

ROLE OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING PROCESS

A Case study of Piple VDC, Chitwan District

A Thesis

Submitted To

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University

in Partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of

The Master of Arts (M.A.) in

Rural Development

Submitted By

Apsara Sedhai

Central Department of Rural Development

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Registration No.9-2-344-31-2007

Roll No. 281340

July 2014

Letter of Recommendation

This Thesis entitled **Role of Women in Household Decision Making Process: A Comparative Study of Job holder and Non-job holder Women of Piple VDC in Chitwan District** has been completed by Apsara Sedhai under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. I, hereby recommend this work for its evaluation and approval.

.....

Pro. Dr. Mangala Shrestha

Supervisor

Date: (English)

..... (Nepali)

Approval Sheet

This Thesis entitled **Role of Women in Household Decision Making Process: A Comparative Study of Job holder and Non-job holder Women of Piple VDC in Chitwan District** submitted by Apsara Sedhai has been evaluated and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Rural Development.

Evaluation Committee

.....

Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shrestha
(Head and External Examiner)

.....

Pro. Dr. Mangala Shrestha
(Supervisor)

Date: (English)

..... (Nepali)

Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**Role of Women in Household Decision Making Process**” submitted to the Central Departmental of Rural Development, Tribhuwan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of my degree or for any other proposes. I assure that no part of content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Apsara Sedhai

TU.Reg.No.: 9-2-344-31-2007

Date: (English)

..... (Nepali)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I consider myself to be very fortunate to get an opportunity to study work and complete my thesis under the guidance of my respected teacher Pro. Dr. Mangala Shrestha who generously took time out from her own very busy schedule and provided me with continual stream of creative suggestions and encouraged me to complete this thesis. Hence first and foremost, I express my deep sense of gratitude to her.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Chandra Lal Shrestha, Head of Department (Central Department of Rural Development) and all other staffs who gave me their utmost cooperation to complete this thesis. I am also thankful to all the households members of the selected respondents for their participation and helpfulness towards my research work. My heartfelt thanks to all staffs of the central library who provided me the necessary materials for this research.

I am also immensely grateful to all of them. I would also like to express my special thanks to the librarian and my friend Bijaya Rajat and Deepak Khanal for inspiring me to complete my work. Last but not least I would like to thank my parents Mr. Shiva Raj Sedhai and Mrs. Sita Sedhai, and to all my family members for supporting me throughout this period.

Finally, I shall ever remain indebted to all respondents of Piple VDC, whose participation made this study possible.

Apsara Sedhai

Central Department of Rural Development

ABSTRACT

The present study " Role of Women in Household Decision Making Process: A Study of Piple VDC, Chitwan District", is based on primary information collected from field survey. This study demonstrates the role, decision making, responsibility, constraint and opportunities of women with comparative to their male counter partner with respect to household work, economic condition, education and health etc.

The main objectives of this study was to examine the socio-economic status, to compare the effectiveness of jobholder and nan-jobholder women at household level and problem faced of women in decision making process of study area in Chitwan district of Piple VDC. In this context, this is a case study of Piple VDC. In order to fulfill objectives, the 54 households (27 jobholder and 27 non-jobholder) in the study area were selected questionnaire, observation key informants, interview were the major tools of data collection. The outcome of the study helps in the identification of the problem of study area. Which will help in formulation and implementation of appropriate policies and action programmers.

Majority of women are deprived from the roles, decision making and responsibilities, economic, educational activities, while decision-making is very low in such sectors. Decision making of women is contradictorily low than role and responsibility in each sector while these male counterparts have comparatively high decision making. Majority of women had listened about gender equality who are in favor of parental property rights to women as soon. Majority of women are not given the parental right to them, they have focused on will system of parents property rights to them.

