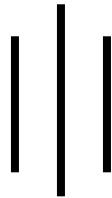


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BOAT SAILING ON
WOMEN BOAT SAILORS WOMEN IN BEGNAS LAKE**

**A Desertion Submitted to
Kalika Multiple Campus, Department of Rural Development
for the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of the
Master's Degree in Rural Development**



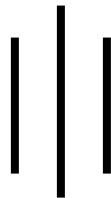
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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mrs. Sabita Bhandari has completed the dissertation entitled "Socio- Economic Impact of Boat Sailing on Boat Sailors Women in Begnas Lake" Under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my Knowledge, the study is original of its kind and carries useful information regarding female boat sailors in Begnas lake.

Therefore, I forward this dissertation to the committee for the final evaluation.

Date:- 5th March 2023

.....

Mr. Bijay Babu Adhikari

Research Supervisor

Department of Rural Development

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Pokhara, Nepal

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled " Socio-economic Impact of Boat Sailing on Boat Sailors Women in Begnas Lake" accomplished by Mrs. Sabita Bhandari has been accepted and approved as the partial fulfillment of requirements for the Master's Degree in Rural Development by undersigned Member committee.

Members of the Dissertation Evaluation Committee

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Date: -

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.....

Sabita Bhandari

ABSTRACT

Nepal is the landlocked country with total population of 2,91,92,480 comprising more than 50% of female population. So, the economic development of a country cannot be done by neglecting the women population. for the overall development of the nation the development of women's condition is of great need by raising their economic status. Increasing employment opportunities for females is one of the best way. This can be done either by involving then in job or creating self-employment. For those females who are unable to give more time outside their house, self-employment is one of the best way for earning. Boat sailing is also one of the good example of self-employment.

This study is done about the female boat sailor in Mondare Park of Begnas lake where 20 respondents were taken as the census of study that includes the boat which were sailed by females only. The general objective of this study was to determine the socio-economic impact of boat sailing on women boat sailors in Begnas lake and the specific objective was to analyze the change in socio economic status of females by boat sailing and access their occupational problems. This research is qualitative research and adopt descriptive research design. All the females under the study area were the ones whose ancestral house was across Begnas lake. Boat sailing in that area was established as occupation after the establishment of 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' and each respondents have the boat sailing experience of more than 5 years Boat sailing was not the primary occupation but it was a part time occupation of all of the respondents except 3 respondents. Agriculture, Poultry, Livestock, Service, Foreign employment were found as additional occupation. Those respondents who depends only on boat sailing have miserable economic condition. Lack of trainings related to boat sailing and language problems lack of safety measures were found as major problems. The female sailors were fond that they had developed the quality of leadership, self-esteem, increase in socio-economic status, women empowerment etc. As the respondents were found economically benefited they were satisfied from their occupation.

WORD MEANINGS

1. Ancestral: - Inherited from ancestors
2. Bounded: - Having Limits or boundaries established.
3. Centigrade: - A person who manages the turn of boat sailors and keeps a record of income and expenses about 'Dunga Bebas Samiti' of Begnas lake.
4. Confined: - Not free to move implied suggested but not directly applied.
5. Educated: - The one who applies the skill of reading and writing for making all-round development of human personality
6. Flourish:- To grow or develop in a healthy way
7. Implied: - Suggested but not directly applied
8. Improvised: - Temporarily used
9. Literate: - Skill or ability of reading and writing
10. Oars: - The wooden material with which a boat is rowed.
11. Oppression: - Cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority (type abbreviations after word meaning)
12. Parental abode: - Father's house of a married girl.
13. Rice huller: - A machine for processing rice.
14. Secretary: - The one employed to handle correspondence and manage routine and detail work for the superior.
15. Treasurer: - The treasurer of a society or organization is a person incharge of its finance
16. Triangulation : A technique to analyze the result of same study by using different methods of data collection

ABBREVIATIONS

1. i.e. : That is
2. FCHV : Female Child Health Volunteer
3. etc. : et cetera
4. pg. : Page Number
5. no. of : Number of
6. C.B.S : Central Bureau of Statistics
7. Fig : Figure

UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Nepal is a landlocked mountainous south country situated between the Indian sub-continent and Tibetan Plateau. It is located in 26 2" North latitude and 88.12" east longitude with an area of 147181 sq. kilometers from the height of 6 meters to 8848 meters from the sea level to the summit which is the height of Mount Everest. Nepal is a beautiful country full of natural beauty and occupies 0.03% of the world's land and 0.3% of the land of Asia.(<https://www.britannica.com>place>)

The total population of Nepal is 2 91,92,480, comprising more than 50% (51.01%) of women; the overall development of a country is impossible without the development of women, as the population of women occupies more than 50% of the total population. (CBS,2022)

Pokhara is a beautiful city surrounded by a stunning range of snow-clad mountains and green hills. Many lakes, like Fewa, Begnas, Rupa, etc., add beauty to Pokhara, one of the beautiful cities of Nepal, the birthplace of Gautam Buddha, Sita, and Bhirkuti. Pokhara is the second most popular destination after Kathmandu. It is ideally placed for adventure sports such as rafting, paragliding, and ultralight flights. Tony Hagen (1961) expressed his appreciation for Pokhara: "if you haven't visited Pokhara, then you haven't visited Nepal." This indicates that Pokhara is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Nepal.

Furthermore, the provision and favorable environment for adventure sports like rafting, paragliding, ultra-light flights along with sightseeing, trekking up to the base camp of the Annapurna range are the attractions to tourists, the crowded bars and restaurants well as home stay tourism at different places are the places and choice of companionship where all stories of real-life experiences are shared with strangers. A friendly attitude, respect, and a feeling of brotherhood among foreigners make the tourist feel secure and safe. Not only these, Pokhara, the hanging garden of the earth, is also rich from its cultural and historical point of view. Tourism has created a cultural and behavioral exchange from different social relations.

During the Second World War, the women completed the labor task they were allocated for men. So, the income generated by females become generated by females became higher than that of males as well as mere responsibilities were provided to the females than to the males. This was the cause of the development of skills in the technical field of women. But after the end of the Second World War, the high growth of communication sectors and the advertisement in audio-visual aids about the division of works related to males and females played an essential role in the domination of males over females. Even though male dominance over females existed before the Second World War, female conditions became poorer after the Second World War. The concept that females should wisely perform household activities and take care of the elderly, children, and their husbands developed and rooted in their minds. This thinking bounded the females within household activities only. (Tamang, 2004)

While studying the development of human beings, women are involved in different activities and employment to bring changes in their socio-economic status. But there is still a great division of work among males and females. The participation of women in social and economic development is meager as they are confined to household activities, bounded by agricultural works, and deprived of ancestral properties. But those countries which are well developed have good social and economic development, and women's financial status is similar to men's. There is no discrimination on race, caste, religion, gender, etc. The females have been freed from harmful rites and traditional rituals for years.

The problem of women's unemployment and development is more in developing countries like Nepal, which lies in third-world countries. The related causes are illiteracy, lack of higher education for females, cultural, traditional and religious superstitions, a male-dominated society, lack of provision for the society for females, etc. The condition of women in south Asian countries is more back warded than that of European and American countries. In South Asian countries, 60-70% of women's activities are related to agriculture only (Alfped, 1980).

The employed workers are only those receiving wage salaries for working. So, most women are employed in household activities and agricultural sectors (farm work, raising livestock, etc.), and their working hours are also longer than males. But these

works are termed nonprofit-making works, and there is an absence of wage or salary. So, only 22% of working-age women above 18 years are employed. They are not paid even the minimum wages in many sectors like hotels, restaurants, and domestic work. But males primarily work in the construction, manufacturing, and transport industries, and their salaries are high. This is the reason behind the cause of lack of women's participation in the economy. (Kathmandu Post, 2022)

The income of Nepalese women per year is 1,786, and the income of Nepalese men is 4,425 per year, according to CBS, 067/068. Women's involvement in household activities is high, which is not included in the contribution to the country's economic gain. Therefore, even though they spend long hours working, their contribution to the economy seems zero.

Nepalese society is a patriarchal society. So, the females need to be the support assistants of males rather than independent workers. Even though there are written laws and constitutions related to women's rights, economically and socially, they are still bounded by various socio-cultural and traditional norms and values. There is a law on equal access to ancestral property among sons and daughters, but it is not implied practically. But, economic activities are the baseline for the development of the condition of women in each and every sector. So, the upliftment of the state of women is impossible until their accessibility to the economic sector is improved. Even though women spend relatively longer working hours than men, males dominate females in decision-making activities. Another reason behind this may be the lack of female capacity and patriarchal society.

There is no asset in the name of a female, e.g., private and ancestral property, land, etc. Whenever males and females are involved in similar activities for the same working hours, the payment for the female is lower than that of the male. (Gender Studies, 2000).

Due to slight changes in the livelihood pattern, increment in women's education, various programs for women's development, public awareness, gender equality, increment in employed women, etc. The involvement of women in economic activities is also increased. Because of expensive lifestyles, there is exchange of one another's work among males and females for a sustainable livelihood. 88% of working-age women are involved in any type of economic activity, but the percentage

of males is only 80 %. 62.1% male population is engaged in agriculture but, female engagement in agriculture is 84.3%. The involvement of women in other activities rather than agriculture is on a growing trend, i.e., 15.7%. (Labor Force Structure, 2008)

Modern women are involved in economic activities. So, they can carry out the expenses related to household activities and growth, education, health, and other sectors of their children and family members. There is a joint effort in the decision-making of male and female members in the family. The growing tendency of foreign employment is also a supporting cause that helps in women's decision-making as their involvement in buying and managing various materials is absolutely high, according to the National women's commission in 2070 B.S.

Because of today's expensive lifestyles, females are under a significant burden. Carrying on household expenses is becoming tough day by day. So, our society is slowly searching for economically active women. In such conditions, today's females are gradually attracted to profitable activities through which they would be able to support family expenses through economic activities. Due to this, they are slowly motivated towards service, commercial agriculture self-employment activities, etc., even utilizing their traditional skills and knowledge. Among such activities, the boat sailing occupation occupies an important part. Even though this occupation is not favorable everywhere, it is becoming popular and is a growing trend in places near lakes and rivers.

Additionally, boat sailing is a part of the tourism industry. The increment and development of this occupation depends on the degree of flow of tourist and the flow of tourists. The higher the flow of tourists, the better is the occupational security. Therefore, the factors influencing the tourism industry should be promoted.

Constitutional provisions in favor of women.

According to the constitution of Nepal 2072 (article 8418), there must be a provision for 33% of women's participation in any organization.

According to the constitution of Nepal 2063, article 20

- a. There should not be any discrimination among women according to sex.

- b. Every act related to physical, mental, or other violence against women shall be punishable by law.
- c. There will be equal access to ancestral property for both sons and daughters without discrimination.

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment can be defined as promoting women's sense of self-worth, ability to determine their own choice, and right to influence social change for themselves and others." According to the oxford dictionary, it is an act of giving more control over the lives of females in their situation.

The conditions of women in Nepal are miserable related to the factors like health, education, income, decision-making, access to resources, policy-making, utilization of resources and property, etc. Women are the victims of domestic harassment etc. Lack of proper higher education safety and security, dependency on males, lack of direct involvement in economic activities, etc., are the additional causes for their backwardness. Unless women are empowered, a developed and peaceful society cannot be formed. Therefore, the promotion of women's education, increment in the involvement of economic activities, development in skill development training, safety and security from any kind of violence, self-reliance, and respect needs to be improved. The improvement in these conditions for women leads to the sustainable living standard as well as sustainable development of the nation.

Tourism is the fastest-growing industry in the world, so women involvement in this industry can significantly support the Nepalese economy. The employees in tourism-related activities include 20.6% of women. (NRB, 1989)

The mode of attraction of tourists should be considered in the tourism industry to flourish tourism and develop these sectors. Even though some hotels and restaurants are established, and adventure and recreational tourism development is growing, it is not enough. Boating is still not well developed. The lack of provision for safety and security for tourists and boat sailors is a significant cause. Development of different means of boating like rafting and canyoning etc. according to suitability should be promoted. The use of advanced boats, which increases safety and security, can be encouraged.

Tourism is derived from the Latin word "tonurs," which means a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel.

It is derived from the word 'turners', the nation of the round tour, a package tour was first used in the sense of going round or traveling from a place in a sequence or circuit. Tourism places in a sequence or circuit. Tourism primarily concerns special areas like beaches, lakes, mountains, resort areas, sight seen, industrial culture, and historical areas.

Types of tourism

Tourism can be classified into two types according to the place of travel (Dahal Om Prakash, 2060)

- a. Domestic tourism- the sequence of visits to different places within one's own country for various educational, business, historical, cultural, adventure, or other purposes is internal tourism.
- b. International tourism- The sequence of the visit from a home country to another country for different educational, business, historical, cultural, adventure, or any other purposes is international tourism.

Local Tourism: -

The places of some importance or those of some significance or those with some distinguishing features that are not popular worldwide and the people within that place visit only can be understood as local tourism.

Boat Sailing as a means of Self-employment.

According to oxford learner's dictionary, self-employment refers to working for yourself and not being employed by a company, etc.

It deals with an independent contractor which may or may not have additional employees and a partnership. Being self as boss, creating own schedule for work, flexibility, working for own, taking enjoyment related to challenges of work, reliability and self-satisfaction are the benefits of self-employment. Besides all these, there are some disadvantages of self-employment also. There is high

uncertainty of employment as self-employed individuals may not have uniformity in their salary. They won't get a salary if the business is unprofitable. They should face all the losses and expenses alone, so there is unlimited liability. They have to fund health insurance by themselves. There is no provision for paid or unpaid leave and no chance of getting allowances.

History of Sailing

Many experts believe boats and ships are the oldest means of transportation and were built thousands of years ago. Boats were the oldest form of water transport, and yachts and ships were modified using advanced technology. In 4000 B.C, the use of reeds to build boats to sail on the Nile river by the Egyptians were also considered the oldest boats and their origin in the world. In 2500 B.C, the Egyptians built a wooden boat and started sailing across the ocean. Similarly, in 1550 BC, the Phoenicians of Ancient Canaan Civilization, i.e. the area around today's Syria and Lebanon, used galley, a sailing vessel used to fight and trade with the neighbors.

