding the topic. Finally. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all the people who helped me directly or indirectly throughout the period of this study.

Thank you.

Niroj Paudel

ABSTRACTS

The general objective of this study is to find out the participation of women in household decision making process. The essence of this thesis consists upon the primary data which was collected a Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap district. The absolute method to analyze the collected data is quantitative method and this study explore what are the factors affect the decision making.

Gender disparity in household decision-making is a common phenomenon in Nepal. Men have dominant role and women have low decision making power as compared to their men counterparts. The result show that, men have higher decision making in selling of surplus food, fulfillment of deficit food, keeping household income, giving and taking loan, children's education and medical treatment. However, Women have dominant role in decision making only in few sectors such as seed selection, livestock rearing, use of fertilizer and celebrating ceremony. In the case of using family planning devices both men and women jointly decided.

Different factors are played the vital role in differentiation at decision making such as: Age, caste, education, occupation are the factor which directly influenced the women household decision making process. In the conclusion, there is a vast discrimination between men and women in the case of decision making.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATIONS	i
RECOMMENDATION LETTER	ii
LETTER OF APPROVAL	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	12
1.1 Background of the Study.....	12
1.2 Statement of the Problem	15
1.3 Objectives of the Study	16
1.4 Research Questions	16
1.5 Significance of the Study	17
1.6 Limitations of the Study.....	17
1.7 Operational of the Key Terms.....	18
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	19
2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature	19
2.2 Review of Empirical Literature / Previous Studies.....	21
2.3 Implications of the review for the Study.....	23
2.4 Conceptual Framework	24
CHAPTER III: METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY	26
3.1 Research Design.....	26
3.2 Population, sample and sampling strategy	27

3.2.1 Population.....	27
3.2.2 Sampling/ Sample Size.....	27
3.3 Study area/field	28
3.4 Data collection tools.....	29
3.4.1 Questionnaire.....	29
3.5 Source of Data.....	29
3.5.1 Primary data.....	30
3.5.2 Secondary data.....	30
3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure.....	30
CHAPTER IV: BRIEF PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS	31
4.1 Brief Profile of the Study Area	31
4.2 Characteristics of the Respondents	31
4.2.1 Age Composition of the Respondents	32
4.2.2 Family Size.....	32
4.2.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition	33
4.2.4 Educational Status	34
4.2.5 Marital Status.....	35
4.2.6 Occupational Status	36
4.2.7 Religion	37
CHAPTER V: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION- MAKING PROCESS.....	38
5.1 Decision Making Role of Women in Different Activities at Household Level.....	38
5.1.1 Decision making on Agricultural Activities.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1.1.1 Decision making on Seed Selection by different factor	39

5.1.1.2 Decision Making on Selling of Surplus Agricultural Products by different factor	42
5.1.1.3 Decision Making on Fulfillment of Food Deficit	45
5.1.1.4 Decision Making on Livestock Rearing	49
5.1.1.5 Decision Making on Use of Fertilizer	53
5.1.2 Decision on Economic Activities	57
5.1.2.1 Decision on Keeping of Household Income	57
5.1.2.2 Decision on Giving or Taking Loan	61
5.1.3 Decision on Educational Activities	65
5.1.3.1 Decision on Education of Children	65
5.1.4 Decision on Health Activities	69
5.1.4.1 Decision on Medical Treatment	69
5.1.4.2 Decision Making on Family Planning	73
5.1.5 Decision on Religious-Cultural Activities	76
5.1.5.1 Decision Making on celebrating Ceremony	77
5.2 Role of different factors on different activities at household decision-Making Process.....	81
CHAPTER VI: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	83
6.1 Summary	83
6.2 Conclusion.....	86
References.....	87
APPENDIX - I	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Research Design	27
Table 2: Age Composition of the Respondents	32
Table 3: Family Size of the Sampled Households	33
Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity.....	34
Table 5: Educational Status of the Respondents.....	34
Table 6: Marital Status of the Respondents	35
Table 7: Occupational Status of the Respondents.....	36
Table 8: Religion Status of the Respondents	37
Table 9: Decision making on Seed Selection	40
Table 10: Decision Making on Selling of Surplus Agricultural Products	42
Table 11: Decision Making on Fulfillment of Food Deficit	46
Table 12: Decision Making on Livestock Rearing	50
Table 13: Decision Making on Use of Fertilizer	54
Table 14: Decision on Keeping of Household Income.....	58
Table 15: Decision on Given or Taken Money.....	62
Table 16: Decision on Education of children	66
Table 17: Decision on Medical Treatment.....	70
Table 18: Decision making on Family planning.....	74
Table 19: Decision on Celebrating Ceremony.....	78

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework	25
-------------------------------------	----

ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau Statistics
CEDA	Centre for Economic Development and Administration
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
RCHCO	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators Office
SLC	School Living Certificate

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In Nepal, more than half of population (51.44% of the total population) is women (CBS, 2011).

Woman are severely engaged in domestic task along with the Social and economic activities.

Woman are contributed mostly of the household income and work. Women's participation refers to women's ability to participate equally with men, at all levels, and in all aspects of household, public and political life and decision making, including activism (Gender and development Network , 2015). Women's unequal access to resources and opportunities, in addition to discriminatory social norms across societies and gendered power imbalances within households and communities, impact on women's participation at all levels of decision making.

A household is defined as a group of person related by blood or adoption sharing the same kitchen and whole income is pooled jointly (Keynes, 1961). Head of the household is a person who takes the responsibilities for the maintenance of the household activities and is the main decision-maker in the family. Usually, the chief earner or the oldest family member is regarded as the head of a household (NCEAH, 1976). The household is a vital unit for consumption and labor supply decisions in the rural environment (Oughton & Wheelock, 1996). Woman were more involved in household management and family well-being related activities than men (Devakota , Rauniyar, & Parker, 1998).

Decision-making processes involve household members through negotiation, and balancing decisions between work for income and self-consumption (Omari, 1995). Decision making is the selection of a course of action among variations. Every decision making process produces a

final choice. Decision making is a reasoning process which can be rational or irrational, and can be based on strong assumptions (Paudel, 2012). 'Decision making' was defined choice of appropriate alternatives in decision process. Decision making is associated with various aspect of human life such as household work, public and private sectors (Budha, 2011). Women's roles in household decision making is determined by different factors.

Nepal is an ethnically diverse country with many languages and dialects, and cultures (ICIMOD, 1992). As in other developing countries, gender discrimination in household decision-making is widespread in Nepal. It varies also by caste systems, class, culture, religion and geographic location, particularly in rural areas (Aacharya & Bennett, 1981). Rural household decisions are made in the light of social and economic changes and are normally guided by the family's well-being and economic status. Decisions are also dependent on the characteristics of the household, for example: age and gender, health status, farming experience, knowledge and skills, and relationships among members.

Gender disparity in household decision-making is a common phenomenon in Nepal. It is influenced by different factor such as caste systems, class, culture, religion and geographic location. Older household members are dominate the household decisions, other adults may have limited roles in decision-making and children often are not involved at all. Not only do men dominate household decision-making; older women (especially mother-in-laws) dominate over the junior female household members (Devakota , Rauniyar, & Parker, 1998). A person makes various household decisions not only because the person is a male or a female, but also because s/he contributes more to the household income. That is, if a person contributes more to

household income, s/he participates more in household decision making, irrespective of his/her gender (Alam, 1998). The majority of families in Nepal are still guided by a patriarchal culture. This has led to a restriction of the freedom and liberty of women which is greatly curtailed from childhood, with social and cultural practices having negatively affected women in many ways. This adverse situation has affected women's access to resources and their role in society with women having negligible representation in state mechanisms and other decision making bodies (RCHCO, 2012). In the development of a nation where women play vital role. In male dominated country like Nepal woman are considered of low standard and of less value but in recent year, people have started realizing the importance of women's participation in the economic as well as social development. The socio-economic standard of women greatly enhances the progressive development of a nation.

Discriminatory social norms, including attitudes towards women's participation in decision making, act as a fundamental barrier to women's influence in public and political life. Politics, public office and decision making at all levels are often viewed as the preserve of men and negative attitudes towards women's participation perpetuate myths that women cannot or should not take on leadership roles or participate in decision making. Decision-making is one of the important aspects for household level activities. In the developing countries, women's participation in household works is proportionately higher than men. They have much more work burden at all time. The women's daily working hour ranges from 4 to 18 hours in these types of non-monetized works (Bhattarai, 1988). Property ownership facilitates a woman's participation beyond the family, in community and national affairs. Generally males make all major household decisions and at the same time they contribute to household income more than females, and thus,

our society is highly male dominated, which is popularly known as gender bias against female. Various factors affect the decision making power of women in various activities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women are participate on different household activities such as: agricultural, economic, social, cultural, political, health, educational activities etc. They have not fully decision making power on the all household related activities. Age, caste, education, marital status, occupation, religion, family type, social & cultural value and norms, employment and family size are directly impact on household decision-making. Gender inequality play the vital role in the decision making process. Patriarchal based social structure restrict women to make independent decision.

Absence of decision-making power has underprivileged women of the basic things. Woman have no access in power, policy making, decision making level, higher level government post and authorities. They are mostly limited within household activities.

In Nepal, woman are dependent on the men because they have not right to decision making power. Status of women is an important factor which affects the socio economic development of household, society as well as country. Without women's participation in decision making goals of development activities cannot be fully accomplished. Woman have considerably less access to control over family resources than men. Most of the women assign their time in non-paying works such as washing, cooking, cleaning and child care, which are not valued in monetary terms and only considered as the compulsory duties of women. Woman generally have less decision making power.

It shows that household decision making is the most important issue of women in Nepal.

Different scholars, person, Government of Nepal, organization research on other area. Any scholar's do not research at the area of Saipu Ramechhap on this issue. This research focuses on the participation of women in household decision-making process at Saipu Ramechhap.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1) To find out the participation of women in household decision-making process.
- 1) To identify the role of different factors (age, caste, education, marital status, occupation, religion, family size) on different activities at household decision-making.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions provide proper guide to the researchers need in carrying out the study.

The following research questions will be investigated.

1. What is the role of women in decision making at household level?
2. What are the factors affecting women's decision making power?
3. Which factor affect main role in decision making?
4. Is there control over household activities by women?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study prepare for partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of master in sociology.

This study will give the importance to find out the actual condition of participation of women in household level decision-making process. This study will be very useful for those individuals and institutions, which are interested to know the household level decision-making process. It will also be use full even for planners, policy makers, and other organizations to formulate and implement appropriate policies, plans and programs focusing the issues of women in household level decision-making process. It may be helpful for the researcher, students and the person who are interested in women in household level decision-making process.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study is based on certain objectives related to participation of women in household decision-making process. This study was limited to the Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality Ward No-2 Saipu, Ramechhap. The concluding analysis of this study may not be generalized because of some limitations:

- This study only focuses on participation of women in household decision-making process.
- 40 women were taken as a sample from the research area.
- This study research on the different decision-making factors.
- This study for the academic proposes which do not generalize other places.
- In this study, human resource, space and time also limited.

