Women Empowerment through Mason Training Activities after Gorkha Earthquake 2072: A Case Study of Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality ward no. -12, Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal

A Thesis Submitted to Tribhuvan University, Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam Department of Rural Development in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of the Master of Arts (M. A.) in

Rural Development

By

Udaya Bikram Thapa Exam Roll. No.: 10086 T.U. Regd. No.: 3-1-26-42-97 Department of Rural Development Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam April 2018

Letter of Recommendation

The thesis entitled Women Empowerment through Mason Training Activities after Gorkha Earthquake 2072: A Case Study of Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality ward no.-12, Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal has been prepared by Udaya Bikram Thapa under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

.....

Dev Raj Ghimire Lecturer (Supervisor)

Date: 10/08/2018 25/04/2075

Approval Letter

The thesis entitled Women Empowerment through Mason Training Activities after Gorkha Earthquake 2072: A Case Study of Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality ward no.-12, Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal by Udaya Bikram Thapa in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

Evaluation Committee

.....

Jas Bahadur Lungeli Head of the Department

.....

Dr. Dil Nath Fuel External Examiner/Associate Professor

.....

Dev Raj Ghimire Supervisor/Lecturer

Date: 28/08/2018 12/05/2075

Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled Women Empowerment through Mason Training Activities after Gorkha Earthquake 2072: A Case Study of Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality ward no.-12, Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal submitted to the Department of Rural Development, Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

> Udaya Bikram Thapa TU Reg. No.: 3-1-26-42-97

Date: 23/03/2018 09/12/2074

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dev Raj Ghimire lecturer of department of rural development, Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam for supervising and providing me valuable and meaningful suggestions, continuous inspiration and guidance for completing this thesis. Without his valuable input, meticulous corrections and friendly guidance the research would not been completed.

I am also grateful to Lecturer Prbin Ghimire, and all the Lecturer of the department of Rural Development, Mahendra Ratna Multiple Campus, Ilam for the support to complete this study.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my friends who helped me to complete my task. I am deeply thankful to all the respondents, key informant who, despite their busy work always cooperated with me.

I also endowed my sincere thanks to all those women who are working in reconstruction construction work in Sangachowk, Sindhupalchowk as masons.

At the end, I am thankful to all the people whom I have interacted for the thesis formally or informally.

.....

Udaya Bikram Thapa

Abstract

No spirited that there are equal share of women in the social economic and overall development of society. Even though, social setting and men dominated social construct have undermined the contribution of women. Women empowerment now have been not only the vocal means but a means to show how hard and important they are. Empowerment as a process, which enables women to meet both their particle as well as strategic needs, different development organizations are playing key role to intensify the hidden energy among women in different platform by different means.

The highly expanding construction industry thus needs to be expanded to a limit to include the currently marginalized female population. Empowerment allows individuals to reach their full potential, to improve their political and social participation, and to believe in their own capabilities. Gender equity thus can be promoted through this empowerment.

The concept of women in construction industries seem lucrative and powerful. But in real ground the number of women being part of construction work is very low and countable. They are mostly engaged in the most simple labor works (shifting sand, carrying bricks, and crushing rocks into smaller stones, making aggregates). Also, the women working in construction works are low paid. Reconstruction is also an opportunity for social reconstruction, to build a society where women's needs are addressed and they can contribute for Nepal's overall development.

This study concludes women's employment in the construction sector as mason increases their empowerment in each and every sphere of the society. This is helping women being skilled and economically independent and surfing opportunities for further advanced skills in construction and career enhancement. Their participation in trainings and social activities are also increasing. Hence, the employment opportunities in construction itself providing to trained mason in post reconstruction phase is one of the effective ways to empower educated women in the society.

Though few women masons are continuing their job as mason as compared to their male counterparts. Both male and female get same priority for getting chance for their participation in training; capacity building however, male being dominated in nature captures the opportunities in most cases, also support from the family to women to go to mason job is in negligible amount. The supporting organizations for mason training have definitely are helping women being empowered socially, economically due to the socio-cultural setup in the Nepalese society which will need more time to get improve in the long run.

Table of Contents

Title Page	Page No
Declaration	ii
Letter of Recommendation	iii
Approval Letter	iv
Acknowledgement	V
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	viii
List of Tables	xii
List of Figures	xiii
Acronyms/Abbreviation	xiv

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION 1-8

1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Objectives of the study	6
1.4	Importance of the study	6
1.5	Limitations of the study	7
1.6	Organization of the study	7

CHAPTER II

	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	9-20		
2.1	Women Empowerment 9			
2.2	Women's Involvement and Development 10			
2.3	International Case Studies 1			
	2.3.1 Pakistan Earthquake, 2005	11		
	2.3.2 Haiti Earthquake 2010	13		
2.4	Key actors in Nepalese Construction Practice	14		
2.5	Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Scenario	14		
	2.5.1 The Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF)	15		