In 1000 A.D, building the long boats were started by the Vikings. These were large but narrow and long. These were used to travel along rivers and seas and were a bit modified. In 1100 A.D, The Junks were built by the Chinese, which used water-tight compartments and battens that made the boats much stronger. They were also used for transportation as well as fighting. Similarly, in 1450 A.D the wooden ships with 3 or 4 masts were started by many countries. They were used as trade vessels, transport cargo, and battle ships, and the explorers also used this. Yacht, another form of the sailboat, was used by Charles II of England to carry him from England to the Netherlands after people by sailboats started in 1660AD. Additionally, in 1800 A.D fast sailing ships featured tall masts, long slim hulls, called clippers, were built. But, the shipping company that began passenger survival from the united states to England was established for the first time from 1818AD only. In 1819 AD a combination of wind and steam ships was built. The power of wind and steam caused the ship to move. Slowly, in 1880AD the stern wheelers driven by steam were slightly replaced by the paddle steamers that used paddle wheels and each side. These were primarily used on rivers. Finally, the use of oil, i.e., diesel, was started to produce steam on ships by 1910

AD. In 1955 AD Christopher Cockerell created the Hovercraft boats. An engine below air was designed into the cushions providing propulsion and lifting and in 1980AD the Container ships were more widely used. The capacity to hold 1 thousand containers by ship was formed/ developed.

In 1990AD, Shipping was used for recreational purposes on holidays. Since then, the wide use of ships for trade, recreation, safety, etc., developed. From 1896 boat sailing is also included in Olympics as sports tourism, where the males and females compete simultaneously. Nowadays, it is a source of income, solving hand-to-mouth problems of many people and adoption of livelihood.

It is interesting fact that the word “quarantine “came from boating terminology from 17th century. The word quarantine is being famous to us after the outbreak of COVID 19 but, the sailors have been doing it for many years.” Forty days” is the Italian word used to describe the amount of time that the sailors had to stay on the ship after arriving in the harbor. This was done in order to prevent the spread of plagues and diseases. Boat sailing speed is measured in” knots”. 1 knot =13.852km.

Characteristics of Begnas Lake: -

Begnas Lake is the biggest, clean, and most beautiful lake in Pokhara. Birds like ducks, cranes etc. are found. It is rich in natural biodiversity. Begnas lake is Famous for different species of fishes like mahour, rahu, carp, sauhar, bam fishes, etc. the location of Begnas Lake is 28° 10'26. 2"N 84° 05.4 F. It is a fresh water lake. The primary inflows and outflows are Syankhudi, Talbesi and Khudikhola respectively. The catchment Area is 49km² and Surface Area is 3.28 km²with average depth of 6.6m and the Maximum Depth is 10m with the Height 880 meters from the sea level. Water volume of the lake is 0.2905 km³ Begnas Lake is the third largest lake in Nepal.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

The theory of equality states that the males and females are equal. There should not be any discrimination on the basis of gender. Both of them have equal capacity. Whatever the males can do, that can be done by females also. There is no any discrimination by nature except some biological differences. While looking at the

population also the population of females is more than that of males. The overall economic development of the nation is only possible if both of them works hard and if both of them are economically active. So there should be a simultaneous socio-economic development of both males and females. But in reality this is not seen in practice. The females are discriminated and exploited in each and every sector. Gender equality and equity are only limited within speeches and not only applied practically. Gender discrimination is still a serious problem in our society.

Though sailing boat is one of the important occupations of the people in that area, the population of women boat sailors is more than that of men. Discriminative social formulation, domination of females, lack of opportunity, and lack of accessibility to services and sources are the causes that lower the capacity of females. So there were few boats that were sailed only by women. (field visit)

Male-dominated society not only hinders capacity development and opportunities for females but also hinders national development as well. On the other hand, poverty, illiteracy, lack of empowerment, and encouragement are also supporting factors. In addition, gender inequality and lack of equity are also causes. Gender discrimination against females among different castes, creeds, religions, etc., is not only a barrier to today's sustainable economic growth but has been a continuous process since several years ago. But the truth is here that females can also go along with males in every field, and they can make as much progress as males can except for those activities banded to females by nature. Pokhara ward no 31 is the residential area for many castes like Brahman, Chhetri, Damai, Kami, Rich, Poor, etc. in this study, only the local people who are engaged as boat sailors are chosen despite others who are benefited by the tourism in Begnas Lake. The socio-economic status of both males and females and their changes in status created by their occupation is studied there. The establishment of a relationship between the promotion of tourism and boat sailors, both male and female, is done.

Compared to Fewa Lake, the promotion and benefit of tourism in Begnas Lake is not so broad. So, the effect of tourism is also low. The social-cultural effect on women by the occupation of boat sailing and the effect of a boat sailing on their daily life is studied.

1.3 Research questions

1. What are the major problems faced by female boat sailors in Begnas Lake?
2. What is their perception towards their occupation?
3. Does the society easily accept them?
4. Are the female boat sailors economically and socially well benefited from boat sailing?

1.4 Objective of Study

The general objective of this study is to access the perception of women boat sailors of Begnas Lake towards their occupation.

Specific Objectives:

- a) To access the major problems faced by female boat sailors.
- b) To analyze the socio- economic benefit of boat sailing among women.

1.5 Significance of study

Many studies are only confined to tourists and businessmen. But the study about the relationship between the low-level status of boat sailors and their economic, social, and cultural changes due to tourism and the risk and problems related to occupation are neglected. Very few studies include boat sailors and their condition. Therefore, this is of great need and importance so that necessary steps can be taken in the future for their safety and security as well as for the promotion of their occupation and tourism as well.

1.6 Limitation of the study

This study is bounded within ward no 31 of Pokhara Metropolitan city, where Begnas lake is located (Mandare Park of Begnas Lake). The study only includes female boat sailors, so others (Male and children) are neglected. In addition, the study is only bounded by general and specific objectives. As this study is confined within a particular area, it cannot be taken as a reference to other similar places like Fewa Lake, Rupa Lake, etc.)

UNIT 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Gender

Gender tends to denote the social and cultural role of each seen within a given society. The World Health Organization defines gender as "gender refers to the socially and culturally constructed characteristics of women and men, such as norms, roles, and relationships between groups of men and women."

Very often, the terms sex and gender are used interchangeably—so, it is crucial to know the difference between them. In general, sex refers to female and male, but gender refers to the role of male or female in society. Sometimes a person's genetically assigned sex does not line up with their gender identity. These individuals might refer to themselves as trans gender, non-binary or gender non-conforming.

Gender describes the socio-cultural relationship between males and females. The Indian Sociologist Kamala Bhasin has said that there is nothing that cannot be changed between males and females except natural biological organs. This means that females can do everything that males can, and males can do everything that females can except for some natural impossibilities. (Chaulagain Tilak Prasad, Sapkota Naniram et al.)

2.2. Gender equality and equity

2.2.1 Gender Equality:

The state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regarding gender is referred to as gender equality. This includes equal participation in various aspects like social, cultural, economic, decision making, and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations, and needs equally regarding gender. In other words, when there are no restrictions for females to use their female rights, this condition is called gender equality.

Basis of Gender equality:

Gender equality is a base of sustainable environment, socio-cultural, and economic development. To enhance gender equality, various needs are to be fulfilled. Some of them are listed below:

- a. Equal division of work to male and female inside and outside the house.
- b. Equal accessibility to the resources that are the needs of the family like land, loan, training, income, etc. in a rational manner
- c. Fulfillment of the basic needs of life like food, clothes, shelter, health, education, etc., along with equal rights, respect, reputation, etc.
- d. Increase female participation in all aspects, socio-cultural, environmental, economic, political, religious, etc., and provide equal opportunities to them.
- e. An equal access to the formulation of plans and policies along with sharing of equal benefits.

2.2.2 Gender Equity:

According to ILO (International Labor Organization) (2000), gender equality means "Fairness of treatment for women and men" according to their individual needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities. In all situations and conditions, gender equality may not be rational. So, there should be equitable and justifiable distribution. For example: while distributing shaving cream and Gillette to men, sanitary pads or hair tying rubber clips distribution is not rational and in vain. Hence, distribution or fulfillment of needs sometimes is more rational and useful following an equitable basis rather than an equality basis.

2.3 Gender and development

Females and development only cannot uplift the condition of the female. However, including females in development can be sustainable. Hence, the concept of sustainable development, including both males and females on an equitable basis rose

in 1980. Moreover, this concept also includes different strata (caste, sex, religion, etc.) of society that should be equally emphasized on an equitable basis for development.

The concept of gender and development is based on social feminism. This concept gives emphasis on female strata and their relationship, so it does not only take gender discrimination as dominance but also includes dominance and violence on the basis of caste, age, religion, etc. It emphasizes gender equity rather than gender equality of rights, roles, and well-being of females legally. Increase in economic and political roles of the female is one of the major themes; hence its focus on sustainable, equitable, participatory development (Aryal, 2062)

The gender and development concept describes and responds to the unequal social, political, cultural, and economic role of female and male. Women empowerment emphasize the unequal power of males and females in society (Upreti, 2004:109)

The development process cannot be sustainable, including only female's development; hence, the new concept of including both males and females in development on an equitable basis has become more popular in order to achieve a certain sustainable development. Therefore, gender and development play a vital role in achieving development goals and making the process of development sustainable.

2.4. Feminine theories related to the concept of gender

a) Marxist Feminism: -

Marx has always described society on the basis of content and distribution. However, Marxist feminism focused on investigating and explaining the ways in which women are oppressed through the system of capitalism and private property.

According to Marxist Feminism, women liberation can only be achieved by abolishment of the capitalist system in which most of the women labor was uncompensated. The empowerment and equality for women cannot be achieved within the system of capitalism where there is the dominance of male over the female in sectors like utilization of natural and available resources control over female wages on similar type of working hours and labor. Women are forced in domestic over

private property etc. Due to all these women remain lack of accessibility to resources education, employment etc. (Acharya Balram, 2068)

b) Socialist feminism

Socialist feminism emphasizes the search for social cause factors to understand gender oppression, and its perspective assumes differences and its perspective assumes differences between women as happened to males and females. Moreover, this perspective has contained the assumption that if we are able to analyze that if we are able to the real complexity of the holistic social system, then only there will be a real understanding of served aspects of women

Socialist feminism explains that there is dominance of male over females in various stages of society. Patriarchal society is one of the major causes. Social factors like cultural attitudes, unwanted social beliefs, superstitious beliefs etc. are supporting causes for patriarchy. Division of labor according to gender is also one of the major causes that also emphasize on lack of women involvement in capitalism because of social causes. Women are also oppressed by sexual behaviors and dominated which is also another cause. Females are working for long hours in low productive works and they are paid less. They are engaged in mostly the activities that are not termed as productive. Therefore, this feminism explains the great need of equality among male and females in each and every sectors and empowerment of women can only be done by improving such social causes. (Acharya, Bal Ram 2068)

c) Liberal feminism

Liberal feminism explains and analyzes that the condition of woman's development can be successful if freedom is provided to women, equal opportunities are given, and they are freed from bad, given the concept that the development of women can be done only through gender balance, political freedom, democracy, economic and social freedom to remove the rooted lines of gender difference. (Tamang.S,2004)

Liberal Feminism puts emphasis on equality among both male and female. Both are freed to utilize their freedom and rights. They should be free to develop their own talents and interest. Men and women should be viewed as equal by law and society. So, liberal feminism encourages for rights related to property, election, religions,

speech, etc. also. Women empowerment can be done through liberty. (Acharya, Balram 2068)

d) Psycho-Analytic feminism

Psycho-analytic feminism tried to mention different aspects of the difference between men and women in society in the form of the psychological cause factor of a minority in comparison to males. They have feelings that they should remain within certain boundaries, rules, and values the fact creation boundaries, rules, and values. The fact as psychological development context is related to the natural difference between men and women. It is not contextual and meaningful, but society and culture provide different roles to men and women that are more factual and logical. (Acharya, Bal Ram 2068)

The psychoanalytic feminism is a theory of oppression, that asserts men have an inherent psychological needs to subjugate women. The psychological root of men's compulsion to dominate women and women's minimal resistance to subjugation lies deep within human psychology. So, unless and until this evil psychological thought is eroded from human psychology the conditions of woman cannot be uplifted.

e) Radical Feminism

This has become more popular at the end of the 1930s decade. Radical feminism puts forward the assumption that women are the explosion in each level of society; therefore, for eradication of worldwide undervaluation of women, a search for the social value of women is essential.

Male supremacy is dominating females in social, economic, political, cultural, religions, factors etc. Women are also affected badly by sexual harassment, gender violence etc. So, for upliftment of women the explosion in each level should be controlled.

a) Modernization theory:

The modernization theory suggests that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices like industrialization, urbanization, social mobilization, media expansion, increasing literacy and education, and expansion of components of modernization. Modern societies are wealthier and more powerful, where their citizens are powerful to enjoy a higher standard of living.

W.W.Rostow explained his theory of modernization in 1960, which presented five stages through which all the countries must pass to become developed.

- a. Traditional society: - The stage of traditional society is characterized by a subsistent, agricultural-based economy with intensive labor and low levels of trading. The population does not have a scientific perspective
- b. Pre-conditions to take off: - In this stage, the society begins to develop manufacturing.
- c. Take off: - W.W. Rostow describes the stage of take off as a short period of intensive growth. Industrialization begins to occur in this stage, and the workers and institutions become concentrated around the new industry.
- d. Drive to maturity: - As the standard of living rises, the use of technology increases, and the national economy grows and diversifies, this stage takes place over a long period of time.
- e. Age of high mass consumption: - Rostow believed that the western countries (most notably, the United States) occupied this last developed stage where the country's economy flourishes in a capitalist system that is characterized by mass production and consumerism.