- Non-discrimination, social responsibility, respect for intellectual property, respect for the dignity, protection of the privacy, are the ethical considerations.

1.7 Operational of the Key Terms

Household: All persons living under one roof or occupying a separate housing unit.

Decision Making: The thought process of selecting a logical choice from the available options.

When trying to make a good decision.

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A literature review is a critical analysis of published sources, or literature, on a particular topic. This chapter reviews various studies, which have shown the inter-relationships among the measures of household decision-making process inputs appropriate to academic achievement. In this review different scholars research the participation of women in household decision-making process based on the national level and different theories used but in this study focus on the specific space and approach. This research focuses on the different factors of the household decision-making process and through the different variable. In the context of Nepal, women in household decision-making process research done by different researchers, scholars. In this study research on how and what are the factors affect to decision-making process. And this study find out the decision-making role of women in different activities at household.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

Theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists. The focus of this study is built upon the various theories.

Karl Marx wrote in his book Capital Volume I “The labor of women and children was, therefore, the first thing sought for by capitalists who used machinery. That mighty substitute for labor and

laborers was forthwith changed into a means for increasing the number of wage-laborers by enrolling, under the direct sway of capital, every member of the workman's family, without distinction of age or sex. Compulsory work for the capitalist usurped the place, not only of the children's play, but also of free labor at home within moderate limits for the support of the family” (Woods, 2000). Karl Marx believed strongly in equality for all people. He thought that women deserved to be treated the same as man. He believed that social and economic class kept people enslaved. He believed that women were inherently oppressed by capitalism, as they lost out economically by staying home and raising children. This kept them dependent on men to take care of them. He thought communism would solve these problems for women.

The functionalist perspective of gender inequality was most robustly articulated in the 1940s and 1950s, and largely developed by Talcott Parsons’ model of the nuclear family. This theory suggests that gender inequalities exist as an efficient way to create a division of labor, or as a social system in which particular segments are clearly responsible for certain, respective acts of labor. The division of labor works to maximize resources and efficiency. A structural-functional view of gender inequality applies the division of labor to view predefined gender roles as complementary: women take care of the home while men provide for the family. Thus gender, like other social institutions, contributes to the stability of society as a whole (Boundless, 2016). This view has been criticized for reifying, rather than reflecting, gender roles. While gender roles, according to the functionalist perspective, are beneficial in that they contribute to stable social relations, many argue that gender roles are discriminatory and should not be upheld. The feminist movement, which was on the rise at the same time that functionalism began to decline, takes the position that functionalism neglects the suppression of women within the family structure.

Feminism is the reaffirmation of human values, ideals of sisterhood: taking care of people, being sensitive to people's needs and developing potential. From feminism we have come to understand an institutionalized system of oppression based on the domination of men over women: sexism. Its contradictions are based on the hostile social relations set into force by this domination. This antagonism can be mediated by the culture and the flexibility of the social institutions so that in certain times and places it seems to be a stable relationship. But the antagonisms cannot be eliminated and will break out to the surface until there is no longer a system of domination (Park, 1972). For a strategy toward building socialism and feminism for this specific time in history when we have strength in our sense of responsibility to women. Most women must understand and build on their real self-interests. For every women, win reforms which really improve women's lives, give women a sense of their own power through organization and alter the relations of power.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature / Previous Studies

Empirical literature is the literatures, or previous studies that relate or argue positively with your studies hypothesis and variables A Literature review can also include systematic identification, location, and analysis of documents containing information related to a research problem under investigation.

Ghimire wrote in his thesis “Women are involved in most activities and decision making related household and other activities. As women do not have the land little and lack of other source of income, women are depended upon their husbands. Thus, when it comes to using access to land resources the women have the accessibility but when it comes to Control of benefits of the

resources (Ghimire, 2009)”. It is the male, who still exercise the Control because our Society is male dominated Society where major decisions are taken by the male household head. If there is surplus of agricultural productions then it is taken by the males to the market to be sold. The earned income is taken care by the males and has hold upon the sources of cash even though the females had equal share in its up keeping unequal rank and power decision making and benefits are legitimizing by traditional Societal norms

Acharya and Bennett states that economic factor affects role in decision making both directly and indirectly. If a woman has a greater economic participation she has a greater power of decision making. Similarly, social and demographic factors also influence the role of decision-making e.g. small Size of children imply. Higher economic participation and consequently greater decision making power for women (Acharya & Bennett, 1981). Women’s performance almost all kind of agricultural activities expect ploughing and they spend 9 hours, however, men spent only 5 hours. The degree of involvement varies considerably across ethnic groups and social classes. The study concludes that women’s involvement is more than men in farming and they perform almost all domestic task of household.

Women often lack access to the financial resources and social networks necessary to run for political office or to make the most of other opportunities to participate in public, political, economic or social life. Inequalities in access to education or training can also undermine women’s confidence to participate in decision making as well as their opportunities to do so. The same barriers apply to local level decision making spaces and processes (Gender and development Network , 2015). Supporting women’s capacity to negotiate and influence

effectively is key to increasing the efficacy of women's leadership once in positions of power. Direct support to women should take a long-term approach that begins long before and continues once women have access to decision making spheres. It should include a range of apprenticeship opportunities that empower women by supporting their skills, confidence and networks to participate effectively in decision making.

Tiwari found that women's decision making roles determines by household economic Status, independent entrepreneurs of religious celebrations, greater freedom of Choice at marriage, provide economic Support in the absence of sons in the family, self-employment of women (Tiwari, 1995). Working in the household productive Sectors, the Status of women is represented by the level of education, occupation, political, attainment and economical Condition. It is categorized in the term of making food, Children future prospects, household work, agriculture and economic field and give Child birth. Limbu Presented importance of education as key factor for Opening the door to women's life. Education is the most important tool to increasing aspirations, including economic development, awareness of rights and duties among the people that affect their education which permits the optional utilization of individual potential and enable women to reach decision making position in household as well as educational and administrative Structure in the Country (limbu, 1995). She further showed that education provides employment opportunities for women on equal balance with men.

2.3 Implications of the review for the Study

The review of the related literature helped to provide an overview of sources which researcher want to explore while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to find out the field of study area and as well as to determine the objective of the research. It also helps to recap of the

important information that information in a way that informs how researcher are planning to investigate a research, similarly the review of the related literature provided the path for identifies a gap within that literature that researcher will attempt to address and selection of the research methodology. Its additional helps to make the framework of the study as well as provide the guidelines for data collection and understanding, interpretation, analysis and development of argument etc. After reading literature, review it provides up to date awareness of the relevant work of other and that the researcher questions are asking is relevant.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It is used to make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. There are various factors that affect the decision making power of women in various activities, such as economic, health, educational, social, cultural, religious, economic, agricultural etc. The framework includes some major affecting factors like age, caste/ethnicity, religion, marital status, size of the family, educational status, occupational status etc. of the women. These have been taken as independent variables, which directly influence the dependent variable (Household Decision-Making Process).

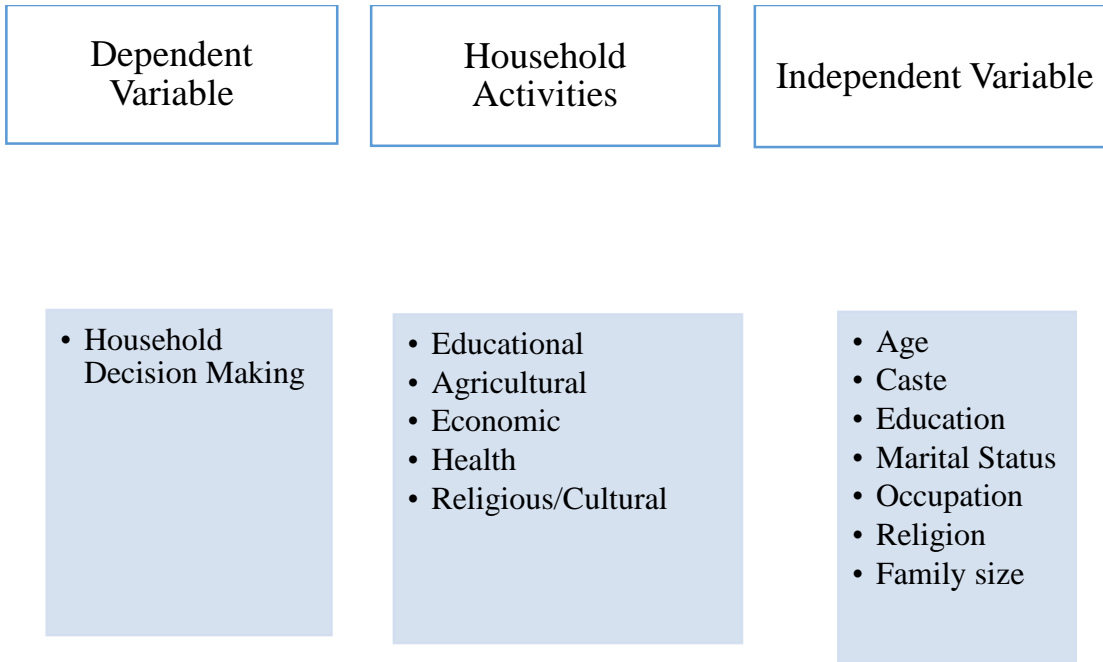


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III: METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

Research methodology is a systematic way to generate new knowledge. In other words, research methodology deals with the methodology adopted in the study it contains the research design, selection of the study area (population), nature and sources of data, method of data collection, sample size, processing and data analysis etc.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the overall strategy that we chose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby ensuring you will efficiently address the research problem; it constitutes to blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Lavaree, 2009). In this study to meet the objectives the quantitative research method was used. In quantitative method descriptive design was selected. A descriptive design seeks to describe the current status of a variable or phenomenon. Data collection is mostly observational in nature (Kothari, 2004) . This study based on the survey design. Researcher was select 40 household to accomplish thesis requirement and there was prepared closed structured questionnaires to fulfill the objectives. Required data was collected by respondents of Saipu Ramechhap District. It was tried to explore and investigate the familiar issues of the study area. Such a research design helps to fulfill the above-mentioned targets and objectives.

Table 1: Research Design

SN	Objective	Tools	Methods	Analysis
1	To find out the participation of women in household decision-making process.	Questionnaires	Survey	Statistical tool were used in analysis
2	To identify the role of different factors at household activities on decision-making.	Questionnaires	Survey, descriptive	Statistical tool were used in analysis

3.2 Population, sample and sampling strategy

3.2.1 Population

A population is a total unit of study. In other words, population is a group of experimental data persons etc. Population is a complete set of elements (persons or objects) that possess some common characteristic defined by the sampling criteria established by the researcher (Kothari, 2004). The creation of sample frame is critical to the sampling process; if the frame is wrongly defined the sample will not be representative of the target population. The population of this study was the 781 household of Saipu Ramechhap district. Where total population is 3867 and male 1425, female 1408 and 1040 children (Saipu, 2015).

