

Impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project on Women's Social Status.

**(A case study of Chapswara water supply and sanitation
Project Kyakmi-2, Syangja District)**

A Thesis

Submitted to

The Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of
Arts in Sociology

Submitted by:

Dol Raj Dhakal

Exam Roll No. : 78/063

T U Regd. No. : 45226 - 94

Prithivi Narayan campus, Pokhara

2014

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences
The Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan campus, Pokhara

Letter for Recommendation

This is to certify that Mr. Dol Raj Dhakal has prepared this dissertation on **Impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project on Women's Social Status: A Case Study of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation project Kyakmi-2, Syangja District** under my guidance and supervision. I therefore recommend the dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

.....
Amrit Kumar Bhandari
Lecturer
The Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan Campus,
Pokhara, Kaski , Nepal.
Date: 2 April, 2014

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences
The Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan campus, Pokhara

APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the thesis entitled “**Impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project on Women’s Social Status: A case study of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project Kyakmi-2, Syangja District**” written by **Mr. Dol Raj Dhakal** has examined. It has been declared successful for fulfillment of academic requirements toward the completion of Master of Arts in Sociology.

.....
Shanti Bhusal
Head

.....
Prof. Bishow Shrestha, Ph.D.

External

.....
Amrit Kumar Bhandari

Thesis Supervisor

2 April, 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study on **Impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project on Women's Economic, Political & Social Status: A case study of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project Kyakmi-2, Syangja District** is the upshot of my personal requirement for the fulfillment of master degree in Sociology/Anthropology. In process of study a number of persons have helped me in several ways so I would like to appreciate all of them.

First and foremost I am grateful to my supervisor lecturer Amrit Kumar Bhandari for his clinical expertise and close guidance to help me structure this dissertation. I would like to express my sincere thanks for the department chief Shanti Bhusal, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. Likewise I am obliged to Mr. Ramesh Prasad Dhital , WASH advisor RWSSPWN, Tanahun for giving me valuable suggestions, guidance, reviewing my thesis proposal, technical idea and reviewing thesis.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the villagers of the Chapswara Village who shared me about the socio-economic and situation of the village. Without their support, I would not be able to complete this research at this stage. And special thanks to my friends Parashu Ram Adhikari for Computer Setting, Bhagirath Adhikari and Ishwar Bahadur Adhikari for assisting me on the data sorting and computer service.

Lastly, I also express my thanks to all teachers and publishers who supported me during the course of preparation of this dissertation paper.

Dol Raj Dhakal

ABSTRACT

The aim of this thesis is to examine and analyze the impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project on Women's Social Status in partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.

The study had discussions with women beneficiaries of project and key stakeholders and community levels as whole households are taken as sampled. Quantitative Household Questionnaires and Qualitative Key Informant Interviews were used to collect the data.

The study was established examine and analyze the impact of Community water supply project on women empowerment. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To analyze main impacts of CDWSP on personal aspects local women.
 - To assess the role played by the project in changing women's situation related to social aspects.
 - To analyze the impacts of the project on women's leadership ability and related aspects.
- a) Analyze changes in women's social status after water supply.
 - b) Explore problems facing by women related to water supply project.
 - c) Assess women's involvement in the project

In conclusion, the thesis argues that abstract writing in English is essential but that

Government, Donors, DDC and VDC should make best strategies and should properly implement and timely monitoring for participation women in training and awareness program. Make plan for sustainability of water supply and sanitation project from the beginning of the project. To sustain rural water supply project should give attention in

operation and maintenance fund, linkage with income generating activities. And should promote female candidate in maintenance worker/ care taker.

Donors, DDC and VDC pay more attention to Coordination among different stakeholders like DAO, DSCO, DFO and WSSDO from the beginning of implementation for the sustainability.

DDC and VDC should play a proactive role to fulfill remaining demand of the people in this village by mobilizing the community, developing own program and/or inviting donor in the village

Socials Institutions should pay more attention to participate of women in social institutions. They should make programs or plans to attract maximum women in social institutions which help to empower women.

People should introduce high value product in terms of Income Generating Activities. Always traditional farming system couldn't go ahead unless introduction of new locally adaptable high value feasible species.

A household level awareness and concealing program on gender is essential to the whole villagers so that the women can equally in involved in the household decision making process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>no</u>	
Title	
Letter of recommendation	I
Approval Certificate	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract	IV
Table of content	VI
List of Tables	X
List of figure	XII
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	XIII

CHAPTER-I

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the study	5
1.4 Rationale of the study	5
1.5 Limitation of the study	6
1.6 Conceptual framework	6
1.7 Organizational structure of the study	7

CHAPTER-II

2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical/ Conceptual Overview	8
2.2.1 Empowerment	8
2.1.2 Concept of Participation	10
2.1.3 Women and Water	11
2.1.4 Gender and Development	13
2.2 Review of Related Literatures	16

CHAPTER-III

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 .Selection of the study area	18
3.2 Research Design	18
3.3 Nature and sources of data	18
3.3.1 Primary Source	18
3.3.2 Secondary Source	19
3.4 Universal and sampling	19
3.5 Data collection tools and techniques	19
3.5.1 Interview	19
3.5.2 Observation	19
3.5.3 Focused group discussion	20
3.6 Reliability and validity	20
3.7 Data analysis and presentation	20

CHAPTER-IV

4. THE STUDY SITE AND RESPONDENTS

4. Introduction to the Study Area	21
4.1 General Location and Physical Features of Syangja DDC	21
4.2 General Location and Physical Features of Kyakmi VDC the Study Area	22
4.2.1 Location	22
4.2.2 Boundary	22
4.2.3 Topography	22
4.2.4 Climate	22
4.3 Population of VDC	23
4.4 Education situation in the VDC	23
4.5 Ethnic composition of VDC	23
4.6 Language and Religion	24
4.7 Economic Condition of Kyakmi VDC	25
4.8.1 Physical Setting of Kyakmi VDC, ward no.-2, Chapswara Village	26
4.8.2 Social and Cultural Setting of Chapswara Village	27
4.8.3 Selected Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents	27
4.8.3.1 Age of the Respondents	28

4.8.3.2 Ethnic/Caste Composition of Respondent	28
4.8.3.3 Family Structure of Respondent	29
4.8.3.4 Education of Respondent	30
4.8.3.4.1 Illiteracy	31

CHAPTER-V

5. IMPACT OF CDWSP ON PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LOCAL WOMEN

5.1 The participation of Women In The Functioning Of The Chapswara Drinking Water and Sanitation Project	34
5.1.1 Involvement in User's Committee	34
5.1.2 Community Recognition	35
5.1.3 Decision Making	36
5.1.4 Nomination of Women in WSUC	37
5.2 Main Impacts Of The Project of Local Women	37
5.2.1 Impacts of Personal Aspects	38
5.2.1.1 Impacts on Decision Making Process	38
5.2.3 Impacts on Capacity/Skill Development	40
5.2.4 Feeling of Capacity Enhancement	41
5.2.4 Awareness Rising	41
5.2.5 Knowledge	43
5.2.6 Solution of Problem	44
5.2.7 Access to Education	44
5.2.8 Enrollment in School	45
5.2.9 Benefit to Child	47

CHAPTER-VI

6. IMPACT OF CDWSP ON LOCAL WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECT

6.1 Impacts on Economic Aspects	49
6.1.1 Kitchen Gardening	49
6.1.2 Benefits from Kitchen Gardening	50
6.1.3 Support to Promote Kitchen Gardening	51

6.1.4 Livestock Bearing	52
6.1.5 Time Spent	52
6.1.6 Water for Livestock	53
7.1.7 Income by Livestock	54
6.2 Employment	55
6.2.1 Creation of Job	55
6.2.2 Skill	56
6.2.3 Involvement in Other Works	57
6.2.4 Resources	58
6.2.5 Access and Control in Resources	59
6.2.6 Benefits from Project	60
6.3 Impacts on Political Aspects	61
6.3.1 Leadership	61
6.3.2 Involvement in Other Institutions	61
6.3.3 Network of Other Institutions	62
6.3.5 Frequency of Participation	63
6.4 Involvement in Political Parties	64
6.4.1 Involvement in Political Parties	64
6.4.2 Involvement in Political Parties after Scheme	65
6.4.3 Women's Leadership in Political Parties	66
6.4.4 Utilization of Saved Time	67
6.4.5 Institutions	67
6.4.6 Institutionalization of Women	68

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary	70
7.2 Conclusion	76
References	79
Annexes	

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
4.1	Education situation in VDC	22
4.2	Ethnic status of VDC	23
4.3	Household having main occupation	24
4.4	HHs type of economic condition	25
4.5	Distribution of respondent by age	27
4.6	Distribution of the respondents by ethnic/caste	29
4.7	Distribution of the respondent by family structure in number	30
4.8	Distribution of respondent's by educational level	31
4.9	Reason for illiteracy	32
5.1	Problems faced by women's while involving in users committee	33
5.2	Recognition of the level of capacity/status in committee	34
5.3	Distribution by Proposer of women in wsuc	36
5.4	Involvement in decision making process	38
5.5	Impact of decision making idea in daily activities	38
5.6	Participation in capacity developmental events	39
5.7	Distribution of respondents by feeling of enhancement	40
5.8	Participation in awareness training	42
5.9	Increased of knowledge	42
5.10	Distribution by solving of problems and income generation	43
5.11	Distribution of child by access in education	44
5.12	Distribution by student's enrollment at school	45
5.13	Education supports child's future endeavor	46
6.1	Status of kitchen gardening after the Intervention of project	49
6.2	Distributions of respondents by beneficiaries from kitchen gardening	49
6.3	Support need for promotion of kitchen gardening	50
6.4	Time availability for livestock	51
6.5	Availability water for livestock	52
6.6	Increment of annual income by livestock	53
6.7	Distribution of creation of job	54
6.8	Skill enhancement	55

6.9	Engage in other works after completion of project	56
6.10	Community aware on existence resource	57
6.11	Opportunity to access and control over resources	58
6.12	Distribution of benefit from the project	59
6.13	Increment of respondents in other institutions	60
6.14	Participation in networks of other institutions	61
6.15	Distribution of frequency of participation	62
6.16	Status of participation in political parties	63
6.17	Participation in political parties after project	65
6.18	Involvement of women in other institution before project	66
6.19	Opportunity to involvement in other institutions	67
6.20	Institutionalization of women using saved time	68

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure No.	Title	Page
4.1	Household having main occupation	25
4.2	Distribution of respondent by age	28
4.3	Distribution of the respondents by ethnic/caste	29
5.1	Problems regarding women's involvement in users committee	34
5.2	Recognition of the level of capacity/status	35
5.3	Participation in awareness training	41
5.4	Distribution by student's enrollment in school	45
6.1	Distributions of respondents by beneficiaries from kitchen gardening	50
6.2	Increment of annual income by livestock	53
6.3	Opportunity to access and control over resources	58
6.4	Increment of respondents in other institutions	61
6.5	Status of participation in political parties	64

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CIA	Central Investigation Agency
CO	Community Organization
DAO	District Agriculture Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	House Hold
IG	Income Generation
I/NGO	International/Non-Governmental Organization
No	Number
NPC	National Planning Commission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SIDA	Society for International Development
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SN	Serial Number
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USAID	Unites States Agency for International Development
WAD	Women in Development
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WSUC	Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee
CDWSP	Chapswara Drink Water supply and sanitation Project
A/J	Adhibasi Janajati

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is among the most illiterate countries in the world with a disappointing 48.6 percent (CIA Factbook, 2010) of the overall population being illiterate. When this is broken down by gender for the purpose of showing the extreme disparity between male and female literacy, one cannot but be astonished that the 2010 literacy rate for men of 62.7 percent is nearly double the literacy rate for women of 34.9 percent (CIA Factbook, 2010). Literacy rates are thus a direct hindrance on women's mobility and empowerment within Nepalese society.

In Nepal, Women constitute over 50 percent of the total population and around 46 percent of the total economically active population. Traditionally, women in Nepal have been contributing more actively than their male counterparts, mainly in domestic and household chores and agricultural sector. But the economic contributions made by women at household level or in agriculture sector are not recognized by society and as a result most Nepalese women suffer from unequal power relations with men. Certain statutory laws especially in the areas of property and family matters discriminate against women. They are still denied equal access to political and administrative decision making structures. Nepalese women, particularly those who belong to marginalized groups in rural areas, are still suppressed, exploited, neglected, discriminated and forced to live because of illiteracy, ill health etc. They are severely exploited by society due to orthodox traditions and discriminatory laws. Social taboos have restricted development of women's potentials and have prevented them from exercising their constitutional rights. Thus, women in the Nepalese society face a multitude of problems in their day to day lives. Although a few urban and privileged women have access to developed processes and are economically independent, they are denied equal opportunities to participate in political decision-making. (IIDS NEWSLETTER,-SAM020) Women in particular are often deprived of opportunities to engage in

income generating activities of the need to spend hours in fetching water. A study conducted by ADB, revealed that each female water carrier must reserve 1 1/3 hours per day during monsoon season and an average of 2-3 hours per day in the dry season to meet their daily household supply (ADB, 2000). Women compose 70 percent of the labor force in the water management schemes (Pandey 1994). A minimum of 30 percent of total time saved could be used for other economically productive activities if there is an access of water supply in community premises. Inadequate water supplies nearby can also have a significant impact on sanitation (Devkota, 2007) With closer water supplies, women have more time in the domestic setting. At home, the extra time allows women to better take care of their families and to improve the overall health and nutrition of their families. With improved health, these families can work together to develop their communities and improve their futures and improve the lives of those in futures generations.

With the added time, women are given more opportunities to work outside of the home to bring in extra income for their families. This extra income can be used to improve the life of her and her families by providing them with better financial access to medical treatments, education, and to food other than the food produced by the family farm, which can provide a much more balanced diet for her family and improve their overall health.

Empowerment often addresses members of group that social discrimination processes have excluded from decisions making processes through –for example- discrimination based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or gender. Empowerment as a methodology is often associated with feminism: see consciousness-raising.

In spite of provision of equal rights in constitution, women in Nepal are still backward. Discussion on women empowerment has been done from government to local level and even international but there have not been significant impact in rural women. So this research has been made to study the impact of fetching water nearby house on the empowerment of rural women in terms of leadership, income generating activities, capacity enhancement, health & education and social participation.

1.2 Statement of Problem

In Nepal, most of the people (42 percent as World Bank, 2012 report & 25.2 percent as Government of Nepal) of rural areas below the line of poverty due to their low-income status and makes there dominate women's of the many factors contribute to dominate the women's status; the roles and responsibilities assigned by socio-culture the main. Gender discrimination is come to the fore that it is the main problem on women and in a society tradition, culture, location and societal structure is conserving and supporting it. Which causes the various secondary effects as a major impediment to women in society i.e. limiting their access to power, prestige and a host of other thing that accompany the public spheres. This subordination of women has been further perpetuated by the system of patriarchy.

Furthermore, the triple roles performed by women i.e. reproductive, productive and community roles are often obscured and devalued in a society dominated by male. It has also been observed that, and development programs have further lead to marginalization of women. Various survey and study in Nepal showed that the productive roles of women were completely ignored because of distorted concept of "housewife", "head of house hold" and economic "activity". And most of the projects, new farming technologies and machinery were made available only to male task, such as plough.

In Nepal, men are considered to be the breadwinners of the family, which was vested them with the sole authority of decision-making, control over resources etc. As such, among other factors, women from low-income groups face gender-specific causes of disempowerment, which stem for patriarchal system that is in force throughout the region. Many women have limited geographical mobility, economic independence or personal autonomy and as a result remain economically dependent on male kin.

During the construction of water supply and sanitation project women may involve in a number of activiites. They take participation in decision making process, project selection process and preparation of community Action plan. Taking participation in above mention activities women's leadership is developed.

During the implementation of water supply scheme, they may get several types of training like Book keeping, Leadership development, Pre construction Training, CAP Training etc After trainings, they may acquire capacity of expression of thoughts, enhancements of skills.

