

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

This study is about women empowerment through entrepreneurship training. Entrepreneurship training is the best way for women empowerment because entrepreneurship is a process of identifying opportunities and the process of changing lifestyle and it generates new business ideas, social value and creating activities like nonprofit, business and public sectors. Municipal government support for entrepreneurship and people involve private individuals and organizations taking the initiative to address social challenges in communities. In the context of women entrepreneurship, it is a process of creating new business and ownership. According to Sigdel “women entrepreneurship is an act of business ownership and business creation that empowers women economically” (Sigdel,2015,p.111),There are different types of entrepreneurship like small business entrepreneurship, a large company of entrepreneurship, scalable entrepreneurship social entrepreneurship, innovative entrepreneurship, hustler entrepreneurship imitator entrepreneurship and researcher entrepreneurship. Small business entrepreneurship is small businesses that hire local employees and family members, local businesses, like tailoring, beauty parlour, farming etc. Those small business helps women economically growth.

Nowadays, women entrepreneurship becomes an important tool for women empowerment women also enhance living standard or their family which in turn help in the development of the country. Entrepreneurs are regarded as the backbone of any economy. For example, Dwivedi said; “Today with growing fashion people want to look more beautiful and fit. Thus, parlours and fashion play important role in society women who don’t come out of their homes due to some reason can start this enterprise in their home after doing some training or diploma or certificate.” Although many theorists and scholars define entrepreneurship as a new idea of income-generating business activities like Dwivedi, says women entrepreneurship helps women to encourage and support their families and social circles. Entrepreneurship is given significant importance due to its visible impact on wealth creation and employment generation (Dwivedi, 2011, Pp51-52),

“It has assumed importance for accelerating economic growth both in developed and developing countries”. It promotes the capital formation and creates wealth in the country (Sigdel,2015, Pp.111-120). So, entrepreneurship is important to factor for employment and income-generating activities. It is a creative and innovative skill that requires planning organization; assuming risk and adapting to change political social and economic status.

Similarly, Dwivedi (2011), explain “women entrepreneurship is the process where women take lead and organize a business or industry and provide employment opportunities to others. Women are venturing into all kinds of enterprises. Women entrepreneurs are considered to be the most important economic agents for the economic argumentation of the country. They are the owner, producers, coordinators, sellers, decision-makers, risk-takers, innovators etc.” They also generate employment opportunities and contribute to improving family living standards. Today’s women must supplement the family income using the potential and skills that they possess. “Her skills and competencies may be sharpened and turned by way of training (Dwivedi, 2011, Pp.16-21).”

“In Nepal women entrepreneurship is a new concept and has recently gained recognition. In developing country like Nepal, micro-enterprises make major contribution to the development and most of the women are engaged in micro cottage and small enterprises, Micro-Enterprise Development program (2007). According to MEDEP (2010) those enterprise are the backbone and foundation of economic development where resources are limited, capital and its mobilization poison is weak and entrepreneurship cannot be promoted as expected, “micro cottage and small enterprise play a vital role in poverty reduction in both rural and urban asset holding and gender disparities in human development especially literacy, school enrollment and life expectancy are the major problems.

Entrepreneurship support women to be women empowerment, which creates business ownership and empower women as economically independent, self - confidence and self business. “Women entrepreneurs have been making a considerable impact in almost all the segments of the economy, women are important human resources of the nation and

every state should try to utilize them as mediators of economic growth and development’ (Sigdel,2015, Pp111-120).

Both men and women face a challenge in their business but women barrier is more than male both have a responsibility to take care of family and children but women business are a challenge with their family management and businesswomen work all household work like cooking, cleaning, children schooling, the decision to buying household goods and different service then only they have free time for business and other after entrepreneurship training they have self-confidence and self-business which help them for income-generating and empower women. Similarly, “entrepreneurial training and development are those processes that could enable individuals to acquire the necessary skill to save and to develop the confidence to explore viable business ideas and market opportunities for their product or services (Kimwolo, Saina, and Cheserek 2012, Pp.1-25).”

Many theorists in sociology talk about women's empowerment, skills and division of labor. Among them are feminist standpoint epistemologies which talk about mainstream marginalized, oppressed and subordinated knowledge, skill and life experiences of women to achieve an egalitarian society, which demands hammering out the socio-cultural norms and practices which are deep-rooted in patriarchal values. In these contexts, Entrepreneurship training helps women to develop skills, and show their experiences in a society (Pandey, 2016, P.203).

Entrepreneurship training also helps to empower women by business skills and learning the value of time self-motivated, changing lifestyle and generating new ideas for businesses for economic growth. Women were empowered by those training. Therefore, this research has been carried out in Kirtipur-10 ward tailoring, beauty parlor; handicraft and knitting business, women are selected for research. This research has been presented the women involved in business activities and their skills and experience in their work as title entrepreneurship training and women empowerment.

1.2 Statement of problem

The term women entrepreneurship means an act of business ownership and business creation that empowers women economically increases their economic strength as well as position in society Sigdel (2015). “Women are considered as the weaker sex and executor

of the decision made by the male member. So, entrepreneurship has been traditionally seen as a male preserve. It is thought that women cannot do it. These prevailing social values, culture and perception to some extent restrain the growth of women entrepreneurs in Nepalese society. But there are certain communities especially the Newars, Sherpa, Gurung, and Thakalis where women are traditionally involved in small business enterprises. “It is only within the last few decades that the concept of women entrepreneurship has gained some acceptance for women entrepreneurs to meet both of their entrepreneur demands and family which can sometimes result in many women giving up their entrepreneur to family responsibility ” (Sigdel ,2017,P.32).

“Women have not been empowered to participate in this social and economic development in a fully-fledged manner as they are excluded from the development process. The gender stereotyping in the socialization pattern and role models have consistently inhibited women from coming out of their traditional taboos pokherel (1999).” In the development sector empowerment of women are more pronounced as it is the key that opens the door of the development of women’s social, cultural, economic and political development leading to the development and sustainable growth of the nation. So, women empowerment is a light of the life of women which help them to self-control, participate, and consensus access over resources.

Entrepreneurship training is a tool of empowerment process which develop women’s experience, confidence, knowledge and soon. For example, Bushel said entrepreneurship is a journey out of poverty and equality. “Entrepreneurship for women is often seen as a journey out of poverty and a march towards equality (Bushel, 2008, Pp.549-564).” So, entrepreneurship is a skill and knowledge of business activities that help for income generate and empowerment. In the same way, Tara Devi Maharjan, thesis defines “entrepreneurship as, creation of value, the process of creating business and services Maharjan (2019).” entrepreneurship creates jobs, stimulates innovations, & provides opportunities for diverse people in the community in Nepali society.

Indian scholar, Rudresh Pandey's article defines women entrepreneurship in social development as “economic development, generation of jobs, self-dependence and development of leadership. Participation of women in economic development can improve family and country. In India, there is the problem of unemployment which is the

main cause of poverty, after women entrepreneurship, training plays eradication the problem of unemployment and several women established industrial unit which has provided employment to unemployed persons. Same as after women entrepreneurship training women in India were financially strong and good leadership quality.”

Therefore, women entrepreneurship is a process of opportunity it helps to develop income sources and confidence. After women entrepreneurship, training women established different industrial units and self-business which helps to decrease unemployment ship, training women established different industrial units and self-business which helps to decrease unemployment. There have been many studies on entrepreneurship training and women empowerment training, but in this study, I have tried to find out whether they have been able to do their business only after the training or their previous experience. Similarly, I want to know if they got support from their home or not, how they manage their time for business and how they involve in those training. And at last, I want to know which level of education background got training. This study is all about Kirtipur municipality 10 wards because here most women are dependent on small business by entrepreneurship training.

The main purpose of this study is to show that how women empower by entrepreneurship training so this research is guided by the following research question:

- 1) What types of entrepreneurship training status have women in the study area and how are they empowered?
- 2) What is the status of entrepreneur women and how do they struggle in society for their business?
- 3) Are women equally treated as their male members after getting for income-generating activities?

1.3 Objective of the study

The general objective of this study is to show entrepreneurship training and women empowerment in Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To know the process and practice of women empowerment through entrepreneurship training.

-) To examine the socio-economic status of women after getting entrepreneurship training.
-) To know the gender status of women, who engage in entrepreneurship training?

1.4 significance of the study

This study is important for women, researchers, and students who want to study / research about women empowerment and entrepreneurship. As a woman, I am familiar with women problems. The study will explain the role of women decision making and their experience of daily life and business idea. Women socio-economic development start from their skill and capacity, women entrepreneurs deal with selling and purchasing goods and services through running their business with their own ideas to get success. Women entrepreneurs can enhance economic development in the current time in Nepal (Komal & Parmar, 2018). All women entrepreneurs have different strength and weakness and also they have different opportunities and threats to handle their business but few of them can be analyzed and make the best decision out of it which increase the profitability of the enterprise.

This study is significant for women because this study will focus on women empowerment and also studied women work experience and different entrepreneurship training which motivated women for their skills, knowledge and works. In this study, I will analyze the socio-economic status of women. It will be explored different awareness, participation in social activities and household decision-making power. It may be useful for the students of researchers who are interested to study in this particular field. In Nepal, women are more than half of the population but their participation in the social-economic sector is fewer than males. For sustainable development, women participant is an important role in society. Empowerment women are able to perform their own duty in an honorable way. In our society, our culture is based on patriarchal systems; Women are excluded from participation in the social, economic and political areas. Therefore to empower women, all the barriers and inequalities should be eliminated which is possible only through their confidence, decision making power and training.

1.5 Organization of the study

This study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the “Introduction” of the study. This chapter includes the backgrounds of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, the signification of the study as well as organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the “Literature Review” which includes conceptual review, theoretical review, empirical review, policy review and conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with “Research Methodology” It includes rational of site selection of the study area, research design, nature and source of data, universe of sampling, technique of data collection, interview, process of data analysis, reliability and validity and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter deals with the “Data Presentation and Analysis” general information of field, respondents and field based information. And finally the chapter five represents the overall summary of the study, theoretical link, finding and conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER- TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

Empowerment

Empowerment means make people success by different skills. The term empowerment has different meaning in socio- cultural and political context. An exploration of local terms associated with empowerment around the world always leads to lively discussion. These terms include self- strength, control, self-power, self- reliance ,own choice ,life of dignity in accordance with one's values , capacity to fight for one's right independence, own decision making , being free, awakening and other life-enhancing skills (Narayan,2002, p.14).

In almost every society and in every sphere of life women assume unequal position and status: thus, it is necessary to empower them by providing equal opportunities. Empowerment of women is not only imperative but also crucial for all round development of society and nation as a whole, Issue of “women empowerment has become a central point in the programs and activities of the united Nation and other Government and Non- Government Organizations.

The most common use of the term “Empowerment refers to increasing the power of the low- power group, so that it more nearly equals the power of the high group (Bhadra, 2001, p. 61). According to sushma sahay (1998), empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It implies decentralization of power and authority in the deprived oppressed and powerless people who have not been able to participate in decision making and implementation of policies and programs of both governmental organizations as well as in societal matters. (Sigdel, 2015, Pp.111-120) Here, Empowerment of women is not only essential but also imperative for all round development of a country. The term empowerment has been defined by Arundnati chattopadhyya (2005), she holds that empowerment is multi-dimensional and refers to the expansion of freedom of choice and action in all spheres. The world bank also defines the term empowerment as the process of increasing the capacity of individual or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes central to this process and actions which both

build individual and collective assets and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional contexts which govern the use of these assets (chottopadhaya ,2005, p. 27).

In the beginning of the term empowerment has gained moment both nationally and internationally. It is closely related to power and status. There are different methods of empowerment .This can be achieved by means of acquiring assets and properties economic, social, physical, and intellectual, by attaining education conventional, vocational, scientific, legal, technical, astrological and astronomical by holding white colored jobs as well as increasing entrepreneurial qualities enhancing personality and exposure of mass-media and by acquiring land and applying high- tech instruments for higher production with minimum cost-those making profit , by achieving mental strength, courage and building confidence among themselves Basyal (2015).

Most easy congenial and befitting way of empowerment is participation in the political process Active and widespread citizen participation is also very much essential for the best functioning of various governmental units the center, the states and the local. Political participation has provided sample scope of for bringing about changes in the status of the people and boosting upward mobility of women in both rural as well as urban areas Khatiwada (2014).

