

**IMPACT OF UPALLO KWANG PROGRAM IN MAGAR
WOMEN IN THULOLUMPEK; A case study of ward No:
4, Gulmi district, Nepal**

A thesis

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Submitted By

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DECLARATION

I, hereby, declare that the thesis entitled **Impact of Upallo Kwang Program in Magar Women in Thulolumpek; A case study of ward No: 4, Gulmi district, Nepal** submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgment to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of my degree or for any other proposes. Assure that no part of content of this thesis has been published in any from before

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Date: 2018-01-01
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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that **Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari** has completed this dissertation work entitled **Impact of Upallo Kwang Program in Magar Women in Thulolumpek; A case study of ward No: 4, Gulmi district, Nepal** has been prepared by Hari Bhakta Adhikari under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

This thesis entitled **Impact of Upallo Kwang Program in Magar Women in Thulolumpek; A case study of ward No: 4, Gulmi district, Nepal** submitted by **Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master's degree (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled “Impact of Upallo Kwang Program in Magar Women in Thulolumpek; A case study of ward No: 4, Gulmi district, Nepal” was carried out in Upallo Kwang Community of Gulmi district.

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

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

- a) Analyze changes in women's economic, political & social status after water supply.
- b) Explore problems facing by women related to water supply project.
- c) Assess women’s involvement in the project

In conclusion, the thesis argues that abstract writing in English is essential but that Government, Donors, DDC and VDC should make best strategies and should properly implement and timely monitoring for participation women in training and awareness program. Make plan for sustainability of water supply and sanitation scheme from the beginning of the scheme. To sustain rural water supply scheme should give attention in operation and maintenance fund, linkage with income generating activities. And should promote female candidate in maintenance worker/ care taker.

DDC and VDC should play a proactive role to fulfill remaining demand of the people in this village by mobilizing the community, developing own program and/or inviting donor in the village. Political parties should pay more attention to participate of women in politics. They should make programs or plans to attract maximum women in political parties which help to empower women.

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

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

ACRONYMS

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

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Water is the largest natural resources of Nepal although only a relatively low percentage of the total population is getting safe and clean water for daily use. Water is used for drinking, bathing, washing and cleaning. Besides, it is used for agriculture, industrial, hydropower generation, religious propose and recreation such as swimming, fishing and different forms of eco-tourism. Water is a truly unique commodity. Without it life does not exist. Life can, however, became uncertain even when there is water all around. While excess water in the form of floods and water deficit in the form of drought have struck Nepal time and again, consumption of unsafe water has claimed thousands of lives annually.

Drinking water is the basic minimum need of all human beings and provision of convenient, safe, clean and adequate drinking water is the declared commitment of the government of Nepal. It has been realized that the development of water supply and sanitation sector bring in enhanced socio-economic benefits and public health improvement. Population growth, rapid urbanization and industrialization are imposing rapidly growing demand of water supply and it pressurized the government for the development of the water resources. The growing imbalance between demand and supply has brought various problems. It has caused the shortage of drinking water, pollution and environmental degradation. As result, high incidences of water-related diseased are causing significantly low productivity on our country. Inadequate access to safe water supply along with poor environmental sanitation and personal hygienic practices. It is the cause of water-borne diseases in rural as well as in urban areas of Nepal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

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

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

Women have great role in educating children in the family. Mostly women use the money they earn in educating their children while male have other priorities of spending the earned money.

After they have time they can involve in social activities. Slowly they gain leadership skills & soon reach decision making level in the society. Hence they equal roles & responsibility to build the society.

Thus, to study impact on socio-economic, political, Capacity enhancement, Health & education of rural Magar women in relation to the implemented water supply system entitled & the proposed area i.e., Upallo Kwang lift Water Sanitation Program Thulolumpek VDC-4, Gulmi will be appropriate for the present study.

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

1. Did the piped drinking water system save time of rural community in significant level?
2. Did the time saved bring about any significant changes in the lives of the rural in sense of Magar women leadership, improvement of socio-economic status?
3. How access of drinking water helps to improve health & education of Community?
4. Has the income-generating component of the intervention helped community in terms of their welfare, access, participation and control?
5. Have the benefits of the intervention been equally felt by the poorest of the poor community in the particular society?
6. Did Magar Women from all socio-economic backgrounds and ethnicity/caste have access to program inputs?

The focal issues in the water supply and sanitation sector today is how schemes can be made to last, and how the sector's development can be made sustainable in essence.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Broadly, the study intends to investigate how a development intervention that is the drinking water supply system, with its claims of being gender sensitive in policy, planning and strategies is put into practice at local levels. Water, particularly safe drinking water is a scarce commodity in many part of the country. Most settlements and households so not have access to piped water. In such instances, fetching water from a distant source consumes considerable time and energy, particularly of Magar girls and women. This is particularly true of the hill and mountain regions. The level of per-capita consumption of water therefore is very low. The highly limited use of water on the other hand, is one of the principal causes of low level of sanitation. From applied point of view, this study may also help to know the dynamics of launching drinking water projects in various regions. The study further has explored the factors that facilitated or hindered participation in community activities from gender perspective. In this connection the present study may be helpful in providing some information needed by the sectors concerned and what extent drinking water supply can become means to facilitate the process of addressing the needs of Magar community's for changing their position in society.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine and analyze the impact of Drinking water supply scheme on Magar Women empowerment. The specific objectives are as follows:

- I. To analyze changes in Magar Women's economic, political & social status after water supply
- II. To explore problems facing by women related to water supply project
- III. To assess women's involvement in the project.

1.5 Organizational Structure of the Study

In first chapter, there is background of the Study, important /rational of the study, Statement of Problem, Objectives of the Study.

In Second Chapter there is literature review (General review & Conceptual Framework).