Fetching safe drinking water nearby house can led to improvement of their health situation and they can save money to spend for treatments. This has led to decreased rate of child mortality and water borne disease. Fetching safe water nearby house can save time which they can use for kitchen gardening, livestock rearing, child nurturing, creating handicrafts and other productive works. As a result, they have money, which improves their life standards of family and hence in improving decision making ability/ power of women.

Women have great role in educating children in the family. Mostly women use the money they earn in educating their children while male have other priorities of spending the earned money. After they have time they can involve in social activities. Slowly they gain leadership skills and soon reach decision making level in the society. Hence the equal roles and responsibility to build the society.

Thus, to study impact on socio-economic, political, Capacity enhancement, Health and education of rural women in relation to the implemented water supply system entitled & the proposed area i.e., **Chapswara Drinking Water supply and Sanitation Project (CDWSP)** Kyakmi VDC-2, Syangja will be appropriate for the present study.

Considering all above-mentioned issues, this study would be focused on the following research questions:

1. Has the piped drinking water system saved time of rural women in significant level?
2. Has the time saved brought about any significant changes in the lives of the women in sense of women's leadership, improvement of socio-economic status?

3. How access of drinking water help to improve health and education of women?
4. Has the income-generating component of the intervention helped women in terms of their welfare, access, participation and control?
5. Do women from all socio-economic backgrounds and ethnicity/caste have access to program inputs?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to examine and analyze the impact of Community water supply scheme on women empowerment in the study area. The specific objectives were as follows:

- To analyze main impacts of CDWSP on personal aspects of local women.
- To assess the role played by the project in changing women's situation related to social aspects.
- To analyze the impacts of the project on women's leadership ability and related aspects.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is about women empowerment by time saving through water fetching nearby house. The significance of this study could be analyzed the impact of water supply project on women's status. First and foremost the significance of this study is of purely academic nature i.e. it to fulfill the needed criterion for the Masters degree in Sociology.

However it has been expected that the findings of this study may prove to be useful for concerned local bodies like VDC, DDC, independent researchers and other developing partners and suggest them how water supply projects can bring change in women's status by empowering them. In the other words, this study may prove to be important from the applied point of view too.

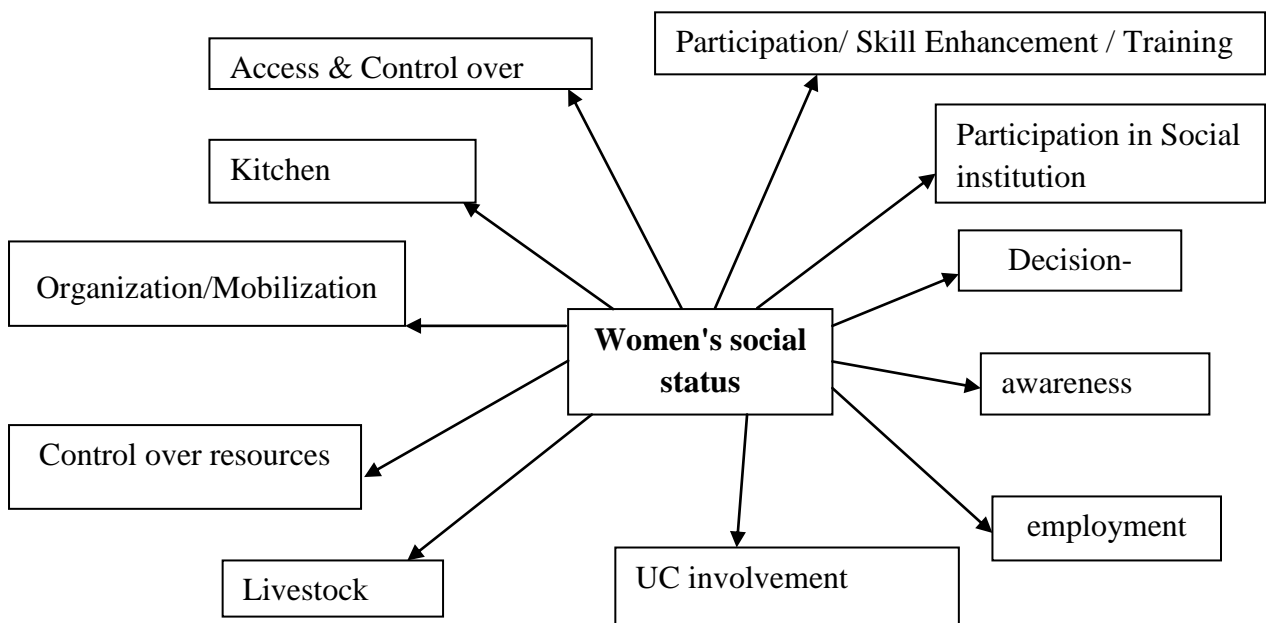
1.5 Limitation of the Study

Any research study is limited by the time period, area of study information and actual data. When someone is doing any research studies, there may be some problems existed. Likewise, this study was also not far from some problems which are as follows;

1. This study was conducted in limited time and resources.
2. This study only focused on women empowerment by time saving through water fetching nearby house.
3. This study was undertaken with limited budget, lack of highly experience personal and limited time.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The above conceptual framework In the present context, Women empowerment is burning issues. Government of Nepal made various rules, regulations & circular to local government to implement their activities gender friendly and made women friendly environment. And Uplift women and involve in economic activities which can help to mainstream. So, this study is selected to (CDWSP), Kyakmi-2, Syangja to know time saving of household after constructing the water supply and sanitation project, find out the utilization of time saving through water fetching, to analyze women empowerment mainly on the upgrade of social and economic status. As per my opinion, my research works around this conceptual framework.



1.7 Organizational Structure of the Study

The paper is divided in seven chapter. In first chapter, there is background of the Study, statement of problem, object of the study, important /rational of the study, organizational structure of the study, conceptual framework and limitation of study.

In Second chapter there is theoretical / conceptual overview, empowerment, concept of participation, women and water, gender and development, review of related literatures

Chapter three draws attention to the reacher methods adopted by the study rationale of the selection ofsStudy area, research design, nature and source of data, universal and sampling, data collection tools and techniques (Iiterview schedule, observation, focus group discussion), reliability and validity, data analysis and presentation,

In the four chapter introduction to the study area, general location and physical feature of Syangja DDc, location and physical feature of Kyakmi VDC, (boundry, topography, climate), popolation of VDC, education situation in the VDC, ethnic composition of VDC, language and religion, economic condition of Kyakmi VDC, physical setting of Kyakmi VDC ward no- 2, Chapswara Village, social and cultural setting of Chapswara Village, seelected demographic characteristic of the respondent, age of the respondent, ethnic / cast composition of respondent, family structure of respondent, education of respondent, illiteracy.

The chapter five Impact of CDWSP personal and social aspect of local women, presents a brief study of the participation of women in the functioning of the CDWSP

The chapter six Impact of on local women;s economic and political aspects, kitchen gardening, benefit from kitchen gardening,livestockbearing, time spend, income by livestock, employment, creation of job, involvement in other works, resources, leadership, involvement in other institution,invovement in political parties, women's leadership in political

Finally in the seven chapter the summary and conclusion are persented.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURES

2.1 Theoretical / Conceptual Overview

2.1.1 Empowerment

For over more t a decade, the concept of empowerment has gained momentum in development debate, more so in the context of women.

Empowerment emerged as an important theme in the women's movement from 1975 onwards. In fact, empowerment as a theme arose out of a failure of "Women in Development" (WID) programs, notably the equity approach all of which failed to question the interrelationship between power and development. According to Moser (1993), empowerment approach developed out of dissatisfaction with the original WID as equity approach, because of its perceived co-option into the anti-poverty and efficiency approach.

Empowerment entails individual gaining control of their lives by developing competencies required to participate in their social, political, and economic areas. Theses competencies should render them with self-reliance thus making them more autonomous. As such, to develop the competencies needed, assessment of the present position has to be done so as to develop a critical knowledge. Philip Tanner (2000) stressed that the complete goal of empowerment first begins psychologically. Empowerment questions the essence of "taken for granted knowledge" and stresses on making people critically aware (Luintel, 1996).

The empowerment approach according to Moser (1993) also puts emphasis on the importance of women increasing their power. It envisages identifying power less in terms of domination over others, more in terms of the capacity of women to increase their own self-reliance and strength. This is identified as the right to make choices in life and to influence the direction of change through the ability to gain control over

crucial material and non-material resources. Batliwala (1994) also discusses the term power while dealing with empowerment, where she sees empowerment as a manifestation of balance of power in terms of resource distribution and changes in ideology or ways of thinking.

B. Agrawal (1994) also views empowerment as a process of redistribution of power where she defines empowerment as “a process that enhances the ability of disadvantaged (powerless) individuals or groups to challenge and change (in their favor) existing power relationships that place them in subordinate economic, social and political position”.

In her book “Gender Equality and Empowerment”, Acharya (1997) viewed the process of empowerment in the context of Nepal as:

- Increasing women’s access to economic opportunities and resources (employment, credit, wealth, technology and non-economic resources, such as education, knowledge and health)
- Increasing women’s political power through women’s organization, solidarity and collective action. (Political will and ability to bring about changes in women’s legal status, to direct resources to women give them access to position of power).
- Raising women’s consciousness about the symptoms and causes of prevalent oppressive religious, economic, cultural, familial and legal practices.
- Strengthening women’s self-confidence. (An indicator for this is the rise in women’s self esteem and increased capacity to interact with world beyond the domestic circle).

Strictly speaking, women’s lower level of productivity arises from their restricted access to the resources for development and production availability in the society---land, labour, capital, credit and services. Women have less access to education, wage employment, services and skill training compared to men.

Furthermore, men are considered in Nepal to be the sole breadwinners for their 1 which has vested them with the authority to take charge of the household (FWLD, 2000). women in rural areas of Nepal lack the necessary skills to indulge in activities that would provide them with the opportunities of earning income (Acharya, 1997).

In economic empowerment, economic power is considered the basic source of all other kinds of power in society. Batliwala (1994) notes that women's low status is seen to stem from their lack of access and control over economic resources, resulting in dependence and lack of decision-making power.

2.1.2 Concept of Participation

In its general meaning People's participation denotes to the involvement of a group of people beneficiaries in the activities related with conservation or development. It has been a popular way of incorporating a particular group of people into a specific development or conservation program. It, now, has occupied a central place in development thinking and practice, that way it is now widely accepted that development cannot be sustainable and long lasting unless people's participation is made central to the development process.

According to Kohen and Uphoff (1977), participation includes people's involvement in decision making processes, in implementing programmes, their sharing in benefits of development programmes and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programmes. Similarly Paul (1987) defines community participation as an active process by which beneficiary or client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view of enhancing their well being in terms of increase, personal growth, self, reliance, in other values they cherish. (Paudel, 2005)

From these definition also, it becomes clear that people's participation stresses for the involvement of beneficiaries in every step of the development i.e. planning process, decision-making, implementation, benefit sharing, monitoring and evaluation. True participation must encompass the involvement of all kinds of groups, castes, ethnicity, religions and economic levels of the community. So this approach has been taken as the most important strategy to achieve the goals of sustainable development all over the world including Nepal. In fact the principal of sustainable development also demands an active and effective participation of all the concerned parties such as local people, locally active community-based organizations, GOs, NGOs, INGOs etc.

2.1.3 Women and Water

Access to safe water should be considered a basic right of any citizen and provision of drinking water ought to be (lie primary duty and responsibility of state. In Nepal access to piped water is available to only 31 percent of the rural household (NESAC, 1998). This certainly substantiates the burden carried out by Nepalese women to fetch water. The shortage of drinking water affects women more than men not only for the reason that women are traditionally considered responsible for the management of domestic water but also with maintaining the health and hygiene of the family members.

The involvement of women and girls is crucial to effective water and sanitation projects. Women and girls in developing countries bear most of the burden of carrying, using and protecting water (UNICEF, 1996).

Collecting water can be a tiring and arduous task that usually needs to be undertaken several times each day. The nearest source may entail walking several kilometers in the dry season: paths to springs and other sources may be steep and treacherous; or women may have to wade through deep in mud to fetch clean water (Rodda, 1994).

As such given the women's pivotal role in the water sector, gender and development practioners call for women's strategic involvement in water project ---- gender mainstreaming.

Gender mainstreaming addresses gender in all cycles of programming. It beg us by identifying the gender gaps within the sector, works to eliminate them through programs and evaluation stage. It works to achieve gender balance, such as more equitable task sharing. Achieving gender balance often calls for better meeting the practical needs and interest of women and girls--- such as better access to water to reduce their workload and also strategic gender needs and interest to address inequalities such as including women in community decision-making (UNICEF, 1996).

Empowering poor rural women with adequate water rights means strengthening their access to water for both the domestic and income-generating uses. Better access to water improves women's health and incomes and liberates them from the daily drudgery of fetching water (Koppen, 2001).

Koppen (2001) further states that water as an input in farming and other productive activities generates an income. And in order to increase women's income from water-based enterprise, access to water and water infrastructure are important factors, but access to land, market skills, credits and so on also critically determine the ultimate profitability of women enterprise.

Therefore, it can be said that women play an important role as both water suppliers and water managers. This is also true in the case of Nepal, where access to piped water is minimal and certainly reflects the burden undertaken by women in rural Nepal. Given women's crucial role in the water sector, their active involvement in all water schemes is a necessity for fulfilling their practical as well as strategic gender needs.

Millions of people live in poverty everyday due to lack of clean water sources. Often, the water sources that are available are polluted and are located very far away. In developing countries like Nepal, the task of water collections most frequently falls to women and young girls. Often, these women and girls spend hours of day travelling to collect water to meet their family's needs. As this task is so time consuming, they are often unable to finish their education, focus on domestic duties and find other job opportunities. Having access to clean, nearby water sources empowers women to improve their futures and to bring their families and communities out of poverty.

Education allows women to improve their futures and the futures of communities. According to the world Bank, girls' education is essential in "the reduction of child and maternal mortality, improvement of child nutrition and health enhancement of women's domestic role and improvement of the economic productivity and growth" Many girls do not have time for their education because they are needed to collect water daily for their family's everyday needs. Having a close water supply allows these girls to save hours of time with which they can work on their education. By

having water supply systems, specially piped water supply system in closer to the communities, women and girls do not have to travel for hours a day to collect the water needed to support their families. They have more time to work on their schooling to improve their prospects for their futures and the futures of their families and communities

Access problems relating to water involve long walking distance to the source, low water quality, lack of a sufficient quantity of water, high water prices and poor system design. Women often suffer disproportionately from these problems. In Nepal, women and children suffer as the result of failed water supply schemes where women consumed unclean water to save money to feed children. In east Nepal tap stands and tube wells were located along roads, so that women had to travel long distances or wait until nightfall to avoid being seen by men while bathing freely or washing clothes.

2.1.4 Gender and Development

Gender and Development was not the concern for the development workers till 1970s. The whole issue of women in Development (WAD) as it was called first came into the agenda in the early 1970s. According to Caroline Moser, the term "Women and Development" came from the women's committee of the Washington Chapter of society for International Development (SIDA).

Christine Chinkin expressed in violence against women about the international legal response that despite the worldwide incidence of gender specific violence, it is only very recently that it has become an issue of international legal concern. Rape and sexual abuse of women have long been part of international and internal armed conflict, but have not figured prominently in war crimes proceedings, while violence not associated with armed conflict has continued in diverse forms across all societies. Human rights guaranteed in the UN conventions (The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural rights 1966). Such as those to right of life, to bodily integrity, and to be free from torture, cruel, and degrading treatment, have not been interpreted to include such acts as domestic violence, rape abortion of female fetuses

female infanticide, female genital mutilation, forced sterilization, forced childbirth, and the numerous other forms in which violence against women and girls is manifested. (Lise, 1997).

2.2 Review of Related Literatures

USAID Nepal has published "Women in Development Resources Manual Nepal" in 1990. The manual is collection of experience of 96 organization governments, NGOs) and other activities, which are involving in the sector of moment development. Some of the activities which has implemented by many organization for women empower which has implemented by many organization for women empowerment. A source book for ender issues at the policy level in the water and sanitation sector is a result of research published by UNDP-world Bank in 1996. It presents ideas, methods and experiences concerning gender issues in policy level on water and sanitation sector. The source book includes various case studies of Nepal, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Brazil on women's participation in various activities. Women often benefit more directly then men from improved water and sanitation facilities and so they would have greater incentive to work for project success.