2.5. Condition of Women

Women carry a triple role in society as a producer (reproductions), workers, and community managers. They contribute directly to subsistence as a mother, wives, and family member. (Acharya, 1997)

Even though the condition of women is improving in development countries, it is worse in developing countries like Nepal. The reasons behind this are the patriarchal attitude, conservation tradition, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, and superstitions. Women have been treated as less important in society and have less prestige than male. In many families, they are still restricted in educational and occupation. They are also restricted in decision-making, family, and society. (Upreti, 1998)

The condition of women is still miserable even today.

2.6. Empirical Study

To study my topic following literature was reviewed.

Mountains and environmental resources should be appreciated, and high-quality tourism should be linked with the local production system. Tourism has been able to generate additional resources for the area's development. (Baskota and Sharma 1998)

As the tourism industry is searching for new products, eco and cultural tourism can be launched in rural settings. (Dangol, 2006)

The tourism industry has been considered a major industry in Nepalese economic as a major industry in Nepalese economy. More than 1-50 million people are employed directly or indirectly in this industry. This sector contributed more than 5 percent of total revenue. (NTB, 2005)

With the perspective of foreign currency earning employment generation promotion of art and culture, conservation of heritage, promotion of cottage and small industry, increment in per capita the importance of tourism is overwhelming. (Gautam, 2007)

Nepal has been paying increased attention to the development of tourism from the very beginning since it welcomes foreign visitors after the advent of democracy in 1952, but still, Nepal has not been able to develop it in a desirable manner. (Shrestha, 1999)

Wearing a life jacket prevents 95% of death caused by drowning. (Frederick, Fred, et al., 2022)

In 2000, Pradhanang studied the tourism consumption pattern and its economic impact in Nepal. Study significantly deal with the economic impact of tourism. The

import in the tourism sector was 33.49% which shows the higher dependency on imports in the tourism sector higher will be the leakage of foreign currency. He also depicts that the higher propensity in import higher would be leakage foreign currency of local and rising economy level of local and reducing the import level. He supported the "tourism agriculture linkage program" to be initiated and minimize the import such with the utilization of local resources along as food, fruits of local resources such as food, fruits, meat, vegetables, dairy products, etc. His study has focused on the economic impact of tourism rather than other impacts.

Berger (1978) did the first doctoral study on "Economics impact of tourism in Nepal; and input-output analysis". The main objectives of the study were to analysis the impact of the Nepalese economy and to present information to Nepal's development planners. Before 1950 no foreigners were allowed to visit Nepal without the permission of The Rana Rulers. The flow increased after 1951. He indicates more than 10,000 tourists arrived in Nepal in 1976.

Religious and business motives initiated tourism in the ancient period, but when United Nations provided the facility of paid leave to employees and facilities of shipping and airways developed, tourism flourished rapidly. (Chhetry and Ramayaji, 2057)

Wagle (2005) has focused on analyzing tourism activities as well as their impact on the socio-economic scenario in Fewa Lake of Pokhara. He sketches beauties like Mt. Everest, The highest peak in the world, numerous snowcapped mountains, and a number of lakes, waterfalls, and rivers, Cultural heritage like the temple of lord Pashupatinath. Lumbini, the birth place of Gautam Buddha etc. Nepal has become an outstanding destination for tourists from all over the world.

Barai (2070) has studied the local tourism promotion and relation of ferryman Begnas Lake. In his study, he focused on the promotion of local tourism by the boat sailors in Begnas Lake and how it has become an important source of economics gain. In his study, he included both male and female ferry boat holders.

B.K (2074) studied the job satisfaction related to women tempo drivers in Kathmandu valley, and she found that the level of their job satisfaction, as well as women empowerment, was seen well.

In her study, in 2074 she found that even though the female tempo drivers had to face some events of gender discrimination, they were the role model of women empowerment. The women involved in this occupation were found to struggle a lot in the beginning, but when time passed, society began to appreciate them for their great deeds and economic self-dependency. She also found that they were satisfied with their occupation and income was good to maintain abnormal standard of living. She also concluded that when women became economically strong. They are respected by society and family as well as social inclusion and participation in various social activities also increase.

More than 50% of the National population is occupied by the female population, so the country's economy is highly affected by the economic activities of females. Therefore, the study of the economic activities of female is an issue of concern. Women carried out household activities, engaged for long hours in taking care of children and the elderly as well as sick people at home, and did agricultural activities, livestock etc., in past years. But today, women have slowly engaged in others also. May women are engaged in other profitable economic activities as well as in employment activities. Among such employment activities, boat sailing is one of the important occupations included in the tourism industry, which has been developing as a means of self-employment for few years. Women are applying their traditional knowledge and skills in profitable economic activities to gain a certain amount of income. Boat sailing is developing as one of the supporting employment for women as well as their families. In some families, boat sailing women are found as the only ones solving the problems of bread and breakfast.

Among many of the economic activities, the economic and social impacts related to boat sailing are studied deeply in this study.

The explanations about social and economic activities, including various impacts like women empowerment, means of learning development of leadership and self-esteem, involvement in a local organization, monthly income, expenses, and savings, are done in another unit.

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Constitutional provisions related to the favor of women. According to the constitution of Nepal 2072 (article 8418), there must be a provision for 33% of women's participation in any organization.

According to the constitution of Nepal 2063, article 20

- There should not be any kind of discrimination among women according to sex.
- Every act related to physical, mental, or any other kind of violence against women shall be punishable by law.
- There will be equal access to the ancestral property for both sons and daughters without any discrimination.

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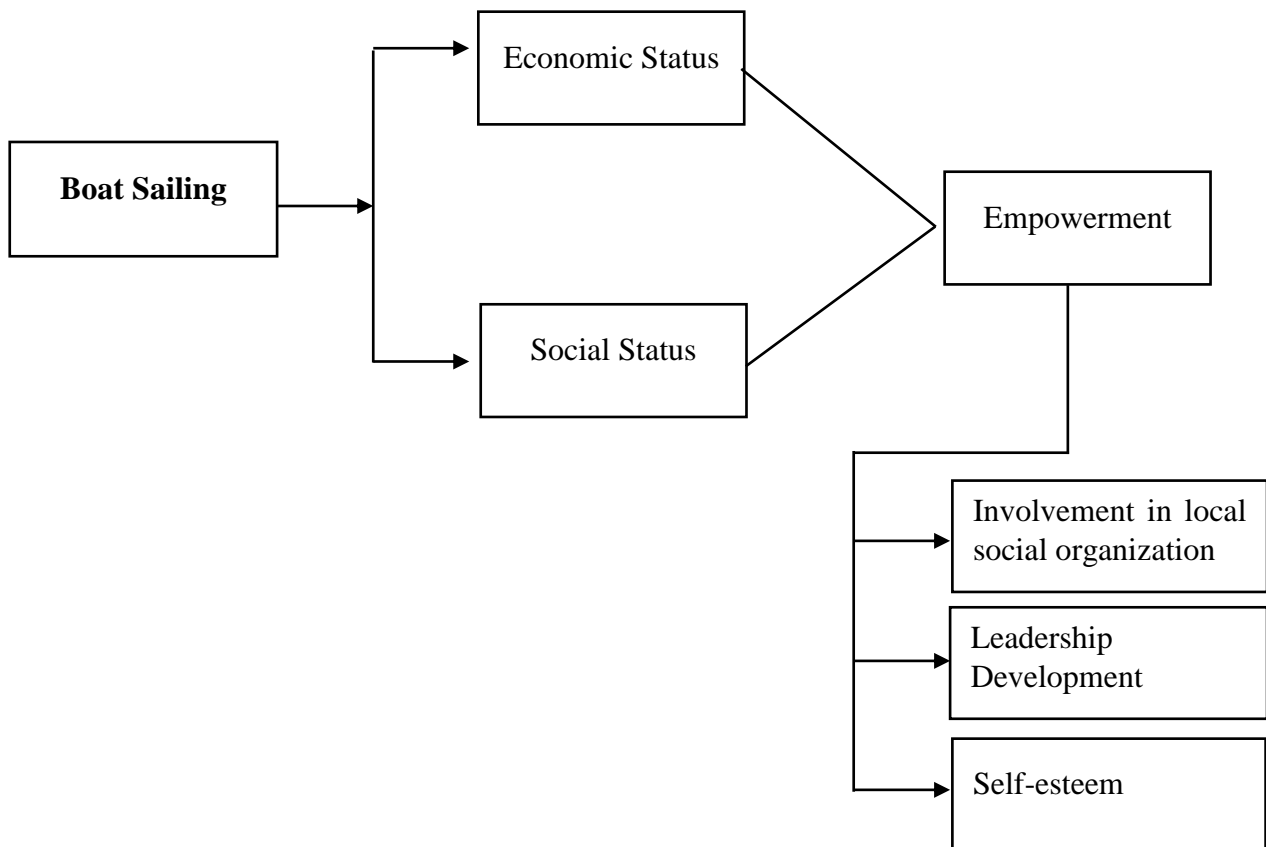
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2.7 Research Gap

Many studies related to gender, tourism and females are done but very few of them are related with the females involved in tourism activities. But, they did not emphasize on the economic activities of females, their occupational problems and how they are benefited.

The impact of boat sailing occupation on socio-economic status of female is one of the important and interesting issues determining their standard of living. So, the socio-economic status of female boat sailors and their occupational problems is tried to study in this study.

2.8 Conceptual Frame work



Here, the detail study about boat sailing occupation of women boat sailors was done. The socio-economic impact of female boat sailors by the boat sailing occupation is studied. The study concluded that the change in socio-economic status by boat sailing leads to the empowerment of female boat sailors. Because of the boat sailing occupation they were involved in local social organizations through which they developed the capacity of leadership and self-esteem. In this study the socio-economic impact of women boat sailors by their occupation as well as how the occupation leads to women empowerment was studied in detail.

UNIT 3

RESEARCH METHODS/METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area: -

Begnas Lake, situated in Pokhara municipality, ward no 31 of Kaski district, Gandaki zone, Gandaki province in the western Development region, is one of the most suitable places for rapid tourism development. In spite of the bright side of tourism development, it is still hindered backward. There is a great need for the advertisement for such a place. Even though some steps are carried out, it is not so effective. Till now, very few studies and research are limited to tourism and tourist but not on the supporting factors like the boat sailors, which has a great role in tourism promotion as well as their development.

Begnas Lake is one of the most beautiful places where there is a great possibility of development of tourism, but still promotion of tourism is not done as per expectation. The clean, large and beautiful lake decorated with natural beauties is still backward. So, this area is chosen as the study area in order to highlight the greater possibility of tourism and draw attention towards its development as well as promotion.

Many studies related to women empowerment and development lacks the study about occupational problems and socio- economic benefit to females by their occupation. Applying traditional knowledge and skills to get economic benefit by managing the family and occupation by the females is the important issue to solve the problem of bread and breakfast. Promotion and encouragement of such activities may be important for women and development. So, female sailors are chosen.

3.2 Research Design

This research study adopts the descriptive research design. Here, the impact of a boat sailing in Begnas Lake is described, so this is a descriptive research design.

In addition, as far as possible, the change in lifestyle of female boat sailors due to their occupation and problems effects and difficulties faced by them related to their occupation is also studied.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data Collection

The research is qualitative as well as quantitative, according to the nature of the data obtained

3.4 Population and Sample

The total number of boats in Begnas Lake were 255 including 4 pedal boats and 1 motor boat. The total number of boat sailors was 180. The number of boats and boat sailors were not equal because one family can have maximum of 5 boats. The number of females who sails boat was found higher than males. More than 50% of the sailors were females as the male members in the family were involved in other occupations. The female members were found to sail boats more often than the male members in many families. But the boats that were only sailed by females were focused in this study. Only 20 boats were found that were sailed only by females. So the whole of 20 respondents were selected as the census of study.

3.5 Sampling Design

The total number of boats in Begnas Lake is 255, including four paddle boats and two motor boats. The total number of boat sailors is 180. One family can have a maximum of 3 boats in Mandare Park. The number of female boat sailors is high in general (more than 60 %) with compared to males. Most of the boats are sailed by a joint effort of males and females, but the effort of a female is high. Only 20 boats were found in Mandare Park, which was sailed by females only. So, all of 20 female boat sailors were taken as a sample, and a case study of some of them will be done.

3.6 Data collection Tools

For the collection of data various tools like a paper questionnaire, focused group discussion, interview with respondents and key persons, checklists, observation etc were used and repeated visits to Mandare Park was done.

3.7 Nature and source of data

3.7.1 Primary source: -

a.) Observation: Repeated visits will be made to study persons involved in the ferry boat at Mandare Park.

b.) Interview: Interviews were taken with female boat sailor. The questionnaire schedule and interview schedule was used for interviewing purpose.

c.) Focused Group discussion: - Interviewees were collected in the group, and various questions from the checklist were asked to find out the reality and make the study more reliable by collecting various data related to the study area.

d) Key informant interview: An interview with the key person of “Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti” was conducted.

3.7.2 Secondary data

Data related to the topic were collected from various publications, extensive library studies, research papers, websites, unpublished thesis pamphlets, news, records, reports, etc.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected through various sources of data collection, both primary and secondary source, is interpreted in various formats. Qualitative information obtained is analyzed by description. The quantitative data is and presented in tabulated forms. Graphs or pie chart is used to analyze and compare obtained data with the help of MS Excel

3.9 Validity and Reliability

In order to test the validity of data triangulation method was used. Interview with boat sailors as well as key person informant was taken. In some cases same information were taken from other family members of the family as well in order to maintain the validity.

The reliability was measured by the use of comprehensive data and tables.

3.10 Organization of study

In this study, those data are collected which are related to tourism in Begnas lake and female boat sailors. Among 180 boat sailors and 255 boats, the number of boats that were only sailed by women was taken as a sample in my study, and the case of 20 female boat sailors was only taken as a sample in my study, and a case study of them is done. The whole 20 female respondents are taken as a sample, and their economic and social status is studied by requesting them to answer some structured and unstructured as well as open and close-ended questionnaires.

