

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

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 term '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. Women's roles in household decision making is determined by social and economic status, independent entrepreneurs of religious celebration, greater freedoms of choice at marriage, economic support in the absence of sons in the family and self - employment of women working in the household productive sectors.

According to population census 2011, the Total population of Nepal is 2,64,94,504. Among them, male population is 1,28,49,041 (48.48%) where as the female population is 1,36,45,463 (51.51%) (CBS, 2011). The Total literacy rate is 65.9% on which the male literacy rate is 75.1% and female literacy rate is 57.4%.

Topographically, Nepal is divided into three distinct ecological region, Hill, Mountain and Terai, the mountain region ranges in attitudes from 4,877 meters to 8,848 meters above the sea level and covers a long area of 51, 817 sq. kms. Only about 6.72% of total population lives

there. The hill ecological region which range in altitude from 610 meters to 4,876 meters above the sea level is density populate about 43.0% of the total population live there which covers land area of 61,345 sq. kms. In this region, there are numerous villages including the capital and other urban areas, which are more developed than other areas in the Country. The Terai region which covers 34,019 sq. kms. lies in a sub tropical plains region and borders northern India. It is also the bread basket for the Country because of the proximity of northern India.

According to population census 20011, women Constitute 51.51 percent of total population and more than eighty percent of them live in rural areas. Like most of the developing countries. Women in Nepal are also heavily engaged in domestic chore along with the Social and economic activities required for survival. Women in Nepal Contribute 50 percent of the household income and work 10.73 hours as against 7.51 hours for men (Aryal, 2011).

Women are Constitute half of the population of the world. Hence, their equal participation in any development activities is not only desirable but also essential as well to speed up development process. In the development of a nation where women play vital role. In male dominated country like ours female 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. Men and women have now started participating on equal footing development activities in many development Countries having faith and relationship as that of "muscles with the nail of the finger." The mutual understanding between male and female can bring drastic Changes in the Socio-economic status of a nation.

In Nepal, half of the population Constitutes of women and 90 percent of them are engaged in agriculture and related activities while. Average size of them are landholding owned by women is only 0.65 hector (Mishra, 1989 cited in Pradhan, 2002) Studies have related that women play a vital role in Nepalese house hold and agricultural activities both as Labours on her family and in the wage Labour not to mention decision making.

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. It is the male, who stilled 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 (Ghimire, 2009).

Nepalese women has been deeply affected by various religious, traditional ill customs, Social norms, and bad practices have seriously affected the role and Status of Nepali women. According to the Nepali society belief, the birth of girl is the bad luck if a boy is born, the family rejoices, but if a girl is born the family laments. There is the general belief that is a man is not blessed with a son, the door to the heaven will not be open to him. There is saying that 'let it take time but let a son born'.

Males are given preference in many Socio-economic activities still women are not allowed to go outside from the house in some Communities of Terai. There is very little freedom in Social and economical movement for women in Himali Communities. Women have low level of opportunities for their education. There is lack of women participation in decision making from house to the executive levels. There is no positive attitude towards women health and women do not get appropriate nutrition even in the period of pregnancy. Women get married early and are considered as child bearing machines due to early age of delivery. There is high maternal mortality rate in Nepal. Higher rate of maternal and Child mortality shows the lower Social status of women. Women have lack of economic power and also have lack of decision making role over their fertility.

The Status of Nepalese women's participation in bureaucracy and policies has less than men. Women participation in planning and decision-making processes of economic and political aspects is still low. Gender biasness is yet now in Nepal. Like as work, Job wage, education, etc. The traditional norms and Value which effect women's responsibilities have been restricted to the home, Cooking, Cleaning and Child Caring and looking house.

The interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 BS States that 'No discrimination Shall be made against any citizen in the application of general law on the group of religions, race, cast, sex, tribe or ideological conviction or any these' but in reality this has not been practiced. The life of women is always difficult in comparison to their male counterpart in Nepal. It is well known that the Status of women is lower than that of the male. Though, Shanigaun VDCs women are very active in household

activities and field works. In Shanigaun, there is a traditional myth that women are inferior to men.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Nepal, half of the total population is covered by women, but women are suffer from illiteracy, poverty, unemployment and household burden. Relating to decision making, women's representation is very poor in the whole Country of Nepal. Especially in Jumla, the Status of women is an important factors that affects the Social, economic development in the Country without women's participation. The goals of development activities can not be fully attained. So men and women are the pillars of development but women's role as the managers of the subsistence sector is avoided off as unproductive. Their opinions are important but patriarchy considers it as meaning less and their freedom is restricted within the household Sphere and overall conferred the status of weak lot. The reasons for such as predicament may spring from the Strong gender bias evident in the economical and political field, Conventional social norms, values and perceptions and attitudes of the people themselves.

The problems of women in the Study reflect that women are neither totally marginalized not Come at the Centre like male at decision make power. There is a belief that female Should Confine themselves to such task as Cooking, washing, taking care of Children and should not involved in traditional male activities.

The district of Jumla is backward as Compared to other districts of Nepal. In there women have also low status, role and position as Compared to male Counterpart. Similarly, women have no access in power, police making, decision making level, higher level government post and authorities. They are mostly limited within household activities

like Cooking, Caring Children, feeding, farming, and Collecting woods and grass which are Considered as unproductive income. Women spend most of their hours in this works. So the study of women's economic educational status and their decision making power in household activities at Shanigaun VDC in Jumla would most essential for this Scenario.

Therefore, my research is focused on the following question:

-) What is the role women in decision making at household level ?
-) What are the factor affecting women's decision making power ?
-) What are the social and cultural roles of women in the study area ?
-) What is the access and control over household resources of women?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The work without any objective often fails. Therefore for the formation and selection of the research, we need to mention the objective which helps to complete our Study. The general objective of this Study is to assess the women economic and educational Status and their decision making power in household activities. However, the Specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) To find out the Socio-economic status of women in Shanigau VDC
- 2) To identify the impact of educational on household decision making.

- 3) To analyze the role of women in decision making in household activities, politics, family planning, fertility, measures. in relation to economy and Educational Status.

1.4 Significance of the Study

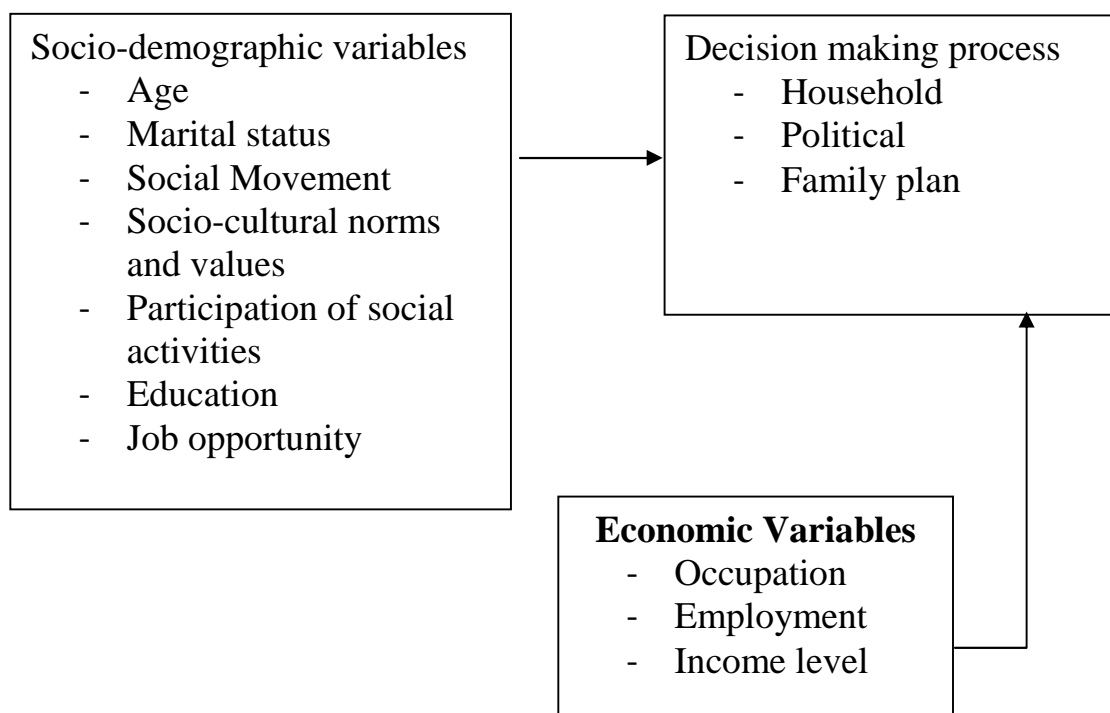
Nepal is underdeveloped Country, where Jumla is a backward Himali district. In there, female are more backward than men. Most of the works are done by women such as whole household, Caring Children, Looking after cattle, and agriculture activities. Women are always marginalized in underdeveloped Countries. Gender Study is essential in order to uplift their position. In equality in life liberty and property of women and men are inherent in every society. It infects the various aspects of the Society such as Cultural, political economical, Social as well as educational growth. So, the study has identified the relevant information, which would be more important for rural development. This information help to improve and lunch the different programmed and women related to this issues for the government and associated institutions. More specify, the present study would be significant in the following ways as described below.