3.2.2 Sampling/ Sample Size

Sampling is taking of any portion of a population or universe as representative of that population or universe (Kothari, 2004). In other words Sampling is the process of selecting a group of

people, events, behaviors, or other elements with which to conduct a study. Sample is the selected elements (people or objects) chosen for participation in a study; people are referred to as subjects or participants (Kothari, 2004) Sample size is the study able unit of study. Sample size determination is the act of choosing the number of observations or replicates to include in a statistical sample. The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. In this study, I was used non-probability sampling method. Non-probability sampling represents a group of sampling techniques that help researchers to select units from a population that they are interested in studying (Lund , 2012). A core characteristic of non-probability sampling techniques is that samples are selected based on the subjective judgment of the researcher, rather than random selection. I choose a “representative” sample to suit my dissertation needs with certain characteristics. I was selected 40 household from 781 household by using purposive sampling method are taken as a sample. A purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study (Crossman, 2018). Purposive sampling is also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling.

3.3 Study area/field

It is not possible to include all household of Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality ward no-2 Saipu Ramechhap. So, study area was taken only 40 household of Saipu Ramechhap District. There are 781 households in Saipu Ramechhap. Generally study areas are taken among more relative areas about the research topic. Beside this, researcher looks whether that area is manageable or not for every requirement for the relative research work. This study area is closely known for the researcher and the appropriate area to study participation of women in household

decision-making process and more convenient for field study. So this area is much appropriate for inclusive representation of the respondents in the research work.

3.4 Data collection tools

Research tools are research materials that are necessary to perform research. All inventions, discoveries and knowledge can become research tools. Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes (Rukenbrod, 2003). Each and every successful result of study always depends upon its methods, which are used for data collection. Therefore for each study the data collection methods always play the very significant role to occur reliable information present study survey method and the techniques for data collection are questionnaire is used in this research.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents (Pant, 2005). Questionnaires are designed for statistical analysis of the response. In this research, questionnaire prepared for respondents.

3.5 Source of Data

Researchers need to consider the sources on which to base and confirm their research and findings. They have a choice between primary data and secondary sources and the use of both, Primary data is the data collected by the researcher themselves. The present study was mainly

base on primary data however the secondary source of data also to be used for required information. The primary data was obtain from the field survey with the help of observation and the secondary data was obtain from different website relevant to different website of government of Nepal, different books, journals, research reports and other relevant documents literature and publications related of the study topic and so on. The quantitative natures of data collect through these sources use in appropriate conditions.

3.5.1 Primary data

Primary data is the data collected by the researcher themselves (Pant, 2005). In this study, observation questionnaires tool are used for the primary data collection. Questionnaires are important method of primary data collection. Quantitative type of data used in this research.

3.5.2 Secondary data

Secondary sources are data that already exists (Pant, 2005). In this study, previous research, different website of government of Nepal be used for the secondary sources of data for the research.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

Analysis is the careful study of available facts. So that one can understand and draw conclusion from them on the basis of established principle and sound logic. Using quantitative tools use for the systematic analysis. The quantitative data will obtain from questionnaire. The collected data was present in tabular form. Finally, the data will interpret with additional information. Simple statistical tools such as: percentage was used to present the findings.

CHAPTER IV: BRIEF PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1 Brief Profile of the Study Area

Ramechhap is one of the districts in the 3 no province. The district is limited with Dolakha district in the north, Sindhupalchowk & Kavrepalanchowk in the west, Sindhuli in the south and Solukhumbu & Okhaldhunga in the east. It covers 1546 square kilometers of area. The Araniko Highway and Pushpalal Highway cross the district from North to South. There are 2 municipality and 6 rural municipality. This study conducted in Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality-2 Saipu which situated in north eastern part of the district. The population of this ward is 3867 with 1425 males, 1408 females and 1040 children the total no. of households is 781 (Saipu, 2015). Its political boundaries are Duragaun ward in the North, Okhaldhunga District in the East, Bijulikot ward in the south and Farpu in the west. The study covers Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality-2 Saipu Ramechhap. This area is the habitation of different caste/ethnic groups like Brahmin, Chhetri, Bhujel, Sunuwar, Tamang, and Dalits.

4.2 Characteristics of the Respondents

This chapter deals with the characteristics demographic aspects of respondents. Out of the total 781 households 40 households were taken as sample. In this chapter, age composition, caste/ethnic composition, family size, education, occupation and marital status of the respondents are presented.

4.2.1 Age Composition of the Respondents

The age is most important factor in demographic study and it makes difference in decision-making roles, working hours, type of work, social relation and responsibilities as well. Age determines the social status of people. Age has great influence in terms of decision-making and taking part in social activities. Only 15 above years of age's women are taken as a sample. The age group has been divided as below 30, 30-60 and above 60 years.

Table 2: Age Composition of the Respondents

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 30	8	20
30-60	30	75
Above 60	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 2 shows the age composition of the respondents. Among the total respondents, 75 percent are in 30-60 years of age group and least respondents are in above 60 years of age group, which is only 5 percent. In our society age plays an important role in decision making. Generally nobody wants to listen voice of the younger age group.

4.2.2 Family Size

Family is the basic unit of the society and it is an institution, which plays important role in building society. Family size has dominant role in decision-making process. There were found

female of small family or nuclear family has higher responsibilities for decision making than big or joint family. The size of the family is categorized as below 4, 4-8 and above 8 of groups.

Table 3: Family Size of the Sampled Households

Family Size	No. of Households	Percentage
Below 4	12	30
4 – 8	25	62.5
Above 8	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 3 shows that among all 40 households, highest 62.5 percent households have (4 – 8) family members and lowest 7.5 percent have above 8 family members. The average family member of the household is 6 which is higher than the national average family member of Nepal (4.88) (CBS, 2011).

4.2.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Nepal is multi-ethnic country, where there are different caste/ethnic group. Nepal is full of cultural diversity caste is also main factor in society and it plays important role in terms of social activities. Brahmin have played dominant role than other castes. Decision-making is also influenced by ethnicity. I found variation in different communities; women’s decision-making power is relatively high in Sunuwar, Tamang and Bhujel than in Brahmin.

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	20	50
Sunuwar	2	5
Tamang	8	20
Bhujel	3	7.5
Dalit	7	17.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 4 shows that ethnic distribution of respondent. Among the total respondents Brahmin constitutes highest 50 percent followed by Tamang 20 percent. Dalit 17.5 percent occupies the third position, Bhujel and sunuwar is 7.5 and 5 percent respectively.

4.2.4 Educational Status

Education is the key indicator for reforming society and upgrading its economic and social status. Education enhances the ability and capability of human being to judge for right and wrong. It also plays the vital role in decision-making process in household as well as in the society. Those voices are respected who are educated and having higher educational background

Table 5: Educational Status of the Respondents

Educational Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	5	12.5
Below S.L.C.	25	62.5
Above S.L.C	10	25
Total	40	100

The educational status is divided into 3 categories, which are illiterate, below S.L.C and higher education. Those who cannot read and write they are kept in illiterate. In the same way below S.L.C represents the primary to the S.L.C. level. And Above S.L.C represents are all who have attained all the levels above SLC up to Graduation level education. Table 5 shows that educational status of the respondents. Out of the 40 respondents, 12.5 percent are illiterate. It was found that 62.5 percent were educate in below S.L.C level. Only 25 percentages have attained higher education. From this table, I found that educational status of respondent is not good. This table shows that higher proportions of respondent are below S.L.C education achieved.

4.2.5 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the universal social institutions. Marriage is also one of the physical and natural needs. In our society, marriage determines the social roles and responsibilities of people. It is essential for legitimate relationship of man and women given birth to the children. A man's life is not considered complete without a wife and a woman has no option but to get married. Female's role also increases in family only after marriage. It enhances their decision making power. Table 6 shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table 6: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Unmarried	3	7.5
Married	33	82.5
Widowed	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 6 shows the marital status of respondents. Out of 40 respondents 3 are unmarried, 33 are married and 4 are widow. Divorced and separated were not found. It is one of the positive aspects of the study area from this we came to know relationship of wife and husband is well.

4.2.6 Occupational Status

Occupation is one of the main indicators of the economic status. It is also a determinant factor of decision-making process. Decision making power automatically becomes high of those women who are engaged in any income generating activities. The economy of Nepal is largely dependent on agricultural sector. In the study area the main occupation of the household is agriculture. Some of them were engaged in teaching and business as the main occupation of the respondents.

Table 7: Occupational Status of the Respondents

Main Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	30	75
Service	6	15
Business	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 7 shows that among 40 respondents, 30 respondents (75%) are engaged in agriculture. Four (10 %) respondents are in business and 6 respondent's occupation is service. Those who have not sufficient wealth and low educational background they were engaged in agricultural sector.

4.2.7 Religion

Religion is also one indicator of the religious and cultural activities. It is also a determinant factor of decision-making process. According to 2011 census Hindu is the major religion of Nepal. Religion in Nepal occupies an integral position in Nepalese life and society. Hinduism was the major religion of the country where other religions like Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity were in a small population. Table 8 shows the religion status of the respondents.

Table 8: Religion Status of the Respondents

Main Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	27	67.5
Buddhist	10	25
Cristian	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 8 shows that among 40 respondents, 27 respondents (67.5%) are Hindu. 25% Buddhism and 7.5% are Cristian. It shows that maximum respondents are Hindu.

CHAPTER V: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD

DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

In this chapter, collected data was tabulated and arranged in sequences according to the requirement of the dissertation. The analysis and interpretation were done with the help of table. It is shown in percentage. The analysis focused on participation of women in decision-making process on different activities by different factor.

5.1 Decision Making Role of Women in Different Activities at Household

Level

Decision making process plays important role in different household activities. This section of the study deals with the women's status in terms of decision making on different aspects of household as well as other activities. It reveals women's participation in decision making household thing, cropping pattern, selling surplus food, borrowing and lending money, household expenditure, expenditure in children's education, medical treatment, family planning etc. There is gender disparity in terms of decision-making process. Women are deprived of decision-making process due to low educational and economic status in the society. However, women play a dominant role in decision making in female-headed households or in nuclear family. The ability and capacity of women in decision-making is affected by various factors as education age factors, occupation, type of family, education of family members', attitude of the family member towards women etc. Decision-making is also influenced by ethnicity. I found variation in different communities; women decision-making power is relatively high in Sunuwar, Bhujel and Tamang communities than in Brahmin and Dalit in the study area.

5.1.1 Decision making on Agricultural Activities

There are five agricultural activities of household level included in this study. These are seed selection, selling surplus, fulfillment of food deficit, livestock rearing and use of fertilizer.

5.1.1.1 Decision making on Seed Selection by different factor

Women are engaged in agricultural activities more than man. Though, women's contribution in agricultural production is high, so the participation in seed selection is one part. Seed selection is the most essential part of cultivation so cultivator should participate in this process. Table 9 shows the participation in seed selection of the sampled respondents.