Chapter 1 deals with the introduction. This contains the background of the study, statement of a research problem, objectives of the study, research problem, theoretical orientation, the importance of the study, limitations of the study, and research questions.

Chapter 2 deals with the literature review, which includes gender, gender equity and equality, gender and development, feminine theories related to the concept of gender, condition of women, research gap, empirical studies, rural women, and livelihood.

Chapter 3 deals with research methods and methodology. Here, studies about site selection, research design, sampling size and procedure, nature and source of data collection, and data are included.

Chapter 4 includes the analysis and presentation of obtained data. They are organized and presented through tables, graphs, and pie charts.

Chapter 5 includes the conclusion, findings, and recommendations.

UNIT 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction to Study Area

Before the establishment of 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti,' boats were only used as means of personal local transportation service by the people. Each and every house beyond the lake used to have at least one boat to cross the lake as the roads were not constructed. With the passage of time, when road transportation was established, the flow of tourists began slowly, and the flow increased. People learned to earn some amount by providing boating services personally. With the gradual increment in the flow of tourists, the service became haphazard. Those who were smart only used to provide boating services to tourists and earn some amount of money. Gradually the people over there felt the need to systematize service and established 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' in 2052/06/08 B.S to provide equal opportunity to local people and establish boating as an occupation that could uplift the economic status of the local people. Recently there have been 15 families who depend only on a boat sailing in Begnas Lake for their living.

Recently there have been 257 boats and 180 members in Samiti. Board members include nine members, where there is the compulsion of 2 female members. They are Chairmen, vice chairman, Secretary, treasurer, and five members. Those who are not a member of Samiti are not allowed for boat sailing occupation.

According to Sovakhar Kandel, the recent secretary of 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' (2078 B.S.) 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti', there is no written document till now related to boat sailors over there. However, there are some criteria that need to be fulfilled in order to become a member of Samiti and run boat sailing as an occupation.

- a) Members should be above 18-20 years and below 75 years of age.
- b) Nepalese citizenship card is compulsory.
- c) Members should have at least one boat.
- d) If the above criteria are fulfilled, and a person is able to sail a boat practically, then membership is given.

Renewal of board members is done every three years. There are four employees in Samiti. The one who manages and prepares the turn of boat systematically and serially announces their name for a turn to sail boat, keeps a record of income and expenditure, keeps a record of the problems of its members, and forward to the board is called centigrade. She/he must be S.E.E passed. There are two centigrades, one in Mandare Park and another across the lake in Majikuna. Centigrade also needs to fulfill the criteria of membership. One staff is for cleaning, i.e., to maintain environmental sanitation, and another is for cleanliness and management of public toilets, which doesn't need to be a member in samiti.

A Meeting of board members is held on the 4th of each month. Boat sailors must pay the amount of Rs 1200 initially and the amount of rupees 200 annually to the Samiti for renewal of the boat or membership. They should also pay rupees 150 per month to samiti for sailing boats which goes to the charity of samiti.

When the members are absent in their turn to sail the boat, another member can sail his/her boat in their agreement, but they should pay the amount of rupees 200 to the member whose is the turn.

4.1.1 Types of boats

There are three types of boats in Begnas Lake. They are simple boats, rowed with oars, pedal boats, and motor boats. There are four pedal boats and only one motor boat. Simple boats and pedal boats are used for tourists, but the motorboat is mostly used for rescue. However, if a tourist wants the motor boat, it is not neglected. Both motor and pedal boats are of Samiti but not of its single member. Motor and pedal boats are only sailed by well-trained members. Till now, motor boat is not allowed to run by females as they are not trained. But very few females are trained to use pedal boats.

Table No. 4.1 Cost and capacity of different types of boats

Types of boat	Capacity of boat	Cost per hour per boat
1) Simple boat	Four persons	Rs 600
2) Pedal boat	Eight persons and one driver	Rs 1000
3) Motorboat	Ten persons and two drivers	Rs 3000

Source: Field Visit 2078

Note: - Cost is the same for internal and external tourists. For pedal and motor boats, drivers need to pay Rs 400 and Rs 24,000 per sailing, respectively, to the Samiti. The profit for drivers of motor and pedal boats is that they need not wait for their turn for more time if the tourist flow increases. Few trained persons are able to drive them, so which they get their turn frequently, which increases their income.

Four pedal boats were bought in 2070 B.S, and a motor boat was bought in 2072 B.S from Butwal by Samiti.

Simple boats can be made from both simple woods and sal wood. The cost ranges from 30-40thousand if it is made from simple local wood and it only works for 5-7 years. But if the boat is made from the wood of sal, it costs about 1 to 1.5 lakhs, and it works for about 16-20 years. Boats are prepared by some experts who are members of Samiti itself in Mandare Park till now except motor and pedal boats. Each boat must have a rope of 5 to the 8-meter in length, which can be used for parking the boat safely, and it can also be used in case of an emergency situation for rescue. The length of the boat should be 18-feet in length and the depth/ height should be 17-inch, but the width can be maintained according to the wood available. No boats have been allowed for tourists without a driver since 2075 B.S as the boat accident at that time led to the death of 8-10 people.

4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Analysis is the process of applying logical techniques systematically to describe illustrates and evaluates the data. Interpretation of data is the process of reviewing data

and drawing meaningful conclusions. Various data were obtained through repeated field visits to Mandare Park. Data collection tools like questionnaire, interview, focused group discussion, observation, field visits, key person informants etc. were analyzed and interpreted by using tables, pie charts, bar graphs etc. MS excel was used during interpretation of data. The educational status, age, caste, religion, duration of occupational history, types of family, land holdings, housing, food coverage by land etc. of the respondents were studied in detail. The change in socio-economic status of 20 female boat sailors due to their occupation is also studied.

4.2.1 Educational status: -

According to field visits and interviews, those who were 8 classes passed and above said that they do not need other's help in communicating with tourists, and they are able to speak Hindi and a few English words. So, they are counted as educated. Some others who said that they went to school and passed only 6-7 classes or below and need other's help for communication or use beckon are counted as literate. Those who are unable to read and write are counted as illiterate. Among 20 people, six people are illiterate, six are literate, and eight are educated. Those who are educated said that they use their knowledge a bit. Moreover, they said that they learned more from their occupation as it has been a long time since they engaged in boat sailing and faced more people and tackled them.

Table 4.2.1 Educational Status of the Respondent

Education Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
1) Literate	6	30%
2) Illiterate	6	30%
3) Educated	8	40%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit 2078

4.2.2 Age

Age is another status of classification. It is an important agent that also determines the capacity to work and devotion of people towards work. In This study following data were obtained while classifying the respondents according to age.

Table 4.1.2 Age group of the Respondent

Age Group	No. of respondents	Percentage
20-30 years	1	5%
30-40 years	9	45%
40-50 years	7	35%
50-60 years	2	10%
60-70 years	1	5%
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit 2078

4.2.3 Caste

Caste is another major status of classification as well as a basic unit of society also. Sometimes caste also determines the occupational status of people. It plays a vital role in the social status of people. It plays a vital role in social status also. In this study, the respondents according to caste are shown below

Table 4.2.3Caste of the Respondent

Types of caste	No. of respondents	Percentage
Brahman	17	85
Nepali	1	5
Jalari	1	5
Dlali	1	5
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit 2078

The above table shows that society seems aware of the discrimination against caste occupation. According to the cast here, most of the Brahmins are involved in boat sailing. This also shows that in this study area, there is a majority of Brahmins. The obtained data shows the level of awareness of people has increased.

4.2.4 Religion

Religion is another important status of society. In this study, 100% of people have faith in the Hindu religion.

4.2.5 Duration of occupational (boat sailing) history

The confidence level is also determined by the duration of occupational history. The study showed that longer the duration of people engaged in boat sailing higher is the confidence and skill as well as their knowledge. There was no any respondent who have experience in boat sailing less than 6 years. Many respondents said that they learnt many methods and ways of communications skill as well as emergency management through their work experience.

4.2.5 Duration of Occupational History of the Respondent

Duration of occupation (boat sailing)	No. of respondents	Percentage
5-10 years	5	25
10-15years	5	25
15-20 years	6	30
More than 20 years	4	20
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit 2078

4.2.6 Types of family

Among 20 respondent's majority of them have single family i.e. 15. Only 5 respondents have joint family.

4.2.7 Land holding

While doing this study a question was asked about the amount of land possessed each respondents. But majority of them did not want to speak in this topic and most of them did not have land in their name. So, the study was slightly deviated and the respondents easily talked about the amount of land their family poses. As boat sailing occupation seems sustenance, this occupation alone is not enough. Many families have other occupation also. Those who have other additional occupation seems to have more land in comparison to those who only depend on boat sailing. In this study case no 1,5,7, and 16 have 8 to 11 ropani land and other cases have only few small piece of land or no land. From this we can easily say that either they have ancestral land or they have additional occupation i.e. other occupations besides boat sailing. Only case no. 1,2,3,4,5,11,12 and 14 have some amount of land in their name and other's do not. Only 35% of respondents have some piece of land in their name and others have small pieces of land in the name of their husband.

4.2.7 Land holding of the Respondents

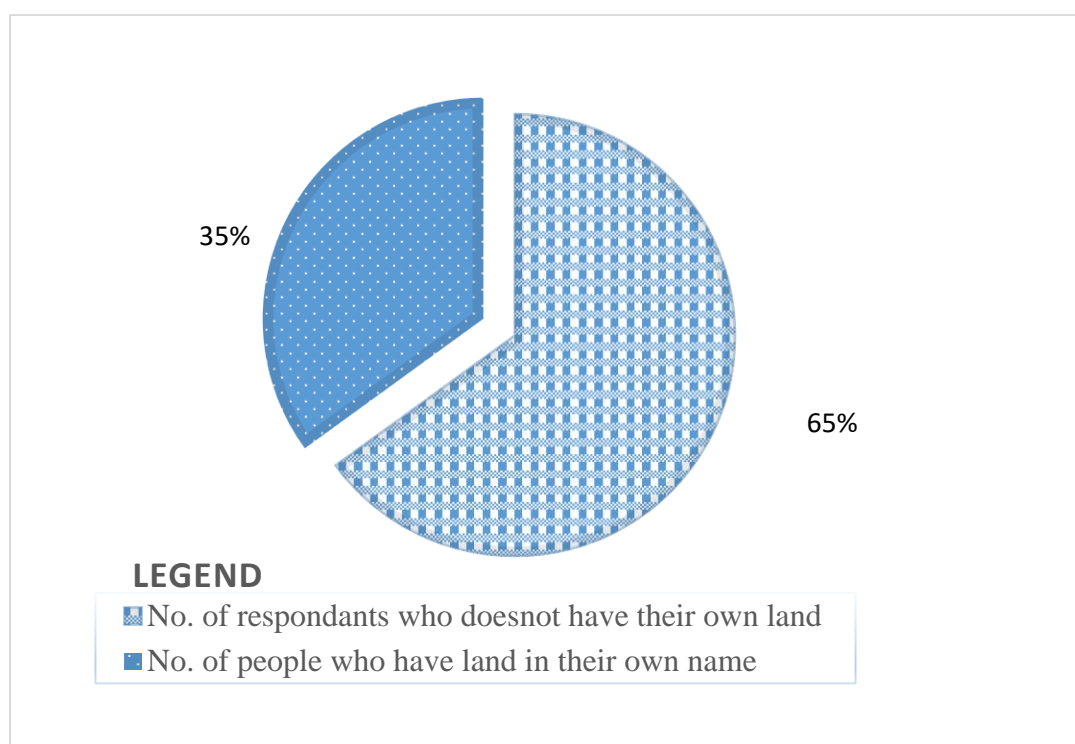


Fig 4.2.7 Land holding of the Respondents

Source: Field Visit 2078

4.2.8 Marital Status

Table 4.2.8 Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of respondents	Percentage
Married	17	85
Unmarried	1	5
widow	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Visit 2078

Among 20 respondents 2 of them were widows and 1 was unmarried.

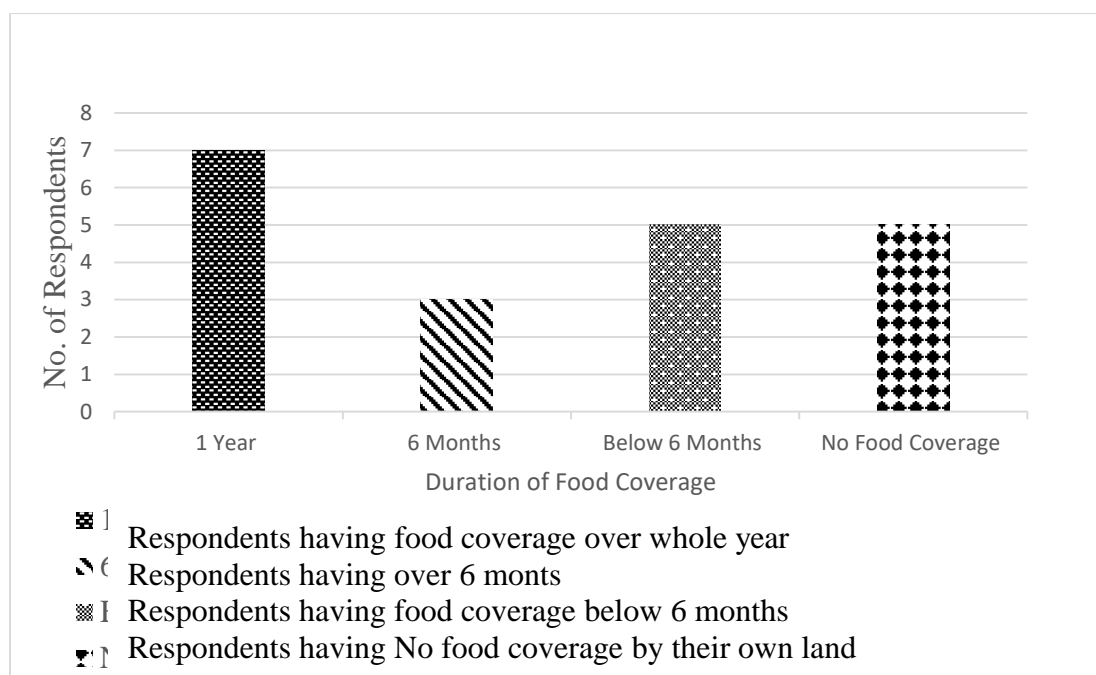
4.2.9 Respondents having their own house.