In Third Chapter there is rationale of the Selection of Study Area, Research Design, Nature and Source of Data, Universal and Sampling, Data collection Tools and Techniques (Interview Schedule, Observation, Case Study, Focus Group Discussion), Reliability and Validity, Data Analysis and Presentation, Limitation of the Study, Operational Definition for Key Words.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General Review

Stone spouts were the first systematic attempt to deliver clean drinking water some distance away from its source. Stone spouts were introduced to the Valley during the Lichhavi period, in the 5th to 7th centuries. Mangaldhara of Patan is the oldest remaining stone spout in the Valley. The construction of stone spouts continued until 1828; Queen Tripurasundari, wife of King Rana Bahadur Shah, commissioned the last stone spout in Sundhara. These stone spouts were built and still exist all over the country. According to a study, there are currently 118 stone spouts still in Kathmandu, 103 in Bhaktapur and 48 in Patan. Some are still used to collect household water and as public bathing spots. (Google search engine: ECS Nepal, The Nepali Way, Drinking Water: From Stone Spouts to Bottles)

Although Rana Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana was the first prime minister to visit Europe, he seemed to ignore the reliable water supply systems used there. However, his nephew Bir Shamsheer made an immense contribution to developing a reliable drinking water supply in the Valley. In 1883, with assistance from British citizens in Kathmandu, Bir Shamsheer began the system of water distribution through taps. His Bir Dari (Bir Tap) was the first modern tap. Over the decades, the tap system was developed across the country. (Google search engine: ECS Nepal, The Nepali Way, Drinking Water: From Stone Spouts to Bottles)

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

Christine Chinkin expressed in violence against women about the international legal response that despite the worldwide incidence of gender specific violence, it is only very recently that it has become an issue of international legal concern. Rape and sexual abuse of women have long been part of international and internal armed conflict, but have not figured prominently in war crimes proceedings, while violence not associated with armed conflict has continued in diverse forms across

all societies. Human rights guaranteed in the UN conventions (The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural rights 1966). Such as those to right of life, to bodily integrity, and to be free from torture, cruel, and degrading treatment, have not been interpreted to include such acts as domestic violence, rape abortion of female fetuses female infanticide, female genital mutilation, forced sterilization, forced childbirth, and the numerous other forms in which violence against women and girls is manifested. (Lise, 1997).

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

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

Access problems relating to water involve long walking distance to the source, low water quality, and lack of a sufficient quantity of water, high water prices and poor system design. Women often suffer disproportionately from these problems. In

Nepal, women and children suffer as the result of failed water supply schemes where women consumed unclean water to save money to feed children. In east Nepal tap stands and tube wells were located along roads, so that women had to travel long distances or wait until nightfall to avoid being seen by men while bathing freely or washing clothes.

USAID Nepal has published "Women in Development Resources Manual Nepal" in 1990. The manual is collection of experience of 96 organization governments, NGOs) and other activities, which are involving in the sector of moment development. Some of the activities which has implemented by many organization for women empower which has implemented by many organization for women empowerment. A source book for ender issues at the policy level in the water and sanitation sector is a result of research published by UNDP-world Bank in 1996. It presents ideas, methods and experiences concerning gender issues in policy level on water and sanitation sector. The source book includes various case studies of Nepal, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Brazil on women's participation in various activities. Women often benefit more directly then men from improved water and sanitation facilities and so they would have greater incentive to work for project success. In his book Procuring "Water: Foreign Aid and Rural Water Supply in Nepal"(Sharma, S. 2001) shows that poor people, particularly those belonging to Dalits, one discriminated against in claiming access to clean drinking water prodded by foreign donors. These poor people and up in getting only the waste water off flow from the taps used by wealthier households) form the taps. External intervention did not improve the situation. Rather, it helped the upper-caste household to legitimize their access to safe drinking water. In her article, Nepal 'Women Rising' Subedi (1993) describes the various aspects of women development in Nepal and position of women in socio-economic fields. Similarly, women's accent to natural resources and their participation in the management of resources are covered. Problems faced by Nepali women like trafficking and AIDS are also covered. The new water source provided potable water. Once the project was completed, men and children began to fetch water, changing the traditional gender division of labour with regard to water collection organizational systems within the community were strengthened as systems for collection of payment for water usage were developed. The community worked out payment for use of the

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

The projects share a common purpose to establish water supply and sanitation facilities for the poor underserved segments of the population and to improve health and hygiene practices to reduce water borne and sanitation related diseases in rural areas.

Women are the predominant users and managers of water resources and the main influence on family sanitary habits. They are primarily responsible for fetching water for household use. Hence they more than men have the vested interest to keep the system functioning. In recognition of the critical role of women in the water supply and sanitation the project supports measures to enhance their effective role in all aspects of decision making and participation.

An academic study that aimed to quantify the amount of time saved if there is access to clean water, in addition noting the positive effects on women when time is not spent collecting water. They note that the time saved was spent on activities women perceived would promote their well-being and although this would largely provide benefits to the individual, some activities are directly related to the well-being of the household. They also note that while enhancing rural people's access may not include a specific gender agenda, it may be embedded in it. This study was noted in benefitting women personally and economically however, it was not targeted at women. Interventions should focus on time components, as lines at dug wells, are often just as burdensome as walking kilometers for water every day.

In order to facilitate active participation of beneficiary community including the women and the disadvantaged in an organized way in decision making, implementing the decisions and sharing of benefits, a representative water supply and sanitation user committee (WSUC) is required. The capacity building measures include community mobilization through a series of orientation and training to enhance community capacity to plan, implement, operate and manage

its water supply and sanitation. The activities include information gathering (i.e. community resource mapping) and community interaction to assess the needs and levels of interest, broad based meetings to form representative user's committee and participatory community assessment and planning exercise.

Before the project, majority of the people depended on well/hand pump or even river and pond water for household use. They used to spend on average 3-4 hours per day per household in water fetching task, which has reduced to less than half an hour daily with the improved water supply. On average the households are saving 3 hours per day particularly of women's time. The time saved due to improved water supply are spent mostly in intensive childcare, income/economic activities and improved hygiene and sanitation activities by women. It is estimated that 30 percent of the time saved is used in economic activities such as farming, livestock and cottage industries. Another 16 percent time saved is used in household productive activities such as child rearing, household maintenance and kitchen gardening

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The projects share a common purpose to establish water supply and sanitation facilities for the poor underserved segments of the population and to improve health and hygiene practices to reduce water borne and sanitation related diseases in rural areas.