Table 9: Decision making on Seed Selection

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	3	9.99	2	6.66	5	16.65
30-60	6	20	12	40	5	16.65	23	76.59
Above 60	-	-	2	6.66	-	-	2	6.66
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Family Size								
Below 4	2	6.66	4	13.32	2	6.66	8	26.64
4 – 8	2	6.66	12	40	5	16.65	19	63.27
Above 8	2	6.66	1	3.33	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Caste								
Brahmin	3	9.99	8	26.64	4	13.32	15	49.95
Sunuwar	-	-	2	6.66	-	-	2	6.66
Tamang	1	3.33	4	13.32	2	6.66	7	23.33
Bhujel	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	1	3.33
Dalit	2	6.66	2	6.66	1	3.33	5	16.65
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Education								
Illiterate	1	3.33	1	3.33	2	6.66	4	13.32
Below S.L.C.	3	9.99	13	43.29	2	6.66	18	59.94
Above S.L.C	2	6.66	3	9.99	3	9.99	8	26.64
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	6	20	14	46.62	7	23.33	27	90
Widowed	-	-	3	9.99	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Religion								
Hindu	4	13.32	10	33.3	5	16.65	19	63.27
Buddhist	-	-	6	20	2	6.66	8	26.64
Cristian	2	6.66	1	3.33	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the table 9, Out of the total 40 respondents only 30 respondents have agricultural occupation. Among these 30 respondents, men made 20 percent of the decision for seed selection process, while 56.66 percent women make decision. Similarly, Both men and women occupy slightly higher than man participation in decision making. However, in 23.33 percent respondents both men and women jointly take decision in seed selection. It clearly shows that, the access of women in seed selection is high whereas, women have engaged more in farm activities than men.

Examining age wise, the situation of women in decision-making process regarding the decision of seed selection only 9.99 percent women below to 30 years of age decide themselves on using the seeds. On the contrary, 40 percent women decide themselves whose age group is 30-60 years. In 6.66 percent cases, elder women decides seed selection whose age group is above 60 years.

Exploring family size wise, 6.66 percent of men and women (both) are decided the seed selection where family members are below to 4. Besides, 40 percent of women decided seed selection where family members have 4-8 and only 6.66 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both are decide and large family only men decide.

Studying caste wise, Brahman women are found to be self-deciding condition is 26.64 percent. Tamang women are in the 13.32 percent. In the other caste men and women are equally decided.

Analyzing education wise, women in each sub-category of illiterate, below SLC and above SLC are found with better self-deciding power than other members of the family, 43.29 percent of women, who have below SLC education they are decided self. 9.99 percent SLC above educated

Men and women (both) are deciding. Illiterate women decision power is not good because in this case men influenced the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried people not involved in deciding the seed selection.

Married men and women more involved. Relatively, 46.62 percent women direct involved in this case. Widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household.

Seeing occupation wise, in this case all men and women who have agriculture occupation they are automatically involved in seed selection.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, only women decides the decision in Buddhism religion. In Hindu religion, men and women both decides their decision. Similarly, Christian man more decides decision.

5.1.1.2 Decision Making on Selling of Surplus Agricultural Products by different factor

In the study area out of the total 40 sampled respondents, only 10 respondents had surplus agricultural products to sell. But the fact is that especially their selling items are milk, fruits, vegetables, and eggs. Sometimes they sell rice as well. All of the respondents have no surplus food for sell, they are facing food deficit. Below table 10 shows the decision on selling of surplus agricultural products made by men and women.

Table 10: Decision Making on Selling of Surplus Agricultural Products

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-60	3	30	3	30	2	20	8	80
Above 60	2	20	-	-	-	-	2	20
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Family Size								
Below 4	1	10	1	10	-	-	2	20
4 – 8	3	30	2	20	2	20	7	70
Above 8	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	10
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Caste								
Brahmin	4	40	1	10	2	20	7	70
Sunuwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamang	1	10	2	20	-	-	3	30
Bhujel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Education								
Illiterate	1	10	-	-	1	10	2	20
Below S.L.C.	2	20	2	20	1	10	5	50
Above S.L.C	2	20	1	10	-	-	3	30
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	5	50	2	20	2	20	9	90
Widowed	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	10
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100
Religion								
Hindu	4	40	1	10	2	20	7	70
Buddhist	1	10	2	20	-	-	3	30
Cristian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 10 shows that, women made selling of these surplus products 30 percent of decision and 50 percent was made by men to sell such type of surplus products and in some households, 20 percent's joint decision were made jointly by men and women in selling surplus food of the household. As regards, in the sampled household's men have dominant role in selling surplus food. It is also influence the sex of the study area.

Examining age wise, the situation of women in decision-making process regarding the decision of selling surplus food only 30 percent whose age group is 30-60 years. On the contrary, men decide themselves 30 percent and 20 percent whose age group is 30-60 and above 60 years respectively. Besides, 20 percent men and women jointly decided whose age group is 30-60 years.

Exploring family size wise, 10 percent men and 10 percent women are decided the selling surplus food where family members are below to 4. Besides, 20 percent of women decided selling surplus food where family members have 4-8 and only 10 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both are decide and large family only men decide. In large family. Men are prominent the all member.

Studying caste wise, Brahman and Tamang family only selling surplus food where 40 percent of Brahmin men and only 10 percent women are decision the selling surplus food. On the other hand, 20 percent Tamang women are decided the selling surplus food. Lastly, 20 percent Brahmin both (men and women) are equally decided. It shows Tamang women are more access to selling surplus food than the Brahmin women. Brahmin men are dominant the decision.

Analyzing education wise, women in each sub-category of illiterate, below SLC and above SLC are found with less self-deciding power than other members of the family. Illiterate women do

not decision on the selling of surplus food. 20 percent of women are decided selling of surplus food who have below SLC education. And only 10 percent SLC above educated women are decided self. Educated men influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried people not involved in deciding the selling surplus food. Married men and women more involved. 50 percent of married men decided the selling surplus food. Relatively, 20 percent women direct involved in this case. Widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married men and women are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. Seeing occupation wise, in this case all men and women who have agriculture occupation they are automatically involved in selling surplus food.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 20 percent women decide the selling surplus food in Buddhism religion. At that time only 10 percent Hindu women decide. In Hindu religion, men are more decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is governing by men. Each sector have influenced by the men.

5.1.1.3 Decision Making on Fulfillment of Food Deficit

Most of the women are engaged in household chores and they spend more time for agriculture and household activities. Man plays dominant role in household expenditure. Though most of the households' occupation is agriculture, their production is insufficient due to lack of enough agricultural land. So they are facing food deficiency. Most of the household's women usually cook food, but in the case of food deficiency they can't decide, from where to fulfill the food deficiency. It means, male members control over the household activities too. Women have to get permission to use household income.

Table 11: Decision Making on Fulfillment of Food Deficit

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-60	6	30	5	25	3	15	14	70
Above 60	4	20	2	10	-	-	6	30
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Family Size								
Below 4	2	10	2	10	1	5	5	25
4 – 8	6	30	4	20	2	10	12	60
Above 8	2	10	1	5	-	-	3	15
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Caste								
Brahmin	3	15	1	5	2	10	6	30
Sunuwar	1	5	1	5	-	--	2	10
Tamang	1	5	3	15	1	5	5	25
Bhujel	1	5	1	5	-	-	2	10
Dalit	4	20	1	5	-	-	5	25
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Education								
Illiterate	2	10	2	10	-	-	4	20
Below S.L.C.	7	35	4	20	3	15	14	70
Above S.L.C	1	5	1	5	-	-	2	10
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	2	10	-	-	-	-	2	10
Married	8	40	5	25	3	15	16	80
Widowed	-	-	2	10	-	-	2	10
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	5	25	3	15	2	10	10	50
Service	2	10	2	10	1	5	5	25
Business	3	15	2	10	-	-	5	25
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100
Religion								
Hindu	6	30	2	10	2	10	10	50
Buddhist	3	15	4	20	1	5	8	40
Cristian	1	5	1	5	-	-	2	10
Total	10	50	7	35	3	15	20	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the table 11 shows that, it was found that 20 respondents have problem of food deficit. Among them 50 percent men make decision for fulfilling deficit of food, while 35 percent women make decision. However, there were 15 percent respondents, in which decisions were made by both men and women jointly. It shows the low decision making power of women in household with regard to household expenditure.

Examining age wise, the situation of women in decision-making process regarding the decision on fulfillment of food deficit only 25 percent whose age group is 30-60 years. On the contrary, men decide themselves 30 percent and 20 percent whose age group is 30-60 and above 60 years respectively. Besides, 15 percent men and women jointly decided whose age group is 30-60 years. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group because they are much actively involved in this work.

Exploring family size wise, 10 percent men and 10 percent women are decided the fulfillment of food deficit where family members are below to 4. Besides, 20 percent of women decided fulfillment of food deficit where family members have 4-8 and only 10 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both are decide and large family only men decide. In large family. Men are prominent the all member.

Studying caste wise, all caste have food deficit where 15 percent of Brahmin men and Tamang women are decided the fulfillment of food deficit. It shows that Tamang women are equally powerful to Brahmin men on the decision the fulfillment of food deficit. In the Dalit family, only 5 percent women are decision the fulfillment of food deficit and male by 20 percent. On the other hand, Sunuwar and Bhujel both (men and women) are equally decided where decision percent was 5.

Analyzing education wise, Illiterate men and women equally decision on the fulfillment of food deficit. 20 percent of women are decided fulfillment of food deficit who have below SLC education than men by 35 percent. And only 5 percent SLC above educated women are decided self. Educated men influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried women are not involved in deciding the fulfillment of food deficit. 40 percent Married men are involved which is maximum than the women. Married women only 25 percent decided the fulfillment of food deficit. Relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married men are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, in this case 20 household have food shortage problem where people are in involved in different occupation. 25 percent men decided the fulfillment of food deficit who are involved in agriculture and women by 15 percent only. In the service sector men and women both equally decision where decision percent was 10. Similarly, business men is the dominant on the fulfillment of food deficit decision making.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 20 percent women decide the fulfillment of food deficit in Buddhism religion. At that time only 10 percent Hindu women decide. In Hindu religion, men are more decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is governing by men. Each sector have influenced by the men. In Cristian family men and women both are equally decided the fulfillment of food deficit decision.

5.1.1.4 Decision Making on Livestock Rearing

The livestock farming is an alternative source of income of the rural people. In the study area, people are engaged in livestock farming. Grass collection is considered as the woman's main responsibility. Most of the women engage in this activity and very few proportion of male members share in caring livestock. Though the large proportion of women are involved in taking care of the livestock, women have dominant role in decision making about the livestock rearing, such as: selection of breed number, buying or selling, caring of livestock production etc. Below table 12 shows the decision on livestock rearing made by men and women.