The World Bank defines empowerment as the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups of make choices and transforms those choices into desired action and outcomes central to this process are action and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets. “Therefore, women empowerment is multi-dimensional and includes the expansion of the freedom of choice and action in social economic and political spheres to the betterment of one’s life. It also includes control over resources and decisions (SN.singh and Dr. Poonam singh, 2007, p. 13).

Empowerment often means re-dressing imbalances of power between those who have it and those who do not (U.N and J.S.Sani, 2009, p.9). Empowerment and parameters of empowerment, empowerment is defined as an ability of people in particular the best privilege to: a) have access to productive resources that enable them to increase their earning and obtain the goods and services they need. b) Participate in the development

process and the decisions that affect them. Those two aspects are related. One without the other is not empowerment IFAD (2005) thus, Empowerment means enabling a person to step ahead to move or to become self-sufficient to earn individual livelihood.

In same way, Empowerment means make people success by different sectors like economically, socially, and politically and making concept. And people got free to choice there interest change in unequal situation, participation in different field. For sustainable development the empowerment of women is very essential because men and women are two wheels of a chart, in absence of one, it cannot be driven. According to Sharma the process of challenging existing relations and gaining greater control over the forces of power maybe termed as empowerment of women must be an integral part of sustainable human development (Sharma, 2013, p.4).

According to the Sharma& shahi kanta varma (2008), Empowerment in the context of women development is a way of defining, challenging and overcoming barriers in women's life through which she increases her ability to shape her life and environment. It is an active multidimensional process, which should enable women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. Women constitute almost half of the total population in the world and out of which two third of world's adult illiterates are women. According to FAO, the most disadvantaged section of society is the women, they are the silent majority of the world's poor they face peculiar social, cultural, educational, political and allied problems, studies have shown that women help in producing up to 80% of food in developing countries, yet they are entitled to only fraction of farm land and access to just 10% of credit and five% of extension advice, Agrawal (2003). In almost all the societies, women have less power than men, have less control over resources and receive lesser wages for their work; they remain as an 'invisible' work force.

2.1 Types of empowerments

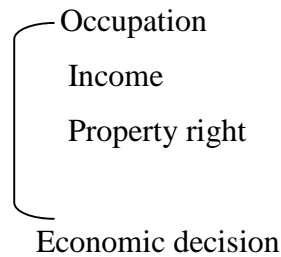
According to U.N Roy and J.S Shani (2009, p.9) the empowerment has various dimensions.

1) Economic development:

The economic Empowerment has been termed as key to earn dignified sustainable Livelihood. If a person has to survive, then he/she is supposed to be employed on

sustainable basis. ie if a farmer can feed himself and his family by his earnings, and then he can be self-sufficient. But if he adds his technical skills and improve his productivity and earning to lead a better life with kinds of securities in life like food and nutritional security for his children then be termed as empowered farmer.

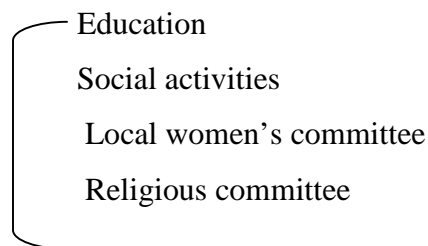
Economic indicators are:



2) **Socio- cultural empowerment**

The socio-cultural empowerment is also necessary. The empowerment of lower and backward castes and tribes becomes important to provide them dignified livelihood and better social status.

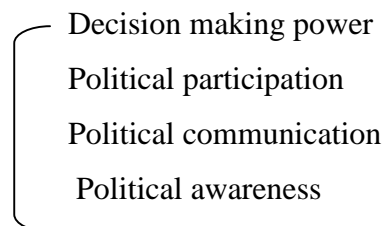
Socio-cultural indicators are:



3) **political empowerment**

Political empowerment is to express individual civil right to elect and select a good political leader to govern and support the civil life in the society.

Political indicators are:



4) **Self-empowerment/self- development**

Self- empowerment/self- development is very important to achieve various goals in life. It depends on various parameters like one's educations, technical skills, health status, and ability to cope in adverse situation, availability of employment opportunities, business,

freedom and supporting infrastructure. The family background, education employment status, communication skills human values etc.

Women empowerment

Women empowerment was determined by women's involvement in decision making, change in awareness of social issues and problems, and family relationship and domestic violence before and after Micro-finance institution (MEIs) programs, productivity and performance were evaluated by comparing with pioneering country Bangladesh MFIs in some of the important issues (Sharma, 2007, p.18).

Entrepreneurship development and income generating activities are a feasible solution for empowering women. It generates income and also provides flexible working hours according to the needs of home makers. Economic independence is the need of the hour. Participating in income generating activities helps in the overall empowerment of women. Empowering women through education ideas, consciousness mobilization and participatory approach can enable them to take their own decisions, make them self-relevant and self confident, National family health survey -2 kelkar, et al (2004).

Women in Nepalese society have minimal access to and control over resources including a restricted mobility. However, there are women in Nepal despite the socio-cultural obstacles, are using their skills in income generating activities Shrestha,(2014).Those working women are important not only for the family but they are equally significant for progress of society and nation. Women's participations in economic activities is moving beyond agriculture into the local non-agriculture market economy in search for wage employment, women are moving into small business and self-employment ventures there by creating many formal and informal opportunities for work Khatiwada (2014).

Nepali society is characterized generally Patriarchal. According, cultural values and social norms legitimate sex role, status and customary behavior within and outside the households. Men enjoy disproportionate power, prestige and influence, ADB (2000). Women are placed in a sub-ordinate position in their social relationship with men and are expected to be differential to men and are expected to be differential to men and are expected to be differential to men in all the respects, CMF (2001).

The degree to which they decide on the major events of their family affairs and households activities is very low. In view of this an attempt is made to assess the change

in decision – making role of women after participation in MFI (Sharma ,2007, Pp. 97-128) Women decisions on family affair, like schooling of children, family member treatment, sale of different things etc. Self confidence is one of the most crucial and complex relating to both women’s perception of their capabilities and their actual level of skills (cheston and Kuhn,2009,p.19) change in self confidence in women is assessed, in term of the level of their confidence as felt by themselves before and in the MFL.(Ackerly,1995,p.5) women are placed in a sub-ordinate position in their social relationship with men and are expected to be differential to men in all the respects and in some cases women suffer from domestic violence, Saathi and Asia foundation (1997). They did not appear to have independent to control over their incomes.

According to the preeti Sharma and sashi kanta varma, (2008),Empowerment is women development and defining challenging and overcoming barriers in a women’s life through which she increase her ability to shape her life and environment . It is an active, multidimensional process, which should enable women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. preeti Sharma and sashi kanta varma ,p.46).

Entrepreneurship

When we studies different scholars and theorist articles they have different view on history of entrepreneurship same way on Tara Devi Maharjan in her thesis entrepreneurship in women she describe entrepreneurship is a process of economic activities which helps to eliminate unemployment problems. Here the history of entrepreneurship development program in Nepal is recent as industrial activities started from the establishment of Biratnagar jut mill in 1996. According to the Maharjan Nepal’s industrial policy can be roughly divided into two time-period, pre1985 and post-1985 policies were guided by inward-looking protectionist strategies. (Maharjan, 2019, p.15) In the same way, Ashish duwadi and Sameer Maharjan (2019) in their thesis article social enterprises in Nepal they find out the history of social entrepreneurship in Nepal start from 5th century in the form of Guthi the word Guthi come from Sanskrit which means a group of people meeting for a specific purpose. (Vajracharya, 1988, p.11)the meaning of guthi itself as social organization ,social and cultural , religious activities.

The history of entrepreneurship in Nepal dates back prior to the unification of the country, Acharya (2018) the mallas, who ruled then married bhrikuti to the Tibetan

emperor, srong Btsan Sagam po. This partnership improved the relationship between Nepal and Tibet, especially in regard to the trade of Buddhist philosophy and art. Nepal was known for its unique art and crafts that reflected the culture of Nepal and incorporated elements of Buddhism. This might have been the first entrepreneurial step in the history of Nepal, Shakya (2008). Since then, the trend of entrepreneurship in Nepal has been on the incline. There are a variety of startups, social and commercial enterprise emerging in the market. The idea of entrepreneurship has also been integrated into the educational system, as entrepreneurial courses. Some of the business colleges in Nepal run incubation centers, which incubate and transform the ideas of individual into concrete business projects. These centers facilitate the growth of social and commercial entrepreneurship through academic teaching, training, mentoring, networking, and, most importantly, providing access to seed capital for establishing startups. In addition to this, the emergence of venture capitals has also supported the growth and development of the entrepreneurial sector in the country, Acharya (2018).

Entrepreneurship is considered as one of the most important factors contributing to the economic development of the society. Entrepreneurs have been considered instrumental in igniting and sustaining socio-economic development. Entrepreneurship is the process of creating new ventures. It involves creating new innovation. It requires assumption of risks and reaping of rewards. It provides option for self-employment to an individual. It creates employment opportunity for others. Entrepreneurship is a mind set of creativity and risk taking. It is the process of identifying opportunity; it brings together factors of production to exploit those opportunities, Agrawal and govienda ram (2003).

“Entrepreneurship as a profession and entrepreneur as a professional has to become a recognized, socially respected, ongoing activity in our economy and society. Entrepreneurship is not just a financial commitment, it is also a professional commitment a lifelong one besides it is an emotional commitment (U.N Roy & J.S Sani 2009, p.73-79).”According to silivi popescu (2012), Entrepreneurship has been inspired by gender equality issues. Today research and policy have been more and more fuelled by the idea that female entrepreneurs were assumed to experience gender- related discrimination and to experience more difficulties when starting up and running a business than their male counterparts. Entrepreneurship is considered as one of the most important factors

contributing to the economic development of the society. Entrepreneurs have been considered instrumental in initialing and sustaining socio-economic development.

Entrepreneurship is a human universal. All over the world and throughout history, people have created business. Yet women make-up more than 50 percent of World population, they own and manage significantly less Business than men .Venture types and management styles vary across genders as well. Women entrepreneurship presents several distinctive characteristics that differentiate it from men's entrepreneurship and those that are not, overall, the explanation for the behavior of women entrepreneurs and its distinctiveness is complex and multifaceted. Evidence to date suggests that reasons contributing to explaining these differences include demographic and social-economic variables, subjective perception, and cultural factors and institutions and that such differences have significant implication at the micro-economic level.

Studying female entrepreneurship allows researcher to ask questions that shed light on the linkage between entrepreneurship and wealth creation, employment choices and cognition, human capital accumulation and labour market structure, employment choice and family dynamics, business creation and peace, and many others from a scientific point of view, the study of female. Entrepreneurship as a distinct area of inquiry informs us not only about women's behavior, but also entrepreneurial and human behavior in general M.minniti (2009).

All over the world, female entrepreneurship has become an important component of academic and policy conversations around entrepreneurship, skill, there is much we don't yet understand. Taking stock of what has been learned so far, identifying the main gaps, and encouraging scholars to push the frontier of knowledge in this area further are the goals of this work (Taliptilic & heather Moylan 2015). Entrepreneurial development among women will result in their control over assets and liabilities and freedom to make decisions, because a woman as an entrepreneur is more powerful and a more worker. This will generate income for her family but will create more employment opportunities for women resulting in a multiplier effect in the generation of income and employment (Sanjay Tiwari and anshuja Tiwari 2007, p.16).

Types of Entrepreneurship training

Entrepreneurship education, business, venturing is related to local economic conditions and culture for example, the perceived economic component of social life, families, working experience are sources that influence potential entrepreneurs towards entrepreneurial thinking. Some definitions of entrepreneurship focus on individual actions while ignoring the profitable opportunities that must also be present to incite entrepreneurial action- we assert that entrepreneurship pertains to the generation, evaluation and exploration of market opportunities by looking, obtainable process, Read, Song, & Smita (2009). Women entrepreneurship training there are lot of skills: Tailoring, Doll-making, handicraft, Agarwati, Envelope folder, Detergent, Beauty parlour etc.

Thus, entrepreneurship development and income generating activities are a feasible solution for empowering women. It generates income and also provides flexible working hrs according to the needs of home makers. Economic independence is the need of the hour. Participating in income generating activities helps in the overall empowerment of women. Empowering women through education ideas, consciousness, mobilization and participatory approach can enable them to take their own decisions make them to take their own decisions make them self-relevant and self confident.