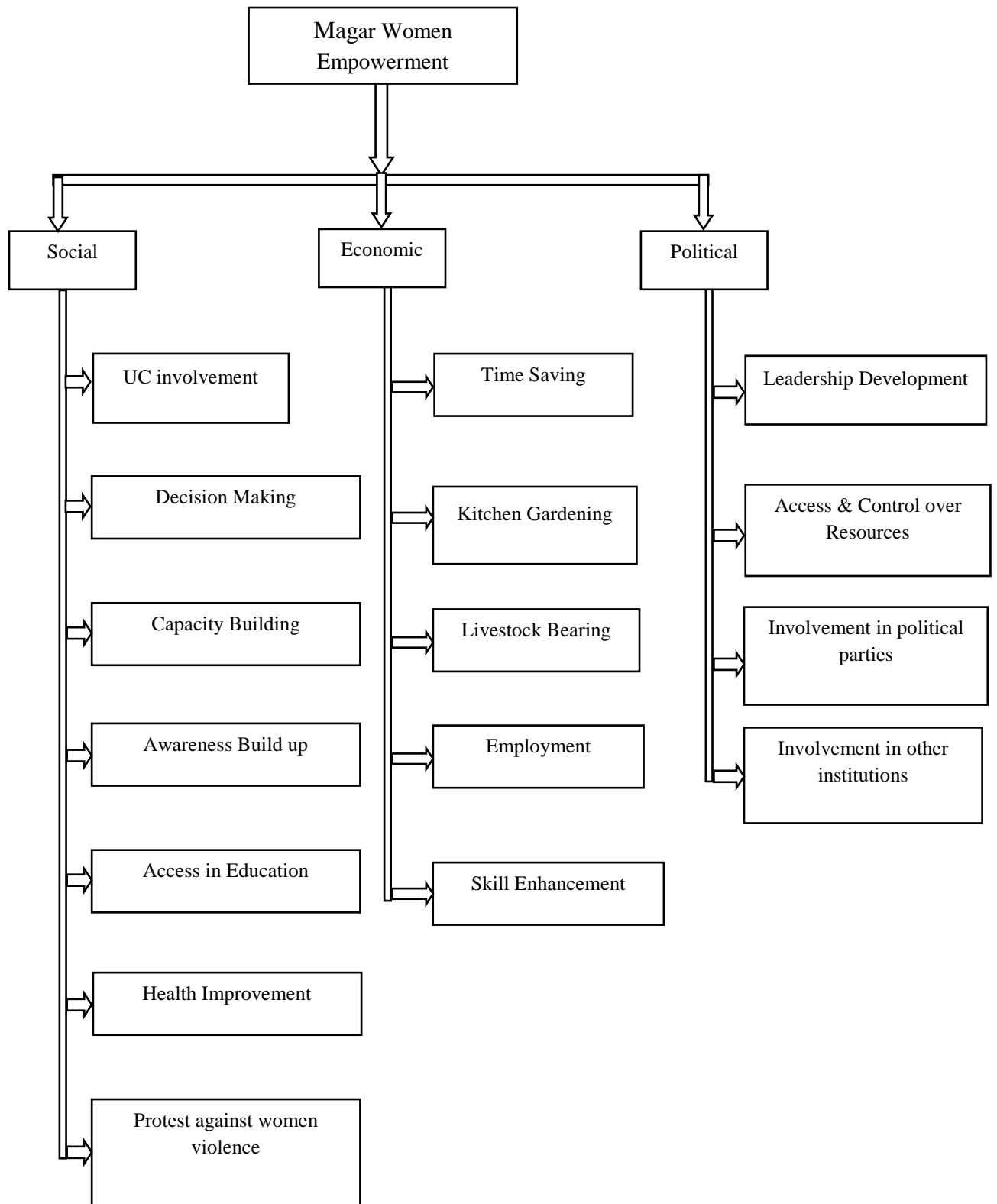
Project directors elaborated on how developing and implementing project-based Gender Action Plans led to effective gender mainstreaming and achievement of gender-inclusive results such as

- Providing women stronger influence in the management of water supply and sanitation systems
- Improving their leadership skills
- Increasing their participation in identification, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation schemes which has contributed to the sustainability of the constructed facilities.

The first objectives are to verify the thesis after which women can be empowered through water supply projects in dominated remote areas. The second objectives encompass the attempt to develop sustainability indicators for water supply projects. The First & second objectives require to be addressed in a systematic way and by a rational approach. The complexity of the drinking water issue and the elaboration of meaningful and empirically reliable indicators demand an integrated and holistic approach. The problem of unmet need of sufficient and adequate water provision was analyzed within the conceptual framework of technology and sustainable development. The concept of sustainability implies that the object of study is examined under the socio-economic, institutional environmental and technological aspects.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

In the present context, Women empowerment is burning issues. Government of Nepal made various rules, regulations & circular to local government to implement their activities gender friendly and made women friendly environment. And Uplift women & involve in economic activities which can help to mainstream. So, I select Upallo Kwang Lift water supply and sanitation Scheme, Thulolumpek-4, Gulmi to know time saving of household after constructing the water supply and sanitation scheme, find out the utilization of time saving through water fetching, to analyze women empowerment mainly on the upgrade of social and economic status. As per my opinion, my research works around this conceptual framework.



CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

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

3.2 Rational of the Selection of Study Area

The study was conducted in Upallo Kwang Lift WSS, Thulolumpek VDC-4 of Gulmi district. The area is recently facilitated by piped water. Furthermore, the water supply program is also linking with social inclusion, employment opportunities, Socio cultural change etc. for women to empower them & is providing there technical, institutional and financial support to the community. The various women's & women involved groups in the community are actively participated in Lift water supply system management and other activities is been running in the community.

In Upallo Kwang Lift Scheme, because of scheme is completed, they utilize saving time for livestock rearing & kitchen gardening and women involve in

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

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

I. Primary Source:

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

II. Secondary Source:

Secondary data was collected from research reports, VDC profiles, internet, previous thesis, articles various activities so this place is appropriate for the study.

3.4 Sampling procedure

The universe of the study will be Upallo Kwang Lift Water Supply and Sanitation Project area women of age more than 30 years. Generally women more than 30 years involved in income generating activities using saving time. There are only 32 households covered by Upallo Kwang Lift Water Supply and Sanitation Project, so married women of age above 30 years of each household was selected for the study. First of all visit User's committee members, natural leader's and key informants of the community.