In his book Procuring "Water: Foreign Aid and Rural Water Supply in Nepal"(Sharma, 2001) shows that poor people, particularly those belonging to Dalits, one discriminated against in claiming access to clean drinking water prodded by foreign donors. These poor people and up in getting only the waste water off flow from the taps used by wealthier households) form the taps. External intervention did not improve the situation. Rather, it helped the upper-caste household to legitimize their access to safe drinking water.

In her article, Nepal 'Women Rising' Subedi (1993) describes the various aspects of women development in Nepal and position of women in socio-economic fields. Similarly, women's accent to natural resources and their participation in the management of resources are covered. Problems faced by Nepali women like trafficking and AIDS are also covered. The new water source provided potable water. Once the project was completed, men and children began to fetch water, changing the traditional gender division of labour with regard to water collection organizational systems within the community were strengthened as systems for

collection of payment for water usage were developed. The community worked out payment for use of the water and agreed that four families would be allowed to use the water free of charge because they could not afford to pay for it. Although the women assumed that they would have to pay for the water, the men paid for it since the job of collecting payments fell to a male member of the committee. Men spent more time at home during the project construction phase and later were able to market their skills in water system construction and maintenance (Gurung, 2001).

According to gender studies in the Himalayan region, Women were found to be sole responsible for fetching water to both the household and livestock. However, according to the UNDP Governance Survey Most drinking water projects in rural areas are found to be implemented by the state agency with minimal consultation and participation by the rural community. Gender disparity in drinking water project was evident from only 30% of women involved in some form of planning compared to 54% of men. Similarly in the sanitation project, 39% women and 56% men were involved (UNDP 2002). Although Nepal is a signatory of the Dublin principles (1992) and where one of the four principles is that women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water (UNWWAP 2001) most of the water resources development projects by pass them.(Bhadra et.al 2002)

Gyawali (2001) argued that water is one aspect of the whole that is the Nepali society and her resources Breaking the whole into components is akin to slicing an apple one ends up seeing only one cross-section and is left with the lingering doubt as to whether one has not missed a vital element that fell in some other cross-section.

Discussing on the decision-making position of women, Gieryez (1999) writes, In general, obstacles include the prevailing unequal division of labor within the household between women and men; the lack of adequate provision of child care and care for the elderly which is undertaken almost exclusively by women; women's economic dependence, and the prevailing inequalities in all spheres of life, including violence against women as its most extreme form."

Mishra (1995: 82-87) in her paper presented a workshop on "Indigenous Women's Perspective on Health Care and Water Management" analyses the hierarchy iii the

knowledge system. According to her, hierarchy within any social structure or society is also reflected in the knowledge system of people. For example the dichotomies between rural and urban, women and men, public and private spheres of work, nature and culture, north and south etc. are manifested in the form of hierarchies, with one better than the other. As a result, knowledge pertaining to one will be considered more important or of higher status as compared to the other in the dichotomy. Similarly there will be difference in the status of the knowledge systems of women and men. Gender stereotypes get injected into the way knowledge systems are depicted. Women's knowledge is considered inferior to that of men because of the inequality in gender relations, and tendency to associate women with private domain (doing only household tasks) and men with public domain (productive tasks, having an exchange value). The gender- based division of labor is important in this context. Once the hierarchy is established, superior knowledge tends to hold more power as compared to inferior knowledge. Women are associated with inferior knowledge and sometimes their knowledge is considered as no knowledge.

A research done in Humla by Dawa Thapa (1998: 3 13-349) revealed that even though the women are often responsible the collecting water, men make all the decisions regarding the community water supply. The study suggested that the fair representation in the water user's group would be at least fifty percent. The researcher opined that it would be even better if there were women's user groups parallel to men's user groups, thus women would not have to compromise on their ideas.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The study was conducted in (CDWSP), Kyakmi VDC-2 of Syangja district. The area is recently facilitated by piped water. Furthermore, the water supply program is also linking with social inclusion, employment opportunities, Socio cultural change etc. for women to empower them and is providing there technical, institutional and financial support to the community. The various women's and women involved groups in the community are actively participated in Gravity water supply system management and other activities is been running in the community.

In (CDWSP), because of scheme is completed, they utilize saving time for livestock rearing and kitchen gardening and women involve in various activities so this place is appropriate for the study.

3.2 Research Design

The research design of the study was included both exploratory and descriptive research. Descriptive design was adopted to describe the existing condition of women in the particular setting while exploratory research was conducted so as to assess the impact of the intervention on the lives of the women on the particular society.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The collection of data is considered as an integral part of the research study. The source of data collection was primary and secondary data collection. Collected data are qualitative and quantitative in its nature.

3.3.1 Primary Source:

The researcher collected raw data from related field with the help of different tools and techniques such as; interview, observation, case study and focus group discussion etc.

3.3.2 Secondary Source:

Secondary data collected from research reports, VDC profiles, internet, previous thesis, articles

3.4 Universal and Sampling

The universe of the study was (CDWSP), area women of age above 20 years..Generally women above 20-60 years involved in income generating activities using saving time. There are only 34 households covered by (CDWSP), so married women of age above 30 years of each household was selected for the study. First of all visit User's committee members, natural leader's and key informants of the community.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Following techniques and tools was applied to collect the required data:

3.5.1 Interview

Semi-structured interview schedule was developed to conduct with individual women of age over 20 years all 34 households, which are the prime focus of the intervention. Likewise, unstructured interview that was facilitate the research was also conduct. Interview schedule was conducted with women by questionnaire (Annex-2), the prime beneficiaries of the project so as to assess the impact occurring in their lives as a result of the intervention. The interview was conducted with key informants that may include the field staffs and other responsible personnel.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation is a useful tool to understand the lifestyle and situation of the study area. It also validates the data collected through interview and group discussion. often women are found to the truth. Therefore close observation on the lifestyle of the people especially of the women with regard to water supply in terms of productive use, decision-making and opportunities for women in the sense of income generation etc. was conducted

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were conducted with the male water user's groups. During the first focus group discussion eight men members were present. The second focused group discussion was conducted with the water user's group consisting of 8 members. The focused group discussions were centered in gender issues and the impacts of CDWSP on personal and social aspects of local women and impacts of CDWSP on local women's economic and political aspects after the completion of CDWSP development and management, women's subjective as well as collective experiences as members of water user committees, impacts of water supply system in their daily lives and others. These discussions lasted to one and a half hours. The focused group discussion centred in how the fetching water nearby house help women's in leadership development, income generation, Capacity enhancement, Health improvement, education, involvement in Social, institutions and political parties participation of rural women.

3.6 Reliability and Validity

Research site was selected based on targeting to get objective as water supply and sanitation project already constructed. Scientific research methods was adopted for primary and secondary data collection. To verify the data, more than one method was used and presented differently. Process, methods and analysis was done as per established practices.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data was processed and tabulated towards the completion of the study manually. Although quantitative analysis was undertaken, more focus was laid on the qualitative aspect.

CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

4. Introduction to the Study Area:

4.1. General Location and Physical Features of Syangja DDC

Nepal is administratively divided into five development regions. Viz : Eastern, Western, Central, Mid-Western and Far-Western. The whole region are further divided into a total of 75 district, 14 zones and 39 15 VDCs. A VDC is the small administrative unit which is further divided into 9 wards.

The study area is Kyakmi VDC of Syangja district which lies in the Western development region. Syangja district is situated in the middle/center of Western development region of Nepal. Syangja district is covers the hill range. There are 3 constituencies and 60 VDC out of which two municipalities; Putalibazaar and Waling fall in this district.

Syangja district is surrounded by Tanahun district in the east, Kaski district in the north, Palpa in the south and Parbat and Gulmi in the west. Syangja Bazaar is the headquarter of Syangja district. On the globe, it extends approximately between 27°50" to 28°15" North latitude and between 83°27" to 84°2" east longitude. It is covering an area of 1164 sq.km, so far as the climate condition of this district is concerned, it has monsoon and sama-shitoshna. Here, the chief rivers are Andhikhola, Jyagdikhola, Ringdikhola, Setikhola, Phedikhola, Kaligandaki (on the boarder line), Kulungkhola, Daraungkhola, Sumrekhola, Badkhola, Araudikhola, Rangkhola, Pindikhola, Pakwadekhola, Kewarekhola, Badaharekhola etc. which are important for irrigation.

The total population of Syangja district is 2,89,148, male is 1,25,833 and female is 1,63,315 in census 2068.

4.2. Location and Physical Feature of Kyakmi VDC the Study Area.

4.2.1 Location

Kyakmi VDC is located in the East of Syangja district in Gandaki Zone of the Western Development Region of Nepal. Kyakmi VDC is 58 km East from headquatar of Syangja, Syangja bazar. It consists of 11 wards with the area of 43.04 square kilometers. The elevation of Kyakmi VDC is 500 m. to 1500 m. Above sea level and lies between 83° 94' 83° 96" East latitude 27° 96' to " North longitude. The proper study area covers Chapswara village , Ward No. 2 of Kyakmi VDC.

4.2.2 Boundary

This unit presents a short discussion on the location, socio-economy of VDC and climate of the village. It is surrounded by Chitrebhangjyang VDC of Syangja in east, Sankhar and Sekham VDC of Syangja in south Chinnebas VDC of Syangja in west and Chinnebas and Chitrebhnjyang VDC in north. In Syangja, all i 60 VDCs are in hilly region. In this VDC, all kinds of land is covered by abbal doyam, sim and chahar. Among these kinds of lands sim, doyam and chahar has covered almost all VDC.

4.2.3 Topography

Kyakmi VDC lies in the Eastern middle part of Syangja district. The topography of Kyakmi VDC is a part of dobhankhola river basin and rugged hills ranging from 500 m. to 1500 m above sea level. The lower part of Kyakmi VDC consists of clay and alluvial soil and upper part consists of coarse sandy sloping terrain, which is less than 1500 m. The lower part of Kyakmi VDC is a part of Dobhankhola river basin is very fertile and important the agricultural point of view.

4.2.4 Climate

The monsoon wind causes rainfall to Kyakmi VDC. So, it has monsoon type of climate with summer, winter and rainy seasons. According to the department of meteorology, the annual rainfall is 2565 mm. and the concentration of rainfall is 588 mm in July and 414 mm in August which together comes to be half of the annual

rainfall. Maximum temperature is 32°C in June and minimum temperature is 9.5°C in December.

4.3 Population of VDC

The total population of Kyakmi VDC is 8340 in which male population is 4248 and female population is 4092. There are 1256 households. The population in this VDC belongs to different groups.

4.4 Education situation in the VDC

In this VDC the level of education is still-low. In Kyakmi VDC there are 10 schools, 6 - primary, 2 - lower secondary, 1 - secondary schools and 1- higher secondary schools. The literacy rate is 80.32 percent is given below in the table.

Table 4.1

Education situation in VDC

S.N	Discriptions	Population (in number)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Literate	2331	1889	4220
2	School going children (6-14 years)	954	896	1850
3	SLC or equivalent pass	241	143	384
4	Intermediate or plau two pass	102	77	179
5	Bachelors above	42	24	66
Total Educated		3670	3029	6699
6	Illiterate	578	1063	1641
Total Population		4248	4092	8340

(source: Kyakmi VDC Profile 2069)

4.5 Ethnic composition of VDC.

From the point of view of composition, Kyakmi VDC has been a common habitat for indigenous people- such as Magar and Gurung, Brahmin, Thakuri, Chhetri, Newar, Ghartibhujel, kami, Damai, Sarki, and others.

Table 4.2**Ethnic status of VDC**

S.N	Castes	HHS	Population (in number)		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Brahmin/chhetri/thakuri	141	408	392	800
2	Magar/Newar/ Gurung Gharti-Bhujel	824	2801	2734	5535
3	Kami/ Darji/ Sarki/Muslim	232	853	786	1639
4	Others	59	186	180	366
Total		1256	4248	4092	8340

Source: VDC profile Kyakmi 2069

Above table, shows that Magar, Newar are the major castes ethnic group of Kyakmi VDC, Majority of caste (a/j 65.61%) are Magar/Newar/ Gurung Gharti-Bhujel, (dalit 18.47%) are Kami/ Darji/ Sarki/Muslim followed by Brahmin/chhetri/thakuri (b/c 11.23%), and other are (4.70%). All the other caste groups are in minority.

The different castes/ethnic groups have different socio-economic status are living together. The Magar are being the largest caste group in Kyakmi VDC, which may due to its largest population share in the district.

4.6 Language and Religion

The study has been a mixed composition of different castes and ethnic groups and through the majority of people speaks Nepali language. But also the ethnic language ate in household. In Magar and Newar community they speaks their own Mother tongue in their domestic affairs. Nepali language is the common language in working place, market and public places of conversation. In majority of the people of the study area are Hindus.

It is quite obvious that Nepal is a country of multi-caste/ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural nation located between two huge countries. Religious harmony and tolerance is one of the original identities of our country. To go to this particular study area, majority of the people (98%) believe in Hinduism, a few others follow Buddhism and Christianity. In this area, people celebrate Dashain, Tihar, Teej, Chaite Dashain with great joy and enthusiasm. Celebration of cultural programmes, participation on cultural rituals like Marriage, death rites are seen co-operative and harmonious.

4.7 Economic condition of Kyakmi VDC

In this kyakmi VDC, economy is based on agriculture. Economic activities include production and distribution of goods and services. Animal husbandry is also practiced to supplement for agricultural income. The main occupation of the village people are presented below in the table.

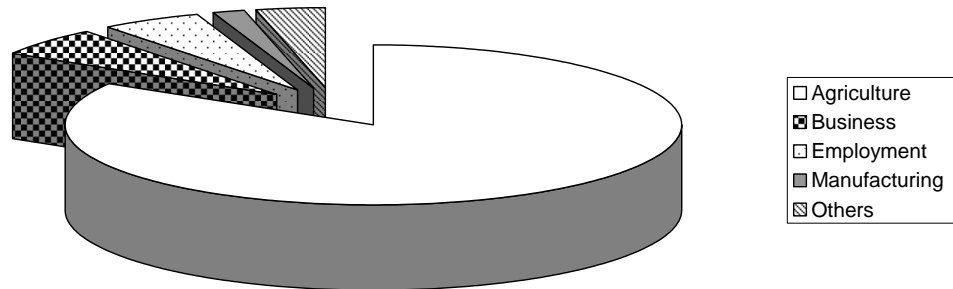
Table 4.3

Household having main occupation

S.N	Occupation	No. of household engaged
1	Agriculture	1050
2	Business	75
3	Employment	65
4	Manufacturing	22
5	Others	44
	Total	1256

(source: Kyakmi VDC profile 2069)

Figure 4.1



Household having main occupation

Table 4.4

HHs Type of economic condition

S.N	Level of economic condition	No. of household engaged
1	Very poor	90
2	Poor	406
3	Middle class	359
4	Others	401

(Source: Kyakmi VDC profile 2069)

4.8.1 Physical Setting of Kyakmi VDC, ward no - 2, Chapswara Village

Kyakmi VDC, ward no - 2, Chapswara village is located in the west of Kyakmi VDC Syangja district. chapswara village is 3 km. west from headquatar of Kyakmi VDC Dagdhi bazar. The elevation of chapaswara village is 522 m. to 1100 m. Above sea level. The proper study covers Chapswara village , Ward No. 2 of Kyakmi VDC.

Kyakmi VDC, ward no - 2, Chapswara village is surrounded by ward no. 1 and 9 in east Sekham VDC of Syangja in south Chinnebas VDC of Syangja in west.

The total population of Kyakmi VDC ward no- 2 is 817 in which male population is 422 and female population is 395. There are 132 households in Kyakmi VDC- 2, but the study area chapswara village, there are only 34 households. The population in this village chapswara belongs to Magar and Newar only two cast.