The Study would be useful for the policy makers of government and non government to execution of development activities. It would helpful for determining economic educational Status of women. This Study also would be guideline for DDC officers to attention women's problem. This Study would help to find out the Status of women, especially backward women as well as their role in household's decision-making power. This Study would help the native and foreign researchers for the further Study.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

Decision making power of women is influenced by Socio Culture, economic and demographic factor, demographic variables such as age marital Status are important factors, which determine the Social role and responsibilities of woman job opportunities and mobility in such Society is determined by education and Changes of participation in Social activities, which finally influenced the decision making .economic variable and as employment and economic status play important role to build up the self confidence, which directly influence the decision making power of women.

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of literature consists of the some of the Studies related women's Economic and educational Status and their decision making power. However, some available literatures are organized as follows:

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Women in Nepal as elsewhere, hold the triple work responsibilities of reproduction, house holding and fieldwork. However, reproduction is not treated as work and house holding is not considered productive work by government system. Women also suffer from discriminatory practices in opportunities for educational to Personal mobility. Which is required among other for skill development and independent decision making (Poudel, 1995).

In the early 1990, a direct correlation existed between the level of education Status. Educated women had access to relatively high Status position in the government and private service sectors, and they had a much higher Status than uneducated women. This general rule was more applicable at the Societal level than at the household level. Within the family, an educated women did not necessarily hold a higher Status than her uneducated counter part. Also within the family, a women's Status, especially a daughter-in-law's Status was more closely tied to her husband's authority and to her parental family's wealth and Status than anything else (Jone Johnson Lewis, 1997).

Nepali women are daughters,wife and mothers but not recognized as individuals with their own identity, despites the facts that they are as

human as men society has relegated women to the lowest rank and to a submissive role. Confined to the home and farm and their responsibilities there due to their maternal function. They are discouraged and prevented to taken part in public life (Subedi, 1993).

Female participation of different community in market economy which subsequently relates to their decision making power within the household women from Hindu communities have greater concentration in domestic and subsistence production, while women from Tibeto-Burman group have concentration in market activities who are largely Confined to domestic and subsistence production display a much significant role in major households economic decision that these in the Tibeto-Burman communities where women participate activity in the market economy (Acharya and Bennett, 1982).

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was held on 5 to 13 September 1994 in Cairo, Egypt. It is Chapter programmed of nation sets out a series of general principle as well as Specific recommendations to guide future population policy making and programmers. In Chapter four, it has discussed gender equality, equality and empowerment of women. This Chapter call on Countries to empower women and eliminate all forms of 5discrimination against the girl Child and the root cause of son preference increase public awareness of the value of girl Children, beyond their potential for child bearing and promote equal participation of women and men in all areas of family and household responsibilities (ICPD, 1994).

UNESCO (1998), States that the level of women, education is law in Nepal and lowest in SAARC Countries. The adult female literacy is 34 percent for Nepal Compared to Srilanka, 94 percent, India 58 percent

Bangladesh 53 percent and Pakistan 48 percent. The campaign for improving women's Status has influenced the role of education. It is believed that education will bring about a reduction in the inequalities between sexes and uplift women's subjugated position in the Society. Education of women has a higher Social Status and Stable family Size.

The household can be divided into two types, intra household and inter household. I have used both households in the Study. Individuals women's struggles to acquire a share in family land would require interlinked, struggles outside the household area as well, such as struggles to legitimize women's need for independent rights in land and to mobilize economic, Social and political Support for the Cause. A Change in the law to make it more gender equitable, for instance, would require Contestation with the state establishing Social legitimacy for the Claim would require Contestation with the Community and so on gender differences in intra household bargaining power are thus linked with the Community and the State. This would be especially so in contestation over landed property. Since Control over arable land helps define wider access to economic, Social, and political power (Agrawal, 1994).

2.2 Empirical Literature

Acharya and Benett (1981), gave a wider overview of women's Status in their decision making power in household. They Claim 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

MOH (2001), indicated that women and men residing in the mountain ecological zone are least educated, while those residing in the hill zone are most educated. One third of women and two thirds of men residing in the hills have some education. Women residing in the western region are more likely to have some education than women residing in the other regions while those residing in the far western region are the least educated, Similarly, men residing in the western region are mostly likely to be educated, while men residing in the central and mid western region are least educated. Educational differences by sub regions are marked. The proportion of women who have never attend school ranges from low of 53 percent in the western mountain sub region to 51 percent in the western mountain sub region. 8 percent of women and 20 percent of men Completed at least Secondary education, which is highest among all sub regions.

Tiwari (1995), 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. 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.

Gurung (1999), traditionally women's responsibilities have been restricted to the home: Cooking, Cleaning, Child Caring, and looking after the house. Women are Considered to be weak, vulnerable and dependent on men, there are no discrimination between men and women.

Ghimire (2009), women have less access to income, wealth, and modern avenues of employment. They have to Spend them much time in household work very little time is left for activities with potentially higher economy development of the Country. Their access to property in their husband households, their less access to income, wealth and employment are the main Cause of their low Social Status. It directly affects their decision making power.

CEDA (1981), has given a wider overview of women's Status in the terms of their decision making power within the households. This Study reveals about eight different Communities.

Limbu (1995), Showed 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. She further Showed that education provides employment opportunities for women on equal footing with men. So education is most important tools for household decision making power of women. Nepalese Society is regarded as the male dominated one. There is a wide gap between the Status of male and female in terms of education income. Decision making and health concerns.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Chapter is most important part of research work because to Carry out the Successful research. When the proper research methodology is required various reliable and relevant Scientific methods are used to Collect different information. Therefore, different methods and techniques are used in this Study. Hence, the main purpose of this Chapter is present the framework for the research design. The methods or procedure that would be used to obtain the objective are given below.

3.1 Research Design

This Study is based on exploratory and descriptive research design. Exploratory research design helped to explore the women's roles in household decision making. Descriptive research design is used to describe the result of phenomena of the study area and the economic and educational status of women.

3.2 Source of Data

The Study is based on primary and Secondary data. The primary Source of data were be Collected through interview schedule and observation for women. Then the Secondary data were collected from available unpublished books, reports, thesis, journal, articles, magazines, newspaper websites and relevant publications related this Study.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population would be taken for the Study of married women's of Shanigaun V.D.C. The total number of women living those VDC is 970 and 470 women living in the study area of three wards. The 86 women population had been included from the study in this VDC. Among 9 ward, 3 wards had been taken for the Study.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

In this Study, the sample size had been Selected 3 wards by using simple random sampling method. After Selection 3 wards as sample wards, then purposive Sampling method had applied the respondents of 86 women's. This Study has been concerned on 3 wards of this VDC purposively. They are Jodu, Gorna and Dhital Lihi.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Its Validation

Interview schedule developed by researcher himself related women household decision making power would be main tools for the Study. In interview Schedule martial Status, fertility, economic Status, educational aspect, Social, political etc. would be mainly focused for Study. First of all, researcher had prepared the interview schedule. It would Check by Supervisor and improvement had been made for the Suggestions. Tools would be pre-test from other women which has been of similar nature with that of the Study area. According to the Supervisor's Suggestions and pre-test, result, necessary Change and revision had been made before making the final draft.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

At first, the researcher got formal letter from the Sociology and Anthropology department with the request for Co-operation. Then interview Schedule use for finding women's household decision making power. Likewise observation would also used for finding present Status relating women's decision making power.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

After Completed the data Collection, it would be Checked verified, coded. All the necessary information would be Tabulated, presented and analyzed with the help of Table, Chart, graph, percentage in a simple computer programme.

3.8 Limitation of the Study

Every research may have many limitations as financial, time and human resource. So this study would Concentrate on the women economic Educational Status and their decision making power in household activities on Shanigaon V.D.C. Jumla district. The present Study would be limit to following area.