Table 12: Decision Making on Livestock Rearing

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-60	4	20	10	50	2	10	16	80
Above 60	3	15	-	-	1	5	4	20
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Family Size								
Below 4	2	10	4	20	-	-	6	30
4 – 8	4	20	6	30	3	15	13	65
Above 8	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Caste								
Brahmin	3	15	-	-	1	5	4	20
Sunuwar	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5
Tamang	1	5	6	30	2	10	9	45
Bhujel	1	5	1	5	-	-	2	10
Dalit	2	10	2	10	-	-	4	20
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Education								
Illiterate	1	5	3	15	1	5	5	25
Below S.L.C.	4	20	7	35	2	10	13	65
Above S.L.C	2	10	-	--	-	-	2	10
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	2	10	-	-	-	-	2	10
Married	5	25	8	40	3	15	16	80
Widowed	-	-	2	10	-	-	2	10
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	3	15	8	40	3	15	14	70
Service	2	10	2	10	-	-	4	20
Business	2	10	-	-	-	-	2	10
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100
Religion								
Hindu	4	20	1	5	-	-	5	25
Buddhist	3	15	8	40	3	15	14	70
Cristian	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5
Total	7	35	10	50	3	15	20	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table no 12 shows that, in the study area, it was found out that among the total sampled respondents only 20 respondents rearing livestock. 50 percent of respondent decision on livestock farming was made by female members. Men did only 35 percent respondents decisions. Whereas, both men and women make 15 percent respondents decision jointly.

Examining age wise, the situation of women and men do not decision on livestock rearing in decision-making process whose age group is below 30 years. On the contrary, women decide themselves 50 percent whose age group is 30-60. As well, 10 percent men and women jointly decided. Moreover, 15 percent men decision livestock rearing whose age group is above 60 years then women do not decided in this group. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group because they are actively participated in livestock rearing.

Exploring family size wise, 10 percent men and 20 percent women are decided the livestock rearing where family members are below to 4. Besides, 30 percent of women decided livestock rearing where family members have 4-8 and only 5 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both are decide and large family only men decide. In large family. Men are prominent the all member.

Studying caste wise, all caste have livestock rearing where 15 percent of Brahmin men are decided the livestock rearing and women are not participated. It shows that Brahmin men dominant on the decision the livestock rearing. 30 percent Tamang women decision livestock rearing but only 5 percent men decided in his case. For that reason, Tamang men dominant by women in this case. In the Dalit family, 10 percent men and women are decision the livestock rearing. On the other hand, Bhujel both (men and women) are equally decided where decision

percent was 5. Therefore, vast differentiation on different caste group on the decision of livestock rearing.

Analyzing education wise, 15 percent decision made by illiterate women and the 35 percent by below SLC on the livestock rearing. Only 10 percent both (men and women) are decided livestock rearing who have below SLC education. And only 10 percent SLC above educated men are decided self. Educated men influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried women are not involved in deciding the livestock rearing. 40 percent Married women are involved which is maximum than the men. Married men only 25 percent decided the livestock rearing relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married women are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, in this case 20 household have livestock rearing where people are in involved in different occupation. 40 percent women decided the livestock rearing who are involved in agriculture and men by 15 percent only. In the service sector men and women both equally decision where decision percent was 10. Similarly, business men is the dominant on the livestock rearing decision making. Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 40 percent women decide the livestock rearing in Buddhism religion. At that time only 5 percent Hindu women decide. In Hindu religion, 20 percent men are decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is governing by men. Each sector have influenced by the men. In Cristian family only women are decided the livestock rearing decision.

5.1.1.5 Decision Making on Use of Fertilizer

Nepal is an agricultural country and most of the women are engaged in agricultural activities.

They have less access to education and other employment opportunities. So they are compelled to work in farm. They spend most of their time in agricultural activities. To increase agricultural production use of fertilizer is necessary. There are various types of chemical fertilizers nowadays and practice of using chemical fertilizer is increasing. Though women are engaged in cultivation more than men, female members have dominant role in using fertilizer. They decide about using the fertilizer, such as quality and quantity of fertilizer.

Table 13: Decision Making on Use of Fertilizer

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	3	9.99	-	-	3	9.99
30-60	4	13.32	10	33.3	7	23.33	21	70
Above 60	2	6.66	4	13.32	-	-	6	20
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Family Size								
Below 4	1	3.33	4	13.32	2	6.66	7	23.33
4 – 8	3	9.99	12	40	5	16.65	20	66.6
Above 8	2	6.66	1	3.33	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Caste								
Brahmin	3	9.99	8	26.64	4	13.32	15	49.95
Sunuwar	-	-	2	6.66	-	-	2	6.66
Tamang	1	3.33	4	13.32	2	6.66	7	23.33
Bhujel	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	1	3.33
Dalit	2	6.66	2	6.66	1	3.33	5	16.65
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Education								
Illiterate	1	3.33	1	3.33	2	6.66	4	13.32
Below S.L.C.	3	9.99	13	43.29	2	6.66	18	59.94
Above S.L.C	2	6.66	3	9.99	3	9.99	8	26.64
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	6	20	14	46.62	7	23.33	27	90
Widowed	-	-	3	9.99	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100
Religion								
Hindu	4	13.32	10	33.3	5	16.65	19	63.27
Buddhist	-	-	6	20	2	6.66	8	26.64
Cristian	2	6.66	1	3.33	-	-	3	9.99
Total	6	20	17	56.66	7	23.33	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the table no 13 shows that, among the total sampled respondents, women made 56.6 percent household's decisions on using fertilizer. Men made only 20 percent households' decision, whereas 23.33 percent household's decisions were made by both men and women jointly.

Examining age wise, the men do not decision on using fertilizer in decision-making process whose age group is below 30 years however women was 9.99 percent. Similarly, women decide themselves 33.33 percent whose age group is 30-60. As well, 23.33 percent men and women jointly decided. Moreover, 6.66 percent men decision using fertilizer whose age group is above 60 years then 13.32 percent women decided in this case. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group because they are actively participated in using fertilizer.

Exploring family size wise, 3.33 percent men and 13.32 percent women are decided the using fertilizer where family members are below to 4. Besides, 40 percent women decided using fertilizer where family members have 4-8 and only 6.66 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both are decide and large family only men decide. In large family. Men are prominent the all member.

Studying caste wise, all caste group using fertilizer where 26.64 percent of Brahmin women are decided the using fertilizer and men are less participated than women. It shows that Brahmin women dominant on the decision the using fertilizer. 13.32 percent Tamang women decision using fertilizer but only 3.33 percent men decided in his case. For that reason, Tamang men dominant by women in this case. In the Dalit family, 6.66 percent men and women are decision the using fertilizer. On the other hand, in the Sunuwar and Bhujel caste group only women are decided where decision percent was 6.66 and 3.33 respectively. Therefore, massive differentiation between different caste group on the decision of using fertilizer.

Analyzing education wise, 3.33 percent decision made by illiterate men and women on the using fertilizer. On the other hand, 43.29 percent women are decided using fertilizer who have below SLC education. And only 6.66 percent SLC above educated men are decided self and 9.99 percent by women. Educated men and women influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried men and women are not involved in deciding the using fertilizer. 46.62 percent Married women are involved which is maximum than the men. Married men only 20 percent decided the using fertilizer relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married women are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, in this case 30 household have using fertilizer where people are in involved in agriculture. 56.66 percent women decided the using fertilizer and 20 percent men. In the other hand, 23.33 percent men and women both jointly decided on the using fertilizer.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 33.3 percent women decide the using fertilizer in Hindu religion. At that time only 13.32 percent Hindu men decide. In Buddhism religion, 20 percent women are decide their decision but men are not involved. As a result, Hindu and Buddhist both family is governing by women in this case. In this sector decision influenced by the women.

Contrary, In Cristian family men are dominate on the decision of using fertilizer.

5.1.2 Decision on Economic Activities

Economic aspect is the one of determinant factor for decision making in household level activities. Economic Activities include only two household activities in this study. These are keeping of household goods and giving or taking loan.

5.1.2.1 Decision on Keeping of Household Income

Both men and women need to have equal responsibility for household activities and right to share equal benefits in family. Principally both are equal having equal rights and duties but in our society men have dominant roles. Women have only supportive roles. They have to follow their men counterparts in decision-making. Women are engaged in household activities, livestock rearing, agricultural activities, child caring etc. and males go outside to earn. Male members have more opportunity to keep their property and played dominant role in keeping household income. Following table no 14 shows the fact of the study area.

Table 14: Decision on Keeping of Household Income

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-60	20	50	10	25	3	7.5	33	82.5
Above 60	5	12.5	2	5	-	-	7	17.5
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Family Size								
Below 4	7	17.5	4	10	1	2.5	12	30
4 – 8	16	40	7	17.5	2	5	25	62.5
Above 8	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Caste								
Brahmin	15	37.5	3	7.5	2	5	20	50
Sunuwar	1	2.5	1	2.5	-	-	2	5
Tamang	3	7.5	5	12.5	-	-	8	20
Bhujel	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
Dalit	4	10	2	5	1	2.5	7	17.5
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Education								
Illiterate	5	12.5	-	-	-	-	5	12.5
Below S.L.C.	10	25	7	17.5	-	-	17	42.5
Above S.L.C	10	25	5	12.5	3	7.5	18	45
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	2	5	2	5	-	-	4	10
Married	23	57.5	6	15	3	7.5	32	80
Widowed	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	8	20	4	10	-	-	12	30
Service	10	25	5	12.5	-	-	15	37.5
Business	7	17.5	3	7.5	3	7.5	13	32.5
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100
Religion								
Hindu	20	50	5	12.5	2	5	27	67.5
Buddhist	3	7.5	6	11.5	1	2.5	10	25
Cristian	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
Total	25	62.5	12	30	3	7.5	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 14 shows that, out of 40 sampled respondents, 62.5 percent men are make decision in keeping household income. It is also show the gender disparity in this case. In 7.5 percent respondents, both male and female members keep jointly. On the other hand, 30 percent of women have to keep income.

Examining age wise, the men and women do not decision on keeping household income in decision-making process whose age group is below 30 years. Similarly, women decide themselves 25 percent whose age group is 30-60 and men is 50 percent. As well, 7.5 percent men and women jointly decided. Moreover, 12.5 percent men decision keeping household income whose age group is above 60 years then 5 percent women decided in this case. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group because they are actively participated in income related work.

Exploring family size wise, 17.5 percent men and 10 percent women are decided the keeping household income where family members are below to 4. Besides, 40 percent men decided keeping household income where family members have 4-8 and only 2.5 percent women decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, men are dominant role in the all type of family size.

Studying caste wise, all caste group keeping household income where 37.5 percent of Brahmin men are decided the keeping household income and women are less participated than men. It shows that Brahmin men dominant on the decision the keeping household income. Opposing, 12.5 percent Tamang women decision keeping household income but only 7.5 percent men decided in his case. For that reason, Tamang men dominant by women in this case. In the Sunuwar family, 2.5 percent men and women are decision the keeping household income. On the

other hand, in the Dalit and Bhujel caste group men are dominant the decision of keeping household income. Thus, not a huge differentiation between different caste group on the decision of keeping household income. It is also effect by gender in decision making power.