90% respondents have their own houses and only 10% respondents live in rented house that includes case number 4 and 15.

4.2.10 Food Coverage by Land

All the respondents do not have their own land. Even though they have some amount of land they are not able to generate agricultural productivity. Those who have fulfillment of food over longer period of time by the productivity of their own land their expenditure on food is less if compared with those who have no food coverage or have food coverage over less period of time by their own land and this is plus point to their standard of living i.e. economic standard. Mostly fulfillment of food by land includes paddy, wheat, millet and maize etc. along with the seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Fig:4.4.11.f Duration of food coverage by the land of respondents



Source: Filed Visit 2078

According to the respondents only 35% of them i.e. 7 respondents said that their agricultural products (rice) have fulfillment over the whole year. 3 for them i.e. 15% have fulfillment over 6 months, 25% of them i.e. 5 respondents have fulfillment over less than 6 months and 25% i.e. 5 respondents does not have food coverage by their land. The one who does not have food coverage by land either does not have land for production or their land is not utilized for production.

4.2.11 Economic Status

The position of a person or the Group in a society that is determined by or according to economy (Money) is the economic status. It is determined by various factors. Some of them according to which the economic status of the respondents are determined are discussed below.

4.2.11.a Monthly Income

Monthly Income is the major factor that determines the economic status of a person. In this study it is determined by boat sailing and other additional occupation where the additional occupation includes agriculture, livestock poultry.

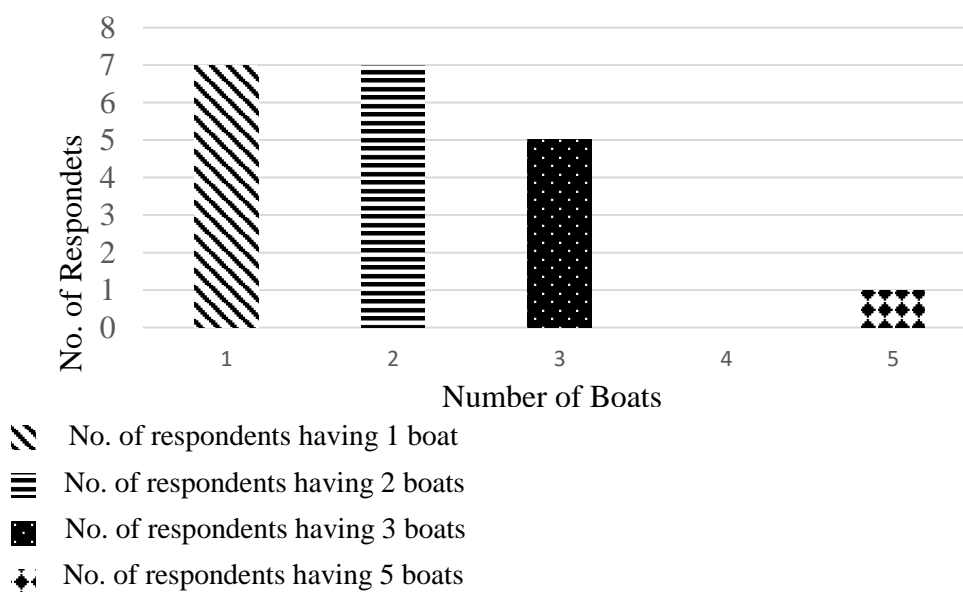
4.2.11. A.i Monthly income according to boat sailing and types of boat

The amount of income by boat sailing is affected by two factors one by the number of boats that the respondents have and another by the ability of respondents to drive motor and pedal boats. Those who have ability to drive motor and pedal boats have obviously more income generation if compared with those who don't have ability to drive them.

According to data obtained by interview only one respondent case number 2 have 5 boats, case number 1,2,3,4,9 and 12 have 3 boats, case no 5,6,8,10,13,14 and 15 have 2 boats and other cases case no 7,11,16,17,19 and 20 have only one boat.

and other cases case no 7,11,16,17,19 and 20 have only one boat.

Fig 4.2.11.a.i Number of Boats of the Respondents



Source: Filed Visit 2078

Table 4.2.a.i Monthly income of Respondents in average according to boat sailing

Monthly income	No. of respondents	Percentage
Up to 10 thousand		60
10 -15 Thousand	12	35
More than 15 Thousand	7	5
	1	
Total	20	100%

Source: Field Visit 2078

There are 12 respondents who have boat sailing income up to 10 thousand in average. Similarly, 7 respondents have income of 10-15 thousand in average and only 1 respondent have the income of more than 15 thousand monthly incomes in average through boat sailing only as she has highest number of boat i.e. 5.

4.2.11. a. ii Monthly income according to other additional occupation

Besides boat sailing many of the respondents are also engaged in other additional occupation. For additional occupation it is hard to study only about the female boat sailors as there is combined effort of them and their family member's. Occupations like agriculture, poultry, livestock, etc. were found. The economy of family was studied rather than a single person and data is presented according to the study.

Here, even though these families involve in similar occupation their income is different from each other depending on the amount of land, number of livestock and poultry and income from other source.

Mostly female are engaged in boat sailing because males are either engaged in other occupation or they are abroad in many cases except few of them. According to most of the respondents, they have to wait for their turn to come. Whenever they are free they can also do other works like farming, keeping livestock and poultry etc. They can earn some amount of money which they can use by themselves. They can add this

money to household expenses, education, health and entertainment also. Economic status of females is determined by their own effort plus family income so, to determine their economic status, combined study of family member's income is done and obtained information is presented.

Table 4.2.iii Monthly income of cases from various sources per month (In Thousand)

Case numbers	Boat sailing	Agriculture	Livestock	Poultry	Service	Allowances (Widow)	Total
1.	10-15	3-4	-	-	-	-	13-15
2.	21-25	-	-	-	-	-	21-25
3.	10-12	-	Fishery 10-15	-	-	-	20-27
4.	10-15	-	-	-	12	4	15-26
5.	3-5	2-3	2	5	30-40	-	42-48
6.	5-10	-	5-7	3-4	20-30	-	33-51
7.	3-5	3-4	15-20	3-4	5-7	-	14-20
8.	10-15	-		-	-	-	10-15
9.	10-15	3-5	-	-	-	-	13-20
10.	5-10	-		-	-	-	5-10
11.	5-10	1-2		-	-	-	6-12
12.	10-15	3-4		15-20	-	-	28-39
13.	5-10	-	1-2	-	-	-	6-12
14.	5-10	-	-	-	-	4	9-10

15.	10-15	-	-	-	-		10-15
16.	3-5	-	-	-	25-30		28-35
17.	3-5	-	-	-	8	-	1-13
18.	3-5	-	-	-	30	-	33-35
19.	3-5	-	-	1-2	25-30	-	29-37
20.	3-5	-	-	-	10-12	-	13-17

Source: Field Visit 2078

From the above table case number 2 has highest income from boat sailing as she has 5 boats and can drive pedal boat as well. Her family income only depends on boat sailing. Small amount of land does not give any agricultural income. Case number 10 and 15 also only depend on boat sailing for their economy. However, income from boat sailing is also less as they have only one boat.

Case number 9 and 12 and have highest income from agriculture as they earn some amount of money per month by selling agricultural products like vegetables, ginger, turmeric etc. Here, the production of paddy, millet, maize is excluded as it is difficult to convert the products exactly in terms of money. So, they are included in another topic as duration of food coverage. Case number 3, 7 and 12 have highest income from livestock as they have commercial business of fishery and goats respectively. Case number 13 have lowest income from livestock as they sell cow milk which is for few months only during the year.

Similarly, case number 12 has highest income from poultry as they have commercial poultry farm of 12 hundred hens but gives income of about 15 to 20 thousand every month in average. Case number 7 and 19 have minimum income as they have hens in 4-5 number and sells eggs and sometimes hens.

In case number 5, 6 and 19 their husbands are abroad for foreign employment. Husband of case no 18 is a teacher in government school and husband of case no. 20 works as employee so, their income is high. Additionally, case no. 4 and 14 gets social security(widow) allowance from the government.

Even though common occupation is boat sailing the income from it varies according to number of boats and capacity to drive pedal boat.

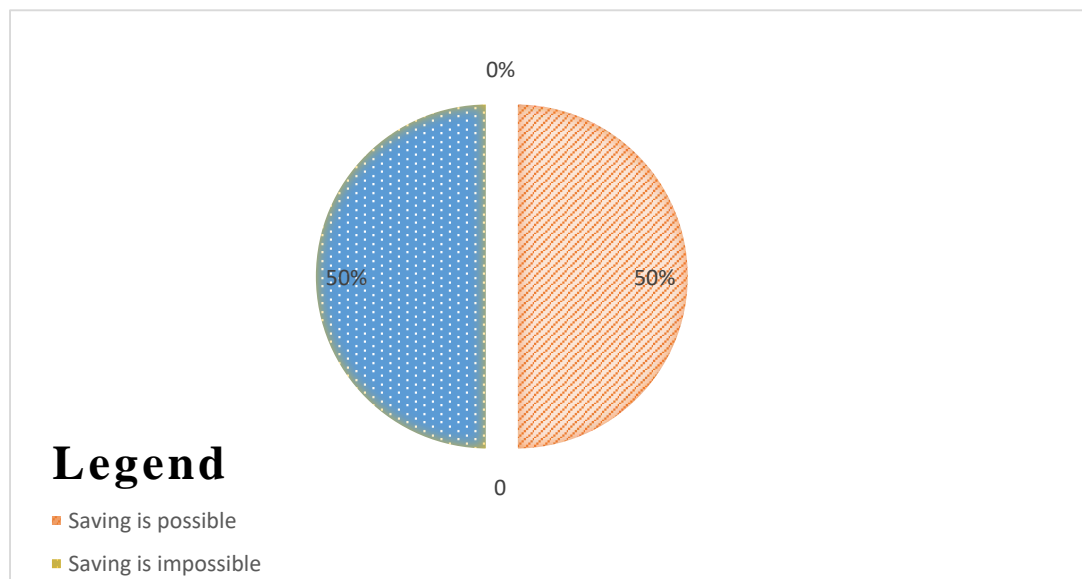
The 3 cases whose income source is only boat sailing; the economic status is not so strong. Case no 2,10 and 15 depend on boat sailing only for their economy. With compared to case no 10 and 15, case no 2 have satisfactory economy as she has 5 boats and income from 5 boats is a bit higher with compared to those 2 cases who have only two boats.

The detailed study about income generating activities of family members is presented in case study.

4.2.11. B Monthly Saving

Monthly saving depends on the amount of income and expenditure. Saving is only possible if the income is higher than expense. Whenever the area of expense is more or the income is less, saving isn't possible. According to the response of respondents saving is possible only if they are engaged in additional occupations. The obtained information is presented below.

Fig 4.2.11.b Possibility of Monthly Saving Of Respondents



Source: Field Visit 2078

The obtained information show that 50% of the respondents have saving and in 50% of the cases saving is not possible. The cases who said that a bit saving is possible includes case numbers 1,5,6,7,8,9,12,14,16,18, and 19 the amount of saving is not exactly calculated as sometimes saving is of satisfactory amount and when expenses increases sometimes saving is impossible. Rest of the cases complained that saving is impossible as income is not so high compared to their expenses.

4.2.11.c Areas of expense

All the respondents have the following topics as the areas of expenses

- a) Household expenses including lodging, fooding, clothing ,celebrating festivals ,religious activities, functions like marriage ,different types of rituals like birth, deaths etc.
- b) Education of children
- c) Health services
- d) Entertainment
- e) Rent
- f) Expenses on agriculture, livestock and poultry

Table: 4.2.11.c Monthly expenses in average (in 1000)

S. N	Household expenses	Education	Agriculture	Health	Entertainment	Rent	Live Stock
1.	10-15	8-10	-	-	-	-	-
2.	15-18	5-10	-	-	-	-	-
3.	10-12	8-10	-	-	-	-	-
4.	10-15	8-10	-	1-2	-	5	-
5.	8-10	5-6	1	-	-	-	-
6.	20-22	10-15	-	2-3	-	-	-
7.	15-20	8-10	1	2-3	-	-	2-3

8.	12-15	8-10	-	1-2	1-1.2	-	2-3
9.	10-12	6-7	1-2	0.5	1-1.2	-	4-5
10.	8-10	0.5-1	-	0.5	2-3	-	-
11.	8-10	1-2	0.5	-	-	-	1
12.	15-20	1.2-1.5	1	-	-	-	-
13.	8-10	1-1.2	-	2-3	-	-	-
14.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-3
15.	8-10	5-7	-	-	-	-	5
16.	15-20	15-20	-	-	-	-	-
17.	10	3-5	-	1-2	0.5-1	5	-3-4
18.	15-20	10-15	-	-	-	-	2-3
19.	20-22	-	-	2-3	-	-	-
20.	12-15	4-5	-	3-4	-	-	-
21.				2-3	500	-	3-4
22.					2-3	-	1-2

Source: Field visit 2078

Case number 18 have the highest expense in health sectors among all the 20 cases as mother in law is a chronic patient of high blood pressure who have to take medicine regularly and it is not available free of cost every time.

Case no 4 and 15 do not have their own house. So, they have to pay for the rented for rooms in which they live.

Those respondents who have some amount of land have to spend some amount of money on buying seeds and fertilizers. Those who have small poultry and livestock also have to spend some amount of money on them. The expense is hard to calculate in a short period of time. Here, while calculating them per month seems so less. But,

the expenditure on agriculture and livestock are productive expenses as they provide profit in return.

Here, case no 14 doesn't have any expenses because she is an woman of 66 years and she lives with her son so, she does not have to spend on anything except she sometimes helps her son's family at the time of problems. She can spend according to her desire as her children are already grown up, having their own families. As she is a widow, she also gets government allowance. Whatever she earns from boat sailing is her saving.