- ❖ Study would limited to 15-49 years women on Shanigaun VDC in Jumla district.
- ❖ This Study would be explore the Status of women with respect to Socio-demographic economic, educational and decision making power.
- ❖ The Study would based on descriptive type of Study with a Specific academic purpose.

CHAPTER - IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

In this chapter, a brief discussion is made on the general, physical, social and other setting of the study area. In the study, the geographical setting in the society of the study.

4.1 physical setting

This study is carried out at Shanigaun VDC at Sinja which is located in Jumla district of Karnali zone. This VDC is situated 14 kosh west from Jumla district headquarter. In this VDC, almost people of this area are farmer.

Shanigaun VDC is located to the east of the Narakot VDC, south of the Malika Bota VDC and Jaljala, west of the Chandanath and Talium VDCs and north of the Tatopani, Kudari and Badki VDCs. This VDC is touchable more than ten VDCs. There are many Goddess temple like Lama mahadev temple in Jodu, Deuti Bajyai temple and Naumuli in Bhadgaun, Mastoes Mahadev temples are Kandagaun, Rugha, shanigaun, Jodu and Bhadgaun and Kailash temple is Fungra gaun. The historical place Jaljala is lies north of Jodu gaun. Sapkhundo, Bagh khundo and Jaljala river are state there which are historical tourism area in this VDC and kanaka sundari VDC. Beside those, many herbal or medical plants such as pach aaule, Nirmasi, Ghuchhichau, Sugandhawal, Lauthsalla, Chiraito, padamchal, Gandhaino, Bajadi, Bikh and other herbal plants are available in this area.

4.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is play vital role of development where infrastructure is strong, development is also growing rapidly in there. Education, health service, transportation, market, communication, electricity and security are most important for the sustainable development. So these are simply describe as follow

4.2.1 Education

In Shanigaun VDC, there are four primary school, three lower secondary and one secondary school. Likewise there are two private school. There are no any higher secondary school and campus so there is not available access to higher education.

4.2.2 Health Service

'Health is wealth' slogan is not submitted in this VDC. Health service is poor in Shanigaun VDC because of any hospital and clinics which can provide health service to the people of Shanigaun VDC. There is only sub-health post run by government which also cannot provide proper health service. AHW is not proper available or poorly facilitated so it is known that health service of this VDC is very poor.

4.2.3 Communication

Communication is also instrument of development. It is not proper available in this VDC. Only sky phone is source of communication but it is also not dependable source of communication. There is not any FM radio and TV or cable line. Only Radio Nepal is helping people to communicate and get entertainment but it also be not proper listening.

4.2.4 Transportation

This VDC is very poor in transportation facility. There is no any means of transportation in the study area. People have to walk for any purpose in other wards of Shanigaun VDC. There is not proper road. Now a days, this VDCs road is to start for digging in the study area.

4.2.5 Electricity

Electricity is not available in the study area. Most of people of this VDC are dependent on solar panel. In this VDC all people can't afford to buy solar because of heavy cost of solar. Most of people dependent on karnali ujjalo at this time. So electricity is grate problem of this VDC.

4.2.6 Security

Security also very poor. There is police office in this VDC. If the major crimes occur they have to inform police office Narakot or district police office Jumla. So security is less available in this study area.

CHAPTER - V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE RESPONDENTS

After collecting the data, it was tabulated and arranged in sequences according to the requirement of the dissertation. The analysis and interpretation were done with the help of table and figure to make the presentation more clear. It is shown in percentage. The analysis focused on their level of knowledge on women economic, educational Status and their decision making power in household.

-) Demographic Characteristic
-) Socio economic Status
-) Educational Status

5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

Demographic Characteristics of the respondents play vital role to unveil the findings of the Study. It includes the age, Caste and religion of the Study. The demographic Characteristics of the respondents have been presented on table.

Table 1: Age Structure of The Respondents

| S. N. | Age Group | Total Number | Percentage |
|-------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | 15-25 | 28 | 32.55 |
| 2 | 25-35 | 33 | 38.37 |
| 3 | 35-45 | 14 | 16.27 |
| 4 | 45-55 | 7 | 8.13 |
| 5 | 55-above | 4 | 4.65 |
| Total | | 86 | 100 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The Table 1 Shows that 32.55 percent of respondents are 15 to age group. Similarly, 25 to 35 age group consisted of 38.37 percent. The age group of 35 to 45 are 16.27 percent, 8.13 percent of respondents are 45-55 age group and 4.65 percent of respondents are also 55 above age group.

It Shows that the majority of respondents are from 15 to 35 age group.

5.1.2 Caste / Ethnic Composition

Caste or ethnic composition representative nationality in Nepal there are different Caste/ethnic group. Each and every caste or ethnic group has their own mother tongue, Culture and tradition.

The study area also be composite by multi caste like as Brahaman, Chhetri, Thakuri and Dalits. Where, Chhetri are majority in the Study area. This data can be Shown in the Table as the following.

Table 2: Caste /Ethnic Composition

| S.N. | Caste /ethnic Group | Total number | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Brahamin | 4 | 4.65 |
| 2 | Thakuri | 7 | 8.13 |
| 3 | Chhetri | 69 | 80.23 |
| 4 | Dalit | 6 | 6.97 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

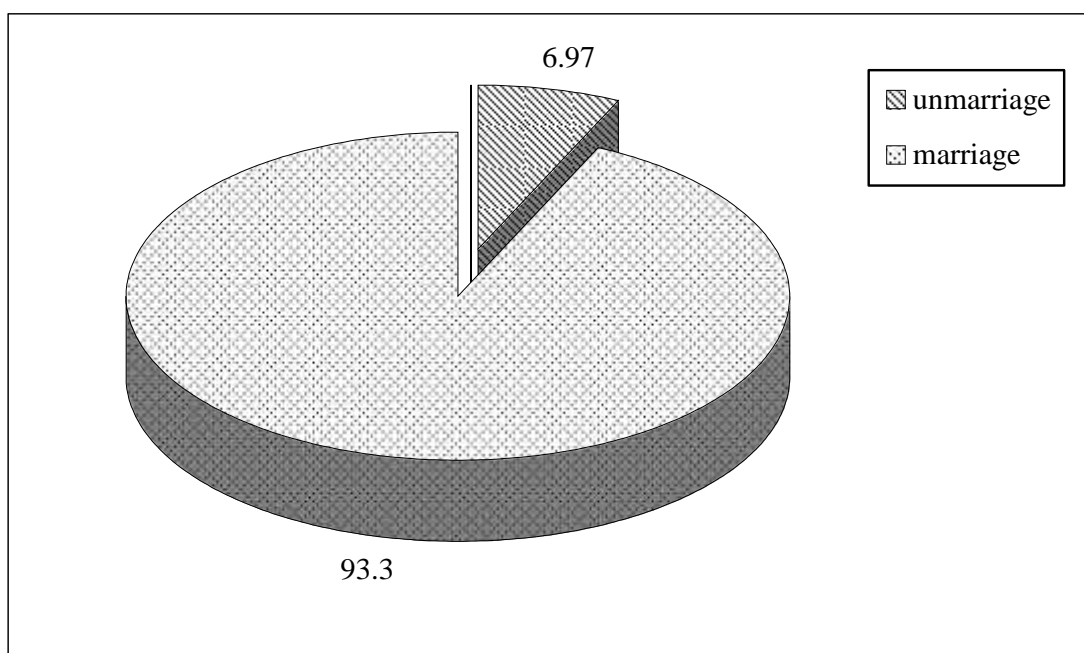
The Table 2 shows that 4.65 percent are Brahaman 8.13 percent are Thakuri 80.23 percent are Chhetri and 6.97 percent of Dalit are settlement in the Study area.

The above mentioned data Shows that the 80.23 percent of Chhetri are majority in total population. Where, Brahman, Thakuri are Dalit are nearly same position.

5.1.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marriage is the sign most important event in the life of man and woman. It is established by human society to control and regulate marital status because it is through marriage that the women change their Status from the status of daughter to daughter in law and wife which really in increase their responsibility regarding decision making. This phenomenon can be Shown in the Chart as follow:

Chart 1: Marital Status of the Respondents



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The Chart No.1 Shows that out of total 86 female respondents 80 (93.30%) of them were found to be married and 6.97 percent of them were unmarried.

It is clearly seen that the majority of 93.3 percent of respondents were married and minority of 6.97 percent respondents were unmarried out of the total respondents.