3.5 Sources name quantities, qualities of Data Collection

In this study, both primary and secondary data will be used. These are described below.

I Data Collection Technique and Tools

The structures questionnaire or unstructured interviews and observation methods was applied to generate the primary data.

II Household Survey: Questioner

To generate the accurate data from HHs survey of Drinking water users, structured questionnaire was prepared. The respondents was requested to fill up questionnaire, the questions was asked to the respondent and answers was filled up to collect the required information.

III Field Visit and Observation- Tools and Checklist

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

IV Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of Participants is guided by a moderator (or group facilitator) who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. In focused group discussion, we mainly discuss how the fetching water nearby house helps in leadership development,

income generation, Capacity enhance, Health improvement education & Social participation of rural women.

3.6 Reliability and Validity

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

3.7 Data Analysis

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

3.8 Limitation of the Study

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

1. This study has been conducted in limited time and resources.
2. This study has only focused on Magar women empowerment by time saving through water fetching nearby house.
4. The limitations of this study are limited budget, lack of experience and none availability of correct information.
5. Sampling error may occur in this study.

3.9 Operational Definition for Key Words

The term “Empowerment” refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, or economic strength of individuals and communities. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capacities (from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

The term “empowerment” means “to give somebody the power or authority to do something”

CHAPTER - IV

Impact of Magar Women's Socio-economic Status

Under this research we mainly overlook the caste, family structure, education, water fetching time, and age composition of the respondents. In addition, to social aspects this research deals with the involvement of users committee and their recognition, their role in decision making and the various ways that they adopt to uplift the capacity of individuals and their awareness regarding safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation and other social activities. In economic aspects we observe how they manage and fulfill their daily needs and their involvement in kitchen gardening and livestock bearing and to identify whether that such activities would help to generate their self-employment. Finally the political aspects of this research paper help the researcher to identify the resources available in that community and development of leadership by involving in this scheme, and the community peoples are well-known about those available resources or not and their involvement in political parties and utilization of their saved time.

4.1 Demographic Aspects

Under this category we are studying about the age, caste, family structure, education and water fetching time and how those factors affects the respondents social, economic and political aspects.

4.1.1 Age

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

Table: 1

Distribution of Respondent by Age

S.N.	Age	Number	Percentage
1	20-30	8	25.00
2	30-40	7	21.88
3	40-50	11	34.38
4	Above 50	6	18.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The age of the respondents were divided in four groups. The age group 40 to 50 is highest percentage 34.34, age group among 20 to 30 is 25 percentage, age group 30 to 40 is 21.88 percentage and age among above 50 are less percentage 18.75. There was different type of respondents by age groups; therefore representative perceptions of all age groups are analyzed.

4.1.2 Ethnic/Caste Composition

Nepal is a multicultural country. Caste and ethnicity has different and is an important social and cultural identification of an individual, which is credited by birth. It is heterogeneous in each ethnic composition. Due to the socio cultural differences; there are differences in taking opportunities in empowerment & participation. Hence here is included study of Caste/ Ethnic. These entire ethnic/caste groups were included all Magar ethnic. In this community only Magar settle. Magar cast involved in agriculture activities. Other caste except were not involved in this research paper because other ethnic people were nit settle in the selected research area.

4.1.3 Family Structure

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

Table: 2

Distribution of the Respondent by Family Structure in Number

S.No	Family Member	No. of HH	Percentage
1	1-2	3	9.38
2	3-5	11	34.38
3	6-8	15	46.88
4	8 Above	3	9.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is seen that there are 3 nos. (9.38 %) of House having 1-2 family member, 11 nos.(34.38%) house having 3-5 family members, 15 nos.(46.88%) of House having 6-8 family members and 3 nos. (9.38%) of house having more than 8 family members. From study, it is clearly seen that women from small family gets more opportunity & more empower than large one. Family structure i.e. number also affects women's role and responsibilities in the community.

4.1.4 Education

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

Table: 3

Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

S.N.	Education Status	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	7	21.88
2	Literate	17	53.13
3	SLC	5	15.63
4	Above SLC	3	9.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The respondents were found 21.88 % illiterates, 53.13% were just literate (who can just can read and write their names). Five of them (15.63%) were SLC passed. Only 9.38% respondents were SLC above qualification. During this research it is found that educated respondents are more economically, politically and socially sound and aware. With compare to the national census data, the women literacy rate of this village was found satisfactory.

4.1.4.1 Illiteracy

Among 34 respondents 9 were illiterate. So only 9 respondents were taken to find out main cause of illiteracy. Uneducated respondents get chance to empower working with educated people. Working with different educated level people helps to generate and share ideas. Main causes of illiteracy are as follows.

Table: 4
Reason for Illiteracy

S.N	Description	Number	Percentage
1	As a daughter	3	9.38
2	No access to school	15	46.88
3	Poor economic condition	9	28.13
4	Household chore	5	15.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From table, it shows that 9.38% of respondents did not get opportunity in education due to being a daughter, 46.88% of respondents feel that there were no access to school, 28.13% of respondents feels that due to poor economic condition they did not get opportunity in education and 15.63% of them feels that due to household chore comes as a barrier.

During the discussion with the illiterate respondents, they realized that education become the barrier to them to go ahead. Very nominal women got chance to be in the responsible position the rest neither could get chance to represent any users committee of the village e.g. water users committee, forestry user committee, school management committee nor could become the leader e.g. village health

promoter, treasures of Water user committee etc. In such way the illiterate women were discarded from the society. It was obvious that in those positions, they need to be literate because they should have reading and writing capacity. However, those illiterate women were found involved in the sharing the benefit of the project e.g. income generating activities, water and sanitation services sharing and others.

4.1.5 Water Fetching Time

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

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

4.2 Social Aspects

In this study, among the various dimension of Social Aspects, we focused on involvement on users' committee involvement, decision making process, capacity/skill development, awareness raising and access in education. Above variable helps to identify the change in women's social status after this completion of this scheme.

4.2.1 Involvement of Users Committee

There are seven Members in Water Supply and Sanitation Users' Committee, among seven members 6 were Women. And WSUC is chaired by women. Users'

committee is selected from Users' group. In this category, research is trying to find out the easiness and difficulties to involve in users committee and their role in decision making process.