4.8.2 Social and Cultural Setting of Chapswara Village

Cultural norms and values seem to be applied to district women's freedom, mobility and sexuality. On the one hand, women are being aware and educated about their right, while on the other hand tradition, culture and religion is put forth as obstacles to achieving those rights.

Women want freedom's for themselves but there were many women who did not want to be exploited, they had been tortured earlier in their time and they just wanted to continue this tradition.

It is quite obvious that Nepal is a country of multi-caste/ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural nation located between two huge countries. Religious harmony and tolerance is one of the original identities of our country. To go to this particular study area, majority of the people (98%) believe in Hinduism, a few others follow Buddhism and Christianity. In this area, people celebrate Dashain, Tihar, Teej, Chaite Dashain with great joy and enthusiasm. Celebration of cultural programmes, participation on cultural rituals like Marriage, death rites are seen co-operative and harmonious.

4.8.3 Selected Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This chapter is a main body of the dissertation. In this chapter data collected from the field are describe and presented analytically and thoroughly. The different

components have been studied which includes involvement in social institution of respondent, education, age, status, family size, caste and ethnicity family structure.

4.8.3.1 Age of the Respondents

Age is an important demographic characteristic. In this study women over the age of 20 years and only married women have included because firstly they are directly or indirectly involved and related in empowerment and development activities and married women are basically responsible to collection of water. The women less than 20 years have not included because they are generally unmarried and never feels her appropriate responsibilities and accountabilities either to the society or her family, in a way they are immature and second they couldn't represent the opinions of mother in law, daughter in law and other elder women, who have a lot of experiences of that entire village. Therefore, only married women were purposively selected.

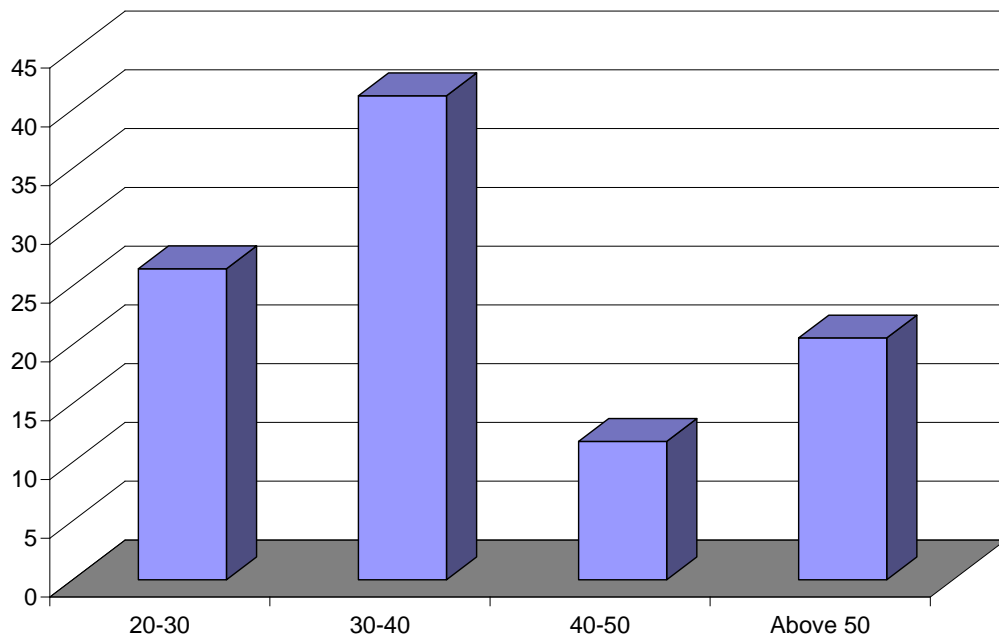
Table 4.5

Distribution of Respondent by Age

S.N.	Age	Number	Percentage
1	20-30	9	26.47
2	30-40	14	41.18
3	40-50	4	11.77
4	Above 50	7	20.58
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 4.2



Distribution of Respondent by Age

The age of the respondents were divided in four groups. The age group 30 - 40 consisted of highest percentage i.e. 41.18 of the respondents, age group among all respondents the age group 20 to 30 is second highest percentage 26.47, and above 50 is 20.58 percentage and age among 40-50 is less percentage 11.77. There was different type of respondents by age groups; therefore representative perceptions of all age groups are analyzed.

4.8.3.2 Ethnic/Caste Composition of Respondent

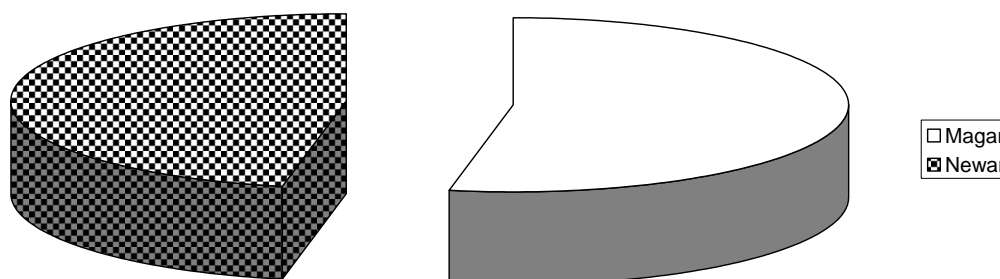
Nepal is a multicultural country. Caste and ethnicity has different and is an important social and cultural identification of an individual, which is credited by birth. It is heterogeneous in each ethnic composition. Due to the socio cultural differences; there are differences in taking opportunities in empowerment & participation. Hence here is included study of Caste/ Ethnic. These entire ethnic/caste groups were included in the sample.

Table 4.6
Distribution of the Respondents by Ethnic/Caste

S.N.	Ethnic/Caste Composition	Number	Percentage
1	Magar	18	52.94
2	Newar	16	47.06
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 4.3



Distribution of the Respondents by Ethnic/Caste

The highest coverage of the respondents was Magar 52.94 percent and Newar 47.06 percent. In this community only two Caste Newar and Magar settle. Representation of both Castes in WUSC. In general Newar are mostly involved in business and magar are involved in Agriculture activities. Other caste except Newar and Magar were not involved in this research paper because other ethnic people were not settle in the selected research area.

4.8.3.3 Family Structure of Respondent

There are differences in roles and responsibility of women according to the size of the family. To get opportunity for women also depend upon the Size of the family which affects the speed of empowerment. The size of the family according of the respondent is as follows:

Table 4.5

Distribution of the Respondent by Family Structure in Number

S.No	Family Member	No. of HH	Percentage
1	1-2	3	8.82
2	3-5	12	35.29
3	6-8	15	44.12
4	8 Above	4	11.77
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is seen that there are 3 nos. (8.82 percent) of House having 1-2 family member, 12 nos.(35.29 percent) house having 3-5 family members, 15 nos.(44.12 percent) of House having 6-8 family members and 4 nos. (11.77 percent) of house having more than 8 family members. From study, it is clearly seen that women from small family gets more opportunity and more empower than large one. Family structure i.e. number also affects women's role and responsibilities in the community.

4.8.3.4 Education of Respondent

A personal education level affects the empowerment, skill, and interaction of women. Considering the level of education it is easier to analysis empowerment and leadership capacity of women. Due to this reason level of education of respondent is included. The level of Education is as follows.

Table 4.8

Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

S.N.	Education Status	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	11	32.35
2	Literate	17	50
3	SLC	4	11.77
4	Above SLC	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The respondents were found 32.35 percent illiterates, 50 percent were just literate (who can just can read and write their names). Four of them (11.77 percent) were SLC passed. Only 5.88 percent respondents were 12 class passed. During this research it is found that educated respondents are more economically, politically and socially sound and aware. With compare to the national census data, the women literacy rate of this village was found satisfactory.

4.8.3.4.1 Illiteracy

Among 34 respondents 11 were illiterate. So only 11 respondents were taken to find out main cause of illiteracy. Uneducated respondents get chance to empower working with educated people. Working with different educated level people helps to generate and share ideas. Main causes of illiteracy are as follows.

Table 4.9

Reason for Illiteracy

S.N	Response	Number	Percentage
1	As a daughter	3	27.27
2	No access to school	2	18.18
3	Poor economic condition	4	36.37
4	Household chore	2	18.18
	Total	11	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From table, it shows that 27.27 percent of respondents did not get opportunity in education due to being a daughter, 18.18 percent of respondents feel that there were no access to school, 36.37 percent of respondents feels that due to poor economic condition they did not get opportunity in education and 18.18% of them feels that due to household chore comes as a barrier.

During the discussion with the illiterate respondents, they realized that education become the barrier to them to go ahead. Very nominal women got chance to be in the responsible position the rest neither could get chance to represent any users committee of the village e.g. water users committee, forestry user committee, school management committee nor could become the leader e.g. village health promoter, treasures of Water user committee etc. In such way the illiterate women were discarded from the society. It was obvious that in those positions, they need to be literate because they should have reading and writing capacity. However, those illiterate women were found involved in the sharing the benefit of the project e.g. income generating activities, water and sanitation services sharing and others.

CHAPTER V

**IMPACT OF CDWSP ON PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF
LOCAL WOMEN**

**5.1 The Participation Of Women In The Functioning Of The Chapswara
Drinking Water supply and Sanitation Project**

5.1.1 Involvement in Users Committee

In the first part of the data analysis, the analysis of the participation of women in the functioning of the (CDWSP) has been done. There are seven Members in Water Supply and Sanitation Users' Committee, among seven members 6 were Women. And WSUC is chaired by women.

Users' committee is selected from Users' group. In this category, researcher tried to find out the easiness and difficulties to involve in users committee and their role in decision making process. For this all the respondent were asked to share their experience that they had got during the formation of the user's group. The following table gives the data in this regard:

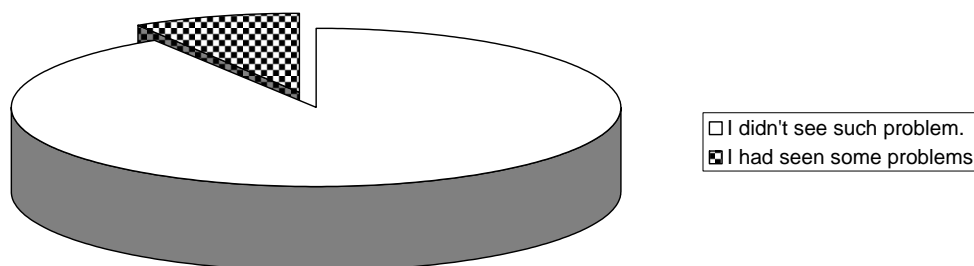
Table 5.1

Problems Faced by Women's while Involving in Users Committee

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	I didn't face such problem.	31	91.18
2	I faced some problems.	3	8.82
	Total	34	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 5.1



Problems Regarding Women's Involvement in Users Committee

From the table it shows that only 8.82 percent members experienced difficulties during the election or formation of users committee and 91.18 percent of the respondents didn't experience any problem. Those respondents, who had experienced problem, further revealed that their husbands didn't support in household works, as a result they could not involve in users committee despite having a great desire. Thus lack of cooperation from the male counterparts in domestic affairs has made it harder towards female to involve in users committee.

5.1.2 Community Recognition

Community Recognition is one of the major things that every person wants from their community after involving in social activities. In this category research is trying to find out the women's involvement in community activities and their recognition in community after involvement in this scheme.

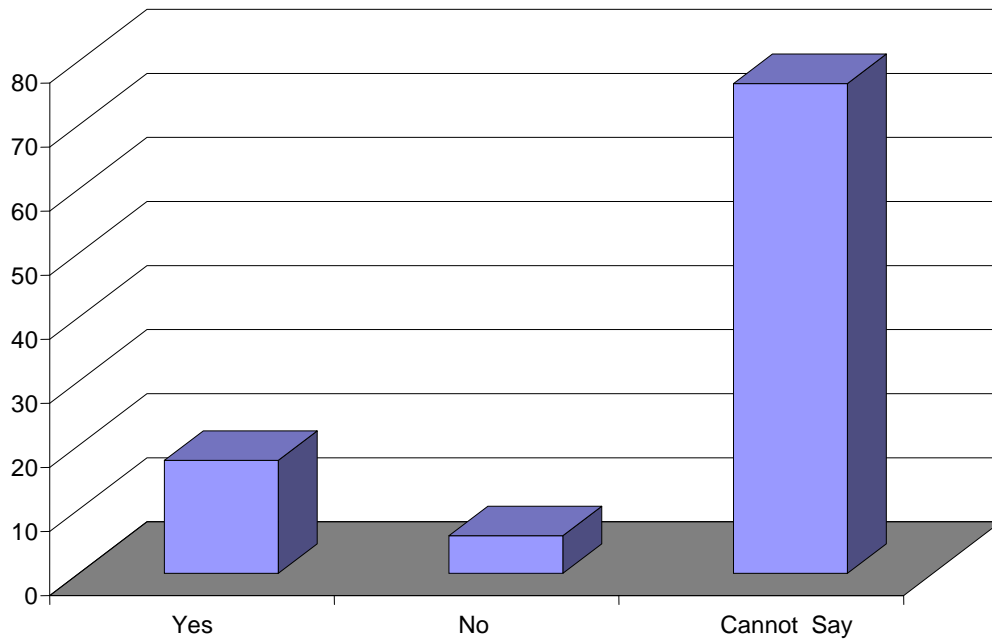
Table 5.2

Recognition of the level of Capacity/status in Community

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	6	17.65
2	No	2	5.88
3	Cannot say	26	76.47
	Total	34	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 5.2



Recognition of the level of Capacity/status in Community

From above, it shows that after the involvement in WSUC, 17.65 percent Women were recognize by their community, 76.47 percent women could not say how they were recognized in their community and 5.88 percent women fell that they did not get chance to recognize in their community. Having a small community, all respondents' were already recognized in their community, there was no more recognition after completion of Scheme.

5.1.3 Decision Making

Nepal is a male dominated society where male decisions are commonly accepted both men and women; it is just because many things are controlled over by male counterpart in the community or in the society. Even the law itself, on property right of women, household head declaration and others are inclined towards to the men not women. This virtual and unseen kind of concept has made different belief to the society by which women are not easily acceptable. So in the society many authentic decisions have to make by men. In case the household head is woman or male

household head is outside their village then women generally make the decision in the family. This implied especially in the rural community.

5.1.4 Nomination of Women in WSUC

Generally, in a patriarchal society like ours, male and some elites propose the persons in the WSUC. Nowadays this scenario is going to change after the intervention of different developments activities and awareness program. In this study, focus was given to find out the way female candidates got nominated in WSUC. The following table gives detail about it:

Table 5.3
Distribution by Proposer of Women in WSUC

S.N.	Proposer of Women	Number	Percentage
1	Males	1	2.94
2	Female	3	8.82
3	Both	15	44.12
3	cannot say	15	44.12
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data in the table shows that 44.12 percent women were proposed in WSUC by both male and female, 8.82 percent female were proposed by female, only 2.94 percent female WSUC members are proposed by male and 44.12 percent respondents cannot say about this matter. The study shows that female did not proposed female candidate in WSUC, they need help of men. Therefore the Capacity and level of awareness must be enhanced.

5.2 Main Impacts Of The Project on Local Women

Water is directly related with women. In our society women collect water for the entire family and cattle use. Before construction the water supply and sanitation project women spent more than 30 minutes to fetch water per trip in the study area. For the whole day water supply in household use women have to spend more than 2 hours. After getting water supply facilities near by the home then they saved the time and use it for productive activities water fetching time have been saved and this saved time is using in productive activities.

Before the implementation of this scheme most of the respondents used more than 30 minutes to collect water from different sources. After the implementation of scheme they spent only 10-15 minutes to collect water from tap stands nearby house. Tangible changed is observed in the society due to the use of saved time in economic activities like kitchen Gardening, Livestock Bearing. Again they used save time to educate their family, involved in social organization and capacity Development also. These activities are supporting for women empowerment. Women are not required to wake up early in the morning and spent hours to fetch water. The status of women has improved in all diminutions inside the home and in the community.

5.2.1 Impacts on Personal Aspects

5.2.1.1 Impacts on Decision Making Process

Now in the village women in the development activities were found much more active than in the other part of the country. Decision making process helps one to feel the ownership of any activities in which they involved and makes more responsible if they decides themselves. In this study, we wants to know that female owned decision themselves or by the influences of male candidates of the community.