5.1.4 Decision of Marriage

Marriage is a universal institution it is Socially recognized institution for having legitimate sexual relationship between man and women. It is strong institution in Hindu Society and other Society also. According to Social rule and regulations and their belief System in the Study area, there are so many types of marriage like as arrange marriage Bhagi and love marriage in practice. In the marriage System who can decision their marriage? The table is clearly given a picture of decision of marriage in the Study site.

Table 3: Decision of Marriage

| S.N. | Decision of marriage | No. of respondents | Percent |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1 | Household head | 12 | 15.0 |
| 2 | Father | 10 | 12.5 |
| 3 | Mother | 2 | 2.50 |
| 4 | Both father and mother | 7 | 8.75 |
| 5 | Other relatives | 1 | 1.25 |
| 6 | Self | 48 | 60.0 |
| Total | | 80 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table 3 Shows that the decision of their marriage 15.0 percent household head, 12.5 percent response their father, respectively, 2.50 percent, 8.75 percent, 1.25 percent, response marriage decision their

mother, Both father and mother, other relatives and 60.0 percent respondents Self decision their marriage.

Above the mention data shows that majority of 60.0 percent respondents Self decision their marriage and minority of 40.0 percent decision their marriage from other.

It can be conclude that most of respondents their marriage decision own Self.

5.1.5 First Baby Birth of women age

Marriage is universal custom but the process of marriage is different in different Country because of their Culture, value, norm and their rituals. It can be effected by their marriage age. The following table Clearly given a picture about marriage age of women.

Table 4 :First birth of women age

| S N | First birth of women age | No of women | Percent |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | 15-20 | 61 | 77.5 |
| 2 | 20-25 | 18 | 27.5 |
| 3 | 25-30 | 1 | 1.25 |
| 4 | 30-35 | 0 | 00.0 |
| 5 | 35-above | 0 | 00.0 |
| Total | | 80 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table 4 Shows that 77.5 percent first baby birth age group of women 15 to 20, 27.5 percent respondents age 20 to 25 and 1.25 percent women age 25 to 30.

It can be conclude that two third (77.5 percent) first baby birth age of women 15 to 20 it Shows most of women per- mature birth baby.

5.1.6 Place of Delivery

Education is an important element of civilization and basic pre - requisite for bringing proper development. it plays a vital role in shaping the future of the people and the country there by leading human civilization in good direction especially .education is a light of like. It is a primary force for bringing the concept of the civilized people. Education is also plays vital role for choose delivery place.

Table 5 : Place of Delivery

| SN | Place of Delivery | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Hospital | 7 | 9.09 |
| 2 | Home | 66 | 85.71 |
| 3 | Working place | 3 | 3.89 |
| 4 | On the way to hospital | 1 | 1.20 |
| Total | | 77 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table 5 Shows that s9.09 percent respondents delivery place in hospital. Respectively, 85.71 percent respondents delivery place in home, 33.89 and 1.30 percent respondents delivery place on working field and on the way to hospital.

Some educated women who are used hospital for delivery and the women who are economically strong they use hospital for delivery.

It can be conclude that majority above two third women have delivery place in home but a few percent only used delivery place in hospital.

5.1.7 Decision to Birth

It is called that women are homes laxmi, but women are powerless in house in the practice women have not included in household decision. They are not included until their baby birth decision either hospital or home. Whatever answer they gave is shown in the following Table:

Table 7: Decision to Birth

| S.N.. | Decision to birth | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Self | 25 | 32.46 |
| 2 | Husband | 27 | 35.06 |
| 3 | Both | 15 | 19.48 |
| 4 | Other family member | 10 | 12.98 |
| Total | | 77 | 100 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

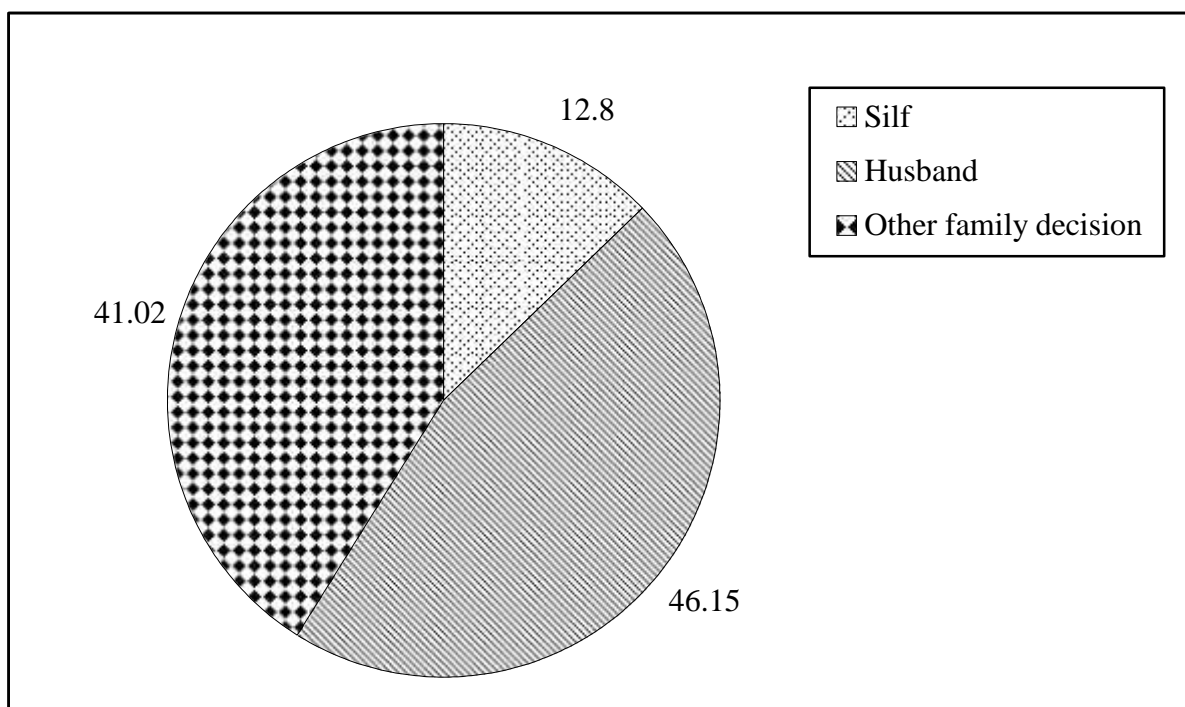
Table 7 Shows that only 32.46 percent respondents have decide where they want their birth 35.06 percent respondents' their birth decision their husband 19.48 percent both and 12.98 percent respondents' birth decision their other family member.

It can be concluded that majority women have not decision power in their hand

5.1.8 Health Treatment to Decision

Health care system of society is influenced by the various factors. Cultural practices and belief, income, education, accessibility, awareness and attitude. Backwardness of the study area's women is reflected from the both Dhami, Jhakri and modern health institution.

Chart 2: Health Treatment to Decision



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above pie Chart no.2 Shows that only 12.8 percent respondents health treatment decision own self, respectively 46.15 percent respondents health treatment decision on their husband and 41.02 percent respondents health treatment decision their other family members.

It can be concluded that the majority respondents health treatment decision on their husband and other family members.

5.2 Economic Status of Women

Economic status of the family as well as women is also important factor that influences the decision making. There is positive relationship between the economic level and role in decision making in this village development committee. The women who are economically strong they are more consulted and their opinion argument are more Valued than non working women. The women who are educated and economic strong.

They are more freedoms and power handling affair. That's why economic Status play vital role in decision making

5.2.1 Source of Income

Income is an important factors for the people to obtain the desired level of living. It is fact that if the income is higher better will be the life style. It also determines the life Style of people. It can be influence every part of the people.

This Study has presented the data of income Sources of the women under the Table.

Table 8: Source of Income

| S.N. | Source of income | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 77 | 89.53 |
| 2 | Business | 2 | 2.32 |
| 3 | Job | 6 | 6.97 |
| 4 | Labour | 1 | 1.16 |
| Total | | 86 | 100 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The Table 8 shows that 89.53 percent respondents are engaged in agriculture, similarly, 2.32 percent respondents have taking business, 6.97 percent of respondents have Job as main source of income. Likewise 1.16 percent of women have Labour in their Source of income.

It can be conclude that majority two third women have adopting agriculture in their main Source of income.

5.2.2 Own Property

Land is the most important property of women when women have own land they can Self confidence to make decision it is inspiring things of women. Land is also fulfillment of their fundamental needed. The following bar graph can be clear picture of own land in the Study site.

Bar Graph 1: Own Property



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above bar no. 1 is Shows that 76.74 percent responsedents have jointly property or land, 15.11 percent respondents have only alone land.