Table: 5

Problem to Involve in Users Committee

S.N.	Description	Number of HH	Percentage
1	No problem	5	15.63
2	Face Problem	27	84.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From the table it shows that 84.34% members have faced difficulties during the involvement in users committee and only 15.63% of the respondents have no any problem. This result shows that male doesn't have support household works towards female so that it seems harder towards female to involve in users committee.

4.2.1.1 Community Recognition

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

Table: 6

Recognition of the level of Capacity/status

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	5	15.63
2	No	3	9.38
3	No idea	24	75.00
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above, it shows that after the involvement in WSUC, 15.63% Women have got chance to recognize in their community, 75% women have no idea about their reorganization in their community and 9.38% women felt that they did not get chance to recognize in their community. Having a small community, all respondents' were already recognized in their community, there was no more recognition after completion of Scheme.

4.2.2 Decision Making

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

4.2.2.1 Proposed in WSUC

Generally male and some elites are proposed the persons in the WSUC. Nowadays this scenario is going to change after the intervention of different developments activities and awareness program. In the Study area, it focused on who proposed the female candidates in WSUCs.

Table: 7
Distribution by Wished-for Women in WSUC

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Male	1	3.13
2	Female	3	9.38
3	Both	15	46.88
3	No idea	13	40.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data in the table shows that 46.88% women were proposed in WSUC by both male and female, only 9.38% female were proposed by female, 3.13% female WSUC members are proposed by male and 40.63 % respondents have no idea about this matter. The study shows that female did not proposed female candidate in WSUC, they need help of men. Therefore the Capacity and level of awareness must be enhanced.

4.2.2.2 Decision Making Process

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

Table No: 8
Involvement in Decision Making Process

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	29	90.63
2	No	3	9.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is clearly shows that 90.63% respondents were actively participated in decision making process and 9.38 % respondents didn't participate in decision making process. It found that women are actively participated in decision making process and level of women participation is being increased day to day.

4.2.2.3 Decision Making in Daily Activities

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

Table: 9

Impact of Decision Making Idea in Daily Activities

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	21	65.63
2	No	3	9.38
3	lead in decision with Other's support	2	6.25
4	Depend on problem	6	18.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From Table, it can conclude that 65.63% of Respondents can take decision on general problem in daily life, 18.75% of respondents were depend on problem, 6.25% of take decisions with other's support and only 9.38 % of Respondents didn't take any role in decision making Process. It is found that after the involvement in WSUC, they gain decision making power much more & they were being empowered.

4.2.3 Capacity/Skill Development

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

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

Table: 10
Participation in Capacity Developmental Events

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	8	25.00
2	No	17	53.13
3	Not Interested	3	9.38
4	Not Enough	4	12.50
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The Table shows that 25% of respondents were participated in training activities, majority of the respondents 53.13% were not participated in training activities, 12.50% respondents say that training activities are not enough and 9.38% respondents were not interested to participate in training activities. It is found that being participated in training Activities capacity of respondents was increased and which helps to grab opportunity. Hence it is seen that empowerment of women increasing day to day.

4.2.3.1 Feeling of Capacity Enhancement

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

Table: 11
Distribution of Respondents by Feeling of Enhancement

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Used Training knowledge	5	15.63
2	Able to earn	11	34.38
3	Forgot	2	6.25
4	No idea	14	43.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The above table shows the view of respondents regarding the enhancement of capacity/skill for livelihood. 15.63% of them were used training knowledge in their daily life, 34.38 % of them were able to earn using training knowledge & skills, 6.25% of them were forget and 43.75% of them told that no idea about this matter. The study shows that women of this community are getting enhance day by day and some of them were capable to earn additional money using training knowledge and skill after the implementation of this scheme.

4.2.4 Awareness Rising

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

Table: 12

Participation in Awareness Trainings

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	18	56.25
2	No	14	43.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data in the table shows that 56.25 % of the respondents were participated in awareness training, 43.75 % of them were not participated in awareness training program. This study shows that the respondents above 50 of age bar are hesitate and not interested to participate in awareness training and mostly the WUSC members get more chances rather than other community people to participate. Participated women's feels their daily life more easily than that of before.

4.2.4.1 Knowledge

In the study area, after the implementation of this scheme, women of scheme area are capable in changing their attitude and behavior. During the implementation of this scheme research is trying to find out that the training provided helps to gained

knowledge on women's participation in decision making, social activities and in level of awareness . The following table shows the level of gaining knowledge.

Table: 13
Increased of Knowledge

S. N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Gain Knowledge	11	34.38
2	Both knowledge & skill	13	40.63
3	Skill Only	3	9.38
4	No	5	15.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is clearly shows that 40.63% respondents were used both training knowledge & skill for advancement of their daily life, 34.38% of them told that they gain knowledge but not used in actual sense, 9.38 % of them were able to gain skill and 15.63% of them were only participation in training; they were not able gain any knowledge and skills. It is found that after the receiving different types of Training respondents gain useful knowledge and skill which is useful in their daily Life.

4.2.4.2 Solution of Problem

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

Table: 14

Distribution by Solving of Problems and Income Generation

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Only Raising Awareness	24	75.00
2	Increased income	5	15.63
3	Solve Problem	3	9.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is clearly shows that 75 % respondents were only aware; which cannot helpful to solve daily problems and income generation, 15.63% of them were able to increased income and 9.38 % of them were able to solve daily problems. The women of study area are getting capabilities to solve their problems and able to earn through income generating activities.

4.2.5 Access in Education

Education plays vital role in Empowerment women. In the case of rural area women were spends more than 2 – 3 hours for fetching of water. In village most of the children used to fetch the water so that it takes most of the hour and they used to misses their classes. So that research is trying to find out the opportunities got by children after completion of this scheme.

Table: 15

Distribution of Child by Access in Education

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	24	75.00
2	No	4	12.50
3	Not interested	2	6.25
4	Not Suitable Environment	2	6.25
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data in the table shows that 75% of children were got chance for education, 12.50 % of them were not get chance for educational activities, 6.25% of them were not found suitable environment to educate their family and 6.25 % of them were not interested to educate their family and community. The study shows that children of that community get more opportunity to get education after implementation of this scheme and few families not get suitable environment.