Entertainment activities can refresh our mind and preserve mental health as well as emotional wellbeing. It relives us from stress and promotes latency and creativity. But it depends on the amount of income. Whenever the people are hardly solving hand to mouth problems, it is impossible. The same thing happens here. Most of the respondents said that they are unable to expense on these fields except that times whenever their children quarrel for outings. This happens only twice or thrice in a year so, it is hardly measurable in terms of money.

Here, these expenses are obtained from field visit and questionnaire schedule and expenses are according to the whole family's income, not only from the income of female boat sailors.

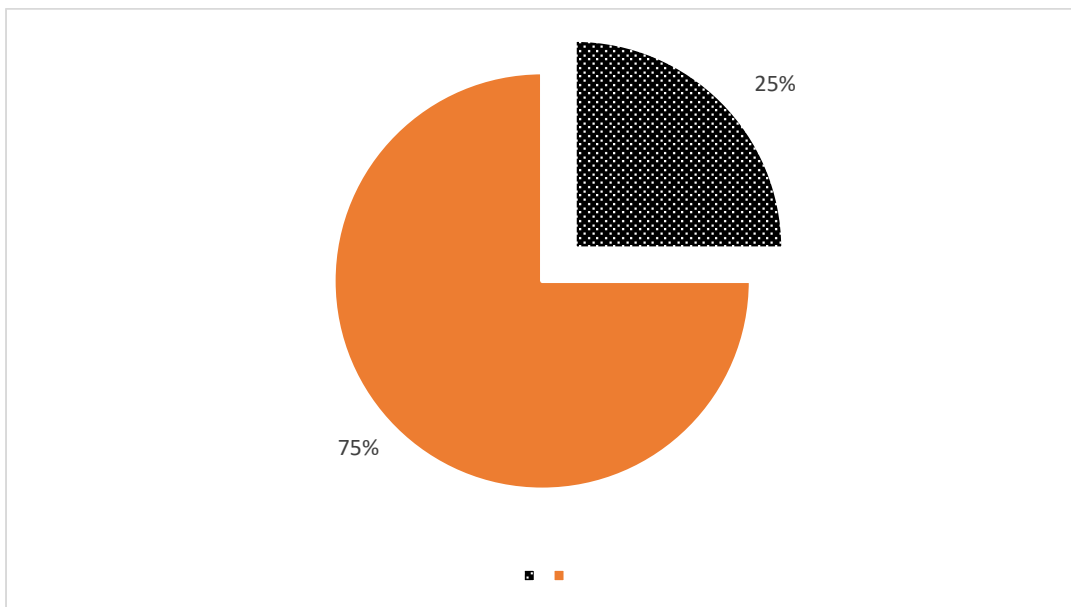
4.2.11.d Dominance on income

Dominance of income generated by female by other family members is some important criteria that determine the freedom, liberty and rights of females. Since in most of the cases husband is abroad or engaged in other occupations, household expenses are handled by female members. So, they said that no-one dominates or claim over their income. They can use their income freely by themselves according to them. Some of them have said that they had even saved small amount of money in local cooperatives and Ama Samuha. This result shows that there is positive change in society and a good example in society and a good example of female empowerment also in our patriarchal society.

4.2.11. e Types of boat used

The income of those who can drive pedal or motor boat may be higher than those who only drive the simple boats. For motor and pedal boats, they do not have to wait for long interval for their turn. Few of them can only drive pedal and motor boats those who are well skilled and well trained. Motor boats are restricted to others except only few male members within samiti who have taken special training to drive. Pedal boats are few in number (only four) so, they are used only by some of the few tourists. Use of them is rare as most of them tourist prefer simple boats.

Fig 4.2.11.e Capacity of Respondents to Drive Pedal Boats.



Source: Field Visit 2078

4.2.12 Social Status

Social status is determined as the position of person in society. Here, this study is confined within the female boat sailors in Mandare Park. Social status of women is not only affected by income but also by her educational attainment, financial security, view of persons in society towards her, behavior of society as well as involvement of women in social institution also.

4.2.12.1 View of society

While asking with the internal and external tourists who visited Mandare Park, during field visit, they provided positive view that the female boat sailors are courageous and good example of self-reliance.

The data obtained by asking with the female boat sailors themselves about society's view towards them is tabulated below.

Table 4.2.12.1 View of society towards female boat sailors

View of society	No. of respondents	Percentage
Good	8	40
Fair	10	50
Not good	2	10
Total	20	1000%

Source: Filed Visit 2078

8 respondents said that the people's view towards them is good. 10 respondents said that it is fair and 2 respondents said that it is not good. They are case no 1 and 3.

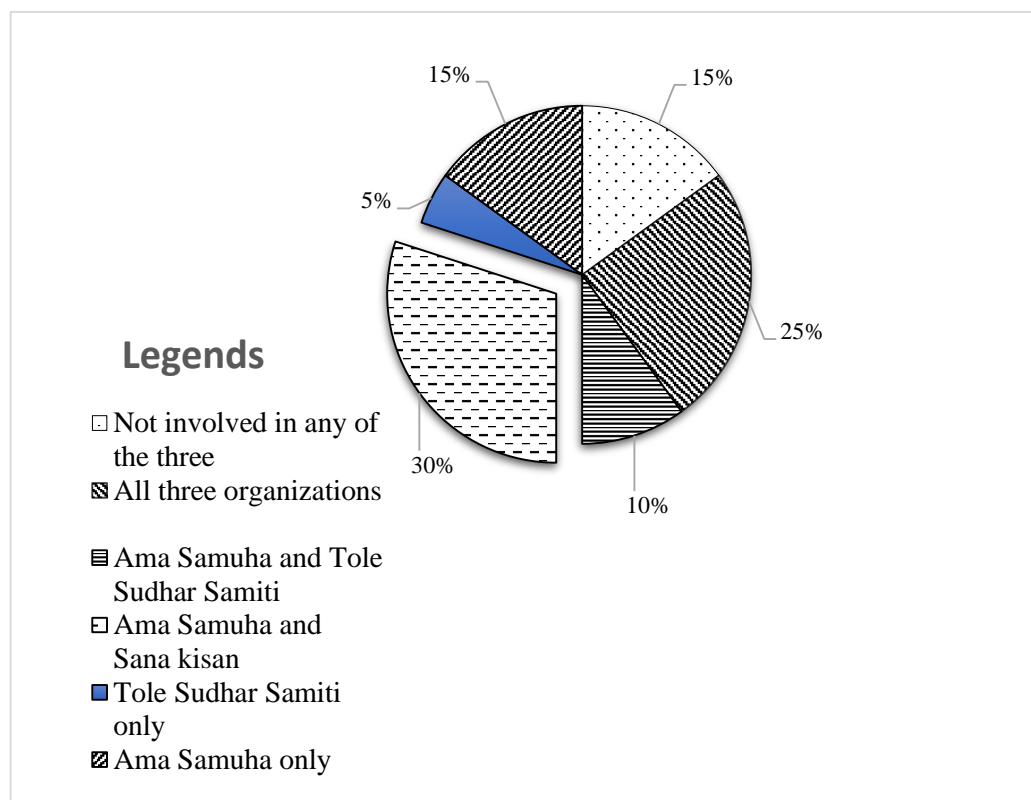
Case no. 1, 7,9,10,11,12,14 and 18 said it is good and others responded that the view of society is fair.

4.2.12.2 Involvement in local social organization

Now a day's women's are involved in many social organizations at local and government level. This plays a vital role in positioning them at the society in the other hand these organizations also indicate and inspire for women empowerment. In this research, most of the female boat sailors were involved in local 'Ama samuha' and 'Tole Sudhar Samiti' except few of them who were not involved in any of them.

Only three local organizations were found in the study area where the boat sailing women were involved.

Fig 4.2.12.2 Involvement of the respondents in local organizations



Source: Filed Visit 2078

Here 3 respondents were involved in 'Ama Samuha' only, 1 respondent was involved in tole sudhar Samiti only and none are involved in 'Sana Kisan Sahakari only'. Additionally, 6 respondents were involved in both 'Ama Samuha and 'Sana kisan Sahakari' 2 respondents were involved in Ama Samuha' and Tole Sudhar Samiti and 5 respondents are found to be involved in all three local organizations. But 3 respondents were found not involved in any of the organizations.

4.2.12.3 Decision Making

Since Nepalese society is a male dominated society and females are still back warded in education and economically profitable activities, there is a dominance of males in decision making process either related to household activities or other activities. Only case no 1, 2, 5, 6, 16 and 19 said that they use to make decisions related to household as well as other activities on cooperation with their family members. But rest of cases said that their husband is the decision maker related to each and every sectors. Sometimes they are asked about their opinions but cannot make decision. Case

number 3, 13 and 20 said that what to be done where to go or not, whether to involve in any organizations or not are also decided by their husband.

4.2.13 Occupational Problems

Occupational problems are the problems faced by the employee related to their occupation. This is also one of the most important areas of study neglected by many researchers. In this study occupational hazards are studied under following concerns.

- a. Boat sailing trainings taken o
- b. Knowledge about first aid
- c. problems faced
- d. safety measures
- e. Ability to swim in water

4.2.13.1 Trainings

Trainings related to occupation are the most important criteria which increases the quality of any occupation. It also develops the skill and capacity to do any work. Here, while asking about the trainings related to the occupation, most of the response of respondents is negative and very few responded that they have taken other trainings other than boat sailing.

Only case no. 1 and 6 said that they have taken training related to boat sailing once and no any training were organized till date (2078 B.S). But Samiti frequently provides guidelines about boat sailing. That training was organized by tourism board before 6-7 years according to them.

As only two of the respondents were found taken training, all of the 20 respondents i.e. 100% said that there is a great need of training related to their occupation and they will attend the training at any cost if it is provided.

While asking why you don't participate in training at those times, most of them responded that it was hard to manage time for them as it was for whole day for 3 days and few of them said that they were not informed about it.

4.2.13.2 Knowledge about first aid

Boat sailing is a dangerous and risky occupation which needs to be favored by natural changes as well. Rainfall, thunder, wind, storm, water waves etc. creates a problematic situation for boat sailing. Chance of drowning is a major problem. So, it is a basic need for boat sailors that they should have the knowledge of first aid. Among 20 respondents only 7 respondents said that they have knowledge about first aid and rest of the 65% respondents said that they do not have knowledge about first aid. Those who have knowledge about first aid were case number 1,2,5,7,8,12 and 15 only case no 2 and 7 only had taken the training of first aid few years back provided by World Vision.

4.2.13.3 Problems Faced

Following problems were faced by the female boat sailor while handling their occupation.

1. Most of the respondents were found facing language problem for long times. More than 50% were using beckon as the means communication with the tourists. Cases number 1, 2 and 8 said that they are able to speak English and Hindi but have problem with other language. Other respondents complained that they search for other's help for communication.
2. Another unavoidable problem is unfavorable natural environment. Strong wind, hurricane, rainfall, hailstone etc. Creates a problematic situation. So, they have to be aware about all of these natural changes prior to start sailing boat.
3. Gender difference is another problem found. Few tourists neglect boating with female boat sailors. Although this problem is rarely seen nowadays, case no 2 and 15 reported this problem. According to them, even though Nepalese Society is male dominated Society, such problems are created by females most of the time. Many female tourists do not want to do boating with females. Some of them cooperate when they re-assure by telling facts that it has been many years since they were sailing boats and in Begnas Lake, female boat sailors are more in number than male, but some of them still argue and request to call for the males.

4. As boat sailing by females as found as supportive employment economy only in most of the families and husband had to do another occupation, the respondents had to face problems to run household activities as well as boat sailing. But, somehow they seemed satisfied as they get help from friends.
5. Most of the female boat sailors cannot swim in water which is the deadliest situation.
6. Case no 1, 2, 15, 18, and 20 had said that sometimes they had to face the uncooperative tourists and drunkards also.

4.2.13.4 Safely Measures

Wearing life jacket is one and only method of safety for boat since 2072 Sailors since 2072 B.S wearing life jacket prevents 95% of death because of drowning (lake Albert 2022). There is such a place in the lake constructed by Samiti where they can tie a boat and stay for few hours at the times of emergency. So, they all should keep the rope of 5-6 meters in their boat.

4.2.13.5 Ability to swim in water

More than 50% respondent had problem in swimming. This shows the level of their safety. They had to work in risk every hour. Only 40% respondents were found who were capable of swimming and they were case number 2,8,9,11,12,15,17 and 18.

4.2.14 Help from Samiti

According to case number 1 who is also the member within board, Begnas Lake Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti is providing great assistance from their side to its members by following ways.

- 1) Samiti is providing painting facilities for boat in every 6 months.
- 2) Samiti is maintaining and managing the turn for boat sailing fairly and when sometimes the members are having difficulties the members are having difficulties it is arranging turns according to their suitability.

- 3) Samiti is providing the safety and security of female boat sailor whenever the tourists are ill mannered and drunkard. They skip the turn of female boat sailors in such cases
- 4) The turns of boats are arranged wisely so, there is not gender discrimination for turns.
- 5) There is no discrimination among male and female in works. Both are treated equally.
- 6) Samiti is arranging life jackets for the safety of boat sailors as well as tourists.
- 7) The members can buy boats within Samiti. So, there is no problem for their members to arrange boats from outside.

4.2.15 Job Satisfaction

According to Collins English dictionary job satisfaction means, "the pleasure that you get from doing your job." Job satisfaction of employee is the major factor which is directly related with the goodness of any organization.

According to Jacob Morgen, the top 10 factors affecting job satisfaction are: -

- 1) Appreciation for your work.
- 2) Good relationships with colleagues
- 3) Good work life balance
- 4) Good relationships with superiors
- 5) Company's financial stability
- 6) Learning and career development.
- 7) Job security
- 8) Attractive fixed salary
- 9) Interesting job
- 10) Company values

Job satisfaction of the female boat sailors.