That's why it can be conclude that majority of above two third women have jointly land, but less countable women have own land. It is proved that women have not sold land to own their decision making.

5.2.3 Decision to Cropping Pattern

Agriculture is the backbone of Nepalese economy. Women's role in Agriculture is main input. Women take substantial contribution to uphold domestic economy. The women do everything like planting, spreading, threshing, harvesting weeding etc. and use of fertilizer is higher than male.

Table 9: Decision to Cropping Pattern

| S.N.. | Decision cropping | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Self | 25 | 29.06 |
| 2 | Husband | 11 | 12.79 |
| 3 | Both | 20 | 23.25 |
| 4 | Other family member | 30 | 34.88 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.00 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above Table 9 shows that 29.06 percent respondents cropping decision self. Similarly, 12.79 percent respondents cropping decision on their husband 23.25 percent and 34.88 percent respondents cropping decision both and other their family member.

It also be concluded that the majority women have not cropping decision.

5.2.4 Own Live Stokes

Live stoke plays a major role in the rural area households. It is also Source of economic income which can be fulfillment their need and interest live stoke is cash money when they have needed money they

Showed perching or selling their live stoke. The women have or have not own live stoke that can be Clearly seen the following table:

Table 10: Own Live stoke

| S.N.. | Live stoke | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Owens alone | 19 | 22.09 |
| 2 | Owens jointly | 50 | 58.18 |
| 3 | No any | 17 | 19.76 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.00 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

Table 10 Shows that the women have own live stoke is 22.09 percent, 58.18 percent women have jointly live stoke and 19.76 percent have not any live stoke.

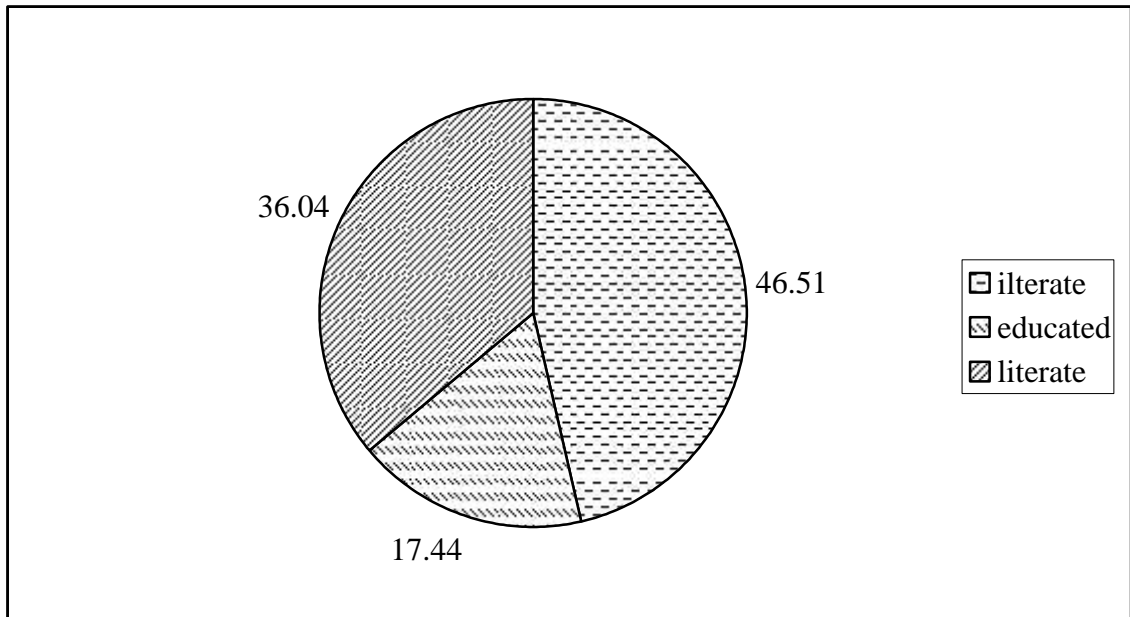
The mentioned data Shows that majority 58.18 percent women have jointly live stoke and only 22.09 percent women have own live stoke.

Over all the household head have to hold over the decision making of live stoke sale.

5.3 Educational Status

'Education is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities' - Devey. education is an important element of life. It is a main stream of Social Change. Education provides new ideas for livelihood and it is a basic need of human life. Education play vital role for development of people, nation and economy as a whole. Education has always empowered women and brought a positive impact.

Chart 3: Educational Status



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above Chart no.3 Shows that 17.44 percent women educated 36.04 percent respondents are normal literate and 46.51 percent respondents are illiterate.

It can be concluded that less women are educated majority women are illiterate and few women are simple literate they can know letters.

5.3.1 Level of Education

Education is a means of raising awareness. It directly effects individuals to new ideas, self confidence, Self confidence, attitude, towards role performance and decision making. This impact can be seen in their role to decision making pattern.

Table 11: Level of Education

| SN | Level of Education | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Primary | 8 | 53.0 |
| 2 | Secondary | 2 | 13.50 |
| 3 | Higher secondary | 5 | 33.50 |
| 4 | Bachelor | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 15 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013

Table 11 Shows that 53.0 percent women are Study primary level. Respectively, 13.50 percent and 33.50 percent women are Secondary and higher Secondary level Study. No one is Study bachelor and above level. In Total 86 respondents are Study area Out of 15 respondents are educated, which is the Classification above table directly.

In the Study area, only 17.44 (15) percent women are educated in which majority of 53.percent are primary level.13.50 and 33.50 percent Study Secondary and higher Secondary level.

5.3.2 Decision Making on Schooling of Children

Children are development vertebra for future in the century. Educated children may be vital role for all round development on Self and state. Non educated person has lack of Knowledge, it can also directly impact in their personal life and State. Education is third eye of man which can brings intelligence, knowledge, skill and positive attitude.

The following Table has been given a picture of decision making on Schooling of Children of the Study site.

Table 12: Decision Making on Schooling of Children

| SN | Decision making on Schooling of Children | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|--|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Husband | 19 | 29.68 |
| 2 | Self | 13 | 20.32 |
| 3 | Both | 28 | 43.75 |
| 4 | Other family member | 4 | 6.25 |
| Total | | 64 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

Table 12 Shows that the Situation of women regarding decision making on Schooling of their Children. Among 86 respondents only 64 have Schooling Children and 13 have non Schooling. 6 respondents have unmarried and 3 have not Children.

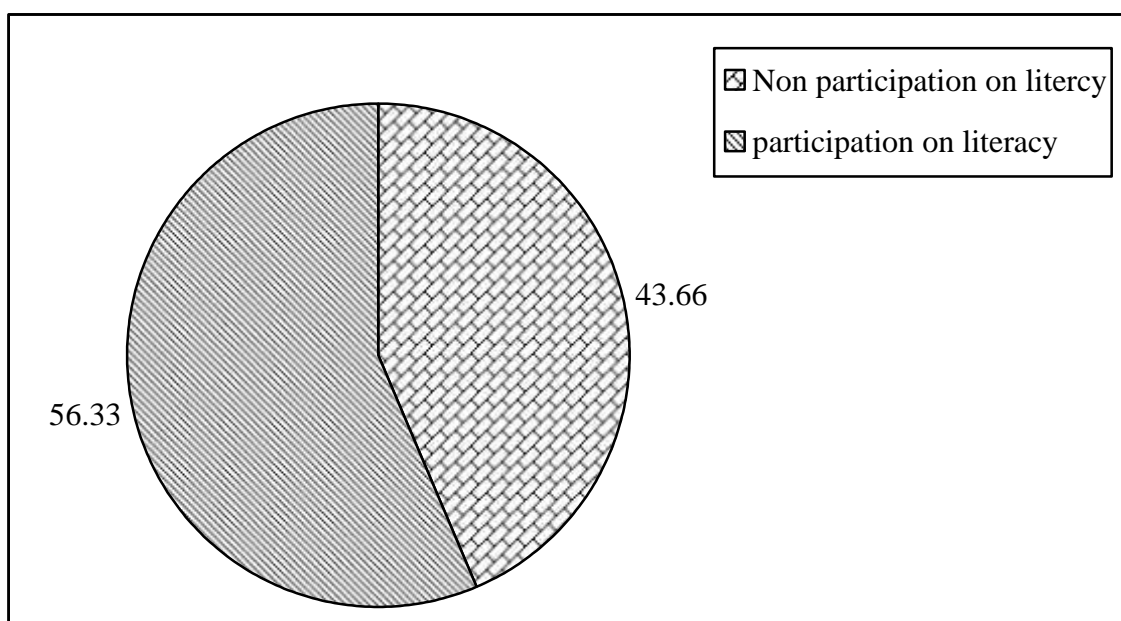
Table 12 indicate that among 64 have schooling children which is 29.68 percent have decision making on Schooling of Children by their husband. Respectly, 20.32 percent 43.75 and 6.25 percent have decision making on schooling of their Children by self both and other family member.