Table 5.4
Involvement in Decision Making Process

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	16	47.06
2	No	3	8.82
3	Sometimes	7	20.59
4	As per Situation	8	23.53
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is clearly shows that 47.06 percent respondents were actively participated in decision making process, 23.53 percent respondents were participate in decision making process as per situation, 20.59% respondents were sometimes participates in decision making process and 8.82 percent respondents didn't participate in decision making process. It found that women are actively participated in decision making process and level of women participation is being increased day to day.

In the study area, the researcher found that women are able to take decision on household level after the involvement of WSUC, WSUG and involvement of implementation of this scheme. The following table shows the impact of involvement in decision making process.

Table 5.5
Impact of Decision Making Idea in Daliy Activities

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	23	67.65
2	No	3	8.82
3	lead in decision with Other's support	2	5.88
4	Depend on problem	6	17.65
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From Table, it can conclude that 67.57 percent of Respondents can take decision on general problem in daily life, 17.65 percent of respondents were depend on problem, 5.88 percent of take decisions with other's support and only 8.82 percent of Respondents didn't take any role in decision making Process. It is found that after the involvement in WSUC, they gain decision making power much more and they were being empowered.

5.2.3 Impacts on Capacity/Skill Development

Skill Enhancement/ Capacitate are an important factor for the empowerment. Training plays a special contribution in knowledge, skill and practice. Training open eyes to digs out inner human skill in to real productivity. Training open rural women eyes for their empowerment and get variety of knowledge.

In the study, it is generally focused on participation of Respondents in Users' committee management Trainings, Book Keeping Training, Maintenance Workers /Care Taker Training, Income Generation Training, Water Safety Plan Trainings etc.

Table 5.6

Participation in Capacity Developmental Events

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	8	23.53
2	No	19	55.88
3	Not Interested	3	8.82
4	Not Enough	4	11.76
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The Table shows that 23.53 percent of respondents were participated in training activities, majority of the respondents 55.88 percent were not participated in training activities, 11.76 percent respondents say that training activities are not enough and 8.82% respondents were not interested to participate in training activities. It is found

that being participated in training Activities capacity of respondents was increased and which helps to grab opportunity. Hence it is seen that empowerment of women increasing day to day.

5.2.4 Feeling of Capacity Enhancement

The main aim of such kind of questionnaire that to find out receiving/ participating in various training women of the study are enhance their capacity in their daily life. Women of study area either use gain knowledge and skill in their daily life or useless.

Table 5.7

Distribution of Respondents by Feeling of Enhancement

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Used Training knowledge	5	14.71
2	Able to earn	11	32.35
3	Forgot	2	5.88
4	No idea	16	47.06
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The above table shows the view of respondents regarding the enhancement of capacity/skill for livelihood. 14.71 percent of them were used training knowledge in their daily life, 32.35 percent of them were able to earn using training knowledge & skills, 5.88 percent of them were forget and 47.06 percent of them told that no idea about this matter. The study shows that women of this community are getting enhance day by day and some of them were capable to earn additional money using training knowledge and skill after the implementation of this scheme.

5.2.4 Awareness Rising

Due to massive awareness activities and effects of education, women have become more assertive and vocal about their right and benefits. Their voices are now heard and given weight to their opinions and decisions are sought in domestic as well community development matter. The hesitation of women member has reduced and the gender role has become less fuzzy and the men too have started to share the household chores with women.

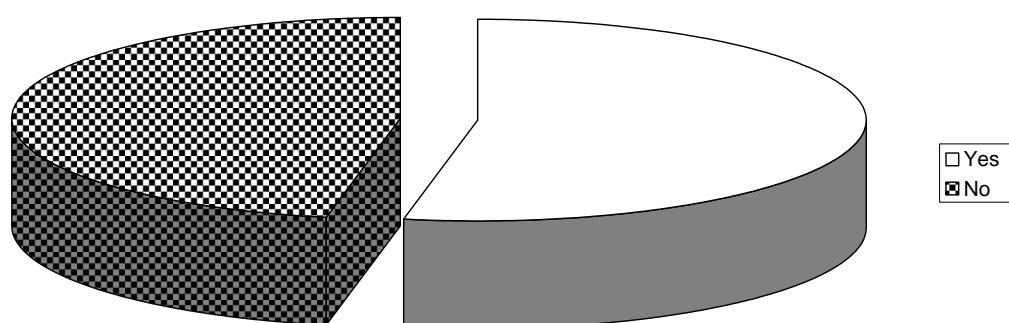
Table 5.8

Participation in Awareness Trainings

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	18	52.94
2	No	16	47.06
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 5.3



Participation in Awareness Trainings

The data in the table shows that 52.94 percent of the respondents were participated in awareness training, 47.06 percent of them were not participated in awareness training program. This study shows that the respondents above 50 of age bar are hesitate and not interested to participate in awareness training and mostly the WUSC members get more chances rather than other community people to participate. Participated women's feels their daily life more easier than that of before.

5.2.5 Knowledge

In the study area, after the implementation of this scheme, women of scheme area are capable in changing their attitude and behavior. During the implementation of this scheme research is trying to find out that the training provided helps to gained knowledge on women's participation in decision making, social activities and in level of awareness . The following table shows the level of gaining knowledge.

Table 5.9

Increased of Knowledge

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Gain Knowledge	12	35.29
2	Both knowledge & skill	14	41.18
3	Skill Only	2	5.88
4	No	6	17.65
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is clearly shows that 41.18 percent respondents were used both training knowledge and skill for advancement of their daily life, 35.29 percent of them told that they gain knowledge but not used in actual sense, 5.88 percent of them were able to gain skill and 17.65 percent of them were only participation in training; they were not able gain any knowledge and skills. It is found that after the

receiving different types of Training respondents gain useful knowledge and skill which is useful in their daily Life.

5.2.6 Solution of Problem

The study focus on after involving the implementation of this scheme & receiving different types of training and awareness program either women of scheme area capable to decide their daily problem or not. Actually they are capable to solve problem in their daily life.

Table 5.10

Distribution by Solving of Problems and Income Generation

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Only Raising Awareness	25	73.53
2	Increased income	6	17.65
3	Solve Problem	3	8.82
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is clearly shows that 73.53 percent respondents were only aware; which cannot helpful to solve daily problems and income generation, 17.65 percent of them were able to increased income and 8.82 percent of them were able to solve daily problems. The women of study area are getting capabilities to solve their problems and able to earn through income generating activities.

5.2.7 Access to Education

Education plays vital role in Empowerment women. In the case of rural area women were spends more than 2–3 hours for fetching of water. In village most of the children used to fetch the water so that it takes most of the hour and they used to

misses their classes. So that research is trying to find out the opportunities got by children after completion of this scheme.

Table 5.11

Distribution of Child by Access in Education

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	26	76.47
2	No	3	8.82
3	Not interested	3	8.82
4	Not Sutable Environment	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data in the table shows that 76.47 percent of children were got chance for education, 8.82 percent of them were not get chance for educational activities, 5.88% of them were not found suitable environment to educate their family and 8.82 percent of them were not interested to educate their family and community. The study shows that children of that community get more opportunity to get education after implementation of this scheme and few families not get suitable environment.

5.2.8 Enrollment in School

It evaluates that after reduced the fetching time female child get opportunity to join school or not. Again it evaluates, saved time actually used for their education or not. After the completion of this scheme students got opportunities to go to school but research is trying to find out the actual enrollment of students at school after this scheme. The following table shows the enrollment of students at school.

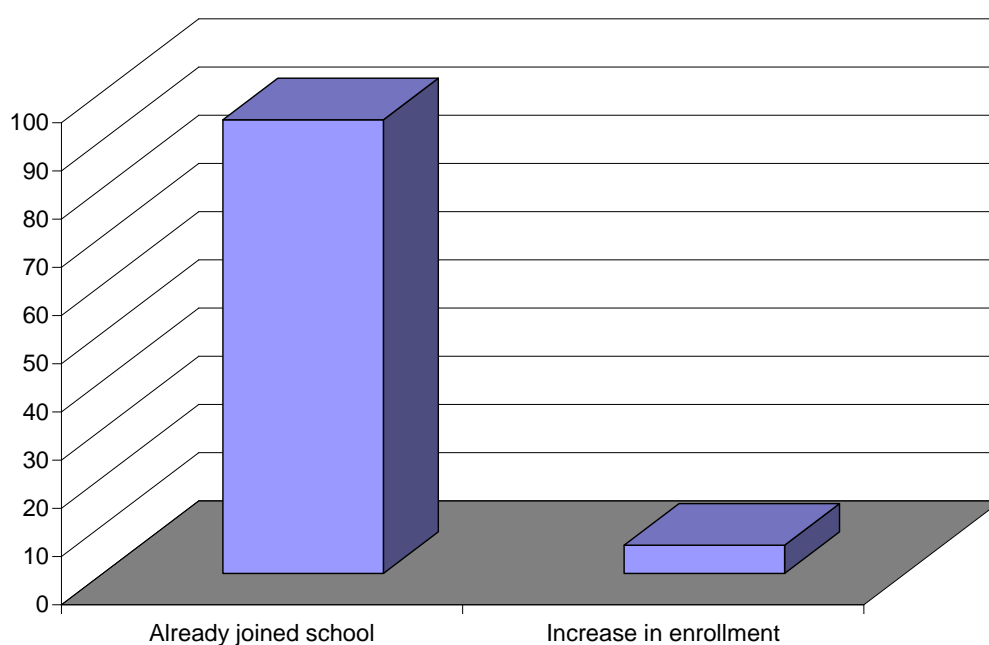
Table 5.12

Distribution by Student's Enrollment at School

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Already joined school	32	94.12
2	Increase in enrollment	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 5.4



Distribution by Student's Enrollment at School

From the above table, it is clear that 94.12 percent respondents' children were already joined school, 5.88 percent children of respondents' were increase in enrollment. It is found that most of the female child of the community already joins the school and after getting more saved time increase in enrollment in Education.

5.2.9 Benefit to Child

The study find out the saved times after fetching water nearby house support for their child education and increase in enrollment in education or not. After this scheme time was saved to fetch the water and research is trying to find out whether the children get time for their study or remain as it is.

Table 5.13
Education Supports Child's Future Endeavor

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	27	79.41
2	No	1	2.94
3	No idea	6	17.65
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data of the Table shows that, 79.41 percent respondents were believe that education supports their future careers, 17.65 percent of them have no idea about such matters and 2.94 percent of them were believe that education didn't support their future careers. It is found that enrollment of child in education is going increased so child get educated.

During the construction of this scheme 8.82 percent members have faced difficulties during the involvement in users committee. In the research area majority of the respondents' i.e. 76.47 percent women have no idea about their reorganization in their community during the implementation of this scheme. At the research area, during the formation of users' committee 44.12 percent women were proposed in WSUC by both male and female and 44.12 percent respondents have no idea about this matter. In research area 67.65 percent respondents were actively participated in decision making process during implementation of this scheme. At research area, 67.65 percent of respondents can take decision on general problem in daily life. In

the study area, 47.06 percent feels they were enhance their capacity/skill for their livelihood by using training knowledge and skill in their daily life. At the study area, 52.94 percent of the respondents were participated in awareness training during the implementation of this scheme. Participated women's feels their daily life more easily than that of before. It is found that after the receiving different types of Training respondents gain useful knowledge and skill which is useful in their daily Life. At the study area, 94.12 percent children of the Chapswara community were already joined school. It is found that most of the female child of the community already joins the school and after getting more saved time increase in enrollment in education. In the study area, 79.41 percent respondents were believed that education supports their future careers. It is found that enrollment of child in education is going increased so child get educated. They believed that educated child can their old age time and supports in development of nation.

CHAPTER VI

IMPACTS OF CDWSP ON LOCAL WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECTS

6.1 Impacts on Economic Aspects

Women's earning is substantially lower than men because of the household division of labor, which assigns domestic work. Mostly to women due to lack of awareness, cultural and social customs also limit female participation to work outside the home. Services provided by women are of great importance because they are needed for the survival of the family life. These services are ultimately important for the continuity dependent upon men. Their position is backward and conservative and also they are considered synonyms of household work. To enhance the personality of women, they must be taken out from such unproductive and uncreative household work to the social productive and creative work. It is because in the process of economic development and in the developmental works, participation of the women cannot be deprived.

In the study area, majority of women are involved in agriculture occupation like traditional farming, kitchen Gardening, Live stocking etc. They are doing so for only sustain life not in a professional way. The study focus on how the implementation of this scheme is bringing tangible changes into economic aspects specially women.

6.1.1 Kitchen Gardening

Since the project has brought water supply to an easily accessible place, now women are starting to make more benefits from this. Not only for household daily uses but they are now able to use this water for other productive purposes such as irrigating vegetables in the farm and kitchen garden. More regarding this is shown in the table given below

Table 6.1
Status of kitchen Gardening after the Intervention of Project

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	No Kitchen Gardening	1	2.94
2	As Usual	14	41.18
3	Expands	2	5.88
4	Plan to Start	17	50.00
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is clearly shows that 50 percent of Respondents have plan to start kitchen gardening after fetching water nearby, 41.18 percent of them have usual practice, 5.88 percent of them expands kitchen gardening and only 2.94 percent of them have no kitchen gardening. It is found that kitchen gardening is being increased day by day. Hence they can get fresh vegetable which is better for their health and can earn from vegetables.

6.1.2 Benefits from Kitchen Gardening

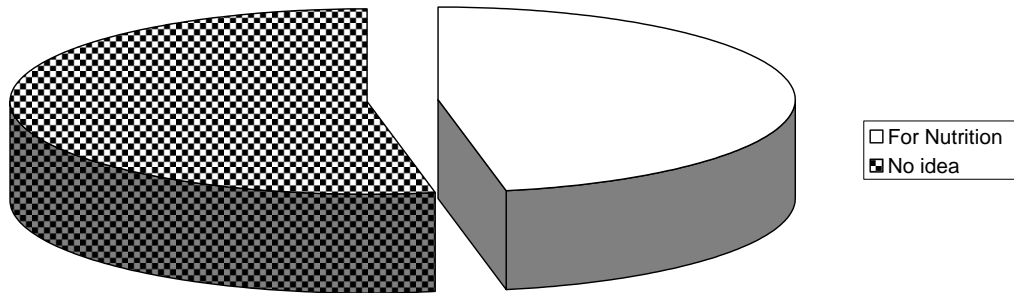
In study area, it is found that products from Kitchen Gardening are utilized whether for nutrition or income or both or no idea about it. The women of study area are starting kitchen gardening in professional or traditional approach.

Table 6.2
Distributions of Respondents by Beneficiaries from Kitchen Gardening

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	For Nutrition	16	47.06
2	No idea	18	52.94
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 6.1



Distributions of Respondents by Beneficiaries from Kitchen Gardening

The data of the table shows that 52.94 percent of respondents have no idea about benefits from kitchen gardening, 47.06 percent of them were used kitchen gardening for nutrition purposes. The study found that women of study area are using products of kitchen garden use in nutrition purposes is being increased and as kitchen gardening expands; they can take advantages from it.

6.1.3 Supports to Promote Kitchen Gardening

In the study area, it noticed that what they needs from support agency to promote their kitchen garden in large scale hence they can produce large amount of vegetables and can able to earn from it. Following table shows the supports from the agency.

Table 6.3
Support Needs for Promotion of Kitchen Gardening

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Training	5	14.71
2	Subsidy (Materials & Cash)	6	17.65
3	Both	21	61.76
4	Not at all	2	5.88
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data of the table shows that 61.76 percent of the respondents expects both trainings and subsidy (material and cash) to improve their skill and knowledge for economic activities such as kitchen gardening, 17.65 percent of them needs subsidy(material and cash), 14.71 percent of them expects only training and 5.88 percent of them did not need anything. It is found that women of study area needs both training and subsidy to expands kitchen Gardening and promotion of it.