2.2 Theoretical review

The gender perspective is very useful for understanding and analyzing the distinction between masculine and feminine roles in society. In sociology concept of sex roles we remain American sociologist Don.H. Zimmerman (1987), in his concept of “doing gender” gender is defined as involving the everyday performance of the society which expressed masculine and feminine natures. Gender is socially constructed that is different by ‘Society makes gender role by birth what should male part of work and female work example of playing an instrument if a girl child parents give the doll and household instrument for play and if boy child then parent give the gun, ball etc those also are “doing gender” by Zimmerman.

Gender is socially constructed that is different by sex in biological and most of the characteristics being changed by society. Gender is constantly created and re-created out of human interaction out of social life. A sex category becomes a gender difference, naming dress and use of other gender. In the context of job male and female work same

of providing salary became less than male all those processes were socially constructed. Gender is a social institution that is a major way of human beings. Human society depends on the division of labour for human beings there is no essential femaleness or maleness, femininity or masculinity, womanhood or manhood, but once gender is ascribed, the social order constructs and gender practices of everyday life reproduce a society.

Women empowerment is a process that empowers women politically, socially, economically. In the context of feminist view, feminist theorizing of power start as domination, or control implicitly masculinity and power is related with women social political and economic condition. The Feminist third world movement changed social development; practice focus women have a different perspective on intersectional point of view. The 1995 fourth world conference on women in Beijing play a critical role in introducing the 'e' word to state actors and governments anxious to demonstrate a progressive approach to gender quickly adopted the catchphrase of women empowerment.

Baltiwala shows, how power left empowerment in Indian experience and practice of women empowerment in political and transformation of power movement leaders and brought neo-liberal economic ends. In India "Ministry of Human Resource Develop Education for women's Equality." Empowerment approach, "Empowerment as a term gender equality", feminist challenging patriarchal gender relations government policy WID, WAD and GAD approach to adopted the empowerment framework as both on objective and a methodology (Baltiwala, Pp.2007-560). Gender and Development (GAD) which seeks to equalize the status and condition of and relation between women and man by planning and budgeting.

Similarly, Batliwala explains "mobilization of power, decision, making and case study of Lexcian city of India, the main factor of empowerment is the government. She explains society goes from micro to meso and macro. Where donor agencies like NGOs, INGo brought empowerment (Batliwala, Pp.2007- 560)."

Thus, empowerment as a term entered the gender-equality arena in India through distinctly different political routes those of feminists challenging patriarchal gender relations of progressive government policy and of aid agencies anxious to do something

new. By the beginning of the 1990s, therefore, everybody concerned with women's issues and gender equality state actors, and agencies, development professional and feminist activities and advocates were using the term empowerment (Baltiwala, Pp.2007-559).

Some theorists like Sara Longwe (1995) focus empowerment framework, as five-level of equality. 1) Control: - this term defines women and men control as equality and control over the decision-making process through conscientisation and mobilization. 2) Participation: - Women have equal participation in decision-making process planning, policy-making and administration. 3) Conscientisation:- here, understanding of gender and sex as awareness of gender roles and culture can be changed. Conscientisation belief that the sexual division of labour 4) Access: - Women access to the factor of production of equality with men equal access to land, labour, training, public service etc. 5) welfare women's material needs, such as income, food-related to men.

In this issue, most researchers examined equality and social issue based on women's experience and their perception as a result. The researcher studied feminist standpoint epistemology to examine women's views on women empowerment and their experience they said women self-learn by home, they build knowledge example cooking, caring, cleaning, nurturing etc. Feminist standpoint epistemology also examines society through women eyes, and it helps to understand the world, social reality and social insinuation. So this perspective is called the new feminist perspective which helps women to locate the true root cause of sexual harassment and the empowerment process. Feminist standpoint epistemology is also called innovative approach to knowledge building, boundaries between academia and activism.

Feminist standpoint theory emerged in the 1970s. As a feminist critical theory, it focuses on the relationship between the production of knowledge and practices of power. It can be considered as a blended form of Marxist feminist, critical theory and a range of social scientific disciplines. Feminist standpoint helps to understand and explain the world through marginalized, subordinated and oppressed women's point of view in the society considering them as knowledgeable. It is the process of mainstreaming their knowledge, skill and experiences (Pandey, 2016, P.202).

Epistemology is a source of knowledge and it's all about research methodology many feminists criticize sociological research which is male bias and feminist focus in research female were important and need to see in female perspective. It is scientific and systematic based on social facts. Epistemologists used to research based on male-oriented but also need female in center. We can show epistemology as ontology and method. Ontology is a nature of reality and feminist research explore need to change past male oriented research. In method feminist researchers criticize two ways, 1) social science research and 2) sociological research. Feminists discuss traditionally research based on Male oriented and male-centric subjects and knowledge is socially constructed feminist epistemologists ignore it and talk about feminist standpoint in research need to combination between researcher and respondent, need to be self-reflective, need to be normative not positivistic. As a result, the research will examine different methodology in this issue. However, this study adopts, epistemological method, which appropriate in this case. So, the research has used to examine women experience and empowerment by epistemological method.

2.3 Empirical Review

Most of the women in Nepal were dependent on their husbands and parents they have lacked education and skills which is the main reason for the poverty of women, whereas entrepreneurship training makes women skilful and make self-business and self-dependent which makes women income generate. Most women entrepreneurs of Nepal are housewives or previous experience, traditionally women-oriented businesses, like garments, beauty care and fashion designing. Nowadays same skills and training are given by organizations and municipalities as entrepreneurship training to develop women's skills and empower. For example, beauty parlour and tailoring training develop women skills and income. Modern era such businesses are popular in rural areas and urban areas in Nepal.

According to Tara Devi Maharjan, she had submitted her thesis in T.U. In the title “Socio-economic impact of community-based entrepreneurship in women: A case study of Newa Lahana” in (2019) AD. She said “entrepreneurship to eradicate the unemployment in the community members for the socio-economic upliftment. It defines

entrepreneurship as the best way for employment for the community (Maharjan, 2019, p.52).”

Same as in the empirical review on entrepreneurship the researcher smile dzisi (2008), has reviewed the research submitted thesis in Australian college, thesis topic “Women Entrepreneurship in Small and Medium Enterprises in Gana.” In her thesis she explains “women entrepreneurship as a growing, dynamic part of the economy these women entrepreneurs have created jobs for themselves and others in various economic sectors.”

In the empirical review, the research has reviewed research from Rajiv Kumar Thakur had submitted a thesis to T.U in title impact of training: A case study of skill for employment project (SEP) in Pokhara in 2008 AD. He set employment and skill training with sponsorship crucial to motive a trainee graduate in the employment market Knowledge and skill and their application are resources that can only be mobilized by training.

For example, researchers in Gujarat by Ranjana Singh explain, In Gujarat, women entrepreneurs have lack education, limited support of the government, lack of knowledge and financial management and technological skills. (Singh, 2007, p.3) After entrepreneurship training, women-owned businesses and government have support for business establishments. Women-owned businesses have been successful for more than five to ten years (Singh, 2007, p.127). At first, women face problem from families but this approach of society motivated women to come forward with entrepreneurial ideas. They owned businesses like food processing units, making customized clothing, spices manufacturing, handicraft items, handmade jeweler etc.

In Bangladesh about women entrepreneurship and women empowerment Mohammad Shamsul Hoque (2020) article shows, Women’s entrepreneurship in “Bangladesh has lack of economic participation leadership and empowerment compared to men entrepreneurs’ research shows seven per cent of the total business establishments of Bangladesh are owned and headed by women which are negligible in terms of the women population proportion of the country” this research shows a lack of economic participation, and opportunity. After the women development program (WED) women entrepreneur enhances knowledge and skills and generate business ideas. These activities

have improved women concept, management and leadership capabilities in Bangladesh (Hoque, 2020, p.383).

“Entrepreneurship serves as a lever to build skills, mindsets, and opportunities among young women and create multiplier effects in their overall growth and development. Given the determinative role of the barriers and enablers that manifest in childhood and adolescence in shaping young women’s future empowerment, strategies to support women’s equal inclusion and build their 21st century skills must begin early (UNDP, 2021, P.7).”

Such an empirical study demonstrates that after women entrepreneurship training women enhance skills and business ideas and they own self business. According to a research study practice of entrepreneurship in the country helps to increase women economy, established a new business, leadership confidence in business and creates employment.

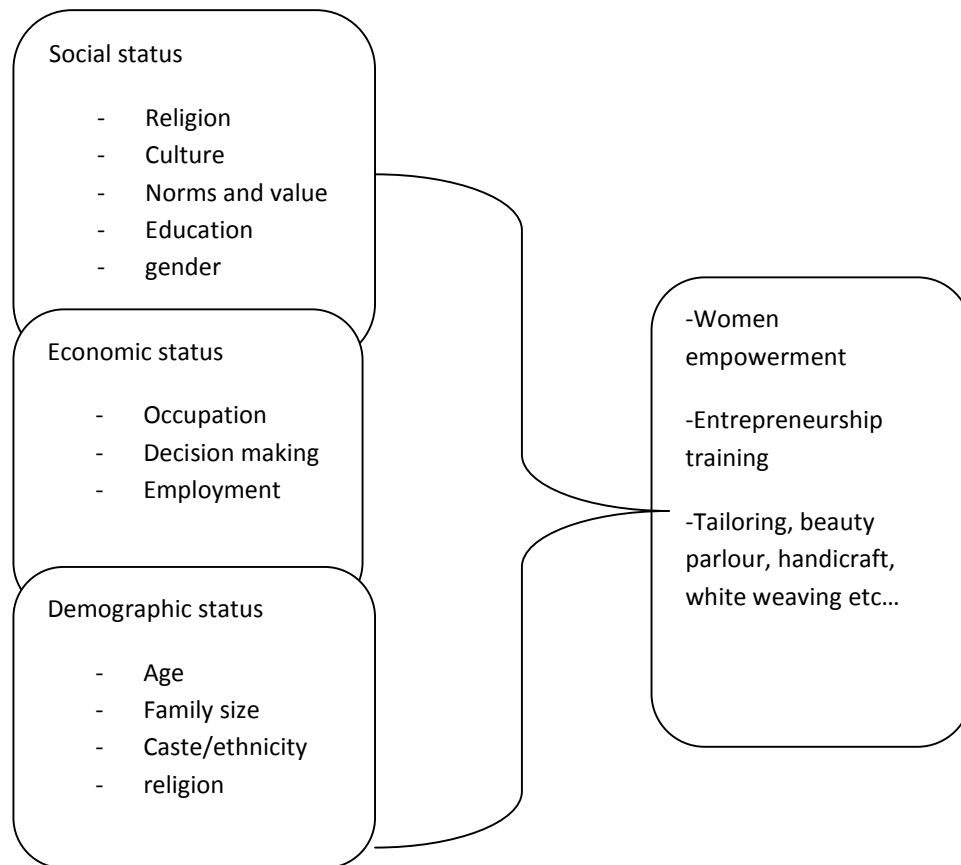
2.4 Policy review

Women entrepreneurship in Nepal is a new concept that builds different micro-macro enterprises. According to the Sigdel “ In Nepal , very few women have control over resources and less opportunity to engage in income generating activities and almost all household men make decision(sigdel,2017,p.32). Property, expenditure and education are men’s business and it is thought that they are not matters of concern for women, MEDEP (2010).” In this context woman has involved in entrepreneurial activities to prove their husband and parents they are capable and empower. In Nepal most of organization and government service provide entrepreneurship program for women which help to increase women development. In the context of women entrepreneurship in Nepal women entrepreneurs have struggling, and work as self-business they provide employment opportunities.

“In line with 1995 Beijing declaration, the government adopted the rhetoric of women’s participation, and introduced various gender based initiatives, increased micro-finance support systems, and created an opening for the introduction of gender policies and programmes in many government bodies and NGOs. Measures to address gender-specific barriers to women’s entrepreneurship include gender- equity measures, such as equal access for both men and women to education and skill training in business management which were legislated under the Tenth Five- year plan (Dwivedi, 2015,

p.18)”. By this research article we recognize that women entrepreneurship policy has been established since 1995. Similarly for plan and policy of entrepreneurship by Tara Devi Maharjan thesis define, “There were different policies and acts to bring about development in the industrial sector. With the first plan, the process of entrepreneurship was flustering by establishing the different industries such as a jute mill, cement, paper sugar and cigarette in particular.” In the same period the government amended the company act 1936 to bring about development in the industrial sector. Nepal industrial development corporation (NIDC) was established in 1959 (Maharjan, 2019, p.23). By this thesis article we know that establishment of industrial sector make first plan and policy of entrepreneurship in Nepal. Industrialization in Nepal has remained very slow because active population of gross domestic product (GDP) in economic sectors has 53% in 2020.