It can be concluded that both decision making on Schooling of Children. Majority of them are husband and Self. Less number 6.25 percent of their family member decision making on schooling of their Children.

5.3.3 Participation in Adult Literacy

Education is a dynamic process which helps to avoid the negative attitude of the person and from the positive behaviour. It is the important of the life. Education is fundamental right and world wide issue so that such types of social issue is created by lack of awareness and negative attitude of the person's behaviour. Negative behaviour can be changed into positive through education. Education is necessary to improve the future of the nation. This information is Clearly given in the following Chart

Chart. 4: Participation in Adult Literacy



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

Above chart no. 4 shows that among 86 respondents. Only 71 have uneducated and 15 respondents have educated.

In Total 71 respondents among 56.33 percent respondents have not participation Adult literacy Class and only 43.66 percent respondents have participation in Adult literacy Class.

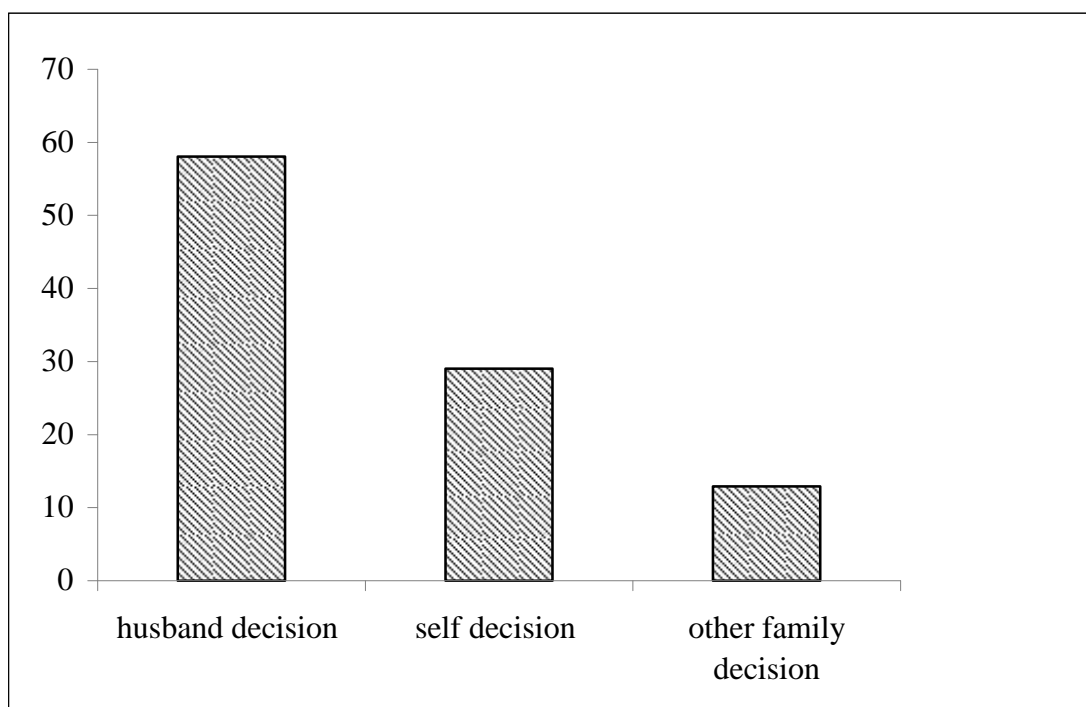
It can be concluded that in Total 56.33 percent respondents have not participation in Adult literacy Class Two third majority respondents have not educated.

5.3.4 Decision of Adult Literacy Participation

Education is the most important factor .that affects the decision making power of women. Educated women whether working or non working are more consulted and have more authority to make decision in the household.

Education and access to education Opportunities as an important factor influencing women input in the decision making process. Whereas women Adult literacy participation also be depend on their house hold member. The following bar graph shows Clear seen.

Bar graph 2: Decision of Adult Literacy Participation



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

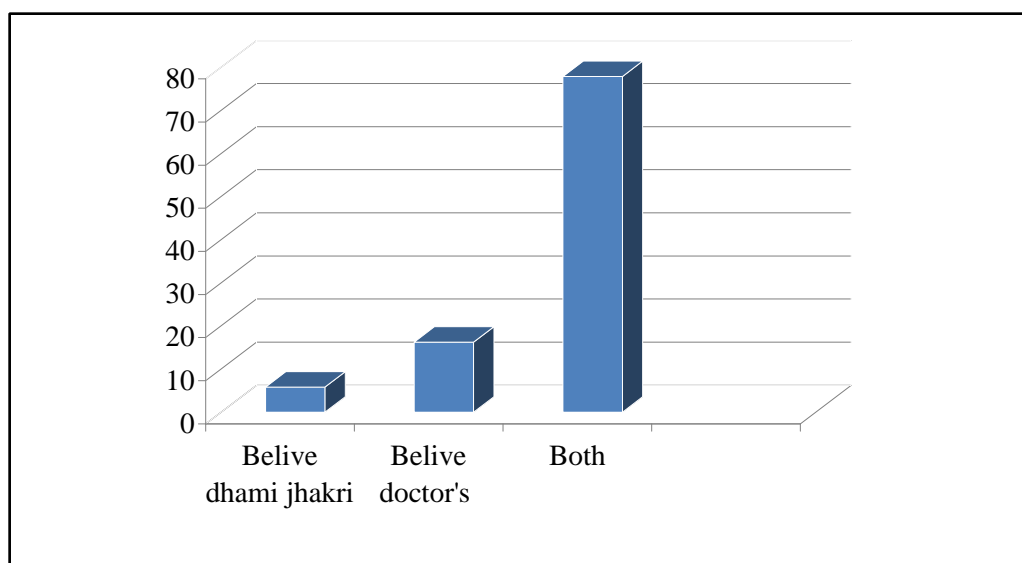
The above bar no. 2 shows that 58.06 percent of respondents participation in Adult literacy Class on their husband decision. Similarly 29.03 percent respondents participation adult literacy Class on Self decision and 12.90 percent of respondents to participation on Adult literacy Class on their other family member.

It can be concluded that majority of 58.06 percent respondents are participation Adult literacy class on their husbands' decision

5.3.5 women Believe Doctor's or Faith Healer

The faith healers the Dhamis and Jhakri or investigators have maintained traditional healers such as amchis who have the background of Tibetan medicine and bring in concepts of the body becoming hot or cold as a result of eating hot and cold food .this investigator felt that allopathic medicine rather than displacing the traditional healing practice and tended instead to be integrated in into a network thus creating a patristic form of health care being practiced .

Bar no. 3: Women Believe Doctor's or Faith Healer



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

Above bar no.3 shows that 16.27 percent of respondents believe doctor healing and 5.81 percent of respondents believe faith healer or Dhami /Jhakri. Similarly both

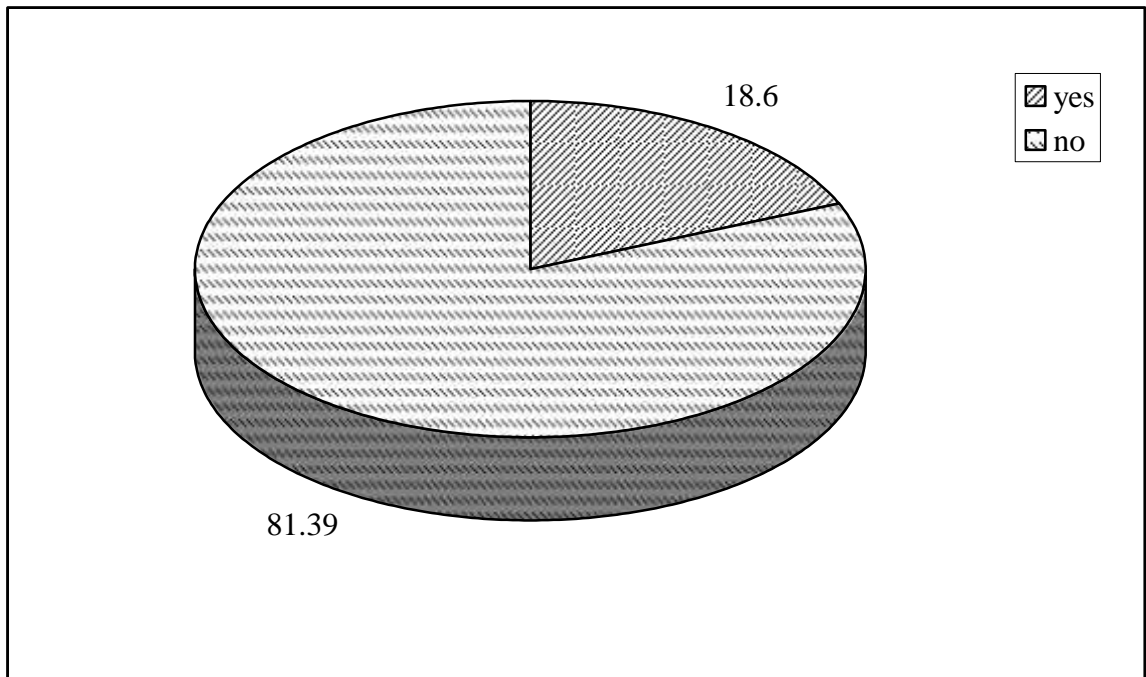
Modern medicine or doctor and faith healer believe respondents are 77.90 percent.