Analyzing education wise, 12.5 percent decision made by illiterate men on the keeping household income. On the other hand, 17.5 percent women are decided keeping household income who have below SLC education. And 25 percent below SLC and SLC above educated men are decided self. Educated men and women influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, 5 percent unmarried men and women are involved in deciding the keeping household income. 57.5 percent Married men are involved which is maximum than the women. Married women only 15 percent decided the keeping household income relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married men are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, in this case all 40 respondents have keeping household income. 20 percent men and 10 percent women are decision on keeping household income who are involved in agriculture. Similarly, 12.5 percent women decided the keeping household income and 25 percent men where they involved in service sector. In the other hand, 7.5 percent business men and women both jointly decided on the keeping household income. All the occupation sector women was dominant by men on the decision making.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 50 percent men decide the keeping household income in Hindu religion. At that time only 12.5 percent Hindu women decide. In Buddhism religion, 11.5 percent women are decide their decision but men are only 7.5 percent involved. As a result, Hindu family mostly decision by male and Buddhist family is overriding by women in this case. Similarly, In Cristian family women are dominate on the decision of keeping household income. It shows every religion have different decision making practice.

5.1.2.2 Decision on Giving or Taking Loan

In the study area it was found that most of the respondents have given or taken loan. In this behavior most of the male members have dominant role. Only those women have engaged in this behavior, who are widow or educated or Tamang/Sunuwar caste. Decision-making is also influenced by caste I found variation in different communities; women decision-making on giving or taking money is relatively high in Sunuwar, Bhujel and Tamang communities than in Brahmin and Dalit in the study area. Table 15 shows the situation on decision for given or taken loan.

Table 15: Decision on Given or Taken Money

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-60	15	37.5	5	12.5	5	12.5	25	62.5
Above 60	12	30	3	7.5	-	-	15	37.5
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Family Size								
Below 4	6	15	4	10	2	5	12	30
4 – 8	18	45	4	10	3	7.5	25	62.5
Above 8	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	3	7.5
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Caste								
Brahmin	15	37.5	3	7.5	2	5	20	50
Sunuwar	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
Tamang	3	7.5	5	12	-	-	8	20
Bhujel	2	5	-	-	1	2.5	3	7.5
Dalit	5	12.5	-	-	2	-	7	17.5
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Education								
Illiterate	7	17.5	1	2.5	-	-	8	20
Below S.L.C.	8	20	3	7.5	3	7.5	14	35
Above S.L.C	12	30	4	10	2	5	18	45
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	7	17.5	-	-	-	-	7	17.5
Married	20	50	4	10	5	12.5	29	72.5
Widowed	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	20	50	2	5	2	5	24	60
Service	3	7.5	3	7.5	2	5	8	20
Business	4	10	3	7.5	1	2.5	8	20
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100
Religion								
Hindu	21	52.5	3	7.5	3	7.5	27	67.5
Buddhist	4	10	4	10	2	5	10	25
Cristian	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
Total	27	67.5	8	20	5	12.5	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 15 shows that, in the study area men have dominant role in the case of given or taken loan which is 67.5 percent. Only 20 percent women have been deciding about this matter. It shows the poor condition of women, they have no access in resources and they have not right to decide about money matters.

Examining age wise, the men and women do not decision on given or taken loan in decision-making process whose age group is below 30 years. Similarly, women decide themselves 12.5 percent whose age group is 30-60 and men is 37.5 percent. As well, 12.5 percent men and women jointly decided. Moreover, 30 percent men given or taken loan whose age group is above 60 years then 7.5 percent women decided in this case. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group because this age group is more important on the family.

Exploring family size wise, 15 percent men and 10 percent women are decided the given or taken loan where family members are below to 4. Besides, 45 percent men decided given or taken loan where family members have 4-8 and only 10 percent women decided the decision. It shows that, men are dominant role in the all type of family size.

Studying caste wise, all caste group given or taken loan where 37.5 percent of Brahmin men are decided the given or taken loan and women are less participated than men. It shows that Brahmin men dominant on the decision the given or taken loan. Opposing, 12 percent Tamang women decision given or taken loan but only 7.5 percent men decided in his case. For that reason, Tamang men dominant by women in this case. In the Sunuwar, Bhujel and Dalit family, only men are decision the given or taken loan. These caste group men are dominant the decision given or taken loan. Thus, vast differentiation between different caste group on the decision of given or taken loan.

Analyzing education wise, 17.5 percent decision made by illiterate men on given or taken loan. On the other hand, 7.5 percent women are decided given or taken loan who have below SLC education. And 7.5 percent jointly decided whose education is below SLC. 30 percent men decide the decision given or taken loan whose have above SLC education. Educated men and women influenced the decision. So, education is the most important factor to the decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, only unmarried men are involved in deciding the given or taken loan. 50 percent married men are involved which is maximum than the women. Married women only 10 percent decided the given or taken loan. Relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married men are more powerful than unmarried because they have more responsibility in the family. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, 50 percent men are decision on given or taken loan who are involved in agriculture but only 5 percent women. Similarly, 7.5 percent men and women decided the given or taken loan where they are involved in service sector. On the other hand, only 2.5 percent business men and women both jointly decided on the given or taken loan. All the occupation sector women was dominant by men on the decision making. Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 52.5 percent men decide the given or taken loan in Hindu religion. At that time only 7.5 percent Hindu women decide. In Buddhist religion, 10 percent men and women are decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family mostly decision by male and Buddhist family is equally decided in this case. Similarly, In Cristian family women are dominate by male on the decision of given or taken loan. It shows every religion have different decision making practice.

5.1.3 Decision on Educational Activities

This research includes activity of household level about education. The collected data about decision on education of their children is presented and analyzed here.

5.1.3.1 Decision on Education of Children

Education is the basic need of the every child. They have to go school. I was found that, out of total sampled respondents male members have dominant role in deciding children's education. Every child gets the access to education according to their parents' decision. Socio-economic status of his/her parents differs to make decision for their education. Men in most cases made the decision about children's education. Table no 16 shows the decision making on children's education.

Table 16: Decision on Education of children

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	4	10	6	15	2	5	12	30
30-60	11	27.5	6	15	9	22.5	26	65
Above 60	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Family Size								
Below 4	4	10	5	12.5	3	7.5	12	30
4 – 8	11	27.5	7	17.5	7	17.5	25	62.5
Above 8	2	5	-	-	1	2.5	3	7.5
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Caste								
Brahmin	9	22.5	5	12.5	6	15	20	50
Sunuwar	1	2.5	1	2.5	-	-	2	5
Tamang	2	5	4	10	2	5	8	20
Bhujel	2	5	-	-	1	2.5	3	7.5
Dalit	3	7.5	2	5	2	5	7	17.5
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Education								
Illiterate	3	7.5	3	7.5	4	10	10	25
Below S.L.C.	9	22.5	6	15	5	12.5	20	50
Above S.L.C	5	12.5	3	7.5	2	5	10	25
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	17	42.5	8	20	11	27.5	36	90
Widowed	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	11	27.5	5	12.5	8	20	24	60
Service	3	7.5	4	10	2	5	9	22.5
Business	3	7.5	3	7.5	1	2.5	7	17.5
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100
Religion								
Hindu	12	30	8	20	7	17.5	27	67.5
Buddhist	3	7.5	4	10	3	7.5	10	25
Cristian	2	5	-	-	1	2.5	3	7.5
Total	17	42.5	12	30	11	27.5	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 16 shows that, Out of total respondents 40, it was found that men made decision for education of children in 42.5 percent and 30 percent respondents decision was made by women. Similarly, 27.5 respondents are decisions were made by both men and women jointly. Though both men and women are equally responsible for the children's future but only men decide in most of the case.

Examining age wise, women decision on education of children 15 percent whose age group is below 30 and 30-60 years. On the contrary, men decide themselves 10 percent and 27.5 percent whose age group is below 30 and 30-60 years respectively. Besides, 22.5 percent men and women jointly decided whose age group is 30-60 years. It is clearly show, mostly education of children decision by the 30-60 age group because their children are going to school.

Exploring family size wise, 10 percent men and 12.5 percent women are decided the education of children where family members are below to 4. Besides, 17.5 percent of women decided education of children where family members have 4-8 and only 5 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8. It shows that, in small family both men and women are jointly decide and large family dominate by men.

Studying caste wise, 22.5 percent Brahmin men and 12.5 percent women are decided the education of children. It shows that, Brahmin men are more decided on the decision the education of children. Contrary, 10 percent Buddhist women and only 5 percent men decide on their children education. In the Dalit family, only 5 percent women are decision the education of children and male by 7.5 percent.

Analyzing education wise, Illiterate men and women equally decision on the education of children. 15 percent of women are decided education of children who have below SLC education than men by 22.5 percent. And only 7.5 percent SLC above educated women are decided self. Few percent respondent jointly decision.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried men and women are not involved in deciding the education of children. 42.5 percent Married men are involved which is maximum than the women. Married women only 20 percent decided the education of children. Relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self. Hence, married men are more decided because they have more responsibility in the education of children.

Seeing occupation wise, 27.5 percent men decided the education of children who are involved in agriculture and women by 12.5 percent only. In the service and business sector men are decided where decision percent was 7.5. Similarly, 10 and 7.5 percent women are decided on the education of children. It shows, women are more capable to decide who involved in business and service than the agriculture.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 20 percent women decide the education of children in Hindu religion. At that time, only 30 percent Hindu men decide. In Hindu religion, men are more decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is leading by men. In Buddhist family, men and women both equally decide their decision. In Cristian family only men decided the education of children. Comparatively, Buddhist women are more decided.

5.1.4 Decision on Health Activities

In this study, health Activity includes medical treatment and use of family planning devices.

Participation of men and women in these activities is as follows.

5.1.4.1 Decision on Medical Treatment

With the modernization, medical science has developed lots of method and medicine for treatment. However in under developed countries like Nepal, people are even depending upon the traditional method for treatment of diseases. In our country people have no easy access to modern medical facilities but recently, the proportion of people are getting treatment with doctor due to increase in literacy and getting awareness about their health.

Health is very sensitive for human being and it affects all the other activities. Medical science has developed many kinds of medicine and injection for treatment of diseases. The life expectancy of people has been increased due to modern medical facilities. In terms of decision related to treatment for sickness of family members males have dominant role. Mostly, male members decide the type of treatment to be practiced to care to disease. Following table no 17 shows the decision making for medical treatment.

Table 17: Decision on Medical Treatment

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	4	10	5	12.5	4	10	13	32.5
30-60	12	30	7	17.5	6	15	25	62.5
Above 60	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Family Size								
Below 4	4	10	2	5	6	15	12	30
4 – 8	9	22.5	10	25	6	15	25	62.5
Above 8	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	3	7.5
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Caste								
Brahmin	8	20	6	15	6	15	20	50
Sunuwar	1	2.5	1	2.5	-	-	2	5
Tamang	2	5	4	10	2	5	8	20
Bhujel	1	2.5	-	-	2	5	3	7.5
Dalit	4	10	1	2.5	2	5	7	17.5
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Education								
Illiterate	3	7.5	2	5	3	7.5	8	20
Below S.L.C.	7	17.5	6	15	5	12.5	18	45
Above S.L.C	6	15	4	10	4	10	14	35
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	3	7.5	-	-	3	7.5
Married	16	40	5	12.5	12	30	33	82.5
Widowed	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	7	17.5	9	22.5	5	12.5	21	52.5
Service	5	12.5	2	5	4	10	11	27.5
Business	4	10	1	2.5	3	7.5	8	20
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100
Religion								
Hindu	12	30	7	17.5	8	20	27	67.5
Buddhist	3	7.5	5	12.5	2	5	10	25
Cristian	1	2.5	-	-	2	5	3	7.5
Total	16	40	12	30	12	30	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 17 shows that, 30 percent respondents are decision medical treatment by women and in 40 percent respondents by men about treatment on sickness. Similarly, 30 percent respondents are decisions are made by both men and women jointly. It shows that in the case of medical treatment women decision power is relatively good than the other cases.