This study has addressed socio-economic status of women of Piple VDC. The socio-economic parameters included livelihood analysis of women of Piple VDC. Women have the low decision making in their personal life such as choice of means of contraception, sexual intercourse, determine to the size of the children. They also have

the low decision making in social participation, activities. Women deprived from the decision on specific economic issues in their male dominating of the family. Therefore, we should extremely emancipate the women to develop their status as well as the nations with proper polices and programmers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Title Page	
Declaration	i
Letter of Recommendation	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	iv
Abbreviations/Acronyms	vii
CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION	1-5
1.1 Background	1-3
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Limitation of the Study	5
1.6 Organization of the Study	5
CHAPTER – II: LITERATURE REVIEW	6-11
CHAPTER – III: METHODOLOGY	12-14
3.1 Research Design	12
3.2 Selection of the Study Area	12
3.3 Sample Size	12
3.4 Nature of Data	12
3.5 Method of Data Collection	13-14
3.5.1 Household Survey	13
3.5.2 Observation	13
3.5.3 Interview	13

3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion	13
3.5.5 Data Processing	14
3.6 Data Analysis	14

CHAPTER – IV: DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS 15-36

4.1 Socio-Economic Status of the Respondents 15-22

4.1.1 Age Distribution	15
4.1.2 Ethic Composition	16
4.1.3 Marital Status	16
4.1.4 Education Status	17
4.1.5 Family Structure	18
4.1.6 Distribution of the Respondents by Religion	19
4.1.7 Occupation & Sources of Income	19
4.1.8 Access of Land	20
4.1.9 Alternative Source for Fulfillment of Deficit of Food Production	21

4.2 Participation level in Household Decision Making Process 22-34

4.2.1 Saving of Amount	22
4.2.2 Total Authority to Mobilize Saving	23
4.2.3 Possession of Household Income	24
4.2.4 Saving of Household Income	24
4.2.5 Household Expenditure	25
4.2.6 Decision for Medical Treatment	26
4.2.7 Family Planning	27
4.2.8 Determination of No. of Children	28

4.2.9 Decision on Registration on Government Record	29
4.2.10 Education of Children	29
4.2.11 Attending Social Ceremonies	30
4.2.12 Household Activities	31
4.2.13 Causes of Household Dispute	33

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION **35-36**

4.3 Problem Faced of Women in Household Decision	
Making Process of Study Area	35

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION **37-43**

5.1 Summary	37
5.2 Conclusion	41
5.3 Recommendation	43

REFERANCE / BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX-I

APPENDIX-II

List of table

<u>Table no.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
4.1	Age Distribution of the Respondents	15
4.2	Distribution of Households by Ethnic Compassion	16
4.3	Marital Status of the Respondents	17
4.4	Education level of the Respondents	17
4.5	Family Structure of the Households	18
4.6	Distribution of the Households by Religion	19
4.7	Distribution of HHs by Occupation & Source of Income	20
4.8	Possession of Land by HHs	21
4.9	Distribution of HHs by Coping with defect food Production	21
4.10	Saving of Amount	23
4.11	Authority to Mobilize Saving	23
4.12	Distribution of sampled HHs by Possession of HHs Income	24
4.13	Saving of HHs Income	25
4.14	Decision Maker of HHs Expenditure (Bazaar Purchase)	26
4.15	Decision for Medical Treatment	27
4.16	Decision for Family Planning	28
4.17	Decision maker of Child Determination	28
4.18	Decision on Registration of Government Record	29
4.19	Decision Maker of Children Education	30
4.20	Decision Maker to Attend /Invited in Social Ceremonies	31

4.21 Decision Maker by Daily HHs Activities	32
4.22 Causes of Type of HHs Dispute	33
4.23 Decision Maker to the Dispute Control	34
4.24 Factor Affecting Decision Making	35

Abbreviations/Acronyms

CBS – Central Bureau Statistics

CBOs – Community Based Organizations

CEDA – Center for Economic Development and Administration

CDRD – Central Department of Rural Development

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

HH – House Hold

MA –Master of Art's

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

No –Number

SLC –School Living Certificate

TU –Tribhuvan University

UN –United Nation

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

UNICEF – United Nations International Children education Funds

VDC – Village Development Committee