6.1.4 Livestock Bearing

After the improved water supply system there would be a time saving for women; and the saved time could be capitalized for economic activity to increase household income and in the process empower women. Tangible change is observed in the society due to use of saved time in income generation activities. The major income generation activities are livestock (Goat, Poultry keeping) and very few weaving knitting.

6.1.5 Time Spent

The main aim of this study is to find out the women of study area are utilizing the saved time for livestock bearing and which was helpful to generates income. This research is trying to find out the water available nearby house helps to save the fetching time used to feed the livestock and those saved time were used in other activities or not.

Table 6.4

Time Availability for Livestock

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	28	82.35
2	No	1	2.94
3	As Usual	5	14.71
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table, it is clearly spells that 82.35 percent of respondents are spent more times for livestock after the intervention of scheme, 2.94 percent of them have not spent time for livestock and 14.71 percent of them have usual practice as earlier. It is found the most of the women of this community pay more time for live stocking. All women are aware on live stocking.

6.1.6 Water for Livestock

The main objective of this quarry is to find out that availability of water for livestock before and after this scheme. Also to observe the access water have been used for livestock and also to identify the availability of water was sufficient or not. Following table shows the availability of water for livestock purpose.

Table 6.5

Availability Water for Livestock

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Sufficient	31	91.18
2	As Usual	2	5.88
3	No Idea	1	2.94
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data of the table shows that 91.18 percent of respondents have sufficient water after the intervention of Chapswara WSS Scheme, 5.88 percent of them told that they got water as usual and 2.94 percent of them told that they have no idea water for livestock. It is found that water availability is sufficient for livestock purpose after the implementation of this scheme.

6.1.7 Income by Livestock

Research trying to measures whether the traditional practice is still inherent and whether the trend is change after availability of water nearby house. This study measures any increment in annual/monthly income through livestock bearing. Below table shows the increment of income by livestock.

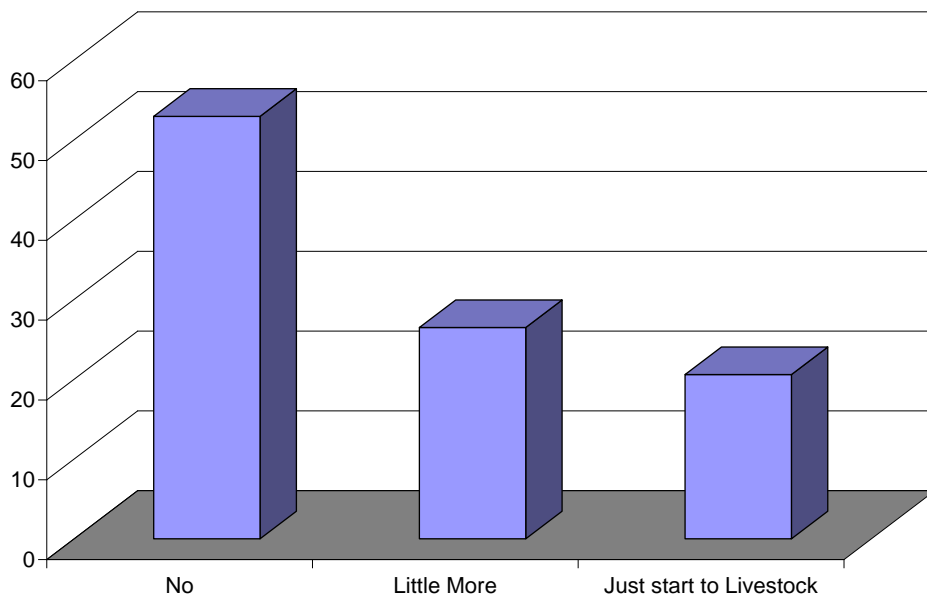
Table 6.6

Increment of Annual Income by Livestock

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	No	18	52.94
2	Little More	9	26.47
3	Just start to Livestock	7	20.59
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 6.2



Increment of Annual Income by Livestock

From above table, 26.47 percent of respondents' annual income increased by livestock after the intervention of Chapswara WSS Scheme, 20.59 percent of them just start livestock and 52.94 percent have no idea about income by livestock. The study shows that live stocking is increasing day to day and which is helpful to increase annual/ monthly income of women in coming future.

6.2 Employment

As encouraged by their concern about easy access to water women were very actively engaged in construction work of the project one way they self concern encouraged them to participate in drinking water supply and sanitation schemes. Again different kinds of trainings and awareness activities plays vital role to participate to women in construction works.

6.2.1 Creation of Job

In time of construction of this scheme, there were need of skill and unskilled manpower. It main aim is to know that during the time of construction of this scheme either they hire manpower from outside or they do themselves. The following table shows involvement in jobs during construction time.

Table 6.7

Distribution of Creation of Job

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	1	2.94
2	No	33	97.06
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As demonstrated in the above table, only very small portion i.e.2.94 percent of women gets chance to get paying jobs during construction of scheme and large portion i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondent women told that they have no idea about creation of jobs during construction having no skill of construction. Most of the respondent does works as a unskilled worker. It is found that they learn more about construction works.

6.2.2 Skill

As demonstrated in the above table, only very small portion i.e.2.94 percent of women gets chance to get paying jobs during construction of scheme and large portion i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondent women told that they have no idea about construction having no skill of construction. Most of the respondent does works as a unskilled worker. It is found that they learn more about construction works.

Table 6.8

Skill Enhancement

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	1	2.94
2	Moderate	13	38.24
3	No Idea	20	58.82
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2013

From above table, low portion i.e. 2.94 percent of respondents women were feel that jobs during construction works helps in skill enhancement, 38.24 percent of them have got moderate skill during construction works and larger portion i.e. 58.82 percent v of respondent women have no idea about that matter. It is finding that involving as a unskilled labor, they gain skill which is helpful to them.

6.2.3 Involvement in Other Works

The study mainly focus on to find out; after completing this scheme, getting knowledge from construction work of this scheme, either they get jobs in other construction work or not. After getting skills from this scheme we are trying to find out whether the respondents are involved in agricultural works or skilled works also their involvement in outside the community area. The following table shows the opportunity get by the respondents in other construction works.

Table 6.9

Engage in Other Works after Completion of Project

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	2	5.88
2	Few time	8	23.53
3	Not Now	6	17.65
4	No Idea	18	52.94
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As shown in the table, only small portion i.e.5.88 percent of the respondents' get chance to Engage in other works after completion of Chapswara WSS Scheme and they are able to earn money. 23.53 percent of them spent few time to engage in other works after implementation of scheme. Similarly 17.65 percent of respondents' not engaged in their works after implementation of scheme. Again 52.94 percent have no idea about such matter. Only few portion of female have skill, they don't get job in other construction works.

6.2.4 Resources

People's access to resources and control over benefits is important because it is a key factor in determining the condition of people's lives and their position in the society. On women's excess to resources and control over benefit they express that although the wife uses the buffalo for plowing, her husband can decide if or when the buffalo will be sold. The wife has excess to the buffalo but her husband has control. The child have access to the families food, but their mother has control because she decides what to prepare and how much.

Among the key four post of Water user committee, women are in two key positions that is chairperson and treasure. The women have kept the whole project account as a treasurer.

Table 6.10

Community Aware on Existence Resource

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Partially	26	76.47
2	Fully	2	5.88
3	Not at all	6	17.65
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

According to the table, for 76.47 percent of respondents' women were partially aware on existing resources on community. Basically literate women are aware on existing resources. Only 5.88 percent of respondents' were fully aware on existing resources and knowledge about it. Again 17.65 percent of respondents' women have no knowledge about existing resources and not aware on it. It is find that majority of respondents partially known about their resources. This trend shows that possibility of fully awareness of respondents and they are trying to take more information.

6.2.5 Access and Control in Resources

Women are getting equal opportunity in access and control over resources. Either they can take decisions about their resources or they take decisions with the help of others. The following table shows the opportunity to access and control over resources.

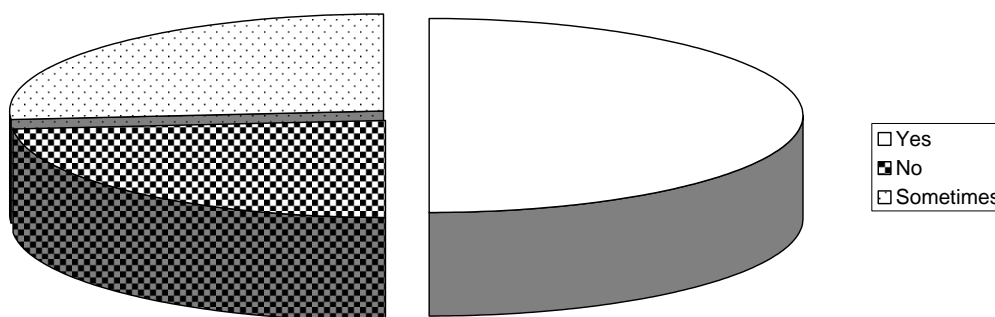
Table 6.11

Opportunity to Access and Control over Resources

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	17	50.00
2	No	8	23.53
3	Sometimes	9	26.47
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 6.3



Opportunity to Access and Control over Resources

From the above table, 50.00 percent of respondents' women getting opportunity to access and control over resources. 23.41 percent of respondents' feels that they have no opportunity to access and Control over resources. Again 26.47 percent of respondents' have get chances sometimes to access and control over resources. The study shows that they have somehow freedom to decide about resources without support of male. And freedom to decide about their resources and access in resources is being increased day to day.

6.2.6 Benefits from Project

In the study area, either woman is equally benefited from the project or not. Study focus on how the women were benefited from the project. The following tables shows the how women are befitted by this scheme.

Table 6.12
Distribution of Benefit from the Project

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	23	67.65
2	Increasing Slowly	8	23.53
3	No Idea	3	8.82
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table demonstrates that 67.65 percent of the respondents' women feel that they got equal opportunity from the project benefits. 23.53 percent of them feel that getting equal benefits from projects are increasing slowly and 8.82 percent of respondents' women have no idea about this. The study finds that women get maximum benefits from this scheme. Respondents are capable in decision making, socially recognized, rise in awareness, and economically sound by kitchen gardening and livestock bearing, and generate skill by working in this scheme.

6.3 Impacts on Political Aspects

Political Plays vital role from beginning of project selection and Users' Committee formation Process. Politics effects the movement and activation of User's committee. If Politics plays positive roles and responsibility, it helps social harmonization and affects the developments activities also.

6.3.1 Leadership

Women have become more assertive and vocal about their right and benefits. Their voices are now hard and given weight to their opinions and decisions are sought in domestic as well community development matter. The hesitation of women member has reduced and the gender role has become less fuzzy and the men too have started to share the household chores with women.

It was observed that women become able to take leadership because they have improved the capability. The improvement had both qualitative and quantitative features to it.

6.3.2 Involvement in Other Institutions

The study mainly focus women are really involve in other institution as a decision making role or not. The study focus on the how the rate of involvement is other institutions are going. The following table shows the involvement in other institutions.

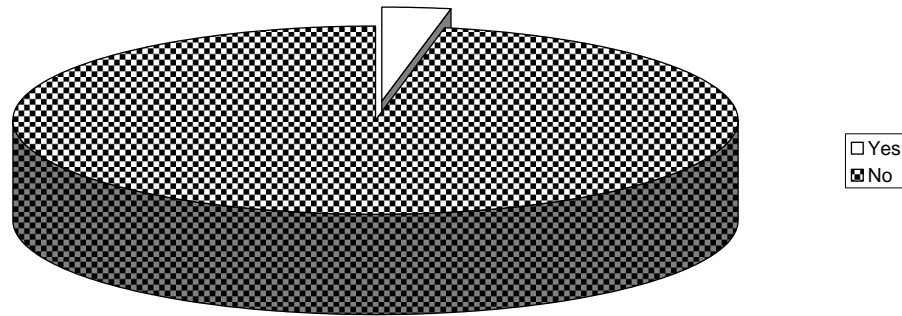
Table 6.13

Increment of Respondents in other Institutions

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	1	2.94
2	No	33	97.06
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 6.4



Increment of Respondents in other Institutions

From above table, only 2.94 percent of the respondents’ women were involved in other institutions before the implementation of Chapswara WSS Scheme. Most of them i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondents were not involved in other institutions before the implementation of this Scheme. It clearly shows that they have not got to exposure before that. But now it is found that involvement in other institutions is increasing and great opportunities to involved in other institutions.

6.3.3 Network of Other Institution

The study mainly focus women are really involve in network of other institution. They are got chances to involve in network of other institutions. The following table shows the participation of women in network of other institutions.

Table 6.14

Participation in Networks of Other Institutions

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Medium Increase	7	20.59
2	As Usual	9	26.47
3	No idea	18	52.94
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data of the table shows that after the implementation of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project participation in other institutions was medium increase i.e. increasing from 8.82 percent to 20.59 percent. Among respondents' 26.47 percent feels that there is no change in participation in other institutions after the implementation of Chapswara WSS Project. Again half of respondents' about 52.94 percent of them were have no idea about those matters. The study shows that involvement in network of other institutions increasing slowly. Again it shows that women need more exposure.

6.3.4 Frequency of Participation

In the study area, before and after the implementation of this project, the level of women participation is increased or same as previous. This research is trying to find out the women's participation in politics. If Women participation in institutions it is easier to make gender friendly policy, rules and regulations. If level of participation of women in institutions, definitely increase in access, empowerment, decision making power and opportunity. The table shows the frequency of participation.

Table 6.15

Distribution of Frequency of Participation

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Low Participation	14	41.18
2	Medium Participation	3	8.82
3	No Participation	17	50.00
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

As we can see in the above table, 41.18 percent of respondents' women feel low level of participation, 8.82 percent have medium level of participation in networks

of other institutions and 50.00 percent women feel that there was no participation in networks of politics. The study shows that level of participation is medium level and increasing slowly. It must be geared by awareness and capacity development of rural women.

6.4 Involvement in Political Parties

This chapter is a main body of the dissertation. In this chapter data collected from the field are describe and presented analytically and thoroughly. The different components have been studied which includes involvement in Political Parties of respondent, education, Involvement in Political Parties after project, Women Leaders' in Political Parties, Institutionalization of Women, respondents get chance in Institutions.

6.4.1 Involvement in Political Parties

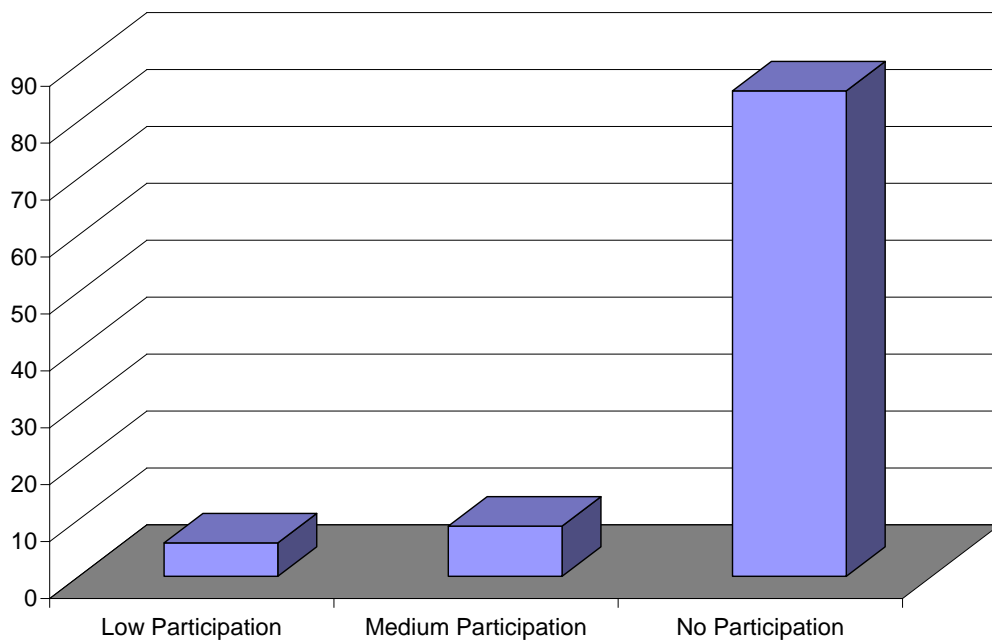
Along with leadership development, involvement in Political Parties they were capable to take decision making, they learn participatory attitude and enforces to participants in other development activities.