Examining age wise, 12.5 percent women decision on medical treatment whose age group is below 30 years and men decide themselves 10 percent. On the contrary, 17.5 percent women whose age group is 30-60 years respectively. Besides, 15 percent men and women jointly decided whose age group is 30-60 years. It is clearly show, mostly medical treatment decision by the 30-60 age group because they are more responsible for family health.

Exploring family size wise, 10 percent men and 5 percent women are decided the medical treatment where family members are below to 4. Besides, 25 percent of women decided medical treatment where family members have 4-8 and 7.5 percent men decided the decision where family members are more than 8.family size. And 15 percent men and women jointly decided in the below 4 and 4-8 It shows that, in small family both men and women are jointly decide and large family dominate by men.

Studying caste wise, 20 percent Brahmin men and 15 percent women are decided the medical treatment. It shows that, Brahmin men are more decided on the decision the medical treatment. Contrary, 10 percent Buddhist women and only 5 percent men decide on their medical treatment. In the Dalit, Bhujel family, 5 percent medical treatment decision by jointly.

Analyzing education wise, educated men and women equally decision on the medical treatment. 15 percent of women are decided medical treatment who have below SLC education than men by 17.5 percent. And 10 percent SLC above educated women are decided self.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried and widow women are involved in deciding the medical treatment. 40 percent Married men are involved medical treatment decision which is maximum than the women. Married women only 12.5 percent decided the medical treatment. Hence, married men are more decided because they have more responsibility in the medical treatment.

Seeing occupation wise, 17.5 percent men decided the medical treatment who are involved in agriculture and women by 22.5 percent. In the service sector men are decided where decision percent was 12.5 and only 5 percent women are decided on the medical treatment. 10 percent men and women jointly decision on the service occupation. It shows, women are more involved on decide who involved in the agriculture.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 17.5 percent women decide the medical treatment in Hindu religion. At that time, 30 percent Hindu men decide. In Buddhist religion, women are more decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is leading by men. In Buddhist family, women are more decide their decision. In Cristian family jointly decided the medical treatment.

5.1.4.2 Decision Making on Family Planning

Nowadays population is rapidly growing day by day. Resources are limited so use of family planning is burning issue in the present world and it is considered to be the main factors for reducing rapid population growth. Rapid population growths degrades the quality of life of the people and this growth resulted different kinds of problems as food deficit, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, health hazards, sanitation, mismanaged urbanization. High fertility rate directly effects on women's health.

To reduce the rate and control the population is the most needed thing. At present various type of family planning devices are available for both males and females. Devices for female's use are available than male's use and female user are more than male. But male members played dominant role in deciding to practice family planning methods. Table 18 shows, out of totals sampled households only 30 respondents are using family planning devices.

Table 18: Decision making on Family planning

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	2	6.66	1	3.33	4	13.32	7	23.33
30-60	6	20	3	9.99	14	46.62	23	76.59
Above 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Family Size								
Below 4	2	6.66	1	3.33	4	13.32	7	23.33
4 – 8	4	13.32	3	9.99	10	33.3	17	56.66
Above 8	2	6.66	-	-	4	13.32	6	20
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Caste								
Brahmin	4	13.32	2	6.66	10	33.3	16	53.33
Sunuwar	-	-	-	-	2	6.66	2	6.66
Tamang	1	3.33	1	3.33	3	9.99	5	16.65
Bhujel	1	3.33	--	-	1	3.33	2	6.66
Dalit	2	6.66	1	3.33	2	6.66	5	16.65
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Education								
Illiterate	3	9.99	-	-	4	13.32	7	23.33
Below S.L.C.	3	9.99	2	6.66	10	33.3	15	50
Above S.L.C	2	6.66	2	6.66	4	13.32	8	26.66
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	5	16.65	2	6.66	5	16.65	12	40
Service	2	6.66	2	6.66	9	30	13	43.33
Business	1	3.33	-	-	4	13.32	5	16.65
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100
Religion								
Hindu	4	13.32	2	6.66	15	50	21	70
Buddhist	3	9.99	2	6.66	2	6.66	7	23.33
Cristian	1	3.33	-	-	1	3.33	2	6.66
Total	8	26.66	4	13.32	18	59.94	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the above table 18 shows that 26.66 percent decisions were made by men and only 13.32 percent decisions were made by women and 59.94 percent decisions were made by both men and women jointly. From this result it becomes clear that women lag in deciding for the use of family planning devices/methods, though the women used family planning devices rather than their man. Women have low decision making power in using family planning. It is due to lack of knowledge and education.

Examining age wise, 3.33 percent women decision on family planning whose age group is below 30 years and men decide themselves 6.66 percent. Similarly, 9.99 percent women whose age group is 30-60 years respectively. Besides, 46.62 percent men and women jointly decided whose age group is 30-60 years. It is clearly show, mostly family planning decision by jointly and it is used in the 30-60 age group because they are responsible the getting more children is not good for family.

Exploring family size wise, all the size of different family men and women both are decided the family planning devices. Besides, 33.33 percent jointly decided family planning where family members have 4-8 size. But, in small and big family, men are more decide the using family planning device decision.

Studying caste wise, 13.32 percent Brahmin men and 6.66 percent women are decided the using family planning devices. It shows that, Brahmin men are more decided on the decision the family planning. Contrary, 10 percent Buddhist women and only 3.33 percent men decide on their family planning. In the other caste group, they are jointly decided the using family planning devices.

Analyzing education wise, educated men and women equally decision on the family planning. 6.66 percent men and women are decided family planning who have SLC above education. However only illiterate men are decided.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried and widow women are involved in deciding the family planning. 26.66 percent Married men are involved family planning decision which is maximum than the women. Married women only 13.32 percent decided the family planning. Similarly, 59.94 percent decision by both men and women. Hence, both are more decided because men and women both are more responsibility in the family planning.

Seeing occupation wise, 6.66 percent women decided the family planning who are involved in agriculture and service sector but me is 16.65. In the service sector both are decided family planning where decision percent was 30. It shows, men are more involved on decide who involved in the agriculture.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 6.66 percent women decide the family planning in Hindu religion. At that time, 13.32 percent Hindu men decide. In Buddhist religion, both are decide their decision. As a result, Hindu family is leading by men. Different decision power in the different religion group.

5.1.5 Decision on Religious-Cultural Activities

Celebrating ceremony is one of the main activities among religious-cultural activities at household level. This study includes only this activity in this category.

5.1.5.1 Decision making on celebrating Ceremony

Due to distinct cultural and religious feature, Nepal is known as the richest country in the cultural and religious aspect. Every cast and ethnic group has their own life cycle ceremony.

They celebrate the ceremony with each other. They have religious harmony with each other and they also equally participate in other's ceremony.

Table 19: Decision on Celebrating Ceremony

Variables	Men		Women(Self)		Both		Total	
	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %	In no.	In %
Age								
Below 30	-	-	2	5	4	10	6	15
30-60	4	10	12	30	12	30	28	70
Above 60	4	10	2	5	-	-	6	15
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Family Size								
Below 4	2	5	5	12.5	5	12.5	12	30
4 – 8	6	15	9	22.5	10	25	25	62.5
Above 8	-	-	2	5	1	2.5	3	7.5
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Caste								
Brahmin	5	12.5	5	12.5	10	25	20	50
Sunuwar	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5
Tamang	1	2.5	5	12.5	2	5	8	20
Bhujel	-	-	2	5	1	2.5	3	7.5
Dalit	2	5	3	7.5	2	5	7	17.5
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Education								
Illiterate	1	2.5	6	15	3	7.5	10	25
Below S.L.C.	4	10	6	15	10	25	20	50
Above S.L.C	3	7.5	4	10	3	7.5	10	25
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Marital Status								
Unmarried	3	7.5	3	7.5	-	-	6	15
Married	5	12.5	9	22.5	16	40	30	75
Widowed	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Occupation								
Agriculture	4	10	12	20	13	32.5	29	72.5
Service	2	5	2	5	2	5	6	15
Business	2	5	2	5	1	2.5	5	12.5
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100
Religion								
Hindu	5	12.5	11	27.5	11	27.5	27	67.5
Buddhist	2	5	4	10	4	10	10	25
Cristian	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	3	7.5
Total	8	20	16	40	16	40	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

In the table 19, it was found that out of total sampled household, 20 percent men have participated in religious ceremony. Similarly 40 percent women have participated and also both men and women's participation was 40 percent. In the case of decision making on celebrating these ceremony there was found that men and women both have dominant role. In various household activities men played dominance but in this case they are back. It is also one of the positive aspects of the study area.

Examining age wise, only women decision on celebrating ceremony in age group is below 30 years. Similarly, 30 percent women decide themselves whose age group is 30-60. As well, 30 percent men and women jointly decided. Moreover, 10 percent men decision celebrating ceremony whose age group is above 60 years. It is clearly show, mostly decision by the 30-60 age group and women are actively participated in celebrating ceremony.

Exploring family size wise, 12.5 percent men and women jointly decided the celebrating ceremony where family members are below to 4. Besides, 22.5 percent of women decided celebrating ceremony where family members have 4-8 and only 15 percent men decided the decision. In large family size only women decide the decision on celebrating ceremony. In all family, women are dominant the decision.

Studying caste wise, men and women equally decision the celebrating ceremony in Brahmin caste. It shows that Brahmin men and women are equally decision making power on the celebrating ceremony. Conversely, 12.5 percent Tamang women decision celebrating ceremony but only 2.5 percent men decided in his case. For that reason, Tamang men dominant by women. In the Bhujel and Sunuwar family, only women are decision the celebrating ceremony. Therefore, vast differentiation on different caste group on the decision of celebrating ceremony.

Analyzing education wise, all the type of education, women are equally decision made on the celebrating ceremony. Education do not influenced the decision. 25 percent both (men and women) are decided celebrating ceremony who have below SLC education. And only 7.5 percent SLC above educated men are decided self.

Evaluating marital status wise, unmarried men and women both are equally involved in deciding the celebrating ceremony. 22.5 percent Married women are involved which is maximum than the men. Married men only 12.5 percent decided the celebrating ceremony and 40 percent decision by both. Relatively, 10 percent widow women are decides self because they are the leader of their household. Hence, married women are more responsibility in the celebrating ceremony. In this case, it show that married people are the main person on the decision.