2.5.2	Guidelines for Training Delivery and Management	
2.5.3	Training of Construction Artisans	
	2.5.3.1 Mason	20
	2.5.3.2 Carpenters	20
	2.5.3.3 On-the-job Masons' Training	20

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 21-23

3.1	Selection of Study area	21
3.2	Nature and Sources of Data	
3.3	Tools and Techniques of Data Collection	22
	3.3.1 Questionnaires	22
	3.3.2 Interviews	22
	3.3.3 Observations	22
3.4	Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	23
3.5	Data Presentation and Analysis	23

CHAPTER IV

	DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	24-40
4.1	Introduction of Sindhupalchowk District	24
	4.1.1 Introduction of Study Area	24
4.2	Demographic Features of Respondents	25
	4.2.1 Academic Qualification	25
	4.2.2 Age Group of Respondents	27
	4.2.3 Caste and Ethnicity	28
	4.2.4 Marital Status	29
	4.2.5 Family type of Respondents	30
	4.2.6 Family Size	30
4.3	Pre training details	31
	4.3.1 Working Experience	31
	4.3.2 Nature of Job	32
	4.3.3 Experience in Building type	33
	4.3.4 Experience in Structure type	34

4.4	Training Details	35
	4.4.1 Types of Training	35
	4.4.2 Information about Training	35
	4.4.3 Number of Women Participant in Each Training	36
	4.4.4 Types of Hindrances	36
	4.4.5 Reasons to Participate in the Training	37
	4.4.6 Equal Participation in all Session of Training	37
	4.4.7 Training Effectiveness	37
	4.4.8 Suggestion to Make Training Effective	37
4.5	Post Training Details	37
	4.5.1 Work Continuation post details	37
	4.5.2 Working Experience	37
	4.5.3 Nature of Job	37
	4.5.4 Experience in Building type	38
	4.5.5 Experience in Structure type	38
	4.5.6 Work Coverage	38
	4.5.7 Reasons for Continuing the Work	38
	4.5.8 Reasons for Drop Out	38
4.6	Socio economic details	38
	4.6.1 Change in socio Economic Status working as mason	38
	4.6.2 Income to contribute to the family	38
	4.6.3 Change in living status working as a mason	38
	4.6.4 Usage of Income	39
	4.6.5 Encouraging others into construction works	39
4.7	Experience and Opinions	39
	4.7.1 Training encourages to retain in construction works	39
	4.7.2 Major challenges at work	39
	4.7.3 Major challenges as mason	39
	4.7.4 Opportunities as a trained mason	40
	4.7.5 Retention of women mason in construction sector	40

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS41-45

5.1	Summary of Findings	41
5.2	Conclusion	43
5.2	Recommendations	44

References

Annexes

List of Tables

Table	Title of the Table	Page No.
2.5.2: Need	d of Mason	18
2.5.3: Train	ning delivered by NRA	19
4.2.1: Acad	demic qualification	26
4.2.2: Age	group of respondents	27
4.2.3: Cast	e and Ethnicity	28
4.2.4: Mari	ital Status	29
4.2.5: Fam	ily type of Respondents	30
4.2.6: Fam	ily Size	31
4.3.1: Wor	king Experience	32
4.3.2: Natu	ire of Job	33
4.3.3: Expe	erience in Building type	33
4.3.4: Expe	erience in Structure type	34
4.4.1: Туре	es of Training	35
4.4.2: Info	rmation about Training	36
4.4.3: Num	ber of Participant in Each Training	36
4.4.4: Туре	es of Hindrances	36

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page No.
4.1.1: Google map of	Sangachowk VDC	25
4.2.1: Academic Qual	ifications	26
4.2.2: Age Group of I	Respondents	27
4.2.3: Caste and Ethn	icity	28
4.2.4: Marital Status		29
4.2.5: Family type of	Respondents	30
4.2.6: Family Size		31
4.3.1: Working Exper	ience	32
4.3.2: Nature of Job		33
4.3.3: Experience in H	Building type	34
4.3.4: Experience in s	tructure type	35

Acronyms/Abbreviations

		•
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CTEVT	-	Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training
DUDBC	-	Department Urban Development and Building Construction
Division		
ERRA	-	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Assessment
FM	-	Frequency Modulations
GDP	-	Gross Development Product
GFDRR	-	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GOs	-	Government organizations
I/NGOs	-	International Non-Governmental Organizations
Km ²	-	Square Kilometer
KM	-	Kilometer
ME	-	Marginal Error
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	-	National planning commission
NRA	-	National Reconstruction Authority
PDNA	-	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PDRF	-	Post Disaster Recovery Framework
POs	-	Partner Organizations
RCC	-	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHRP	-	Rural Housing Reconstruction Program
TA	-	Technical Assistance
ТоТ	-	Training of Trainer
UN	-	United Nations'
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
US\$	-	United States Dollar
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
WEF	-	World Economic Forum
WID	-	Women in Development