2.5 Conceptual framework



This study is focused on two aspects, women empowerment and the women entrepreneurship process. Entrepreneurship refers to new business ideas which help to income generate as well as create new opportunities and employment. In the context of women empowerment social status like culture, education, religion and gender status also affect to be empowered. If women got a chance to be educated supported from home and have good decision power then women challenge men that they can also do some like men for proving their own self business. As a result, when the government and different organizations provide different entrepreneurship training for women like doll making, tailoring, Beauty parlour etc it helps women to be entrepreneurs and open self business and growth in income.

CHAPTER – THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Rational of the Site Selection

For research, we use data which is located field in the area. And the respondent was selected in the study as women's businesses like tailoring, beauty parlour, handicraft, and different small business. For this study, the site for the data has been selected in Kirtipur municipality -10. That place was chosen because it is near the bazaar area and most women's businesses are in this area. And the respondent is selected from the age group 18–55 because most people between these ages are able to work in the study area. Kirtipur municipality has 10 wards covering 14.76sq.km area.

People from different religions, occupations, cultures, and ethnic groups live in Kirtipur and mostly Tamang and Newar people have dominated in this area. Women empowerment and entrepreneurship training have been worldwide among them this area also good to study or this subject. The precondition of the Nepal entrepreneur system has been rapid growth which helps women to income generated, the same way Kirtipur municipality also provides different entrepreneurship training which helps economic growth in this area and women own self business. Women in Kirtipur – 10 are near the bazaar area so they have a business on this site and are being empowered.

3.2 Research Design

This study was aimed at the study of women's empowerment and their experience in the entrepreneurial process in Kirtipur municipality -10. This study is based on descriptive research which is flexible for such a study and it addresses a question like (what, how, where, when, whom and why) it's called the 5wH question. So, this research followed the descriptive method. A descriptive research method is a mixed type of method qualitative and quantitative. This research is based on qualitative data and this qualitative research method is not numerical it shows a person's view, experience and realities. This research also uses the exploratory research method to find out new problems and experiences of women which previous research has not done.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study has been based on primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data has been collected from face-to-face interviews with respondents and the secondary data has been collected from different sources such as books, articles, online source like e-books, journals and primary sources of data collection has played vital role. Secondary data has been played a key role in the literature review and to know the women participation, women empowerment and their process in the entrepreneurship training. This study used primarily qualitative method and quantitative method which is reliable for the research and easy to analysis data.

3.4 Universe and sampling

For this study, Kirtipur municipality -10 is selected for the sample because it is near the bazaar area and women's business has been established in this area. For research, I have selected 30 respondents aged 18-55 for interview. This study has taken help with Kirtipur municipality staff to recognize the purposive respondent of this study. This research has followed a purposive sampling process because for this study respondents are a group of women who have experience in entrepreneurship training and have their own business. The data has been collected from experience women of having own businesses.

3.5 Technique of data collection

The primary data has been collected from face-to-face interviews with respondents. The main objective of this study is the in-depth interview. And the secondary data has been collected from different sources such as books, e-books, journals, and published academic materials for study.

3.5.1 In-depth Interview

There are various data collection tool and techniques in qualitative research like face-to-face interview, semi-structured interview, structured interview, personal interview, and in-depth interview among them I have used in-depth interview because respondent has been prepared for open-ended and close-ended questionnaire interview. In-depth interviews are based on a qualitative data collection method and this study used qualitative data. The study also follow face to face interviews because I went to take interviews self of the respondents. In-depth interviews help to know respondents' views,

feelings and experiences of what they actually do and it is based on a qualitative research method and flexible, interactive structure.

3.6 Process of Data Analysis

Data analysis provides the meaning of data after obtaining the data I have analyzed data into the computer after editing and coding. The data has been analyzed using calculations and percentages. The findings of the research have been presented in a theatrical form. The qualitative data has been presented in the thematic and interpretive form.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

This study aims to find out the economic condition, decision-making process, and entrepreneur process of the women of Kirtipur municipality. Every study has own limitation and perspective so, any research has limitation. It is possible to conduct feminist qualitative research using research method because it includes an interview, focus group, document, questionnaire, history, ethnography, discourse analysis and participant and non-participant observation (Jane, Wambui 2013, p5). In-depth interviews can succeed to employed research on women experience with food security as the main data-gathering technique.

This study has been conducted an in-depth interview with experienced women aged about 18-55 years. It has been focused on the women empowerment process after their business. This study covered only married women. It is limited to studying women's perspectives on women's entrepreneurship training and women empowerment. Research has conducted following ethical guideline.

3.7.1 Reliability and Validity

Reliability of this research study cannot be claimed in absolute terms. To minimize possible errors like under and counting and false reporting by respondents, certain measurement will be required that Interview will be asked in National language or Newari language. And researcher herself will be involved in the total investigation process- preparation of checklist doing interview and discussion in finalization of report. Editing of the entered data will be done very carefully in order to trap the entering the errors and maintain data accuracy. The validity of the research depends on the procedure of data collection. The secondary information, field-level information, observation and personal experience all prove the validity of the study.

3.7.2 Ethical consideration

Ethical issues are critical aspects for the conduct of research which are moral principles to belief which is right or wrong. There are also associated with the power relationship between the researcher and got information. During the research period I will follow those ethical considerations; the respondent was clearly informed about the study purpose and respondent identity / privacy has not discussed.

CHAPTER – FOUR

Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1 General information of the Kirtipur municipality

Kirtipur municipality profile, Kirtipur is one of the historical cities dominated by Newar community, which was declared as municipality among 58 municipalities under the municipal Act 2053 Chaitra 14 B.S. within the Kathmandu valley. It is situated in 7 km south – west of Kathmandu Metropolitan city. It is also known as the city of glory, as is one of the old and typical Newar settlements of the valley.

Kirtipur also known as the city of glory, is the most antique place in Nepal with an abundance of discrete historical, cultural and natural beauties. This tiny city is the most antique place in Nepal with an abundance of discrete historical, cultural and natural beauties. This tiny city is the best tourist destination – from its high hills, one can observe around the Kathmandu valley. Varieties of hiking/trekking routes harnessed heritages, viewpoints, villages and monuments with fresh air are available here. Once a fortified town with a hierarchy of public spaces, mixed land used and vibrant socio-cultural life, kirtipur is still an unfamiliar destination to world tourists. Kirtipur killa, the oldest core area just 5 km southwest of Kathmandu, is one of the richest sites. Bagh Bhairab (the eldest shrine known as the guardian grandfather god), Uma Maheshwar (a unique three stories temple at the topmost height), Chilancho (a prime monastery built-in 1509), chaityas a(small stupas), Sattals (pilgrim's houses), Patis (public platforms), ponds & public open spaces offer a lot to the tourists. Apart from significant socio-cultural monuments are Tribhuvan University and wide woods, gorges and caves, public parks and open spaces around Kirtipur offers the best fresh air with the most authentic Newari feasts and festivals.

Chovar is the next most ancient and historically holy site situated on 2 km eastward side of kirtipur killa. The gorge, caves, temples, monastery, park and adventurous geography along with charghare (ancient village) are key sites around Chover. Taudaha (an ancient archaeologically important pond) is an equally significant tourist destination. so are the simsar , Champa Devi, panga, Machhegaun, Bhajungle, Naugan and many more distinct destinations available around Kirtipur. Kirtipur has diverse forms of stories related to its origin of art, archaeology, culture and human history. It has a glorious history of war,

victory and defeat. King Prithivi Narayan shah had to bear the high cost to conquer Kirtipur, moreover, Kirtipur as an auto-critique offers a lot of stories to the world tourists by blending ecological, cultural and historical heritages.

4.2 Demographic Status of the Respondents

This research is based on qualitative information about women experience, women perception and their entrepreneurial process. Here the data has presenting for the study was collected from 30 women. The total population of Kirtipur municipality is 65,602 residing in 19,941 households (Annual Progress Report, 2018) Kirtipur municipality is divided into 10 wards for administrative purposes. Kirtipur the main study area of this research lies in ward no.10 of Kirtipur municipality here no of household are 3,192 and population of male are 5,676 and female are 4,063.

4.2.1 Age Composition of Respondent

The Age Group Composition is an important demographic analysis in the research study. Here in this study respondents are all female are they work the small business-like tailoring, beauty parlour, handicraft, white knitting and carpet wearing. The age of the female worker is 20 years to 59 years. A total of 30 females were interviewed by occupation in the field area.

Table No.1: Distribution of the population by age

S.N	Age group	Number of respondents	Percentage %
1.	18-29	12	40
2.	30-44	14	46
3.	45-55(above)	4	13.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

The age group 30-44 is active population who work in business activities in study area women between this groups are (46%). And age 18 -29 also engaged in such type of business activities (40%) women. They are motivated from entrepreneurship training from different organization and participate more in such training then other age group. Women age 45-55 are less engagement in business activities in this study. As a research objective women involvements in entrepreneurship training are highly increase in study area. In this study woman 30-44 is easily convinced to give interview compare to other age's group.

4.2.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Respondents

Nepal is a state of multi caste and ethnicity here, a total number of ethnic groups in 2011 census Nepal has 126 castes and ethnic groups speaking as many as 123 languages and 90 % languages are spoken by indigenous people. Among those in the study area, most of the respondents were Newars and some of them were Tamang and Dalits.

Table No.2: Distribution of cast and ethnicity of respondent

S. N	Caste/Ethnic Group	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	Newar	20	66.66
2	Dalits	4	13.33
3	Tamang	4	13.33
4	Chhetri	2	6.66
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

Most of the respondents in the study area were Newar there is also a caste hierarchy in the Newar caste Brahmin, touchable, untouchable and Dalits, in table 4.3 66.66% are Newar so most of the respondents are from the Newar community. And 6.66 % were Chhetri which is a few of than other castes. In this study using the purposive sampling procedure, I have got most Newar are involved in business activities than other ethnic groups. Most local people got information from the ward about training and they are involved in entrepreneurship training. In this area, most of the respondents are from Newar communities, and Newari women are involved in such type of income-generating activities.

4.2.3 Religious status of respondent

Religious composition is the important social indicator of respondent because religion makes social unity and makes the person in social norms and value. In this study, most respondents are found as Hindu, Buddhist and christen.

Table No. 3: Religious Composition of Respondent

S. N	Religious	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Hindu	19	63.33
2	Buddhism	9	30
3	Christen	2	6.66
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

This table shows that the religious status of the study is the highest rank of religion were Hindu 63.33% and 30% were Buddhist and 6.66 were % christen. This indicates that

most Hindu and Buddhist women are involve in business activities. Women from this religious group mostly involved in business activities so we can say that women who involve in business activities are empowered. So, religion also helps us the power to explore feelings, motivation, and experiences and have a good status of decision making.

4.2.4 Education Status of the Respondent

“Education is a light of life” higher education attainment affects the people’s participation in socio-economic, development as well good life and develops policy. The higher literacy status and educational attainment affect the people’s participation in socio-economic, developmental as well as in policy-making levels. Education enhances the ability and capacity of human beings to judge for right and wrong. In the study area, ward n 10 have 17 private and government schools and colleges.

Table No. 4: Distribution of respondent by Literacy status

S.N	Educational status	Nu. of respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Literate	19	63.33
2	Illiterate	11	36.66
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

The table above describes women are more literate 63.33% and illiterate women are 36.66% so in the study area most of the women were educated. In the study area women who are educated they are able to own business more than un-educated women because who are educated, they have good professional experience in study area.

Table No.5: Distribution of the respondents by educational status

S.N.	Level	Population	Percentage (%)
1.	Primary	5	16.66
2.	Secondary	2	6.66
3.	S.L.C	7	23.33
4.	Intermediate	6	20
5.	Graduate	2	6.66
	Total	22	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

In Kirtipur municipality ward 10 there are 10 females who are educated in primary level are educated as 16.66 %. Then the highest rank of women educational status in the research area is 23.33 in S.L.C board and in the study area, 6.66% of women are only graduates. Even though women are given equal rights in our society but why are women

still not educated up to the upper level like males? It may be a research question for a coming researcher.