It can be concluded that majority respondents are believe both doctor and faith healer. It is say that traditional though also been in the Society.

5.3.6 Knowledge about Politic

Political aspect is one of the most important part of the Social life of human being which is inseparable with man and women directly or indirectly.

Chart 5: Knowledge about Politic



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

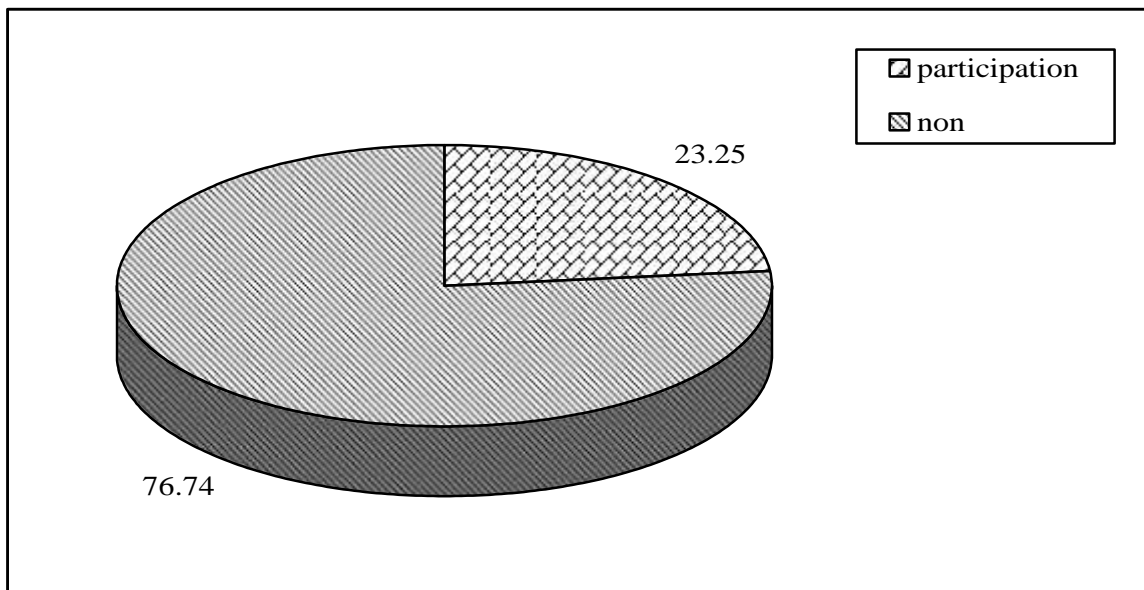
The above pie chart no.5 shows that 81.39 percent of respondents have not Knowledge about politic and 18.60 percent respondents have general Knowledge about politic

It can be concluded that majority 81.39 percent respondents have not any knowledge about politic

5.3.7 Political Participation

The women of the Society have right and responsibility to political participation. Every women have not enough political knowledge due to lack of educational, economic Status and rule or regularities. So that women are not participating on the political System. The following Chart has given a picture of women political participation in the Study site.

Chart 6: Political Participation



Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above Chart shows that 76.74 percent of respondents have not participation in politic. Similarly, 23.25 percents respondents have knowingly or unknowingly participation on politic.

It can be concluded that most of respondents have not connection with politic.

5.3.8 Health Care Decision

"Health is wealth" it is wholeness of body, mind and soul this means that man's abilities, intellectual exercises spiritual cramming must be integrated into a harmonious personality which is in harmonious relationship with its surrounding of health care in Nepal is to be important one must start with the assumption that the Villagers faith in their own healing techniques be they herbal or ritual is not going to be shaken by the occasional visits of medical teams or even by the building of hospital.

Due to lack of health education and unawareness, their behind folded belief on god and superstition is the major reason of people going Dhama / Jhakri and doctor/hospital health care system of Society is influenced by various factors e.g. Cultural practices and belief income, education, accessibility, awareness and attitude, backwardness of women can't successfully decision on health care.

Table 13: Health Care Decision

| SN | Own health care decision | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Own Self | 9 | 10.46 |
| 2 | Husband | 50 | 58.13 |
| 3 | Both | 10 | 11.62 |
| 4 | Other family member | 17 | 19.76 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above Table 13 shows that 10.46 percent of respondents own health care decision own self, 58.13 percent respondents health care decision their husband, 11.62 percent respondents health care decision both husband and Self and 19.76 percent respondents health care decision to their family member.

It is say that majority respondents own health care decision depend on their husband and other family member.

5.3.9 Buying and Selling Valuable Goods

In our Society women are dominant by male. They are not involve serious decision because of oppressed by their household or male leader. So they have not consulted buying or selling by goods like land, house etc. and also they have not access in that kind of decision.

Table 14: Buying and Selling Valuable Goods

| SN | Buying and selling Valuable goods | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Own Self | 10 | 11.62 |
| 2 | Husband | 27 | 31.39 |
| 3 | Both | 25 | 29.06 |
| 4 | Other family member | 24 | 27.90 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table shows that 11.62 percent respondents decision about buying and selling big goods own Self, similarly 31.39 percent of respondents on their husband, 29.06 percent respondents decision both and 27.90 percent of respondents other family member.

It is seen that decision role about buying and selling big goods to their husband and other family member.

5.3.10 Decision on Daily Used Goods

Women are house hold wife, especially who working inside of the house like clearing, cooking, child caring etc. So that in the study area's majority women are decision for daily use goods own Self.

Table 15: Decision on Daily Used Goods

| SN | Decision on daily used goods | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Own Self | 28 | 32.55 |
| 2 | Husband | 16 | 18.60 |
| 3 | Both | 18 | 20.93 |
| 4 | Other family member | 24 | 27.90 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table shows that 32.55 percent of respondents decision on daily used goods own Self. Similarly, 18.60 percent, 20.93 and 27.90 percent of respondents decision on daily used goods husband, both and other family member

It may be concluded that decision on daily used goods are generally equal position.

5.3.11 Daily Cooking Decision

Nepal is male dominant Society. where male who work outside the house bring money in the household but the women are working in Cooking Clearing and caring of their Children in the Society.

Table 16: Daily Cooking Decision

| SN | Daily Cooking decision | No of respondents | Percent |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Own Self | 65 | 75.58 |
| 2 | Husband | 1 | 1.16 |
| 3 | Both | 4 | 4.65 |
| 4 | Other family member | 16 | 18.60 |
| Total | | 86 | 100.0 |

Source : Field Survey, 2013.

The above table show that 75.58 percent respondents daily Cooking decision own Self, 1.16 percent respondents daily cooking decision depend on their husband, 4.65 percent respondents both and 18.60 percent respondents daily Cooking decision other family.

It is seen that only Cooking decision is depend upon own Self.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

The purpose of this Chapter is to Summarize the finding of the Study related to women role in household decision making in Shanigaun VDC of Jumla district. In the Nepalese context, women role in decision making process is very low. The most of women are involving household activities. They spend their most valuable time in household activities not for household decision making. Rarely women are involving in its. the main subjective of the present study is to analyses. The role of women in the household decision making in Shanigaun VDC Jumla.

The Research was Carried out the issues of economic educational Status of the women in the Study area. The role of women household decision making and the factors affecting women decision making power.