4.2.5.1 Enrollment in School

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

Table: 16
Distribution by Student's Enrollment at School

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Already joined school	28	87.50
2	Increase in enrollment	4	12.50
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From the above table, it is clear that 87.50% respondents' children were already joined school, 12.50 % children of respondents' were increase in enrollment. It is found that most of the female child of the community already joins the school and after getting more saved time increase in enrollment in Education.

4.2.5.2 Benefit to Child

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

Table: 17

Education Supports Child's Future Endeavor

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	23	71.88
2	No	3	9.38
3	I have no idea	6	18.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the Table shows that, 71.88% respondents were believe that education supports their future careers, 18.75 % of them have no idea about such matters and 9.38 % of them were believe that education didn't support their future careers. It is found that enrollment of child in education is going increased so child get educated.

4.3 Economic Aspects

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

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

4.3.1 Kitchen Gardening

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

Table: 18
Status of kitchen gardening after the Intervention of Scheme

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	No Kitchen Gardening	2	6.25
2	As Usual	12	37.50
3	Expands	2	6.25
4	Plan to Start	16	50.00
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is clearly shows that 50 % of Respondents have plan to start kitchen gardening after fetching water nearby, 37.50 % of them have usual practice, 6.25 % of them expands kitchen gardening and only 6.25 % of them have no kitchen gardening. It is found that kitchen gardening is being increased day by day. Hence they can get fresh vegetable which is better for their health and can earn from vegetables.

4.3.1.1 Benefits from Kitchen Gardening

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

Table: 19

Distributions of Respondents by Beneficiaries from Kitchen Gardening

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	For Nutrition	18	56.25
2	No idea	14	43.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the table shows that 43.75 % of respondents have no idea about benefits from kitchen gardening, 56.25% of them were used kitchen gardening for nutrition purposes. The study found that women of study area are using products of kitchen garden use in nutrition purposes is being increased and as kitchen gardening expands; they can take advantages from it.

4.3.1.2 Supports to Promote Kitchen Gardening

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

Table: 20

Support Needs for Promotion of Kitchen Gardening

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Training	4	12.50
2	Subsidy (Materials & Cash)	5	15.63
3	Both	21	65.63
4	Not at all	2	6.25
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the table shows that 65.63% of the respondents expects both trainings & subsidy (material & cash) to improve their skill & knowledge for economic activities such as kitchen gardening, 12.50 % of them needs subsidy(material &

cash), 15.63% of them expects only training and 6.25 % of them did not need anything. It is found that women of study area needs both training and subsidy to expands kitchen Gardening & promotion of it.

4.3.2 Livestock Bearing

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

4.3.2.1 Time Spent

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

Table: 21

Time Availability for Livestock

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	25	78.13
2	No	2	6.25
3	As Usual	5	15.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, it is clearly spells that 78.13 % of respondents are spent more times for livestock after the intervention of scheme, 6.25 % of them have not spent time for livestock and 15.63 % of them have usual practice as earlier. It is found the most of the women of this community pay more time for live stocking. All women are aware on live stocking.

4.3.2.2 Water for Livestock

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

Table: 22

Water Availability for Livestock

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Sufficient	28	87.50
2	As Usual	3	9.38
3	No Idea	1	3.13
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the table shows that 87.50 % of respondents have sufficient water after the intervention of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS Scheme, 9.38 % of them told that they got water as usual and 3.13% of them told that they have no idea water for livestock. It is found that water availability is sufficient for livestock purpose after the implementation of this scheme.

4.3.2.3 Income by Livestock

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

Table: 23
Increment of Annual Income by Livestock

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	No	17	53.13
2	Little More	7	21.88
3	Just start to Livestock	8	25.00
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, 21.88 % of respondents' annual income increased by livestock after the intervention of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS Scheme, 25% of them just start livestock and 53.13% have no idea about income by livestock. The study shows that live stocking is increasing day to day and which is helpful to increase annual/monthly income of women in coming future.

4.3.3 Employment

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

4.3.3.1 Creation of Job

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

Table: 24
Distribution of Creation of Job

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	3	9.38
2	No	29	90.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

As demonstrated in the above table, only very small portion 9.38% of women gets chance to get paying jobs during construction of scheme and large portion i.e. 90.63 % of the respondent women told that they have no idea about creation of jobs during construction having no skill of construction. Most of the respondent does works as a unskilled worker. It is found that they learn more about construction works.

4.3.3.2 Skill

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

Table: 25

Skill Enhancement

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	1	3.13
2	Moderate	14	43.75
3	No Idea	17	53.13
	Total	32	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

From above table, low portion i.e. 3.13 % of respondents women were feel that jobs during construction works helps in skill enhancement, 43.75 % of them have got moderate skill during construction works and larger portion i.e. 53.13% of respondent women have no idea about that matter. It is finding that involving as a unskilled labor, they gain skill which is helpful to them.

4.3.3.3 Involvement in Other Works

The study mainly focus on to find out; after completing this scheme, getting knowledge from construction work of this scheme, either they get jobs in other construction work or not. After getting skills from this scheme we are trying to find

out whether the respondents are involved in agricultural works or skilled works also their involvement in outside the community area. The following table shows the opportunity get by the respondents in other construction works.

Table: 26

Engage in Other Works after Completion of Scheme

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	2	6.25
2	Few time	7	21.88
3	Not Now	5	15.63
4	No Idea	18	56.25
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

As shown in the table, only small portion i.e.6.25% of the respondents' get chance to Engage in other works after completion of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS Scheme and they are able to earn money. 21.88% of them spent few time to engage in other works after implementation of scheme. Similarly 15.63% of respondents' not engaged in their works after implementation of scheme. Again 56.25% have no idea about such matter. Only few portion of female have skill, they don't get job in other construction works.

4.4 Political Aspects

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

4.4.1 Leadership

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

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

4.4.1.1 Involvement in Other Institutions

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

Table: 27

Increment of Respondents in other Institutions

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	3	9.38
2	No	29	90.63
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, only 9.38 % of the respondents' women were involved in other institutions before the implementation of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS Scheme. Most of them i.e. 90.63% of the respondents were not involved in other institutions before the implementation of this Scheme. It clearly shows that they have not got to exposure before that. But now it is found that involvement in other institutions is increasing and great opportunities to involve in other institutions.