4.2.5 Marital status of Respondent

Marriage is universal in our society. Marriage is a social composition for both men and women which determine social norms, values, social roles and responsibility so it also called social in situations

Table No.6: Distribution of population by their marital status

Marital status	Number of respondents
Married	27
Un-married	2
Divorce	1
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

In the study area total of 28 women are married and 2 women are unmarried. Most of the women in Nepal are patriarchal so women's life is strongly influenced by the father, husband and son. They have to accept their parent's decision. If a wife dies society give permission or is forced to marry him but if the husband dies that women have to live alone at any cost. It shows the miserable condition of women in society.

4.2.6 Age at Marriage of Respondents

The age at marriage is also an indicator of social status of women in this study the age at marriage of the women was categorized into 3 groups as: 16-20 years 20-24 years and 25+ years.

Table No.7: Distribution of population by age at marriage of respondent

Marriage age-group	Total number
16-20	7
20-24	18
25+	5
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

4.2.7 Family Status of Respondent

Family is a very important social institution because it is a small part of society. Children first learn from family. Mostly we define two types of family Nuclear family and joint family. In modern trends mostly found the nuclear family. Having a father mother and their children we called nuclear family. In the same way, two or more parents and

children who live together are a joint family. There are extended family types also but now days we rarely found large and extended families.

Table No.8: Family background of respondent

Family background	Number of respondents	%
Nuclear	24	80
Joint	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

With the help of above table shows that 24(80%) having nuclear family and 6 (20%) member having joint family which shows most of those study area people are nuclear family. It shows that the value of nuclear family is increasing in the study area. Women are access to different activities and empower but after business, they cannot give a lot of time to their home and are busy in business. This shows that most of the respondents lived as a nuclear family than a joint family.

4.2.8 Number of children

This table will describe in detail about the children status of respondent.

Table No.9 Number of children

S. N	No of respondent	No of children	Percentage (%)
1	3	1	10
2	14	2	46.66
3	10	3	33.33
4	1	1	3.33
5	2(Having no children)	-	6.66
Total	30	7	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

This data indicates that 10 percent female have 1 child and most of respondent have 2 children as 46.66 percent, similarly 33.33 percent female have 3 children and 3.33 female have 1 child and 2 respondent (6.66) percent female have no children till research. This data includes that married women who have children and having own business by taking different trainings like tailoring, beauty parlour, weaving, handicraft etc.

4.2.9 Involvement in community organization of respondent

Table No.10: Involvement in community organization of respondent

S.N.	Involvement of respondent	Population of respondent	Presentence (%)
1.	<i>Mahila samuha</i>	15	50
2.	<i>Hosiery</i>	2	6.66
3.	Banking finance	6	20
4.	Youth club	1	3.33
5.	School college	1	3.33
6.	None	5	16.66
Total		30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

With the help of the given table, we can identify that 50 per cent women are involved in ‘*Mahila samuha*’ and 6.66 percent of women involve in ‘*Hosiery*’, similarly, 20 percent of women involve in bank and finance. Most of the women save income in ‘*mahila samuha*’ and bank finance. And 3.33 women involve in youth club and school college and 5 (16.66) women have not involved in any community organization.

4.3 Training status of respondent

This table will describe in detail about training status of respondent.

Table No.11: Training status of respondent

S. N	Types of training	Number of respondents	Duration of training
1	Beauty parlour	8	6 Month
2	Tailoring	4	3 above
3	Knitting	6	3 months
4	Handicraft	6	2 above
5.	Shoes making	5	2 weeks
6.	Jewelry making	1	1 weeks
7.	Bags making	30	1 month

Source: Field survey, 2021

Training is an important factor to be a successful entrepreneur. In the study area, most of the respondents have more than one training experience. The above table shows that most of the respondents have taken more than 6 months of training in tailoring and beauty parlour. And knitting, handicraft, shoes making, jewellery making and bag making training duration are only one or two weeks.

4.3.1 Types of training and women engagement

There is a lot of women's involvement training in Nepal among them I selected beauty parlour, tailoring, handicraft, knitting, carpet weaving in the study area. For that most of the respondents have been involved in training by Kirtipur municipality. Kirtipur municipality provides lots of training for women among them beauty parlour training and tailoring is taken more than other training.

NGOs also helps to provide various training in Kirtipur municipality. Like bamboo handicraft, tailoring, jewellery making, shoe making and knitting etc. Among them, one of the respondents who have a bamboo handicraft business provides training for women and also provides jobs. *Hira Maharjan(name changed)* experience in training “ *maile dhari training haru liyeko xuu jutaa banune sweater bunye , jutaa banunye tra bazaar payena ra khaa lagyera bechnye pani tha vayena paxi hami 7 jana mahila samuha bata bas ko photo frame banuna sikyu tespaxii maile yo baywosaye lai agadi badairako xuu ahile nagar palika ra home net bata sahayog payeko xuu.*” Similarly, another respondent also takes training from Kirtipur municipality and provide knitting and handicraft training for women. *Hisila khadgi (name change)* she has tailoring business and she had taken training from municipality in her voice “*ma bihe garyera aye paxii ama le tailor sikna pathaunu vayo tati khera nagarpalika le mahila laxit talim diyeko rexaahile yahi tailoring garyeko 7/8 barsa vayo afu lai चाहियेको बेला श्रीमान ले पैसा नदिने पनि पास को पिसा चालुना पायेको खुु कसि खुु.*” Having own business make satisfied and gain knowledge and income so entrepreneurship training helps women to be empower. Similarly, *rita Maharjan (name change)* she has also tailored business which helps her to be empower and generating income one interesting point that she said “*mero yo sano pasal ho ali ali matra manxye haru auxan tara maile tailorma kam garda gardai fm ma garna thalyeko xuu tailor ma kam garda bore hunthye tesaile fm suntyee paxi maile fm ma pani kam payee.*” So, she has another experience in fm program doing her own business. *Gunk Maharjan (name change)* work in a beauty parlour she owns this business for 12 years now she provides service in the parlour and also provides training to other women. It is the best opportunity for women who want to be an entrepreneur and also generate income in a limited time with no boundaries of work. “*kuni pani kura lai man lagyera grayo vane awasye safal hunxaa maile yo pasal kholyeko pani 12/13 barsa*

vaiskyo yasle nai maile bachaa haru lai padauxuu ani ghar kharxaa ali ali dinxu ahile aru haru lai pani yo talim sikayeko xuu maile ctevt bata training liyeko pahilaa ani nagarpalika bata ra advance talimm pani liyekoo xuu yo training le garda nai ahie anta kam khojnu paryeko xinaa” thus, their experience in business shows entrepreneurship training helps women to empower. So, women's training helps women to be income generate and successful entrepreneurs.

4.3.2 Previous occupational status of respondent

The study was selected based on the work done by entrepreneurial women in sewing, weaving, beauty parlour, carpet weaving, and handicrafts. For livelihood, occupation is an important indicator of life. So, in this study role of occupation of women is very important as for study we have to know the previous occupation of respondents like what should they do before entrepreneur business? What is their previous condition? What type of changes do they have? Here is the following table which defines the previous occupation of the respondent.

Table No. 12: Distribution of previous occupation

Previous occupation	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Study	1	3.3
Services	2	0.6
Teaching	3	0.9
Tailoring	6	1.8
Beauty parlour	1	0.3
Self-activities	2	0.6
Other	5	1.5
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

With the help of the above table, it shows that 1 (3.3) % of respondents are students before doing business and 2(0.6) % respondents are self-activates 3(0.90) are involved in teaching and 6 (1.8) % respondents are involved in tailoring and in beauty parlour 0.3% self-activities 0.6% and other occupation are 1.5% above table shows that most of respondent previous work are tailoring. Same as they have chance to get employment opportunity in related field.

4.3.3 Present occupational status of respondent

When people take birth on this earth basic needs of human beings are food, shelter and clothes for a living. To fulfill those basic needs they have to work so the profession is one of the major determinants of the economic condition of the individual and the family. The professional condition of the respondents of the study area is given in the following table.

Table No.13: Occupational status o the respondent

Number of occupations	Number of respondents	%
Tailoring	8	26.66
Handicraft	4	13.33
Beauty parlour	6	20
Knitting	6	20
Weaving	5	16.66
Other	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

With the help of above table shows that 8(26.66 %) are involve in tailoring, 4(13.33%) are involve in handicraft, 6(20%) are involving in beauty parlour, 6(20%) are involving in white knitting, 5(16.66%) are involve in weaving and other are involve 3.33%. It shows that most of women involve in tailoring, beauty parlour, knitting and weave the rug. After training they involve in such activities so, we can say that after training women status are highly increase.

The Source of income is that factor that helps to improve the socio-economic status of the people. In Kirtipur municipality major occupations of women are tailoring, beauty parlour, handicraft which is related to business. Women who got training from different NGOs and municipalities open such type of business which make them self-sufficient and they involved in income-generating activities.

Nowadays, the major businesses of women are tailoring and beauty parlour. In this study all over 30 female respondents are selected by their occupation among them 6 women economic sources are tailoring and 5 women economic source are beauty parlours and other women are involved in handicraft, teaching and other job services.

4.3.4 Monthly income and ownership of income of respondent

Nepal Labor Force Survey 2017-18 define the monthly income of employed women and those in the paid job on average is Rs, 17,809 while this figure is counted at Rs 19,464 in case of male counterparts and women's monthly working women earn 30% (Rs 5,834) less than male. The report highlights that Nepali working women have been deprived of the enjoyment of their rights granted by the constitution. So, the income of women was not seen well because almost half % of women income was below 10,000.

Table No.14: Distribution of the monthly income ownership of the respondent

Income level	Number of respondents
0-10000	13
10000-20000	12
20000-30000	3
30000-above	2
Total	30
Household income keeper	Number of respondents
Husband	3
Parents	3
Self	14
Husband and wife both	10
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

Man, and women both are equally responsible for good family life. The study had shown 14 women kept their family income whereas 10 women kept both of them. The result shows that a fewer number of women had engaged in income-generating activities which help in family responsibility and there is self-development .in studies are women are self-sufficient by their business.

4.3.5 Land ownership of respondent

Nepal only 19.7% of women have land this is only 5% of the total land of Nepal of this only 11 % have control over their land. Land and house are valuable assets for women that enhance their social and economic status. In this study, all of the respondents have no land and houses in their own name some of their land owned by husbands and some of the land owned by parents. Thus, it can be concluded that most of the women were excluded from their legal rights on the landholding. Women ownership over these assets is very low as compared to the male.

4.3.6 Political participation

Nepali women constitute more than half of the country's population. Due to the continued dominance of the patriarchal value system, they remain discriminated against and treated as second-class citizens. The current Constitution incorporates specific provisions to provide some political support to women. Despite special measures set by the government for women's political participation, women have not been benefited from such measures. The Himalayan Review 35-36 (2004-2005) 65-77. Similarly in this study, women were found not active in politics because they have a lack of education and knowledge about politics. In the context of women's and involvement in political participation, most of the respondent/*s are not interested in politics because of their business & unstableness. But fewer women are interested in politics even they are uneducated they have support from their husbands to participate in politics. Lower socioeconomic status, conservative tradition, domination and lack of education and patriarchal society are the main reasons for being back in the politics of women.

Table No.15: Distribution of Political interest of women

Political interest	Total respondent	%
Yes	10	33.33
No	15	50
Little bit	5	16.66
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

According to the above table shows that most women are not interested in politics because only 33.33% of women are interested in politics whenever half of the respondents 50% were not interested in politics. In my study, one of the interesting stories that working in the tailoring business mina pariyar (name changed) has got an opportunity to involve in politics and now she was a member of a local representative. In her experience “*tailoring ta bachaa dekahi nai garyeko ho paxi bihe garye paxi pani tailoring mai bestha vaye manxye haru ko chinjan sangai rajniti ma pani pravesh vayo paxi sriman kai support le ahile ward sadyexayw vaye malai ward sadsye vayera bivinaa thauma jana paye sikna paye ra kusi xuu*”. She was one of example of women who own tailoring business and being member of local representative.

4.3.7 Participations in community-based organizations (CBOs)

Participation in community-based organizations helps women to be strong capacity and power. It also shows equal rights and opportunities like males. CBOs are nonprofit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents. This study focusses to build equality across society in all stream's health care, environment quality of education, access of technology access to spaces and information for the disabled, to name but a few. In the study area some community-based organizations were found like school management committees, local women's committees, religious insinuations, saving and credit and other communities. Women 's active participation in community management and control over productivity asserts can increase the efficiency with which households and communities can use their human nature and other resources.