Table 6.16
Status of Participation in Political Parties

S.N.	Response	Before Scheme	
		Nos.	Percentage
1	Low Participation	2	5.88
2	Medium Participation	3	8.82
3	No Participation	29	85.29
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 6.5



Status of Participation in Political Parties

From above table, there was low participation i.e. 5.88 percent of respondents' women in networks of Political Parties. Only 8.82 percent of respondents have medium participation of women before implementation of this project. And larger portion of respondents i.e. 85.29 percent have no participation in networks of Political Parties before implementation of this project. The study proves that there is low participation of women in Political Parties. It shows that there is no charm in Political Parties.

6.4.2 Involvement in Political Parties after Project

The Main aim and focus to find out the level of participation of women after this project is increased or not. And level of politically awareness of is increased or not. The following table describes the level of participation.

Table 6.17
Participation in Political Parties after Project

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Medium increase	1	2.94
2	As Usual	14	41.18
3	No idea	19	55.88
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data shows that there were only 2.94 percent respondents women were increased in participation of Political Parties after implementation of this project. 41.18 percent of them have same feelings as usual before implementation of this project and 55.88 percent of respondent's women have no idea about participation of Political Parties. It is found that Participation of Political Parties is not increased as others due to Political Parties of the country.

6.4.3 Women 's Leadership in Political Parties

The study covers how many women are participated in Political Parties as a leader in community or VDC level or District Level or national Level from this community. The Following table shows the distribution of women leaders.

It is found that there was no raising women political leader in VDC level also from such community and they were bound in community level only. Due to the political scenario of the nation there is no interested to join and leads the Political Parties in community level by women also. Women's participation in Political Parties, increase in participation of women, play vital role in decision making process and supports to construct gender family law, rules and regulations.

6.4.4 Utilization of Saved Time

One of the most the significant of this water supply and sanitation scheme on women's lives has been the duration of time saved that they had to allocate for fetching water. As a result now they can involve themselves in various creative activities. Such kind of involvement of these women has been adding new dimensions to women empowerment. The following table shows the involvement of women in other institutions before this project.

6.4.5 Institutions

In the study area, it is mainly studied about after having Saved time fetching water nearby house women get opportunity and involve in other institutions. The following table shows involvement of women in other institutions using saved time.

Table 6.18
Involvement of Women in Other Institution before Project

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	6	17.65
2	No	28	82.35
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table it is clearly shows that only 17.65 percent of respondents' women were involved in other institution before this scheme. And large portions of respondents' women i.e.82.35 percent of women were not involved in other institutions before implementation of this Scheme. Study shows that only few portions utilize to participation before this project.

Table 6.19
Opportunity to Involvement in Other Institutions

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Got Chance	6	17.65
2	Not Now	9	26.47
3	Not Interested	4	11.76
4	No Idea	15	44.12
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The data of the table shows that only lower portion i.e. 17.65 percent of respondents' women get opportunity to involve in other institutions after implementation of this project. 26.47 percent of them were not got chances to participate in other institutions. 11.76 percent of respondents' were not interested to involve in other institutions and large portions i.e. 44.12 percent of them have no idea about involvement in other institutions after implementation of this project. It is found that in project area women involvement in other institutions using saved time. The rate of involvement is being increased day to day.

6.4.6 Institutionalization of Women

In the study area, women get chance to participate in different institutions like, users committee, school management committee, co-operatives and income generation activities after receiving different types of trainings, awareness programs and saved time. Also the women were well known about the available resources and whether they are able to decide the use of resources or not. The Table shows the institutionalize of women using saved time.

Table 6.20

Institutionalization of Women Using Saved Time

S.N.	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	28	82.35
2	Not Now	1	2.94
3	I have No Time	1	2.94
4	No Idea	4	11.76
	Total	34	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2013

From above table it is clearly shows that larger portions i.e.82.35 percent of respondents women feels that saved time support women to institutionalize. Only 2.94 percent of respondents' women have feels that they have no time for institutionalize. Again 2.94 percent of respondents' women feel that they are in process of institutionalization and 11.76 percent of them have no idea about these matters. It is found that most of the women get supports to institutionalize using saved time after implementation of this project.

In the study area, majority of women are involved in agriculture occupation like traditional farming, kitchen gardening, Live stocking etc. They are doing so for only sustain life not in a professional way. The picture shows that 97.06 percent of respondents have involve in kitchen gardening after fetching water nearby some of them have planning to start recently and some of them are practicing already. It is found that kitchen gardening is being increased day by day. In study area, it is found that products from Kitchen Gardening are utilized for nutrition. The study found that women of study area are using products of kitchen garden use in nutrition purposes is being increased and as kitchen gardening expands; they can take advantages from it. In the research area, tangible change is observed in the society due to use of saved time in income generation activities. It is found the most of the women of this

community pay more time for live stocking. All women are aware on live stocking. At study area, large portion i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondent women told that they have no idea about creation of jobs construction having no skill of construction. Only few portion of female have skill, they don't get job in other construction works. In study area, The study shows that level of participation in politics is medium level and increasing slowly. It is find that majority of respondents partially known about their resources. The study shows that the freedom to decide about women's resources and access in resources is being increased day to day. The study finds that women get maximum benefits from this project. Respondents are capable in decision making, socially recognized, rise in awareness, and economically sound by kitchen gardening and livestock bearing, and generate skill by working in this project. At the research community, 85.29 percent have no participation in networks of political parties before implementation of this project. The study proves that there is low participation of women in political parties . It shows that there is no charm in political parties and females are either hesitates to participate or political parties don't give priority to it. That Participation in political is not increased as others due to political parties of the country. It is found that in project area women involvement in other institutions using saved time. The rate of involvement is being increased day to day.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

This study was carried out in Chapswara Village; ward no 2 of Kyakmi VDC of Syangja district. Among 9 wards of the VDC, ward no 2, was purposively sampled. All the households of this ward are not covered because the water supply beneficiaries were the targets of the study.

In this studies area there were two ethnic and caste groups, the highest coverage of the respondents was Magar 52.94 percent and Newar 47.06 percent. . These entire ethnic/caste groups were included in the sample. Both Magar and Newar communicate in their native dialect.

In the study area, there were 14 nos.(44.12 percent) of House out of 34 having 6-8 family members . From study, it is clearly seen that women from small family gets more opportunity & more empower than large one. Family structure i.e. number also affects women's role and responsibilities in the community.

As compare to the national literacy rate of the women the literacy rate of the respondents was found better that of national senses status. The literacy rate was found 67.65 percent and 5.88 percent was above SLC of the respondents. During this research it is found that educated respondents are more economically, politically and socially sound and aware. During the discussion with the illiterate respondents, they realized that education become the barrier to them to go ahead. Very nominal women got chance to be in the responsible position the rest neither could get chance to represent any users committee of the village e.g. water users committee, forestry user committee, school management committee nor could become the leader e.g village health promoter, treasures of Water user committee etc. In such way the illiterate women were discarded from the society. It was obvious that in those

positions, they need to be literate because they should have reading and writing capacity. However, those illiterate women were found involved in the sharing the benefit of the project e.g. income generating activities, water and sanitation services sharing and others.

At the study area the before the implementation of this scheme most of the respondents used more than 30 minutes to collect water from different sources. For the whole day water supply in household use women have to spend more than 2 hours. After the implementation of scheme they spent only 10-15 minutes to collect water from tap stands nearby house. Tangible changed is observed in the society due to the use of saved time in economic activities like kitchen Gardening, Livestock Bearing. Again they used save time to educate their family, involved in social organization & Capacity Development also. These activities are supporting for women empowerment. Women are not required to wake up early in the morning and spent hours to fetch water. The status of women has improved in all diminutions inside the home and in the community.

During the construction of this scheme 8.82 percent members have faced difficulties during the involvement in users committee and 91.18 percent of the respondents have no any problem. This result shows that male doesn't have support household works towards female so that it seems harder towards female to involve in users committee.

In the research area majority of the respondents' i.e. 76.47 percent women have no idea about their reorganization in their community during the implementation of this scheme. Having a small community, all respondents' were already recognized in their community, there was no more recognition after completion of project.

At the research area, during the formation of users' committee 44.12 percent women were proposed in WSUC by both male and female and 44.12 percent respondents have no idea about this matter. The study shows that female did not proposed female candidate in WSUC, they need help of men. Again it shows that there was not enough discussion among because of this 44.12 percent of respondents' have no idea

about these matters. Therefore the Capacity and level of awareness must be enhanced.

In research area 67.65 percent respondents were actively participated in decision making process during implementation of this scheme. It found that women are actively participated in decision making process and level of women participation is being increased day to day.

At research area, 67.65 percent of respondents can take decision on general problem in daily life. It is found that after the involvement in WSUC, they gain decision making power much more & they were being empowered.

At study area, 47.06 percent were not participated in training activities and majority of the respondents 52.94 percent of respondents were participated in training program. It shows that increment in participation in training of women must be done to develop their capacity. It is found that being participated in training activities capacity of respondents was increased and which helps to grab opportunity. Hence it is seen that empowerment of women increasing day to day.

In the study area, 47.06 percent feels they were enhance their capacity/skill for their livelihood by using training knowledge and skill in their daily life. The study shows that women of this community are getting enhance day by day and some of them were capable to earn additional money using training knowledge and skill after the implementation of this project.

At the study area, 52.94 percent of the respondents were participated in awareness training during the implementation of this project. This study shows that the respondents above 50 of age bar are hesitate and not interested to participate in awareness training and mostly the WUSC members get more chances rather than other community people to participate. Participated women's feels their daily life more easily than that of before.

In the study area, after the implementation of this project, women of scheme area are capable in changing their attitude and behavior. It is clearly shows that 82.35 percent respondents were used both training knowledge and skill for advancement of their

daily life. It is found that after the receiving different types of Training respondents gain useful knowledge and skill which is useful in their daily Life.

At study area, it is clearly shows that 75.53 percent respondents were only aware; which cannot helpful to solve daily problems. The women of study area are getting capabilities to solve their problems and able to earn through income generating activities.

In the study area, 76.47 percent of children were got chance for education. The study shows that children of that community get more opportunity to get education after implementation of this project and few families not get suitable environment.

At the study area, 94.12 percent children of the Chapswara community were already joined school. It is found that most of the female child of the community already joins the school and after getting more saved time increase in enrollment in education.

In the study area, 79.41 percent respondents were believed that education supports their future careers. It is found that enrollment of child in education is going increased so child get educated. They believed that educated child can their old age time and supports in development of nation.

In the study area, majority of women are involved in agriculture occupation like traditional farming, kitchen gardening, Live stocking etc. They are doing so for only sustain life not in a professional way. The picture shows that 97.06 percent of respondents have involve in kitchen gardening after fetching water nearby some of them have planning to start recently and some of them are practicing already. It is found that kitchen gardening is being increased day by day. Hence they can get fresh vegetable which is better for their health and can earn from vegetables.

In study area, it is found that products from Kitchen Gardening are utilized whether for nutrition or income or both or no idea about it. It shows 52.94 percent of respondents have no idea about benefits from kitchen gardening. The study found that women of study area are using products of kitchen garden use in nutrition

purposes is being increased and as kitchen gardening expands; they can take advantages from it.

At the research area, most of the respondents need both materials and subsidy. It is found that women of study area needs both training and subsidy to expands kitchen Gardening and promotion of it.

In the research area, tangible change is observed in the society due to use of saved time in income generation activities. It shows that 82.35 percent of respondents are spent more times for livestock after the intervention of scheme. It is found the most of the women of this community pay more time for live stocking. All women are aware on livestocking.

At study area, 91.18 percent of respondents have sufficient water after the intervention of this scheme. It is found that water availability is sufficient for livestock purpose after the implementation of this project.

In research area, it shows that 52.94 percent have no idea about income by livestock. The study shows that live stocking is increasing day to day and which is helpful to increase annual/ monthly income of women is coming future.

At study area, large portion i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondent women told that they have no idea about creation of jobs construction having no skill of construction. Most of the respondent does works as a unskilled worker. It is found that they learn more about construction works.

In the study area, it seems that 58.82 percent of respondent women have no idea about skill enhancement during construction. It is finding that involving as a unskilled labor, they gain skill which is helpful to them.

At research community, it seems that 52.94 percent have no idea about engaged in their works after implementation of project. Only few portion of female have skill, they don't get job in other construction works.

In the study area, most of them i.e. 97.06 percent of the respondents were not involved in other institutions before the implementation of this project. It clearly shows that they have not got to exposure before that. But now it is found that

involvement in other institutions is increasing and great opportunities to involve in other institutions.

At study area, half of respondents' about 52.94 percent of them were have no idea about participation in network of other institutions. The study shows that involvement in network of other institutions increasing slowly. Again it shows that women need more exposure.

In study area, it shows that 50 percent women feel that there was no participation in networks of other institutions. The study shows that level of participation in politics is medium level and increasing slowly. It must be geared by awareness and capacity development of rural women.

At study area, 76.47 percent of respondents' women were partially aware on existing resources on community. Basically literate women are aware on existing resources. It is find that majority of respondents partially known about their resources. This trend shows that possibility of fully awareness of respondents and they are trying to take more information.

In the community, 50 percent of respondents' women getting opportunity to access and control over resource and 26.47 percent of respondents' have get chances sometimes to access and control over resources. The study shows that they have somehow freedom to decide about resources without support of male. And freedom to decide about their resources and access in resources is being increased day to day.

In the study area, 67.65 percent of the respondents' women feel that they got equal opportunity from the project benefits. The study finds that women get maximum benefits from this project. Respondents are capable in decision making, socially recognized, rise in awareness, and economically sound by kitchen gardening and livestock bearing, and generate skill by working in this project.

At the research community, 85.29 percent have no participation in networks of political parties before implementation of this scheme. The study proves that there is low participation of women in political parties . It shows that there is no charm in

political parties and females are either hesitates to participate or political parties don't give priority to it.

In the study area, the data shows that 55.88 percent of respondent's women have no idea about participation of political parties . It is found that Participation of political is not increased as others due to political parties of the country.

It is found that there was no raising women political leader in VDC level also from such community and they were bound in community level only. Due to the spolital scenario of the nation there is no interested to join and leads the political parties in community level by women also. Women's participation in political increase in participation of women, play vital role in decision making process and supports to construct gender family law, rules and regulations.

In the study area, 82.35 percent of women were not involved in other institutions before implementation of this project. Study shows that only few portions were participated in other institutions before this project.

At the research area, 44.12 percent of respondents' have no idea about involvement in other institutions after implementation of this project. It is found that in project area women involvement in other institutions using saved time. The rate of involvement is being increased day to day.

In the study area, it is clearly shows that larger portions i.e.82.35 percent of respondent's women feels that saved time support women to institutionalize. It is found that most of the women get supports to institutionalize using saved time after implementation of this project.

7.2 Conclusion

The major impact of the intervention was undoubtedly access to potable water with the installation of tap water supply system. With access to water there has been an increase in instances of animal rearing, kitchen gardening, where the majority of the

households are engaged. The community people has been successful in saving time of the women due to the installation of tap water supply thus helping women to carry out other activities. For the women of the poor and poorest households, the time saved has helped them to include in livestock raising and agricultural activities as wage labour thus contributing to their household economy. But for the women of the rich and medium households it has added to more work burden for vegetable farming and milk selling as an income generation activity employed has failed to bestow them with the anticipated economic welfare. Thus it has only come about as an added income in the households of the rich and moderate but it has had an impact on the autonomy of the women.

The gender relationship in Chapswara has been witnessing changes although the differences are not astounding. The major change was instigated by piped water supply installation. During the process women were compelled to attend meetings. Qualitatively their participation rate becomes higher. Nevertheless the step has brought out the realization among the men that women should be a part of the community development activities. With numerous meeting held in the process women eventually become accustomed to attending meeting alongside the men and they could grasp the discussions more. Chapswara provided more time for women to partake in income generating activities like kitchen gardening and livestock farming. Again enrollment of child in education is satisfactory and in increasing order.