While asking about the job and its relation with their education level among 20 respondents all of their response was positive. They said that they do not have higher education and skill and knowledge in other works. Boat sailing is simple according to them and they are used to this occupation. They said that it does not need longer times. They can easily manage 2-3 hours whenever their turn comes. They also do not

need to come daily. They can earn some amount of money in a short period of time. In difficulties they can easily get help from their friends and co-workers. Family members also help them and support them. They can also run other occupation, household works, agriculture etc. along with boat sailing. Arrangement of boat is also not difficult and they do not need to spent more money for buying boat like the investment in other business where there is large investment. While asking the respondents about any help or donation received from any NGOs /NGOs, Social organization or individuals except case and 10 all the respondents said that they haven't received any help from any help from any organizations till 2078/10/13 except the provision of the distribution of food (Mostly rice) during the times of Covid 19 by Lions club. Case no.1 and 10 said that there is no help from any organizations (7-8 years ago for second times) as far as they knew. Life jacket was donated to Samiti by some banks (Siddhartha bank), Nepal tourism board and some hotels.

Additionally, while asking about the need of training related to boat sailing cent percent said that they feel the great need of trainings related to boat sailing, safety measures and first aid. If such trainings are arranged, the respondents said that they will manage their time to participate. 2respondents also said that there is the dominance of male boat sailors in their occupation.

While asking another question about how they manage boat, 100% respondents said that they bought within Samiti made by some skilled boat makers who are also the members of it.

Another question was asked that, 'how did you involve in this occupation, 'All of the respondents was not developed, so, either they have to walk for a long hours or they have to cross the lake through boat. All of the 20 respondents said that their ancestral house was across the lake through boat less time (1-1.5hrs) than walking took which took 3-4 hours or more. At that time almost all the house in Begnas village used to have 1 boat as the means of transportation to cross the lake. So, many of them learnt boating at that time. In early days of their marriage they had to depend on their in laws whenever they need to cross the lakes, but they were not ready all the time when they were in need. So, boat sailing was the most important skill they should know at that time. Hence, while going home and town they learnt to sail boat. After the establishment of Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' due to the increment in flow of tourists

they developed boat sailing as occupation so that they can earn some amount of money by giving less time in it. They also do not have to disturb agriculture and house hold works. Whenever they showed their income to their family members at income to their family members at that time they became happy and also encouraged them. The females were found benefited from boat sailing occupation. They were found to earn money, manage their expenses, and sometimes they were able to save small amount of money from their income. They said that they were empowered, developed the skill of leadership and became independent to manage their income.

Hence, the female boat sailors were found satisfied by their occupation.

4.3 Change in socio economic condition by boat sailing

4.3.1 Change in economic condition

From this study, the fact found was that in most of the cases boat sailing was found as part times job for the family. Those families who have other occupation along with boat sailing, their economy had low income and economic condition was not so good. Hence, the income of female boat sailors by boat sailing is directly proportional to the flow of tourist and not only the flow of tourist but also the number of tourist who does boating. Boat sailing only was not sufficient for their livelihood but, the female boat sailors were found benefited by their occupation.

According to most of the respondents they have 3-4 turns in a month so, the income generated is not sufficient for them. In most of the cases either husband is abroad or engaged in other occupations. Some of their husband is ex-employee in foreign countries. To have a little bit is better than to have nothing. Here also boat sailing only does not fulfill their economic needs but it provides a great support to their economy.

For females it seems as the backbone of their economy as they do not have to depend on their husband or other members for their husband or other members for their pocket money and somehow they can support their household expenses. Sometimes they can also provide small amount of money as assistance and barrowing. Almost all of the respondents said that income not sufficient for their economy but provides great support. They can also do household activities, agriculture poultry, livestock etc. along with this occupation as it is just like a part time job.

But, before involving in this occupation they had to depend fully on other members of their family even for their pocket money to buy tika, bangles, crimson books and copies for their children's etc. Even though this occupation is unable to bring a huge change in their economy it has provided a great support. Eventually those who only depend on boat sailing have to struggle a lot for their subsistence.

4.3.2 Change in Social status by boat sailing

The social Status of women is affected by various factors. The reasons for backwardness of women in our country are: -

- a) Nepalese society is male dominated; there are more traditional and cultural superstitions.
- b) Lack of proper health services in time related to reproductive health
- c) Ineffectiveness of women skill development trainings and empowerment programs.
- d) Concept that females are weaker than males
- e) Lack of quality education and poor economic status.
- f) Domestic violence

According to the respondents, there is a great change in their social status before and after boat sailing.

4.3.2.a Change in view of society:

According to case number 1,3,7,18 and 20 the society's view towards them before boat sailing was not so good as people used to say that their husband is only struggling a lot and they are not doing anything but when they start boat sailing people's perception towards them is good. Many people used to say that they are running the house fairly looking after the children's as well as sailing boat money by themselves, So, their social status was raised.

4.3.2. b Women empowerment:

According to case no 1,2,5,6, 12 boat Sailing has played a vital role in women empowerment. Before sailing boat, they were economically, socially weak. They become independent for small-small investments after they started boat sailing. They

become more energetic and develop self-esteem after starting this occupation. The feeling of strength within themselves that they can do many works whenever they need to do developed. Social and cultural empowerment is also seen. They can make decisions in crop production, household expenses etc. after involving in this occupation.

4.3.2.c Means of learning:

Case no 1 and 2 said that she learnt a bit English and case no 7, 3, 5, 6 10, 18, 15 said that they learnt to speak a bit Hindi language from tourists. Their work experience has taught many things to them. They can learn about lifestyle language, culture and festivals of different countries. Many tourists used to tell stories about their real life also. Some of them used to share about the difficult situations. They handled such uncooperative tourists so, they can handle every type of people according to case no 1,2,10 and 13.

4.3.2. d Development in skill of Leadership.

According to case number 1 and 10, they did not have an idea about leadership before. But when they were elected as the board members in 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti of Begnastal' they learnt the skill and knowledge of leadership. They learnt to assemble people in group and handle them. They developed the skill and ability to speak in a mass easily but before involving in this occupation they were afraid of speaking even with a single person or few. Both the case number 1 and 10 were elected unopposed for 2 times in the Samiti.

4.3.2.e Development of self-esteem: -

Case no. 1, said that she struggled a lot while handling house and work etc. When her husband was abroad and at the same time her children's were small. She lived a life of risk every time as she cannot swim in water. So she said that she can struggle in any type of difficult situation easily. Case no.12 said that before she learnt boat sailing she should request sister-brother in laws for boating to cross the lake in order to sell the vegetable in market. Sometimes they did not help her and used to say heart touching negative words when she was unable to sail the boat by herself. But when she learnt it from her husband and become able to do it by herself they all remain silent.

Similarly, case no. 1,2 and 18 also had to depend on their in laws for boating for hulling rice which was across the lake at that time. But when they learnt boat sailing they felt like becoming independent at that time.

4.3.2. f Involvement in Local Organizations.

According to cases 1,2,3,5,6,9,11,16, and 19 it became easier for them to get entry in local social organizations like Tole Sudhar Samiti, Ama Samuha and Sana Kisan Sahakari as they do not have to depend on other family members for the expenses they need to spend on them.

4.3.2.g Supportive to get small amount of loan.

Case number 10 and 15 said that before they were involved in boat sailing it was very difficult to borrow even a small amount of money at the time of emergency. It was very hard for her to search money in urgent need for her treatment before 11 years according to case number 10. She felt the need of some work for herself and the one and only one she can do was boat sailing she started this occupation after 1-2 years when her children were grown up to stay alone at home. For 1-2 hours. Moreover, after starting boat sailing, she got many new friends and also found females suffering from problems like her. Gradually over the passage of times she started earning money and the people's view also changed. Nowadays it is not aria problem for her to manage small amount of money. As she can borrow easily from friends and other members of 'Dunga Bebasai Samiti' as well as from Samiti at low interest at the time of difficulty.

UNIT 5

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study was done in Mandare Park of Begnas Lake. Among 257 boats those females who sails boat more than other members in the family were taken as the census of study. Other members in the family used to sail boat only when the females are unable to do it by some reasons. The general objective of this study was to determine the socio-economic impact of boat sailing on women boat sailors in Begnas Lake and specific objective was to analyze the change in socio economic status of women/females by boat sailing and access their occupational problems. The limitation was that this study is bounded only within the Mandare Park of Begnas Lake among the female boat sailors who sails boat more often than other members at their house.

The whole of 20 respondents were taken as the sample of study. Even though women empowerment is a burning issue, only a research was found in Pokhara that focused the boat sailors in their study. But, female boat sailors were not emphasized in it so this is an important area to be focused. This research is qualitative. Whole of 20 female boat sailors were taken for research. The research is descriptive and exploratory where observation, interview and key informant interview are the sources of primary data collection and the secondary source of data collection were from various publications, library study, websites, unpublished thesis, news, records, reports etc. Qualitative information issued to interpret quantitative data and presented in the forms of tables, graph and pie chart. Structured and unstructured interview schedule were used and both open and closed ended questionnaire were used.

5.2 Major Findings

While studying about the whole of 20 respondents (Female who sails boat most often than other members their home) in Mandare Park of Begnas Lake the following were the major findings.

- All females under study area were the ones whose ancestral house was across Begnas Lake.
- Boat sailing was the means of transportation to cross lake in the beginning and gradually developed as the occupation after establishment of 'Begnas Lake Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' due to increment in the flow of internal and external tourists.
- There were 85% Brahmins (17 in number) and Nepali, Jalari and Dalali were only found 5% each.
- While studying about the educational status. Of the 20 respondents 30% of them were illiterate and 30% of them were literate. 8 respondents were found to have class 8 who were 60% and kept in educated group.
- Highest of respondents (45%) were found between 30-40 years and lowest only 1 onerespondent was found between 20-30 years and 60-70 years respectively.
- The respondents have more than 5 years of boat sailing experience. Highest experience of boat sailing was of 40 years as she got married at the age of 15 and learnt boat sailing since then.
- Among the respondents eighteen were married, one unmarried and one was widow.
- The members within samiti must have at least one boat and maximum five boats but highest number of boat found among 20 respondents is 5 by one house only.
- Depending on Capacity to drive pedal boat and number of boats possessed by respondents, maximum average income was found between 21-25 thousand per month and minimum 4-5 thousand in average per month.
- The most important finding was that there were only 3 respondents who depend fully on boat sailing for their economy.

- In rest of other 17 cases, boat sailing was like part- time job. Since boat sailing only is not sufficient for income they are engaged in other additional occupation collaboration with their family.
- The economic status of those who only depend on boat sailing is miserable. They have subsistence livelihood but those having other additional occupation, livelihood is good.
- Agriculture, Livestock and poultry were additional occupation found. Some of the family members of some families were abroad for foreign employment and service. boat sailing only does not fulfill the economic needs, most of the male members have to either go for foreign employment or engage in other income generating works
- While taking about monthly saving, it is impossible only through boat sailing.
- This study would be an exemplary one because except case number 7 and 18 a; the other respondents said that they handle household expenses. But there is no any dominance over their income in all 20 respondents. This is a new challenge to our patriarchal society.
- The respondents having food coverage below 6 months were 25%. Those who do not have food productivity by their land were also 25% and only 7 respondents i.e. 35% have food coverage by their land over the whole year.
- The respondent who lives in rented house were 10% and those who have their own house were 90%.
- The respondents were not involved in local social organization were 15% but 85% of them were involved in local organizations.
- Till 2078 B.S the view of society towards female boat sailors was found good.
- Among 20 respondents only 2 cases case number 1 and 6 have taken training related to boat sailing.

- Those respondents who do not have knowledge about first aid was 65% and 60% respondents do not know swimming. This is a deadly situation.
- Language problem was found was a serious issue. More than 50% are using beckon.
- Discrimination between male and female is still rooted in our society since many tourists' neglect boating with females. Superior thinking towards male and inferior towards female. But in reality, it is not. This study proves that whenever females are provided equal opportunities to male they can do everything that males can.
- Rope of 5-6 meter and life jacket were the only tool for safety and security.
- Almost all of the respondents were satisfied from their works.
- Occupation develops the capacity of leadership, self-esteem, increase in social status, women empowerment, economy etc. women well as it is the means of learning also.

5.2. a Relation between findings and different theories.

Theory of Gender Equality

Here, this theory is fulfilled as the samiti provides equal number of turns rationally and serially to all its members. There is no discrimination among male or female according to occupation. Both have same amount of income per trip. Driving pedal and motor boat is also allowed to both the sex equally. But the problem is that no any females are well trained about driving motor boat. Provision of driving pedal boat is arranged equally among trained males and females. This theory is in the line of gender equality.

Liberal Feminism

Unless and until females are provided liberty and freedom they cannot continue their occupation and improve the socio- economic status. The female boat sailors can improve their occupational status, only if they are provided freedom and opportunities

to learn about tourists and tackle with the problems. The social rituals like avoiding females to go outside their home, talk with the strangers, visitors and male tourists, avoiding them to participate in different social activities and organizations etc hampers and creates obstacles in their occupation. So, this type of problem was not found during case study. Therefore, empowerment of female boat sailors and their development was possible. So, this study is related to the liberal feminism.

Psycho- Analytic Feminism

The feminine theory of psycho analytic feminism describes the feeling of inferiority of females than males psychologically. This theory is related to this study as thinking of females as psychologically weaker than males is challenged. Females can't do as much as male is cleared here. The number of female boat sailors is high with compared to males. Females can sail boat perfectly as the males can do.

Modernization Theory

The modernization theory says that the traditional society will develop as they adopt modern practice. In this study also the women empowerment was found developed as they were engaged in different local social organizations as well as they were found economically benefited when they applied their traditional skills and knowledge for boat sailing. As they applied their traditional skills and knowledge for boat sailing there developed the possibility and development of tourism industry by boating. Hence, this study is in the line of modernization theory.