Yasudaa shrestha (name change) her involvement in jewellery making shoes making training make her empower “ *maile dhari training liyera afno business ta kholina gharmai maile ali ali garne ho tara manxye haru dhari chinyoo ahile world vison le kunai program garda pani malai bolaunu hunxaa ahile ma mangal school ma pani bewastha pan ma xuu*” school management committee and involve with world vison make her empower it is also example of having training got chance in different program. Similarly, another example that women who involve in own business they save money in bank and open “*mahilla samuhaa*” to save money. Hishila shrestha (name change) she and her friends open their “*mahila samuhaa*” for saving money.

4.3.8 Present condition of women as compared to the past

The present condition of women in this study are progressive compared to the past condition of women view about present and past condition women are follows;

Table No. 16: Women's view on the present condition of women as compared to the past

Present condition of women as compared to the past	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
As same	4	13.33
Progressive condition	20	66.66
Better progressive	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

The above table shows that 4(13.33%) respondents view the condition of women as compared to the past as the same and 6(20%) respondents view is better progressive most of the respondents consider the condition of women as progressive as 20(66.66%). It shows that the study area is progressive in women's present condition compared to the past. In the past women depend on their husbands now they self own their businesses after entrepreneurship training and generating income it makes the better progressive condition of women in decision making and they are self-empower and self-income generate.

4.3.9 Women’s interest in participation in the program

The present situation of Nepali women is progressive but when we compare it with men it is not so progressive. Women’s situation is poor in income, decision making, political interest, education, health, and participation while inquiring the respondents they have different meaningful programs and participation for income generate and success.

Table No.17: Women participation in programs

Trainings	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Trainings	18	60%
Political program training	5	16.66
Adult education and health program	7	23.33
No	0	0
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

According to the above table shows that most of the respondents participate in training 18(60%) and only 5(16.66%) respondents want the political program and 7(23.33%) respondent’s interest to participate in adult education and health program for increased position of women.

4.4 Decision making and women empowerment

This chapter analyses the women decision-making process, political awareness and women empowerment process of the study area. The decision has an important role to enhance women status. It plays important role in terms of women participation in social activities. Women good decision-making power makes women empower. Women in the process of decision making are important indicators of empowerment like household

decisions, marriage, schooling, employment process overall empowerment process. If women are not able to decide those all matter, they have not to empower. In the study area, women who involve in self-business and have entrepreneurship training have a good decision-making process. Similarly, Baltiwala (2007) said in his article taking the power out of empowerment, women are empowered if they have power, skills and knowledge. As a result of the interview with them, it was very easy to convince them to talk about their experience and process of training and business activities.

4.4.1 Women involve in decision-making

Women who are educated and self-dependent they able to control over income, save, buy sustainable goods and make their own household decision are called women empowering. Women entrepreneurship is that type of business activity that make women self-power and self-decision making. In this study, women are an entrepreneur through different empowerment training. Like beauty parlour, tailoring, knitting and handicraft among the Jamuna Shrestha (name change) she has a cosmetic shop she had support from her house to open her shop which makes her empower. “ *maile yo pasal rakyeko 10 barsa jati vayo yo vanda pahile parlour sikyeko thye ahile pasal bata ghar baniskyeko xuu bhane 2 jana bacha haru lai pani boarding mai padaye koxuu ahie ghar ma sasu sasura ra sriman le pani sahayog garnu hunxaa*. This shows women involvement in business activities make women empowerment and make good decision.

Similarly, babita shrestha(name change) her handicraft business and small shop make her empower “ *sano pasal xaa ani yo galaichaa bunye kam pani yasaile ghar chalyekoo xaa chora chori pani hurkye ma ramechap bata kathmandu audaa khai thiyena ahile yahi bata ghar chalyekoo xaa pahile budaa le matra galicha bunu hunthyo paxi maile pani sikye ahile ramrai xaa vanu paryo*” it shows her business make to generate income and empower. In this study, women decisions are dependent on their husbands and parents when they have religious functions, house building, and political involvement, children's marriage, going to relative's houses and working outside of the home.

4.4.2 Decision on their marriage

Our Nepali society is mostly based on patriarchy where parents decide their children marriage. There were many women parents who took decisions on their marriage. It also made women have made a self-decision on their marriage.

Table No.18: Distribution of the women decision on their marriage

Decision makers	Number of respondents
Father	3
Mother	2
Both parents	18
Self	6
Brother/sisters	1
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

More than one third of the women were married by the joint decision of their parents where some of them decide on their marriage by themselves. 18 respondent marriage are decided by both parents and 6 respondent decide to marry self and father only 3 mother only 2 and brother & sisters 1. In past women are depending on their father and husband and for decisions on marriage father and elder brother decide for marriage but the study shows both parents decide for their children's marriage so it shows equal participation in decision making. We can say that the generation gap and change of education make equality in decision making.

4.4.3 Decision on their children's schooling

Decision on children schooling is both husband and wife responsibility here is the following table which shows decision of children schooling.

Table No.19: Distribution of women Decision on their Children Schooling

Decision on their Children's Schooling	Number of respondent
Husband	4
Parents	7
Husband and wives both	19
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

This table shows both husband and wives equally decide on their children's schooling as 19 respondents decide they both decide for children schooling. It shows women's decision-making process changes in society because after entrepreneurship training women got aware and they self-decide at home what should they do so, this study shows gender equality of males and females in decisions on their children's schooling process.

4.4.4 Decision on having children

While taking a decision on having children both husband and wives decide for birth. Among them, 16 couples (husband & wives) both decide to have children, and 4 women

show that they were not fostered the right of pregnancy. Women alone were not able to decide for childbirth but their parents and husband desire for having children.

Table No.20 Distribution of the women decision on having children

Decision on having children	No of respondent
Husband	4
Parents	4
Self	6
Husband and wife both	16
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

Equal participation in decision making of male and female make strength and benefit in social activities, economic activities and culturally benefit having children decision is most important part of both male and female for this both need to equally convince to have children in this study most of respondent have equal decision making on having children.

4.4.5 Decision on visiting the relatives

Decision on visiting relatives is the important social-cultural phenomenon of society so visiting relatives is also social activity in this study; it was found that often the women husband decided to visit their relatives. There were 10 women followed husband decision. While 12 women both couple decides for visiting their relatives and 5 women had taken self-decision to visit relatives.

Table No.21: Distribution of the women decision on visiting relatives

Decision on Visiting the Relatives	No of respondent
Husband	10
Parents	3
Self	5
Husband and wife both	12
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

When a family make a decision to visit relatives women need to ask their elders it is a responsibility for all in Nepali society. In the case of married women, she needs to ask her husband and mother and father if they can't ask she is a useless woman in society. Married women's responsibility is to respect elders and without permission, she was not right to visit relatives' houses it shows unequal participation in decision making on visiting relatives. So, it may be subject to the researcher.

4.4.6 Decision on participation in social activities

Most of the women were engaged in domestic household work. While taking the decision to participate in social activities, some of the women are free to go in social activities without permission and around 15 of the women decided whether to participate or not. It shows half of the respondents themselves decided to participate in social activities. Parents and husbands are also supporting women to participate in social activities in the study area. Participation is also an important role to be empowering women because if women are involved in social activities, political participation, health awareness, childcare program, etc then they got good knowledge and help others to develop around them.

Table No. 22: Decision on participation in social activities of respondent

Decision on participate in social activities	No of respondent
Husband	3
Parents	4
Self	15
Both husband and wife	8
Total	30

Source: Field survey, 2021

Decision on participation in social activities makes a person experience work and build confidence. So, in this study respondent was self-decided to participate in social activities. It shows an interesting part of self-dependent on decision making. So, we can say women who involve in entrepreneurship training and involve in business themselves decide to participate and become empowered.

4.4.7 Decision on buying or selling surplus food

Decision of buying and selling surplus food also shows the empowerment process of respondent so, here are the condition of decision on buying and selling surplus food of respondent.

Table No.23 Decision on buying or selling surplus food of respondent

Decision	Yes	No
Buying food	25	5
Selling food	19	11

Source: Field survey, 2021

Buying or selling surplus food in the house is the most important decision. Most women have been involved in household activities among 30 women 25 women had made the

decision to buy and sell surplus food. It shows that most women self-buy and sell their household goods it show social empowerment. In my opinion, it is empowering if a woman buys and sells the same things by herself, but when work on sell and buys is divided purpose only for women's work then it is not gendered equality.

4.4.8 Entrepreneurship training and women empowerment

This is all about analyzing the collected data from the field. It constitutes a brief analysis of entrepreneurship training and women empowerment process in Kirtipur -10, It includes an analysis of what is the view of entrepreneurship training and how women being empowered in society. It includes an analysis of women's experience and involvement in business and their role in society; this also constitutes the analysis of the women's income-generating process by entrepreneurship training. And another process of analysis is gendering roles, decision making and women roles in the family. And the final important role of study is their participation in social activities and political awareness. To sum up, we can say women who involve in entrepreneurship training got support from the municipality and their home to open their businesses here are lots of examples of respondents who involve in those training and succeed in life so, after entrepreneurship training, they are empowered.

4.4.9 Process & practice of empowerment through entrepreneurship training

In my interview respondents, all are women so the domains of gender are easily identified. In the terms of women empowerment and entrepreneurship training, Kirtipur Municipality has conducted various training for women, including sewing clothes, beauty parlour and sweater weaving, bags making etc after training women have started their own business and generated income. Women who own their businesses save money in banks, finance and “*mahila samuha*” which shows women empower by their business. Before entrepreneurship training, they were depending on their husband and parents after training they were successful in economic sector and have good decision-making power they involve in social insinuation and also participate in political programs and one respondent are now local representative. Women involve in entrepreneurship not only generate income they also aware of their children they send their children to a private school they treat equally with both son and daughter. They provide employment opportunities for other women. They are popular in society as an entrepreneur, one of the

popular entrepreneurs of Kirtipur municipality are “Sita Maharjan” (name change) who help women to produce handicrafts and garment products and knitting. She opens her hosiery industry in Kirtipur municipality 25 years ago to help women who want to be an entrepreneur and need jobs.

In my interview, Sita Maharjan, Hira Maharjan, Muna pariyar, Jeena dangol (name changed) and more other females shared their experience and involvement process in business activities and having training experience. According to them, there are some problems in buying goods and having some economic problems. Bank and financial support help them to own their business and some of them have got support from the municipality and NGOs. They have problem in household activities like “ *buhari manxye vayera bahira bahira matra kam garyera hudaina ni ghar ko kam khai garna vayudainaa*” for that, they have a problem in the house they have no time to work in house which makes quarrel with their husband and family. Some women have also no time to care for their children and they are busy with work only so, one of the cases has divorced with their husband because of those problems in the study.

In my interview, Sita Maharjan (name changed) has divorced from her husband because of being busy in business this is one of the interesting questions that being an entrepreneur and empowered woman than also why her family cannot understand her problem. Why being educated and empowered women then also she needs to become dependent on her husband and only needs to work household work it shows the cause of the patriarchal concept of society. For this, we need to have a changed concept of gender equality and not to divide gender division labour. I had asked question to respondent, Sita Maharjan (name changed) handicraft and knitting, how you are empower what problem you have in business? I have shared her experience “ *ma sano deki naya naya kura garna ruchauthye paxi mero padhai sangai jagirko khoji thyoo thai bela maile sweater bunaa sikye paxii 1/2 jana gari aru lai pani sikauna thale maile jagir khojnu vanda yaslai nai ramro banune sochyera ghar ma paisa magyeraa ra ali ali loan liyera yo bebasye garye yasbata maile 300 bhanda badi lai rojgari diyekoo xuu kusi lagxaa ki ma jastai jagirko kojima rahane mahila lai maile khai sikauna paye saxaym banuna paye maile yasbata desh bidesh ma samet nam rakna safal vaye ra 2011 ma saman pani paye .*” then I asked question when did you got training for business and how? And she said “ *yo maile mero*

ama sanga sikyeko ho ra paxii yo sangai muffler banune, bachaako lugaa ra aruu kam nagarpalika ko talim ma sikyeko ho paxii maile arulai sikauna thalye ani nagarpalika le pani sahayog garnu vayo” for that she had empower from entrepreneurship training in Kirtipur municipality. In the interview one of sad feeling that she told me about her divorce when I asked are you married or not how many children you have firstly she became heisted but she share her feelings “ *bachelor sakye ra ali ali kam gardai thye bihe vayo sriman sanga pani ramrai sambanda thyoo tara yahi business ko karan le garda ghar ma sasu sasura risauna thalnu vayo hami chutai basyuu tara pani sriman le gajaa khane kam nagarne garna thalnu vayo ra paxi divorce vayo mero chora xha bahini usko lagi pani aru lai pir lagxaa divorce vaye pani sirman le herna aunuhunxaa xora lai lina aunu hunxaa”* I feel emotional when she shares her experience with me. She told me all about her problem not only I have taken her to interview but I had also taken training from her hosiery. Now a day, her business has been closed because of the economic problem from lockdown she provides her service from her home. This is my first interview which have inspired to be empowered and finding hidden problem in business.