As a member who earns, women have increasingly begun to intervene at the decision have begun to acquire more significance. The women presently get opportunities and encouragement for men of their household an villagers to participate in community activities like cooperative, school management, forest management, Kulo committee etc. women may not be as active as men during the meetings but unlike easier time (before CDWSP), women now seek clarification on matters they are not able to understand. The cradle of gender discrimination goes back along way. Therefore a complete transformation in gender relationship cannot be expected within a few years time period. It is thus imperative to encourage and build confidence of women to be active at the community level rather than restrict themselves to performing manual labour in domestic chores. Participation of women

in political parties was not satisfactory but level of participation is slowly increasing order. More important is for men to develop an attitude of acceptance and adaptation to the fact that women are their equal partner and not subordinate beings and they are also the responsible component of the community and their strength and potential must not be ignored.

In general this village was found rapidly moving forward and women especially had done a lot of effort to establish their capability as equal to their male counterparts. They were also supported by the male counterparts as well but that need to be increased.

REFERENCES

- Annual Report. 2000. Asian Development Bank.
- Annual Report. 2004. Asian Development Bank.
- Devkota, T. 2007. The Roles of NGO for women empowerment in Nepal ; a case study of PACT Nepal.
- District Development Profile. 2010. DDC, Syangja.
- Groverman, V. and Gurung, J. 2001. Gender and Organizational Change (Training Manual). ICIMOD.
- Ostergaard, L. 1997. Gender and Development: A Practical Guide. Routledge: London.
- Pandey, B. 1994. Small Rather than Big: Case of Decentralized Power Development in Nepal. Water Nepal.
- Sharma, S. 2001. Procuring Water: Foreign Aid and Rural Water Supply in Nepal. Kathmandu: Nepal.
- Subedi, P. 2003. Nepal Women Rising in Adhikari & Ghimire (ed. 2002): A Bibliography on Environmental Justice in Nepal, Martin Chautari
- Kyakmi VDC (2013). Village Development Profile. Kyakmi VDC Office.
- Women in Development Resources Manual Nepal. 1990. Kathmandu: USAID, Nepal.
- Gieryz, Dorota. (1999). "Women in Decision Making" In *Towards Woman's Agenda for a Culture of Peace*. (Eds.) Breiner, Gieryz and Reardon. UNESCO.
- Mishra, Smita (1995). *Indigenous Women's Knowledge in Health Care and Water*. Workshop Report, Bangkok : Asian Institute of Technology.
- Thapa, Dawa (1998). "Case Study in Humla District Nepal" In *Searching for Women's Voices in the Hindu-Kush Himalayas*. (Eds) Gurung, J.D. Kathmandu : ICIMOD.

- Acharya, Meena (1997). *Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women*. United Nations Population Fund, Nepal.
- Agrawal, Beena (1994). *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*. South Asian Studies 58, New Delhi :P Cambridge University Press.
- Batliwala, Srilatha, (1994). *Women's Empowerment in South Asia: Concepts and Practices*. Delhi : FAO/FFHC.
- FWLD (2000), *Discriminatory Laws in Nepal and their Impact on Women: A Review of the Current Situation and Proposal for Change*. Kathmandu, Forum for Women, Law and Development Forum.
- Koppen, V.B. (2001). *Empowering Women to Achieve Food Security Water Rights*. A Paper Presented to IFPRI, Washington D.C.
- Luintel, S. (1996). *Empowerment? What Being Literate Means to Maithali Women in Nepal*. PhD Dissertation, Edmonton: University of Alberta.
- Moser, Caroline M. (1993). *Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training*. London : Routledge.
- NESAC (1998). Nepal Human Development Report, Kathmandu : NESAC.
- Rodda, Annabel (1994). *Organization Profile 1998*. RWSSFDB, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- UNICEF (1995). *Gender Mainstreaming in Water, Environment and Sanitation*. UNICEF Field Report.
- CIA Factbook, 2010.
- Gender Equality and Development; World Development Report 2012
- ECS Nepal, The Nepali Way, Drinking Water. From Stone Spouts to Bottles
- IIDS Newsletter- SAM020. Institute for Integrated Development Studies. Kathmandu: Nepal

Appendix 1

Interview Schedule

Impact of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation project on Women's Social Status.

(A case study of Chapswara Water Supply and Sanitation Project Kyakmi-2, Syangja)

Researcher :

Dol Raj Dhakal

Roll No.: 78/063

TU Regd No. : 45226-94

Prithivi Narayan campus, Pokhara

Interview schedule

Research Tools for Primary Data Collection

House No.: -

Date: -

Name of the Respondent: -

A. Background Information

S.N.	Question	Answer
1.	Age	1. 20 - 30 2. 30 - 40 3. 40 – 50 4. above 50
2.	Name of USC	
3.	Sex	1. Male 2. Female
4.	Education	1. Illiterate 2. Simply Literate 3. SLC passed 4. Above SLC
5.	Religion	1. Hindu 2. Buddhism 3. Hinduism- Buddhism 4. Islam 5. Others (Specify)
6.	Caste/Ethnicity	1. Brahmin 2. Chhetri 3. Gurung 4. Magar 5. G.T. 6. Thakuri 7. Newar 8. B.K.

		9. Giri/Puri (Specify)	10. Gayak	11. Nepali	12. Others
7.	Family members	1. 1 - 2 3. 6 - 8	2. 3 - 5 4. Above 8		
8.	Occupation	1. Service 4. Farmer 6. Others (Specify	2. Business 5. Industry	3. Laborer	
9.	Distance of Water Source	1. 5 Minute 4. 21-30 Minute	2. 6-10 Minute	3. 11-20 Minute 5. More than 30 Minute	
10.	How many minutes have you saved per trip of fetching water after the completion of CDWSP	1. 0 – 15 minutes 3. 20 - 25 minutes	2. 15 – 20 minutes 4. more than 25 minutes		

B. Core Questions

S.N.	Question	Answer
1.	How many women in UC	1. No of women
2.	As a member, did you face any problem?	1. Yes 2. No
3.	Do you feel that you got chance to recognize your capacity/status in your society?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Cannot say
4.	How proposed you for WSUC?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Both 4. Cannot say
5.	Did you involve in decision making process?	1. Yes 2. Sometimes 3.. No 4. As per situation
6.	Can you decide your general problem in your daily life after involving in the project/scheme?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Lead in decision with other support

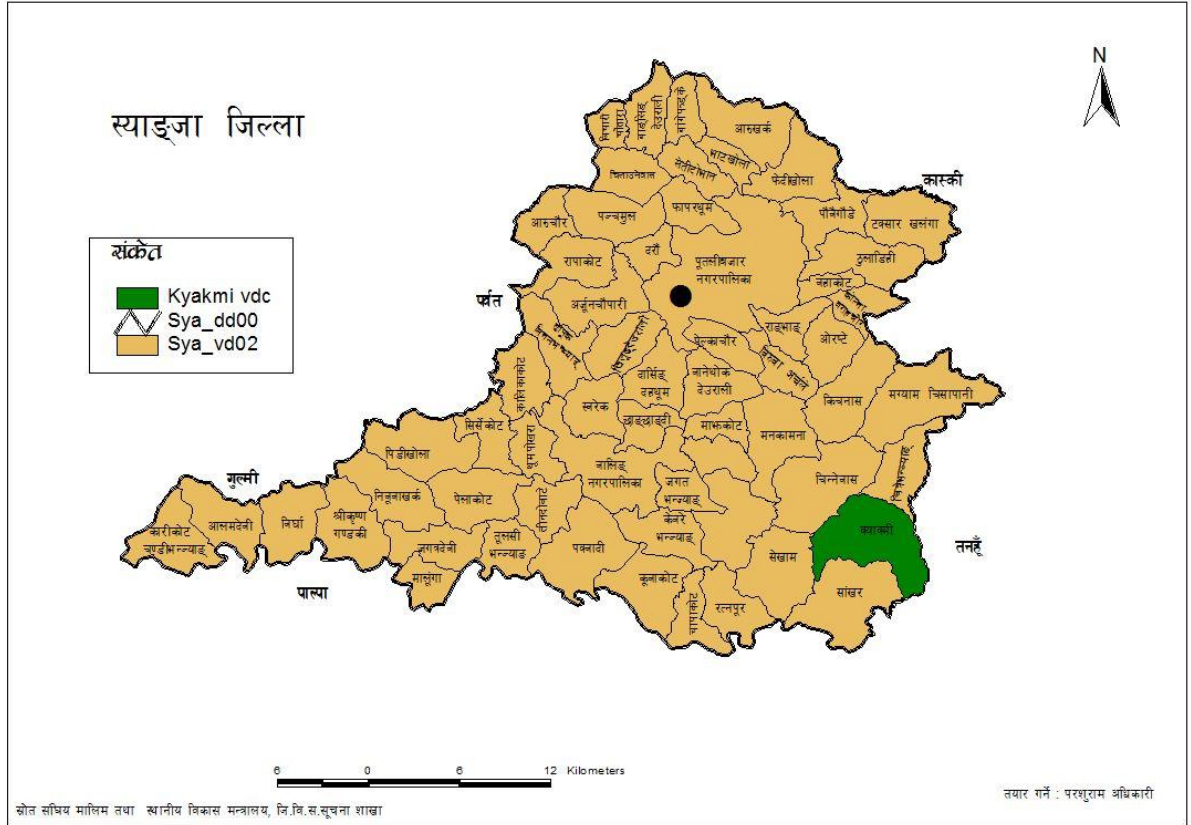
		4. Depend on problem	
7.	Did you get chance to participate in the training?	1. Yes 2. Not interested 3. No 4. Not enough	
8.	Do you feel that you enhance your capacity or skill for your livelihood?	1. No idea 2.Used training knowledge 3. Forget 4. able to earn	
9.	As a user's committee member/users have receive any kind of awareness training?	1. Yes 2. No	
10.	During the involvement of activity, have you increased your knowledge in this regard?	1. Gain knowledge 2. Skill 3. both knowledge and skill 4. No	
11.	If raising awareness, it helps to solve any problems as well as income generation?	1. Solve problem 2. Increased income 3. Only raising awareness	
12.	After the time saving from the project has you got chance to take education in your family/community?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not interested 4. Not suitable environment	
13.	In your community/house, female child has got chance to join the school, who have not chance due to water scarcity?	1. Already joined school 2. increase in enrollment	
14.	If child get educated, it may be supportive to her/his future endeavor ?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I have no idea	
15.	Have started/increased kitchen gardening, time saving after the intervention of project?	1. As usual 2. Plan to start 3. Expands 4. No kitchen gardening	
16.	Among the beneficiaries, have they got benefit by kitchen gardening?	1. For nutrition 2. No idea	

17.	What type of support have you got support by time saving the intervention of project?	1. Training 2.subsidy (materials and cash) 3. Both 4. Not at all	
18.	Time saving after the intervention of project, have you spent more time for livestock?	1. Yes 2. No 3. As usual	
19.	Have you got comparatively more water for livestock?	1. Sufficien 2. As usual . 3. No idea	
20.	Are you able to increase monthly /annually income by livestock?	1. No 2. Little more 3. Just start to livestock	
21.	Do you get the jobs during construction of project?	1. Yes 2. No	
22.	Did it help in your skill enhancement?	1. Yes 2. moderate 3. No idea	
23.	Have you chance to engage in other works after completion of this project?	1. Yes 2. Few time 3. Not now 4. No idea	
24.	Do you involve in any other institution before this project?	1. Yes 2. No	
25.	After the implementation of project, participation in networks of other institution?	1. Medium increase 2. As usual 3. No idea	
26.	Your level of participation in institutional organization?	1. Low participation 2. Medium participation 3. No participation	
27.	Are Communities aware on their existence resource?	1. Fully 2. Partially 3. Not at all	
28.	Are women getting equal opportunity to access & control over resources?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Sometimes	
29.	Women are getting equal benefit from the project?	1. Yes 2. Increasing slowly	

		3. No idea	
30.	Before the implementation of project, participation in networks of political partics?	1. Low participation 2. Medium participation 3. No participation	
31.	After the implementation of scheme, participation in networks of political partics?	1. Medium increase 2. As Usual 3. No idea	
32.	Do you involve in other institution before this project?	1. Yes 2. No	
33.	Time saving by fetching water, have got opportunity to women involvement in other institutions?	1. Got chance 2. Not now 3. Not interested 4. No idea	
34.	Have you fell that time saving after fetching water support women to institutionalize?	1. Yes 2. Not now 3. I have no time . No idea	

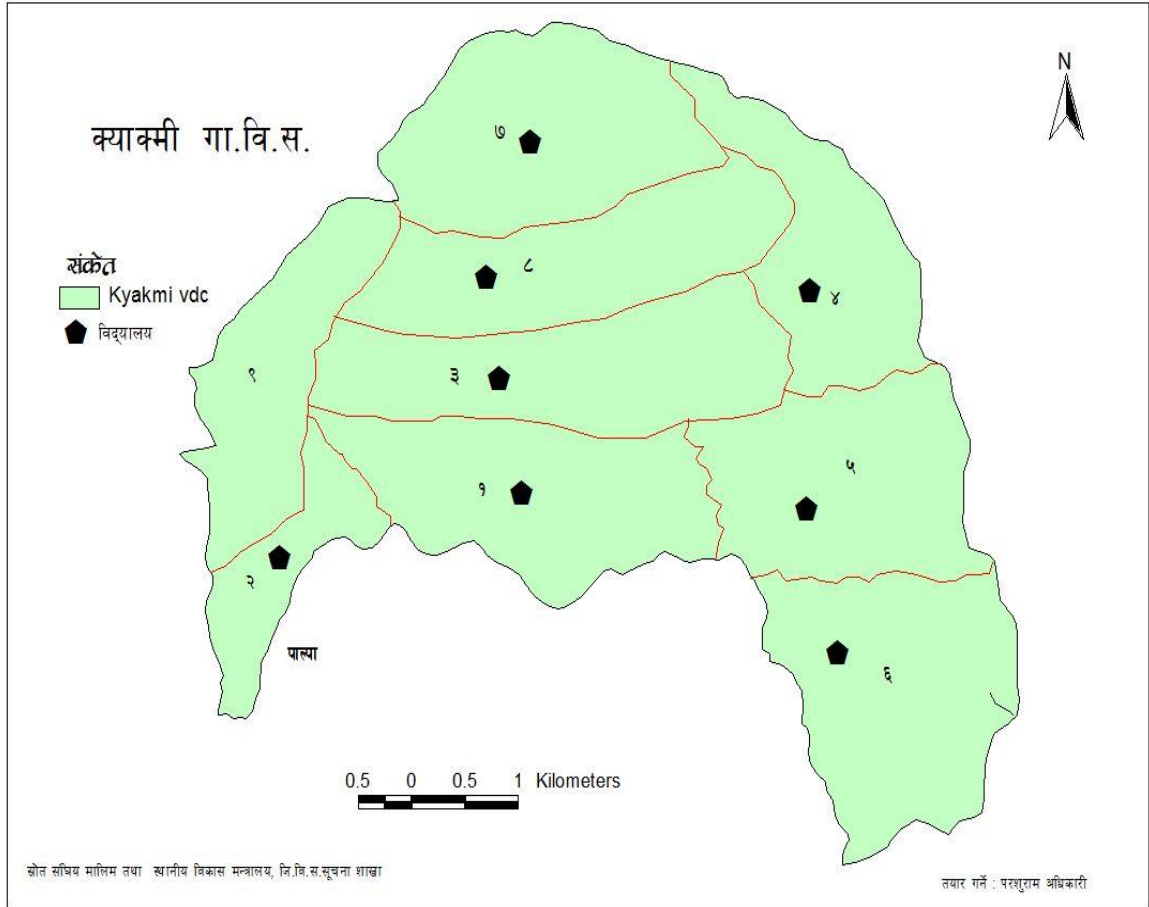
The end

Appendix 2



Map of Syangja District

Appendix 3



Map of Kyakmi VDC



Map of Kyakmi VDC

Appendix 4



Map of Chapswara Village



Photo of study area Chapeswara Village