4.4.1.2 Network of Other Institution

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

Table: 28
Participation in Networks of Other Institutions

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Medium Increase	7	21.88
2	As Usual	8	25.00
3	No idea	17	53.13
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the table shows that after the implementation of Upallo Kwang Lift Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme participation in other institutions was medium increase i.e. increasing from 21.88%. Among respondents' 25% feels that there is no change in participation in other institutions after the implementation of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS Scheme. Again half of respondents' about 53.13% of them were have no idea about those matters. The study shows that involvement in network of other institutions increasing slowly. Again it shows that women need more exposure.

4.4.1.3 Frequency of Participation

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

Table: 29
Distribution of Frequency of Participation

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Low Participation	13	40.63
2	Medium Participation	4	12.50
3	No Participation	15	46.88
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

As we can see in the above table, 40.63% of respondents' women feel low level of participation, 12.50% have medium level of participation in networks of other institutions and 46.88% women feel that there was no participation in networks of politics. The study shows that level of participation is medium level and increasing slowly. It must be geared by awareness and capacity development of rural women.

4.4.2 Resources

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

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

Table: 30

Community Aware on Existence Resource

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Partially	23	71.88
2	Fully	2	6.25
3	Not at all	7	21.88
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

According to the table, for 71.88% of respondents' women were partially aware on existing resources on community. Basically literate women are aware on existing resources. Only 6.25 % of respondents' were fully aware on existing resources & knowledge about it. Again 21.88% of respondents' women have no knowledge about existing resources & not aware on it. It is find that majority of respondents

partially known about their resources. This trend shows that possibility of fully awareness of respondents and they are trying to take more information.

4.4.2.1 Access and Control in Resources

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

Table: 31

Access & Control over Resources

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	15	46.88
2	No	9	28.13
3	Sometimes	8	25.00
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From the above table, 46.88 % of respondents' women getting opportunity to access and control over resources. 28.13% of respondents' feels that they have no opportunity to access and Control over resources. Again 25% of respondents' have get chances sometimes to access and control over resources. The study shows that they have somehow freedom to decide about resources without support of male. And freedom to decide about their resources and access in resources is being increased day to day.

4.4.2.2 Benefits from Project

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

Table: 32
Distribution of Benefit from the Project

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	22	68.75
2	Increasing Slowly	7	21.88
3	No Idea	3	9.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table demonstrates that 68.75% of the respondents' women feel that they got equal opportunity from the project benefits. 21.88% of them feel that getting equal benefits from projects are increasing slowly and 9.38% of respondents' women have no idea about this. The study finds that women get maximum benefits from this scheme. Respondents are capable in decision making, socially recognized, rise in awareness, and economically sound by kitchen gardening and livestock bearing, and generate skill by working in this scheme.

4.4.3 Involvement in Political Parties

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

Table: 33
Status of Participation in Political Parties

S. N.	Description	Before Scheme	
		Nos.	Percentage
1	Low Participation	1	3.13
2	Medium Participation	3	9.38
3	No Participation	28	87.50
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table, there was low participation i.e.3.13 % of respondents' women in networks of political parties. Only 9.38% of respondents have medium

participation of women before implementation of this scheme. And larger portion of respondents i.e. 87.50 % have no participation in networks of political parties before implementation of this scheme. The study proves that there is low participation of women in political parties. It shows that there is no charm in political parties.

4.4.3.1 Involvement in Political Parties after Scheme

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

Table: 34
Participation in Political Parties after Scheme

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Medium increase	1	3.13
2	As Usual	13	40.63
3	No idea	18	56.25
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data shows that there were only 3.13% respondents women were increased in participation of political parties after implementation of this scheme. 40.63% of them have same feelings as usual before implementation of this scheme and 56.25 % of respondent's women have no idea about participation of political parties. It is found that Participation of political parties is not increased as others due to political situation of the country.

4.4.3.2 Women Leaders' in Political Parties

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

It is found that there was no raising women political leader in VDC level also from such community and they were bound in community level only. Due to the political scenario of the nation there is no interested to join and leads the political

party in community level by women also. Women's participation in politics increase in participation of women, play vital role in decision making process and supports to construct gender family law, rules and regulations.

4.4.4 Utilization of Saved Time

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

4.4.4.1 Institutions

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

Table: 35
Women participate in Other Institution pre of Scheme

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	5	15.63
2	No	27	84.38
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table it is clearly shows that only 15.63% of respondents' women were involved in other institution before this scheme. And large portions of respondents' women i.e.84.38% of women were not involved in other institutions before implementation of this Scheme. Study shows that only few portions utilize to participation before this scheme.

Table: 36
Opportunity to Involvement in Other Institutions

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Got Chance	5	15.63
2	Not Now	9	28.13
3	Not Interested	4	12.50
4	No Idea	14	43.75
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data of the table shows that only lower portion i.e. 15.63% of respondents' women get opportunity to involve in other institutions after implementation of this Scheme. 28.13 % of them were not got chances to participate in other institutions. 12.50% of respondents' were not interested to involve in other institutions and large portions i.e. 43.75 % of them have no idea about involvement in other institutions after implementation of this Scheme. It is found that in scheme area women involvement in other institutions using saved time. The rate of involvement is being increased day to day.

4.4.4.2 Institutionalization of Women

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

Table: 37
Institutionalization of Women Using Saved Time

S.N.	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	27	84.38
2	Not Now	1	3.13
3	I have No Time	2	6.25
4	No Idea	2	6.25
	Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

From above table it is clearly shows that larger portions i.e.84.38% of respondents women feels that saved time support women to institutionalize. Only 3.13% of respondents' women have feels that they have no time for institutionalize. Again 6.25% of respondents' women feel that they are in process of institutionalization and 6.25 % of them have no idea about these matters. It is found that most of the women get supports to institutionalize using saved time after implementation of this scheme.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This study was carried out in Upallo Kwang Village; ward no 4 of Thulolumpek VDC of Gulmi district. Among 9 wards of the VDC, ward no 4, was purposively sampled. All the households of this ward are not covered because the water supply beneficiaries were the targets of the study.