Hira Maharjan (name changed), handicraft bamboo frame making business “ *maile yo bayewasaye 7 barsa dhaki garyeko ho hami 7 jana maila milyera yo business garyeko ho mahila samuha banayeko thyu tesbata chinjan vayeko hami nagarpalika ra homenet ko sahayog bata yo talimm liyera yo business garyeko xauu. Mela parba ra bahira desh pathauna yo banuxauu yasko saman pani nagarpalika ra home net batai laidinu hunxaa ra bahira supply garna pani home net bata sahayog garnu vayeko xaa”* when I asked her about her businesses she share her experience “*kati kamaunu ni 5 hajar hunxa mahinako kahile 10 hajar pani pugxaa hami sabi badyera linxauu pisaa ghar kharxaa laiprooyog ali ali garxau ra afno lagii sriman lai magnu pardainaa thai ho haahaaha gumna jana pauxaa ani bahira jane awasar pani payoo bahira ghau gahu gayera pani sikayekoo xuu tara k garnu dhari padyena English audainaa tesailee dukhaa lagxaa”* It shows guilty to be uneducated. After training, she has been empowered and also got a chance to be an entrepreneur. It shows changes that having entrepreneurship training that generates income. But the sad thing is that being an entrepreneur woman also has a low-income rate in her business. If males have simple work they had a lot of demand and salary but in the case of women are little incomes in their work.

In the view of Muna pariyar (name changed). There is clearly seen that patriarchal thinking in decision making and working in the home. Because both husband and wife work same business but Muna work all household work and her husband only in his business. In her experience “ *chora manxye kai kam lai mahatoo dinye rahexaa ma ra mero sriman sangai tailor ma kam garxauu tara ghar ko sabi kam pani maile nai garnu parxaa choraa haru le pani khai sagaunye hoinaa k garnu kam garyera baxhnai paryeko xaa.*” Her voice makes me realize that women are like labour .she workhouse in the morning tonight and in the day even she works outside of the home she has not any help from her family. She was one of the local ward representatives then also she had suffered from patriarchal concept then also how other women works for their homes and family. Those all show the gender division of labour. Women's work helps women to be empowered and self-dependent then also why the concept of working household activities are not changed in our society.

In the same way Jeena Dangol in her case was suffering patriarchy from child age she was uneducated because to be a female her father did not allow her to read. Now she has a small organization that helps women empower. Her previous work on the orange butterflies' organization helps to single women for empowerment. She provides jobs for single women making bags and clothes she opens this business for 6 years old. Her thought was to be the financial independence of women. She could impact from her own story when she was in the searching job for herself. “*maile yo sasthaa bisesh gari yakal mahila lai kendrit garyera kholyeko ho ahile lagvag 20 jana kam gardaixan vane 200 vanda badilai maile yo talim di sakyeko xuu parye mahila haru gharko kam garnu parxa vanera kahi din matra kam garyera farkane garxan vane khoi ramro sanga kam garne pani xann aru ko kam garnu bhanda afnai baywosaye garyeko rmro lagxaa*” her worked on entrepreneurial business helps women to be economically active and empower. She was a successful woman to inspire women to work self-businesses and be an entrepreneur. Thus, all interviews have shown the importance of a girl's education and the need to open self-business and it also shows the cultural belief and social stigma that being a girl she can't be got a chance to read and only depend on household work.

This study show entrepreneurship is a process of women empowerment; it builds women's capability, skills, good decision power, good communication skills, financial

opportunity, and job opportunity and so on. In another way, women view entrepreneurship as a way to manage their time and responsibilities while generating income. This was especially good for more patriarchal settings but in the context of women who work outside of the home and generate income and again work at the home have an unequal domestic burden in our society.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, FINDING AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

The study presents the empowerment process of entrepreneur women which was measured by a few economic statuses and their experience on their business. To analyze the relationship between women's entrepreneurship process and women empowerment the study has taken interviews with self-businesswomen in the study area Kirtipur municipality ward 10. Women are empowered by entrepreneurship training and it is a process of having good ownership, freedom, decision making, and social status. Most of the respondents are from the local community they are Newars. Newars are rich in business but in the condition of women delicate than males in such process. Because they have no right to do business with males they only help men. There are concepts of gender inequality like it's not women work for business it's the only process of 'doing gender'. In the traditional era, gender has been considered as different roles in how men and women are expected to act and how they should behave. For example, masculine roles and feminine roles are usually associated with strength, aggression and dominance, while feminine roles are usually associated with passivity, nurturing and subordination. Example Males wearing t-shirt and female wearing a sari, female children play doll and male child play ball women work in house and male work in outside of the home so there are also different in occupation.

Those all are concepts of gender inequality similarly, the entrepreneurship process is only for the male business in past and women are only laborers, but now after entrepreneurship training women also owned their business. Entrepreneurship training not only helps women to owned business it also helps to develop employment in Nepali youth. For that, it becomes highly increase in tax and makes prosperity in the country.

The objective of this study was to understand the economic process of women and their struggle and experience in business, work and social practice, changing the process of the women's entrepreneurial process. This study used to micro-level study of Kirtipur municipality to concerned with knowledge, practice and experience of women in business how they struggle. Especially in Nepali society there exist patriarchy and women depend

on their husband and parents. After women's business, they have generated income for themselves. And it helps to control over the source, participation, have a good decision on child care, household practice, health care and practice and help in society.

This study is based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data are obtained through interviews with businesswomen which are conducted by non – probability sampling method. The tools used for the data collection are face to face interviews and in-depth interviews. Data are analyzed by using tables and simple statistical tools (percentage) and interpretation. In Kirtipur municipality there are various religious groups like Hindu, Buddhist, and Christen etc. Age about 18-55 years female is taken interview in the study area women who have self business and experience in entrepreneurship training. The literacy status women are mostly found as literate at the primary level. Education is important in women's life because it helps them to be empowered. A person who has educated they are able to get training and got the opportunity. So, it has been changed on women's economic status.

5.2 Theoretical link of study

Women and men both must have equal rights and opportunities and be able to own their businesses but gender roles and cultural norms value and concept between biological sex and gender role women are feeling stressed. It's socially constructed it affect by society. According to different theorists, they explain to empowering women need to be politically empowered, socially empowered and economically empowered. Similarly, in the study area, women are getting empowered by economic growth and social awareness. There had been a lot of studies about women's empowerment through entrepreneurship and many other researchers got concepts of women's empowerment process and women's perceptions but researchers got few of women's problems their experience and struggle of opening their businesses and households problem after busy in business activities. So, the main purpose of the researcher is to examine the socio-economic process of empowerment. And to know the decision-making process of the women, the role of women in household activities, business activities of women and their role in the family, and engagement in entrepreneurship training.

This research is qualitative in nature based on the method in-depth interview research is descriptive research to explore entrepreneurship training and women empowerment. It

follows purposive sampling to collect data from businesswomen who have a self business and who have got entrepreneurship training. The study is covered in kirtipur municipality 10. The main purpose of this study is to know women's experience and their involvement in entrepreneurship training, business activities and the process of income generation. For feminist theorists analyze gender inequality by sex, gender, race, discrimination, equality, and economic status.

The literature of review I carried out a part of my research as the most of researcher's concepts in empowerment, women empowerment, and the process of entrepreneurship in different societies. It is only not enough to study entrepreneurship and women empowerment. There is required contextual and grounded research to fill up the knowledge gap.

The research mainly engaged in investigating the women involved in entrepreneurship training, economic status, decision making, religious beliefs, and gender relations in society. How are women involved in entrepreneurship training and the process of opening their businesses? How do they generate income? How do they struggle in their work and how they manage their time at home were investigated in the study.

After engaging in entrepreneurship training they are empower not only this they can show their experience, and skills in a society like feminist epistemologist theory women's self-knowledge and experience help to develop society and be empowered. Feminist epistemologist theory is different from other theories which not only talked gender is constructed it was based on experience.

Thus, this research focuses on feminist standpoint theory, such as based on women's experiences, and women's views of society. Nancy A. Naples's (2007) feminist method includes a wide range of methods, approaches and research strategies that talk about the traditional methodology of women's experience and marginalized women in research. The feminist methodology is to create knowledge for social change Feminists have utilized participatory action research to help empower subjects of research as well as to ensure that the research is responsive to the needs of specific communities. We can see the same practice in society as feminists view women's experiences and cultural practices in society.

As a result of the study explore entrepreneurship training and women empowerment is based on their skills knowledge and experience. The patriarchal environment carries patriarchal norms, values, cultures and practice of socialization and feminist research contribute to social change.

5.3 Findings and discussion

After collection of information and analysis of the data, following results are derived:

The ethnic composition of women in the study area Newar caste is constituted of higher percentage 66.66, Dalits and Tamang 13.33 per cent and Chhetri 6.66 per cent. In religious composition, the majority of religion is followed as Hinduism is found 63.33 per cent and education attainment of respondent follows as literate 63.33 percent and illiterate 36.66 percent. Education in S.L.C is highest as 23.33 and in primary level 16.66 percentages, secondary level 6.66 percent, intermediate 20 percent and graduate 6.66 percent. Female education attainment was low in higher – level education in the study area. Major source of income of respondents are tailoring 26.66 percent and beauty parlor 20 percent. And most of respondent's incomes were less than 10 thousand. Most of respondents had taken entrepreneurship training from municipality.

Now the Age composition of respondents group 18 – 29 occupied 40 percent, and 30-44 age group 46 percent and age group 45-55 occupied 13.33 percent. This shows that age at 30 to 44 is highly capable person in business. In the study area most of respondents want advance training in their work and half of respondents heard the constitution and women rights. Most of the respondent view about the constitution is gender equality and legal rights.

In the study area, women's responsibilities were higher than males. Like reproductive work, bearing, caring, and management of family and also work in their business so it shows women's responsibilities were higher than men. Socialist feminist Maria Mies (1981) define women were dominant by history if we saw at the history of male and female work female responsibility are higher than male same as in my study female responsibility were higher than males. So, it shows sexual division of labour in society if we compare with Marx's perspective of social stage it shows historically division of labor similarly Mies (1981) also compare with Marxists perspective that, Women perform as surplus value-generating labor under capitalism the concept of labour is generally labor

under capitalism the concept of labor is generally used with a male bias because women are typically defined as housewives as non-workers. In my study, women have not been able to succeed in business due to the concept of being a housewife.

“Different feminist approaches shown women’s lives differently. Marxist philosophy has close link with feminist standpoint, which can be useful to mainstream the knowledge and experience produce in the process of working in productive area”,(Pandey,2016,p.2017).Feminist standpoint theory takes them into account those oppression, exploitation and differences. Feminist standpoint may narrow down the negativity and mainstream the knowledge and experiences of women, which has been historically ignored, oppressed, peripheral, discriminated and subordinated, Pandey (2017). So, the concept of standpoint epistemology is also a main factor of women empowerment.

The main perception of the women empowerment process is to be self-relevant, self business and have education and good decision making power. And participation in social activities, programs create women more powerful in the economy. The empowerment process is to be self-relevant, self business and have education and good decision making power. And participation in social activities, programs create women more powerful in the economy. Training and business make women empower and have got different opportunity to build up confidence and gain knowledge and empowerment. Thus, the entrepreneurial process makes women empowerment in society.

5.4 conclusions

This study has focused on examining women entrepreneurship training through women empowerment in terms of their income-generating activities, decision making, the impact of empowerment and social participation.

It has been concluded that the majority of the respondent were empowered from entrepreneurship training and they have good decision-making power, they participate in different social institutions, they use their own money for household bearing, the decision on children's schooling, decision for buying surplus, goods and household need, they also supply their product out of the valley.