Seeing occupation wise, 20 percent women decided the celebrating ceremony who are involved in agriculture and men by 10 percent only. In the service and business sector men and women both equally decision where decision percent was 5. Similarly, 32.5 percent decision by jointly in the agriculture occupation.

Furthermore, Observing religion wise, 27.5 percent women decide the celebrating ceremony in Hindu religion. At that time only 12.5 percent Hindu men decide. As a result, in Hindu family women are much decides ceremony related activities. In Cristian family men and women are equally decided the celebrating ceremony decision.

5.2 Role of different factors on different activities at household decision-Making Process

The factors like Caste/Ethnicity, Marital Status, Educational Status, Occupational Status etc. of the respondents result their trend to involve in decision making. These are the independent variables of decision making process for men and women. The detail in 5.1, I presented and analyzed from the collected data whose impact is making disparity to household decision making process by men and women. Different factors played the role for decision making process in every kind of household activities.

Decision making role differs according to respondents' age, caste, educational status and occupational status. Women are underprivileged of decision making in most of the households in comparison to their men complements. Different status of the respondents shows different result about the participation of men and women in household decision making process. Effect of family structure in the family decision-making process.

Sex-role impact on almost all aspects of household related activities. Traditionally, men have been the employees and decision makers in the family, whereas women have been the nurturers, care givers and housekeepers. Today, as women and men share the role of employed person, roles have become increasingly flexible and, as a result, decision-making has become more complex. As men and women move away from traditional roles toward more modern ones, household decision making roles become less predetermined than in the past. All-out household decision made by male.

Consequently, sex is the main role in household decision making. Age is also role the decision making process. Elder person afford mostly decision on the household activities. Young person

contributed decision making only limited household. Nepal is full of cultural diversity caste is also main factor in society and it plays important role in terms of social activities. Brahmin have played dominant role than other castes. Decision-making is also influenced by ethnicity.

Women's decision-making power is relatively high in Sunuwar, Tamang and Bhujel communities than in Brahmin. Marriage determines the social roles and responsibilities of people. It is essential for legitimate relationship of man and women given birth to the children.

Female's role also increases in family only after marriage. Married person make more role in decision making. Education enhances the ability and capability of human being to judge for right and wrong. It also plays the vital role in decision-making process in household as well as in the society. Who took higher education s/he give decision on all activities. Similarly who have less education they are not decided.

Decision making power automatically becomes high of those women who are engaged in any income generating activities. The economy of Nepal is largely dependent on agricultural sector. In the study area the main occupation of the household is agriculture. Occupation also determine decision. Religion is also one indicator of the religious and cultural activities. It is also a determinant factor of decision-making process.

According to 2011 census Hindu is the major religion of Nepal. In Buddhist household women make more decision than the other religious household. There were found female of small family or nuclear family has higher responsibilities for decision making than big or joint family. In joint or big family elder person make decision.

CHAPTER VI: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

This study is based upon the primary data, collected from the field survey. The study area is Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality-2 Saipu of Ramechhap District. 781 households in this ward. Among these households, 40 households are taken as sample to collect information. This study is an attempt to find the participation of women in household decision making process and analyze the different factors roles on decision-making process. Summary of this study are as follows:

- Total population of the study area is 3867 with 1425 males, 1408 females and 1040 children.
- Purposive non-random sampling (non-probability) method has been applied to select the respondents.
- Only 40 household are taken as sample and all respondents are female.
- All respondents are above 15 years of age.
- Majority of the respondents are Brahmin caste. The no of Brahmin caste household is 20
- Among the total respondents, 12.5 percent are illiterate and only 25 percent have attained higher education.
- Among the 40 respondents, 3 are unmarried, 33 are married and 4 are widowed.
- Most of the households' occupation is agriculture, which is 75 percent.

Major Findings about ‘Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making Process’

- From the study it was found that, men have dominant role and women have low decision-making power in comparison to their men counterparts. Following are the main summary with regard to participation of women in household decision-making process.
- Women have higher decision-making power for selecting seed or cropping pattern, which is 56.66 percent with compared to 20 percent men. 23.33 percent both men and women selecting seed.
- Men have dominance in selling surplus food which is 50 percent with compared to 30 percent women.
- In the case of fulfillment of deficit food, 50 percent men make the decision as compared to 35 percent women.
- In the case of livestock rearing, 35 percent decision makers are men and 50 percent decision makers are women.
- In using fertilizer, 20 percent decision makers are men and 56.66 percent decision makers are women.
- Men have participation in keeping household income, which is 62.5 percent and 7.5 percent both men and women keep household income.
- Decision of men has dominance with vast difference in giving or taking loan, which is 67.5 percent, compared to 20 percent women.
- Regarding expenditure on children’s education, 42.5 percent decisions are made by men and only 30 percent by women. 27.5 percent both men and women decided the education of children.

- Decisions are made by 40 percent men for medical treatment of sickness, while only 30 percent decision by women and it is equally to both men and women.
- In the case of using family planning devices, 59.94 percent both men and women decided. It is higher than the only men and only women. 26.66 percent decision makers are men and 13.32 percent decision makers are women.
- Women have dominance in decision making on celebrating ceremony. In this case 40percent women and 20 percent men make decision.

Role of different factors on different activities at household decision-Making Process

- Men play dominant role in decision making in all age groups.
- Tamang and sunuwar women have more access in household decision making than in the households of Brahmin and Dalits.
- In the households of illiterate respondents, there is low access of women in decision making and in higher education holder's respondents, there is high access relatively. Although men
- Relatively high access of women in decision making at the households having agriculture as a main occupation.
- In the women of Hindus family, men have dominant the decision maker.
- Both men and women are equally decide the small family.
- Married women have more decision in the household activities than the unmarried women.

6.2 Conclusion

The educational status of respondents is not good, only a few percent have higher education. It also indicates the status of women. The family size is bigger than national average size. Most of the respondent's occupation is agriculture. Among them some are engaged in business and some of them engage in service.

In case of purchasing in children's education, women have less access in decision in comparison to men. In the same way in most of the cases, men have dominant role. In the case of medical treatment decision makers are men. Male members of the family have highly dominant role in giving or taking loan from other. Rare cases of female members have access in decision making. There are a few topics where women have more access than men in decision-making. These are celebrating ceremony and livestock rearing. In keeping household income, men have participated mostly. If respondents are widow she decided all the household decision making.

Women have engaged many times in agricultural activities, they have more access to the selection of seeds, and using fertilizer. Women are giving more time in looking after of livestock. Women have more access in selling surplus food but they have low access in fulfilling the food deficiency, whereas most of the female members of the household engage in cooking. Most of the women of the sampled households are facing problems in decision-making. Men have dominant role in the case of decision making at most of the household activities. There is a vast discrimination between men and women in the sense of household decision-making process.

References

- Aacharya , M., & Bennett, L. (1981). *The rural women of Nepal: An aggregate analysis and summary of eight village studies. Vol II.* Kathmandu: CEDA, Tribhuban University.
- Alam, S. I. (1998). *Role of Women in Decision Making and Economic Contribution at Household level .* Journal of International Affairs Vol. 4 .
- Babbie, E. R. (2010). *The practice of social research.* Wadsworth: Cengage learning .
- Bhattarai, D. (1988). *Women in Poverty.*
- Boundless, S. C. (2016). *The Functionalist Perspective.* Retrieved from <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/cochise-sociology-os/chapter/the-functionalist-perspective/>.
- Budha, R. B. (2011). *Economic and Educational Status of Women and their decision making power in Household activities.*
- CBS. (2011). *National Census.* Central Bureau of Statistics Kathmandu,Nepal.
- Crossman, A. (2018). *Understanding Purposive Sampling.* Retrieved from Thoughtco: <https://www.thoughtco.com/purposive-sampling-3026727>
- Devakota , D., Rauniyar, G. P., & Parker, J. W. (1998). *The role of gender and ethnicity in household decision-making: Evidence from rural Nepal.* New Zealand: Massey University.
- Gender and development Network . (2015). *Turning Promises into Progress.* Retrieved from www.gadnetwork.org.

- Ghimire, S. (2009). *Role of Women in Household Decision Making in Tharu Community*. BMC Chitawan, Department of Economics .
- ICIMOD. (1992). *Nepal: economic policies for sustainable development*. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu.
- Keynes, J. M. (1961). *General theory of Employment, Interest and Money* . Delhi: Delhi Books .
- Kothari, C. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques* . Delhi : New age publications .
- Lavaree, R. V. (2009). *Research designs*. Retrieved from libguides.usc.edu.
- limbu, L. (1995). *The Status of Tamang Women of Mulkharka Area*. Kathmandu .
- Lund , R. (2012). *Non-probability sampling*. Retrieved from Laerd Dissertation:
<http://dissertation.laerd.com/non-probability-sampling.php>
- NCEAH. (1976). All india Rural household survey. *NCEAH Journal Vol I and II*.
- Omari, C. (1995). *Decision -making and the household: case studies from tanzania* .
- Oughton, E., & Wheelock, J. (1996). The household as a focus for research. *Journal of Economic issues*, 30(1), 143-159.
- Pant, H. W. (2005). *Social science research and thesis writing*. kathmandu: Buddha publications.
- Park, H. (1972). *Socialist Feminism: A Strategy for the Women's Movement*. Retrieved from
<https://www.historyisaweapon.com/defcon1/chisocfem.html>.
- Paudel, U. (2012). *Women in household decision making* .
- RCHCO, U. (2012). *Access to and representation of women in decision making processes of local governance structuires*. RCHC Office Nepal .
- Rukenbrod. (2003). *Data collection*. Retrieved from <https://ori.hhs.gov>.

Saipu, W. (2015). *Village Survey*. Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality ward no-2 Saipu Ramechhap.

Tiwari, N. (1995). *Status of Women and Fertility: A Case Study of Brahmin Communities in Chity V.D.C. . kathmandu .*

Woods, A. M. (2000). *Marxism and the emancipation of women*. Retrieved from <https://www.marxist.com/marxism-feminism-emancipation-women080300.htm>.

Wyk, D. B. (2014). Research design and methods part I. In *Research design and methods part I* (p. 114). University of the Western CAPE.

APPENDIX - I

**INTERVIEW AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY,
“PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING PROCESS (A
Case Study of Likhu Tamakoshi rural municipality ward no-2 Saipu of Ramechhap)”**

(A) General Information of the Respondent

Name:

Address:

Age:

Caste:

Education: Illiterate/Below SLC/Above SLC

Marital Status: Married/Unmarried/Widowed

Religion: Hindu/Buddhist/Christian /Others (specify)

Occupation: Agriculture/Service/Business/Others (specify)

Family Size:

(B) Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making

Household Activities	Decision Makers		
	Male	Female	Both
Seed Selection			
Selling Surplus Foods			
Fulfilling Food Deficit			
Livestock Rearing			
Use of Fertilizer			
Keeping Household Income			
Giving or Taking Loan			
Education of Children			
Medical Treatment			
Use of Family Planning Devices			
Celebrating Ceremony			