The study area is lies to western part in the Jumla district headquarter. There are 970 household in the selected VDC. Among those 470 women population in 3 wards and 86 household have been taken as sample household by simple random and purposive Sampling method to collect data. This study is mainly Focused on women economic educational Status and their decision making power in household activities. It had aimed to analyses especially in this components age, religion, cast, marital Status, fertility, family planning, reproductive health, economic, educational and other Social aspect.

Interview Schedule was carried out with women economic educational Status and their decision making power in household activities for the analyses part of this research. It was Studied that women household decision making power according to the respondents view had been it difference in direct observation.

The Study has been carried out in Shanigaun VDC to find out the women educational economic condition of that VDC in the Study area. Several women of the traditional view are powerful / prevailing and the patriarchal Society in there.

The summary of the major findings of this Study area:

- The respondents of this Study area belong to age group 15-55 above only women.
- Majority 88.36 percent respondents are Chhetri and 11.64 percent are other Brahman and Dalit.
- 93.3 percent women are married and 6.97 percent of women are unmarried out of the Total respondents.
- It was noted that majority 60.0 percent respondents their marriage Self decision and 40.0 percent respondents marriage decision their household had father, mother and other relative.
- Majority 89.53 percent respondents income source is Agriculture and 9.47 percent respondents income Source is business, Job and Labour.
- Only 9.3 percent respondents have own land, 15.11 percent respondents have not any land and 76.74 percent respondents have joint land.

- In case of educational status 46.51 percent women are uneducated 36.04 percent respondents are normal literacy and 17.44 percent women are educated.
- Only 17.44 percent women have educated in which the majority of 53 percent are primary level 13.50 percent and 33.50 percent of respondents have secondary and higher secondary level, but there is 0.0 percent respondents have higher education.
- In Total 86 percent respondents, Only 64 percent respondents have Schooling Children, which is 29.68 percent respondents of their Children decision making on Schooling by their husband, in Orderly, 20.32 percent 6.25 percent and 43.75 percent respondents have decision making on schooling by Self, other family member and both.
- In Total 86.71 percent respondents have uneducated 15, among the 43.66 percent respondents have participation and Adult literacy Class and 56.33 percent have not participated an Adult literacy Class.
- It was found that 86 Total respondents, 31 respondents had participated adult literacy Class. where 55.06 percent respondents decision on participation adult literacy Class on their husband. Similarly, 29.03 percent and 12.90 percent respondents had decided Self and other family member.
- In the realm of political knowledge 18.60 percent of respondents had general knowledge about politic 81.33 percent respondents had not Knowledge about Politic.

- In Case of practice 23.25 percent respondents were Knowledge or knowledge less participated in politic and 76.74 percent respondents were not participating in politic.
- In respect of own health Care decision 10.46 percent respondents Self decision. Similarly, 58.13 percent respondents health are decision their husband, 11.62 percent respondents health Care decision both Self and husband and 19.76 percent health Care decision for their other family member.
- It indicated that 11.62 percent respondents buying and Selling Valuable goods decision own Self, in Orderly 31.39 percent their husband 29.06 percent both husband and Self and 27.90 percent other family member.
- It was noted that, about 32.55 percent of respondents decision on daily use good own Self 18.60 percent their husband 20.93 percent both. and 27.90 percent for their other family member respectively.
- Approximately, 75.58 percent of respondents daily Cooking decision own Self. Similarly, 1.16 percent their husband, 4.65 percent both and 18.60 percent of respondents daily Cooking decision other family member.

6.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings it can be conclude that.

- Education plays key role to increase the level of decision power of household. In the Study area, most of all women are uneducated and they have not enough Knowledge. So they can't fully involved on household decision making.

- Economically woman are very poor. They have not their own income source or self earn property. Most of respondents are involved in Agriculture, which has not cash Source of income. They are economically powerless. So the respondents who cannot play vital role on household decision making
- Nearly 90 percent women depend on husband for all household decision making because of ignorance, lack of economy, culture, tradition and patriarchal society.
- All most all respondents are responsible for performing household activities and not enough participation in decision making.
- All women are dominated by patriarchal society. They have not independent to make decision in their household frequently and as a whole society because of own their illiteracy and lack income.

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Name of respondent's _____

Cast: _____

Age: _____

Religion: _____

Ward No. _____

| S.N. | Questions | 1 | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|--------|
| Marital Status | | | |
| 1 | Marital Status | Married | D |
| 2 | If you married, how many year past ? | _____ | |
| 3 | Education at marriage held ? | _____ | |
| 4 | What kind of marriage do you have ? | Arranged marriages | m |
| 5 | If in case of arranged marriage, who decides about the bridegroom ? | Household head | F r |
| 6 | On your marriage, was dowry asked for ? | Yes | |
| 7 | Did you oppose or accept ? | Accept | O |
| 8 | If you do not marriage, why do you not marriage ? | Separated | D |

| Fertility | | | |
|--|---|---|------------|
| 1 | How many live birth do you have | | |
| 2 | Loss of any live birth ? | Yes | |
| 3 | If yes, I. Number of son lost ii. Number of daughter lost | | |
| 4 | Do you ready to give birth at time of your 1 st birth ? | Yes | |
| 5 | If no, why you could you not of avoid pregnancy ? | Mother/father in law force for grand child | Husb fo |
| 6 | Where did you have your first delivery ? | At hospital | At |
| Family Planning and Reproductive Health | | | |
| 1 | Who decides upon the selection of the family size ? | Yourself | |
| 2 | Who decide about family planning to use ? | Yourself | |
| 3 | Who use family planning ? | You | |
| 4 | Why your husband doesn't want to use family planning ? | Due to RH problem | Du |
| 5 | Did you face any side effect and RH problem due to family planning ? | Yes | |
| 6 | If yes, did you consult doctor/visit hospital ? | Yes | |
| 7 | Who decided to go for treatment ? | Yourself | |

(B) Specific information

| Economic Aspect | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Main source of income of your family. | Agriculture | |
| 2 | Do you own any land, either by yourself or jointly with someone else ? | Yes, owns alone | Ye |
| 3 | Could you sell the land without anyone else's permission ? | Yes | |
| 4 | Who decides cropping pattern ? | You yourself | |
| 5 | Do you own any livestock, such as goats or cows, either by yourself or jointly with someone else ? | Yes, owns alone | Ye |
| 6 | Could you sell the animals without anyone else's permission ? | Yes | |
| 7 | If no, who will decide ? | Husband | Othe |
| 8 | What kind of business do you perform ? | <hr/> | |
| 9 | Who is the owner of the business ? | You yourself | Husbar |
| 10 | Have you yourself ever taken a loan to start or expand a business ? | Yes | No |
| 11 | How did you pay back the loan ? | Not yet paid back | Someone el for he |
| 12 | Who usually keeps the earning money ? | You yourself | Husbar |
| 13 | Could you spend that money without other permission ? | Yes | No |
| Educational Aspect | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Do you read | Yes | | |
| 2 | Up to which level have you studied ? | Primary | Secondary | Certific |
| 3 | Why did you left your study ? | Due to marriage | Due to household burden | Lack of n |
| 4 | Do your children go to school ? | Yes | | |
| 5 | Are boys given priority than girls to go school ? | Yes | | |
| 6 | If yes, do you think that girls should go to school ? | Yes | | |
| 7 | If no, why do you not think ? | | | |
| 8 | Who decides whether your children should go to school ? | Husband | Self | Husban |
| 9 | Are you participating in adult literacy classes ? | Yes | | |
| 10 | If yes, who made this decision ? | You yourself | | |
| 11 | Do you believe in doctors or faith healers ? | Doctors | | |

Participation in Political and Community Activities

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Do you know about politics ? | Yes |
| 2 | Do you involve in any political party ? | Yes |
| 3 | If yes, have you in decision-making level ? | Yes |
| 4 | Are there any local traditional "Female solidarity groups ? | Yes |
| 5 | Have you involved in such type of female group ? | Yes |
| 6 | Is any woman of your household participant of these community activities ? | Yes |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|---------|-----|
| 7 | Do you have freedom to decide upon such participation ? | | | Yes |
| Other aspect | | | | |
| 1 | Who in your family usually has final say on the following decisions: | You yourself | Husband | Yo |
| 2 | Your own health care ? | " | " | |
| 3 | Making large household purchase ? | " | " | |
| 4 | Who decided household purchases for daily needs ? | " | " | |
| 5 | Who decided visits to family, friends or relatives ? | " | " | |
| 6 | What food should cook each day ? | " | " | |
| 7 | Who decided to carry firewood ? | " | " | |
| 8 | Who decided farm cultivation ? | " | " | |
| 9 | Who decide to carry | " | " | |