On average all the respondent's economic conditions are politely good than other scholarly research. But in the condition of education, they are excluded from higher-level education and they were busy with household work.

This study has also concluded that the majority of the respondent did not participate in local committees, political programs and other social programs regularly. They have a willingness to participate in such a program. Most of the respondents heard about women rights and constitutions but have no idea about women rights on their own citizenship, property rights if they know about those women right then also they can't speak about their rights against their parents and husband.

Due to the patriarchy and social exclusion they were behind to make their self decisions if they decided about something it only depends in house and carefully it has not to listen by their family members. However, some educated women were aware of their rights and also participated in social activities, income-generating activities, training, and decision making. So it is concluded that education is the main factor of gender equality and decision making it makes women empower. Therefore, for women empowerment education is important for women and without education, women lost different opportunities and training to be a good entrepreneur and Empowerment. Education is important for women it makes gender equality and it helps women for good decision making.

REFERENCE

- Acharya, U., and Pandey, C., (2018). *Women's Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in Nepal*. Westcliffe International Journal of Applied Research Vol. 2, No. 2. Pp.1-13.
- Adhikari, B., (2004). *Women's Empowerment through dairy Co-operative*. MA thesis, Central Department of Sociology. TU, Kirtipur.
- Agrawal, B., (1997). Bargaining and Gender Relations: Within and Beyond the Household. *Feminist Economics*, Vol. 3(1): Pp1-51.
- Agrawal, R., and B.V.L. N Rao, (2004). *Gender Issues: A Road Map to Empowerment*, Shirpa Publications, Choudary offset process. Delhi : Vikas Marg, Shakarpur.
- Bahandari, B., (2014). *Role of mother's group in Women Empowerment: A study of khairanitar area in Tanahun*. MA thesis, Central Department of Sociology. TU, Kirtipur.
- Basyal, G., P., (2015). *Social inclusion and empowerment of women*. MA Thesis CDSA.TU, Kirtipur.
- Bhatta, Dev., D., (2007). *Woman's Empowerment and Institutional Development*. MA Thesis, Central Department of Sociology. TU, Kirtipur.
- Bushell, B., (2008). *Women Entrepreneurs in Nepal: What prevents them from leading the Sector?* vol16 (3) Pp.549-564.
- C, West, & Zimmerman, D.H. (1987). *Gender and society. Doing Gender*. Vol, 1(3), Pp125-151.
- Das, M., (2012). *Women empowerment through entrepreneurship: A case study of Guwahati Municipal Corporation*. International journal of computer. 2(1)27-29.
- De Beauvoir, S., (1949). *The Data on Biology*. The Second Sex, Chapter 1, Penguin Classics, Pp.33.34.
- Duflo, E., (2012). *Women Empowerment and Economic Development*. Journal of Economic Literature. American Economic Association. Vol 50, (4) Pp.1051-1079.
- Iddt, A., Mwatima, M., (2006). *Women Entrepreneurship Development and Empowerment in Tanzania*. PhD thesis, University of South Africa. Oct.
- Karki, B., B., (2014) *Entrepreneurship Development Programme with Reference to Small Enterprises in Nepal*. Janapriya Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, Vol.3: Pp 16-22. Dec. (Stable URL:<https://doi.org/10.3126/jjis.v3i0.17893>)

- Khadka, J., (2015). *Women Empowerment through saving and credit co-operative activities in Pokhara Nepal*. MA Thesis, Central department of sociology, TU, Kirtipur.
- Khatiwada, P., (2014). *Women's participation in local politics*. MA Thesis, Central department of Sociology. TU, Kirtipur.
- Meenal, Z., (2003). *Empowering Rural Women Approach to Empowering Women through credit-based self-help groups*. New Delhi : Aakar Books.
- Mehra, R., (1997). *Women Empowerment and Economic Development*. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Sage publications vol.554, Pp.136-149.
- Mohanty, Bidgut & Girish Kumar, et.al. (2000). *Women and Political Empowerment*. New Delhi: Institute of social science.
- Nivedita T., Dwivedi & Mishra, T., (2013) *Women Empowerment through Women Entrepreneurship* Voice of Research.vol.2 (2)50.55.
- Oli, C., (2001). *Empowerment of women through the micro-credit program, A case study of Grameen Bikash Bank (GBB)*. MA Thesis, Central department of Sociology, TU, Kirtipur.
- Pandey, B., (2016). *Feminist Standpoint and Question of Women Participation In Decision-Making in Nepal*. Nepal Journal Online, vol.10, 202-2017.
- Roy, U., N., & Jasmer, S., S., et al. (2009). *People's Empowerment and Sustainable Rural Development*. New Delhi: Rawat publication.
- Sharma, A., (2012). *Women Empowerment through microfinance and SHGs*. Pp.25-33. New Delhi : Sonali Publication.
- Sharma, P., and Varma, S., N., (2008). *Women empowerment through entrepreneurship development perspective*. 2(2):135-154.
- Sigdel, M., (2016). *Role of Education in Women Entrepreneurship Development In Nepal*. Tribhuvan University Journal, 29 (1), 111-122.
- Sigdel, M., (2017) *Women Entrepreneurs in Kathmandu Valley*. Journal of Management. Vol,10 (1) Pp.31.39.
- Singh, Ranjana. (2017). *Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to MSMEs in the state of Gujarat*. PhD Thesis. Gujarat Technological University, Gujarat.

- Tara, D., M., (2019). *Socio-Economic Impact of Community based entrepreneurship in Women*. MA Thesis, T.U. Central Department of Rural Development.
- Tiwari, S., & Tiwari, A., (2007). *Women entrepreneurship and economic development*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons Publication.
- UNDP (2021). *Addressing Gender Barriers to Entrepreneurship and Leadership among Girls and Young Women in South-East Asia*. City foundation. March
- UNDP, (2013). *Micro-enterprise development program (phase IV)*. Kathmandu: UN House.

Annexes

Annex-1

Checklist For interview:

“ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN KIRTIPUR”

Namaste,

I have come to you in obtaining the information on the condition of women, empowerment and entrepreneurship process to get different reasoning stories of abandonment in here. The purpose of this visit is to accomplish an MA degree in Sociology. This required a comprehensive research report on any social topic. Hence, I will request to share to detail information and experience you have about your training and working process.

Section A: personal detail

1. Name of respondent
2. Age
3. Sex.....
4. Religion
5. marital status
6. Caste/ ethnicity
7. Address:
8. Ward
9. Tole
10. Educational status.....
11. Type of the family: a. nuclear b. Joint
12. Home district

Section B: General information of Respondent

2.1 Are you married or un-married?

1. Married 2. Un-married 3. Single 4. Widow

2.2 If married, what was your age at marriage?

.....

2.3 who decide your marriage?

- 1. Father 2. Mother 3. Both parents
- 4. Self 5. Brother/ sister 6. Relatives

2.4 What did you do at the time of marriage?

- 1. Study 2. Services 3. Teaching 4. Tailoring
- 5. Beauty parlor 6. Self-activities 7. Other (Specify.....)

2.5 After marriage, have you taken any formal or informal education?

.....

2.6 If yes who decided on your education?

.....

2.7 If no, why didn't you get the opportunity to study?

.....

2.8 Are you satisfied with your education, yes / no why?

.....

2.9 Have you ever given any birth to live child, and how many?

.....

2.10 Who made the decision to have children?

- 1. Father 2. Mother 3. Both parents
- 4. Self 5. Brother/ sister 6. Relatives

2.11 Does your son and daughters go to school?

.....

2.12 Who makes the decision of going to or not going to school?

- 1. Father 2. Mother 3. Both parents 4. Self 5. Relatives

2.13 Does your children study same school, yes / if no why?

.....

2.14 Have your any children got married?

.....

2.15 If yes, who made decision about their marriage?

- 1. Husband 2. Parents 3. Self
- 4. Husband and wife both 5. Relatives

3.0 property rights and decision making

3.1 What is the main source of your income?

- 1. Agriculture/livestock 2. Business 3. Labor 4. Job/services 5. Teaching
- 6. Tailoring 7. Others

3.2 Who keeps the household income?

- 1. Husband 2. Parents 3. Self
- 4. Husband and wife both 5. Brothers and sisters
- 6. Relatives

3.3 Do you have any land in your own name, yes /no?

.....

3.4 Who owns the parental property?

- 1. Husband 2. Parents 3. Self 4. Husband and wife both 5. Relatives

3.5 Did you buy or sell any substantial goods on your own decision?

.....

3.6 If yes then which types of substantial good you buy?

.....

3.7 Who usually decide to visit the relatives?

.....

3.8 What do you think about to ask permission for visit relatives, your opinion?

.....

3.9 Is your family income sufficient for household expenses?

.....

3.10. If not sufficient, what did you do for your livelihood?

.....

4.0 Participation in social activities

4.1 Do you participation in any type of social activities in your communities?

- 1. Regular 2. Sometimes

4.2 If yes then which type of social institutions do you participate?

- 1. School / college 2. Mahila samuha 3. Finance
- 4. Hosiery 5. Other

4.3 Have you ever voted to any political parties in any elections?

.....

4.4 Have you ever been a member of any political parties?

.....

4.5 Who encouraged you to be a member of the political party?

.....

4.6 Have you any willingness to be a local representative?

.....

4.7 Have you ever heard of our constitution?

.....

4.8 If yes, what are the constitutional provisions do you heard about women's welfare and empowerment?

- 1. Motherhood and reproductive health
- 2. Lineage right (Citizenship right)
- 3. Equal participation in state sector
- 4. Equal right to property and family affairs.
- 5. Equal right in education, health, employment, and social security

4.9 Have you any idea about property rights?

.....

4.10 If yes then do you have any property in your own name?

.....

5.0 Economic source and entrepreneurial idea

5.1 Have you any idea about entrepreneurship?

.....

5.2 If yes what is meaning of entrepreneurship in your opinion ?

- 1. Own business 2. Business 3. Market opportunities

4. Self – confidence 5. Economic growth

5.3 What is your main source of income?

.....

5.4 When did you start your business?

.....

5.6 Did you got any support from home to conduct your business?

.....

5.5 Did you take any type of training? Then what types of training do you?

.....

5.6 What did you do before this business?

.....

5.7 How much does you earn from your business before enterprise?

1. 0- 10000 2. 10000- 20000 3. 20000 – 30000 4. 30000- Above

5.8 In your opinion is it better to stay home or engage in any work why?

.....

5.9 How does society looks about domestic work and outside work?

.....

5.10 Have you save money by doing business or not?

1. Yes 2. Sometime 3. Never 4.I have no idea

5.11 If yes then which institutions you have?

1. Bank 2. Finance 3. Mahila samuha 4. Self 5. Other

5.12 What is the present condition of women as compared to the past?

1. As same 2. Progressive 3. Better progressive

5.13 What is your opinion of the present entrepreneurial process in Nepal?

1. Satisfied 2. Not satisfied 3. Other

5.14 What kind of reformation need to be provisioned to bring women’s position?

1. Economic 2. Awareness 3. Education 4. other

5.15 What are the reasons that women do not participate in entrepreneurial process?

a) Lack of problem b) Housekeeping c) Cultural problem (male domination)
d) lack of responsibility e) lack of awareness

5.16 What kind of program should bring to increase women's participation?

- a) Political program
- b) training
- c) Adult education and health program
- d) no

5.17 How long are you involving in entrepreneurship?

Less than five years

Six to ten years

Eleven to fifteen years

Sixteen to twenty years

More than twenty years

5.18 What type of business you are in?

a. Manufacturing

b. Service

Hotel and restaurant

Travel agency

Consulting

Educational institute

Beauty parlour

Tailoring

Interior designing

Handicraft

Other

c. trading

Retail

Wholesale

d. Others.....

5.19 Where did you buy necessary materials for your business from?

a. local market

b. import from Indian market

c. from other countries

6.0 At last respondent feeling about their business

6.1 Do you satisfied with your work or not, yes / no why?

.....

6.2 What is your major strength of your business?

.....

6.3 What is your weakness in your business?

.....

6.4 If you want any training then what type of training you want?

.....

6.5 What did you say other women who want to be work like you?

.....

6.6 What are the social problems of women in Kirtipur municipality?

.....

6.7 What is the solution of these problems in your view?

.....

6.8 do you have any question for me?

.....

(Thank you so much for the time you have allocated and ideas, experience, and life story you have shared. Your personal information will not share other it is only for educational purpose.)

Thank you