5.3 Conclusion

Many sectors are there in our environment from which we can get economic profit. Traditional skills and knowledge can be utilized for earning income. It is also one of the important empowerment sector from which women empowerment can be started. They can manage time for their family as well as occupation along with agriculture, poultry, livestock etc. In today's costly lifestyle, involvement in only one occupation is not sufficient for economic gain if there is no sufficient income. From this study we can conclude that

- a. Language problem and lack of ability to swim were the major problems faced by the female boat sailors. In Begnas Lake. Lack of knowledge about first aid, lack of appropriate training, safety measures, gender difference by male boat sailors etc were the other problems faced by them.
- b. Although boat sailing in general is not a primary occupation but only a side job, female boat sailors were found economically benefited from it. . Income from boat sailing varies on different seasons and the flow of tourists as well as number of boat possessed by the sailors.
- c. Women boat sailors were found satisfied with their occupation and respected by the society.

5.4 Recommendations

- Basic trainings related to the occupation like the training about language, swimming, first aid, safety measures; advance technique of boat sailing etc would be beneficial.
- The economic benefit from boat sailing was found less therefore there is a great need of construction of good hotels, and adventures in order to facilitate and prolong the stay of tourists which may increase the stay of tourists. Concerned authority should arrange the provision of safety and security of females.
- Full time female boat sailors can be given priority in sailing as their economic status was seen poor.

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Questionnaire

Questionnaire for the Respondents

1.
 - a. Name:-
 - b. Age:-
 - c. Address:-
 - d. Religions:-
 - e. Marital Status:-
 - f. No. of children if married
 - g. Family members and son /daughter
 - h. Family:- Single/ joint
 - i. Educational status:-
- 2. No. of boats:-**
 - 1) What is your monthly income by boat sailing?
 - 2) Is the income enough for expense or only subsistence? Is saving possible? If yes, how much is saving per month?
 - 3) How and when did you start boat sailing?
 - 4) What is society's response and view towards female boat sailors?
 - 5) Have you ever taken any training related to boat sailing or not? If yes, what types of training, have you taken?
 - 6) Are you involving in any social or local organizations? If yes, which social or local organization are you involved in?

10. Are you familiar with first aid treatment?
Yes No
11. In your opinion is any type of training necessary for females boat sailing or not ? If yes, what type of training you realize?
12. Do you use motor and pedal boat? If not, why?
13. How do you understand tourism?
14. What types of tourist you see more
a. Local b) Internal
c) International
15. What difference have you noticed then and now?
16. What type of occupational hazards are you facing?
17. What are positive and negative changes you are feeling related to your occupation?
18. How much land do you have?
- 19) Is there any occupation besides boat sailing?
- 20) How much time does your agricultural production feed your family?
a) 3 month b) whole year
c) 6 months d) non of above

21. Is there any aid provided to you from local or national level?

a) Local Clubs and Ama Samuha

b) Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti

c) National

d) Others

22) Is this occupation match with your educational level?

23) Is there control of anybody in your income and expenses?

24) How does your family supports you?

25) What safety measures do you follow?

Questions for Key Informant Personnel

1. Name :-

Age/ Sex:-

Address:

Post:-

- 2) What is the total no. of boats?
- 3) What is the average cost of 1 boat?
- 4) What are the criteria for the membership of Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti?
- 5) How many members are there till now?
- 6) What is the carrying capacity of 1 boat?
 - a) Simple boat
 - b) Motor boat
 - c) Pedal boat
- 7) Is there any report of problem faced by female boat sailors? If yes what type of problems do they report?
- 8) Does Samiti provide any trainings and safety tools?
- 9) What is the total number of tourists in average? What types of tourism low is
- 10) Are there any rules and regulations related to female's boat sailors? How Samiti provides safety to them?
- 11) In your opinion how can we uplift the socio-economic status of female boat sailors and increase the flow of tourists?

Case studies.

Case study 1

Case 1 is the permanent resident of Damside, Begnas Lake. She is 44 years old and her ancestral house was at Simle ward number 31 which is across Begnas Lake. She is the mother of 3 children. Her elder daughter was married before 1 year and younger daughter, who is 18 years old is a student of bachelor level. Her son is her youngest child of 15 years old. According to case 1 her husband is ex-employee in Malaysia. Her family migrated from Simle to Damside after the earthquake of 2072 B.S which caused the damage of her ancestral house which became unsuitable for residence. While talking about the education level she explained that she had completed her formal study of class 10 from Shreekalyan Mavi School She got married to Arjun Jung Himali at 2053BS.

While asking about boat sailing she said that after marriage, boat was one and only one means of transportation to cross Begnas Lake. It was the most essential means of transportation. Each house had at least a single boat at that time in order to buy necessary household things and for hulling rice as well as beaten rice. It was the frequently used means added that boat was the one and only means for the children's to go school. College and return back. While asking wasn't it risky for children's to use boat as a means of transport she stated that there was no other option besides it. Either they have to walk for long hours or stay across lake at rented house or they have to use boat. It was a most problematic situation. Road transportation was not developed nicely like today at the time. so, small children's who were only 12-13 years were also taught to sail boat and they used to do it. But after the establishment of 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' children below 18 yrs. are not allowed to sail boat.

She said that it had been 20 years since she started to sail boat. Primarily it was not used as a source of income, but to fulfill the need of vehicle. She had 3 boats and the income ranges from 5 thousand to 10 thousand per month according to her. Her income is used in household expenses and education of children saving every month is impossible but sometimes she also saves small amount of money. She added, her family have a land and house which value about 1 corode earned by her husband and ancestral property is about 8 ropani land at Simle, which is used as 'Adhiya' by other's

so, the income from agriculture is only 3-4 thousand per month in average since her husband was abroad for many years and had single family, she was the controller of all the household expenses. She is also involved in simple Ama Samuha' 'Namuna tole Bikash Sanstha' and Sana kisan Sahakari. She is elected as the female member in 'Dunga Bebasai Samiti' unopposed for 2 times. She took much training related to agriculture, poultry and bee-keeping also. She also took the training of boat sailing 6-7 years ago organized by Nepal tourism board. She said that Samiti also provides oral information's related to boat sailing in every 6 months. She also uses beckon and she confidently said that she can speak improvised English to deal with foreigners.

She said that before some years this occupation was a bit unmanaged and highly risky but, now a day it is well managed and compulsory of life jacket is providing safety. She is an eyewitness of the boat accident in Begnas Lake in the year 2071 she does not know swimming so; her children frequently ask her to leave this occupation but she says she does not fear as she is used to this occupation for 20 years. Her children help her in household activities as well as boat sailing. She expresses the great need of trainings related to this occupation.

Case Study 2

Case number 2 is a 48 years old permanent resident of Begnas Lake dam side-31. She was married at the age of 18 and a mother of 4 daughters. In the hope of giving birth to son she gave birth to 4 daughters and has 16 yrs. experience of boat sailing. She completed her formal education till class eight. She can drive pedal boat also. Having 5 boats gives her average income of 15-20 thousand each month. There is no any occupation except boat sailing. While asking 'don't you get tired while sailing 5 boats?' she explained about her life story that her husband also has no other occupation and the turn of 5 boats does not comes in a single day so, she can manage it.

She expressed her pain of giving birth to 4 daughters in a hope of a male child but could not. At that time, her in laws used to scold her and say bad words. They even were preparing her husband for second marriage and give birth to a son with evil thought he will open the door in the heaven and cut all the sin deeds. She added that she cried a lot and once she went to her father's house but offer great and humble request of her father that a married daughter must struggle at her own home she returned even she did not want to. Many relatives forced her husband for second marriage and prepared a lot for it. But her husband argues for this. She said that this was the reason she can't blame her husband of being unemployed. She used to handle her small shop nearly Begnas lake 12 years ago but they sold it as her husband requested to buy a car and drive it by own which may increase their standard of living by earning a bit more with tears in her eyes she said that it was their misfortune that he got on accident an they have to sold it also. After then, she never asked her husband to do any work in name of high economic gain. Now a day, he sometimes works as a tourist guide if any tourist wants it and contact to 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' but it is also not as effective as the flow of tourist ruined due to covid-19. She said that it is her good luck that her husband was in favor with her when everyone in her house neglected.

It is a sustenance occupation. Since her elder daughter is also employee in a bank it became easier now days. She spends her income for household expenses and for education for her daughters. She does not feel any regret of being mother of daughter only because they love her a lot and helps her in each works. Her ancestral house was

also across the lake so she learnt boat sailing while going home and off. She started this occupation after her husband got an accident, in order to solve hand to mouth problem. She is responsible for all the household and other expenses but her husband helps her in the occupation. There is no chance saving. Her family have a piece of land about 2-3 ropani which is ancestral but there is no production from it since it is in the village and she does not have time to go there according to her. While asking her the view of society in this occupation, she said it is not so good. The patriarchal society dominates the females. She is a member of Namuna Tole Bikash. According to her, this occupation does not match with her education level. She added that it would be good if she was able to give continuity employment but it was her compulsion in past situation and she is unable to leave it. She had taken the training from 'World Vision' about the first aid. She said that she faced the problem about turns of her boat many times as he is the only owner of highest number of boats there. She uses beckon as the means of communication with foreigners. The use of safety measures is life jacket only.

Lastly she said that she feels proud of her daughters when they say her to leave this occupation and they will do works to handle the expenditure. Her daughters used to call her immediately when the sky starts thundering and wind starts blowing and ask her where she is the complained that she have to come to the beach of lake during the festivals in order to wait for her boat's to come whereas her relatives and guest will be complaining her of being in the lake every time Ability to swim is her strength.

Case Study 3

Case number 3 was 50 years old is a FCHV and completed formal education of class 8 with 8 years of experience in boat sailing. Her Rupakot was her parental abode and she was married at the age of 15. Having one boat gives her an average income of 3-5 thousand per month. She learnt boat sailing as her house is in the village across Begnas Lake and it was the only means to cross lake except walking for long hours at that time when getting help always from in laws was problematic. She said that she learnt it from her husband and father in law. The major occupations of her are working as FCHV and her family occupation is animal husbandry as well as small scale poultry. As she remains busy most of the time in boat sailing and FCHV. Her husband is giving full time in commercial occupation of livestock and poultry, which was started before 1 year.

Livestock and poultry comprises of 34 goats, 15 hens, 3 buffaloes, 2 oxen and 2 hives of bee which gives income of 3-2 thousand from agriculture, 3-4 thousand from agriculture, 3-4 thousand from goats and 1-2 thousand from hens each month. They have ancestral land of 10-11 ropani which provides grains that can fulfill over the whole year. Dunga is also the chairperson of 'simle Ama Samuha', since 2056 B.s and member of it since 2049 B.s. She is also the vice chairperson of simle tole Bikas sanstha and working as FCHU since 2067 B.S. She said that it was her keen desire to do something and stand on her feet. Her dream became true as she got married and her husband always stood in favor of her and supported her. When their children were grown up, she had taken much training related to FCHV but not any, related to boat sailing. She said that there was a great problem previously but nowadays it is easier. She feared many times while sailing boat. It was hard for her to learn it but she did it. She said that she cried many times with her parents in her parental abode since there were no vehicles for transportation in the village and she feared of boat sailing. But she did not give up as her parents were the source of strength and talked courageous words which made her strong from inner heart. Today she is able to drive pedal boat also but a bit fear is still in the corner of her heart due to the reason that she does not know how to swim. Using life jacket is the only thing to which she had to depend on. She further added that her prestige in society is increased after she became FCHV and chairperson in the local social organizations. She had no problem as she gets strong

support from her husband and other family members and nobody controls over her income. She is the source of inspiration for the females that she is able to handle both house and employment as well as she is a good example of success of women and standard of living depends upon the support and help provided her by the family.

Case Study 4

Case number 4 was a 35 years old and a mother of a son aged 19 years having permanent resident of 'Mahadada, 31 and temporary resident of Mohoria with a rented room. She started sailing boat since 15 years and she did not have any formal education. She was married at the age of 15 to a simple man having agriculture as the base of economy. She learnt boat sailing from her friends while going for hulling rice and other purpose beyond lake. It was the most as her home village was across the lake. She refused a lot to speak. She refused a lot to speak. She said something only after 1 struggled for 3-4 times the request of board member. She said that my pain is within myself what's my pain is within myself what's about expressing with someone else. She was introvert lady and do not speak much with anyone according to other females over there. She does not want to speak much with others after she lost her husband in 2068.

Her husband was a centigrade in 'Dunga Byabwasayi Samiti' and she used to sail 2 boats and look after her son along with some agricultural works. She was happy with her husband and son. Her husband was a good care baker and lover of her. But, suddenly he felt sick. He did not recover for 2-3 years. The burning candle of her family became dimmer and dimmer when his condition worsened each day. After a long time of treatment he was diagnosed of suffering from bone tuberculosis. She sold her ancestral land for the arrangement of her husband's treatment. But neither could she save her husband nor the property. Good took him away from her in 2068 B.S. Since then, she felt lonely and the burden of son's education who was only 9 years old and his grow up faced by her alone. She continued saying with term on her eyes that she had a great problem to solve hand to mouth. She struggled a lot for bread. She started to work as a hired labor in her neighbor's field. It was subsistence for a mother and son. It became a bit easy for her after school provided scholarship to her son and allowance by the government.

She added that she cried a lot when she saw other females wearing red saris, mangal sutra and putting vermilion powder on top of forehead and their children playing with their fathers. On one hand she thought there is no meaning of her life now, she can't struggle alone with her life but on the other hand she thought that she had to live and struggle for the symbol of their love i.e. her son. She further said that she is alive by

looking after her son. Now, her son is grown up and he is 19 years old. He is working as an assistance cook in the hotel at 'Mandare park' and earns about 12-15 thousand every month whereas she remains sailing 3 boats. She is now living in a rented house at Mohoria since her ancestral house at Mahadda is damaged by the earthquake of 2072 B.S. She had a small piece of land in Chitwan. Society's view towards female boat sailors is fair according to her.

She responds that she had a great problem in language and cannot use beckon wisely so, she had to search for other's help. She doesn't know swimming and is not involving in any local organizations, she said that, there is a great need of training for them and it would be grateful if organizations and government provide women like her with skill development and income generating skills also. Additionally, increase in flow of tourist also is a need which increases their monthly income.

Annex