In the study area, there were 15 nos. (46.88%) of House out of 32 having 6-8 family members. From study, it is clearly seen that women from small family gets more opportunity & more empower than large one. Family structure i.e. number also affects women's role and responsibilities in the community.

As compare to the national literacy rate of the women the literacy rate of the respondents was found better that of national senses status. The literacy rate was found 53.13% and 9.38% was above SLC of the respondents. During this research it is found that educated respondents are more economically, politically and socially sound and aware. During the discussion with the illiterate respondents, they realized that education become the barrier to them to go ahead. Very nominal women got chance to be in the responsible position the rest neither could get chance to represent any users committee of the village e.g. water users committee, forestry user committee, school management committee nor could become the leader e.g village health promoter, treasures of Water user committee etc. In such way the illiterate women were discarded from the society. It was obvious that in those positions, they need to be literate because they should have reading and writing capacity. However, those illiterate women were found involved in the sharing the benefit of the project e.g. income generating activities, water and sanitation services sharing and others.

At the study area the before the implementation of this scheme most of the respondents used more than 30 minutes to collect water from different sources. For the whole day water supply in household use women have to spend more than 2 hours. After the implementation of scheme they spent only 10-15 minutes to collect water from tap stands nearby house. Tangible changed is observed in the

society due to the use of saved time in economic activities like kitchen Gardening, Livestock Bearing. Again they used save time to educate their family, involved in social organization & Capacity Development also. These activities are supporting for women empowerment. Women are not required to wake up early in the morning and spent hours to fetch water. The status of women has improved in all diminutions inside the home and in the community.

During the construction of this scheme 84.38% members have faced difficulties during the involvement in users committee and only 15.63% of the respondents have no any problem. This result shows that male doesn't have support household works towards female so that it seems harder towards female to involve in users committee.

In the research area majority of the respondents' i.e. 75% women have no idea about their reorganization in their community during the implementation of this scheme. Having a small community, all respondents' were already recognized in their community, there was no more recognition after completion of Scheme.

At the research area, during the formation of users' committee 46.88% women were proposed in WSUC by both male and female and 40.63 % respondents have no idea about this matter. The study shows that female did not proposed female candidate in WSUC, they need help of men. Again it shows that there was not enough discussion among because of this 40.63% of respondents' have no idea about these matters. Therefore the Capacity and level of awareness must be enhanced.

In research area 53.13 % respondents were actively participated in decision making process during implementation of this scheme. It found that women are actively participated in decision making process and level of women participation is being increased day to day.

At research area, 65.63 % of respondents can take decision on general problem in daily life. It is found that after the involvement in WSUC, they gain decision making power much more & they were being empowered.

At study area, majority of the respondents 53.13% were not participated in training activities only 25% of respondents participated in training program. It shows that

increment in participation in training of women must be done to develop their capacity. It is found that being participated in training activities capacity of respondents was increased and which helps to grab opportunity. Hence it is seen that empowerment of women increasing day to day.

In the study area, 40.63 % feels they were enhance their capacity/skill for their livelihood by using training knowledge and skill in their daily life. The study shows that women of this community are getting enhance day by day and some of them were capable to earn additional money using training knowledge and skill after the implementation of this scheme.

At the study area, 56.25 % of the respondents were participated in awareness training during the implementation of this scheme. This study shows that the respondents above 50 of age bar are hesitate and not interested to participate in awareness training and mostly the WUSC members get more chances rather than other community people to participate. Participated women's feels their daily life more easily than that of before.

In the study area, after the implementation of this scheme, women of scheme area are capable in changing their attitude and behavior. It is clearly shows that 78.13 % respondents were used both training knowledge & skill for advancement of their daily life. It is found that after the receiving different types of Training respondents gain useful knowledge and skill which is useful in their daily Life.

At study area, it is clearly shows that 75% respondents were only aware; which cannot helpful to solve daily problems. The women of study area are getting capabilities to solve their problems and able to earn through income generating activities.

In the study area, 75% of children were got chance for education. The study shows that children of that community get more opportunity to get education after implementation of this scheme and few families not get suitable environment.

At the study area, 87.50% children of the Upallo Kwang community were already joined school. It is found that most of the female child of the community already joins the school and after getting more saved time increase in enrollment in education.

In the study area, 71.88% respondents were believed that education supports their future careers. It is found that enrollment of child in education is going increased so child get educated. They believed that educated child can their old age time and supports in development of nation.

In the study area, majority of women are involved in agriculture occupation like traditional farming, kitchen gardening, Live stocking etc. They are doing so for only sustain life not in a professional way. The picture shows that 50 % of respondents have involve in kitchen gardening after fetching water nearby some of them have planning to start recently and some of them are practicing already. It is found that kitchen gardening is being increased day by day. Hence they can get fresh vegetable which is better for their health and can earn from vegetables.

In study area, it is found that products from Kitchen Gardening are utilized whether for nutrition or income or both or no idea about it. It shows 43.75 % of respondents have no idea about benefits from kitchen gardening. The study found that women of study area are using products of kitchen garden use in nutrition purposes is being increased and as kitchen gardening expands; they can take advantages from it.

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

In the research area, tangible change is observed in the society due to use of saved time in income generation activities. It shows that 78.13 % of respondents are spent more times for livestock after the intervention of scheme. It is found the most of the women of this community pay more time for live stocking. All women are aware on live stocking.

At study area, 87.50 % of respondents have sufficient water after the intervention of this scheme. It is found that water availability is sufficient for livestock purpose after the implementation of this scheme.

In research area, it shows that 53.13 % have no idea about income by livestock. The study shows that live stocking is increasing day to day and which is helpful to increase annual/ monthly income of women in coming future.

At study area, large portion i.e.90.63 % of the respondent women told that they have no idea about creation of jobs construction having no skill of construction. Most of the respondent does works as an unskilled worker. It is found that they learn more about construction works.

In the study area, it seems that 56.25% of respondent women have no idea about skill enhancement during construction. It is finding that involving as a unskilled labor, they gain skill which is helpful to them.

At research community, it seems that 53.13% have no idea about engaged in their works after implementation of scheme. Only few portion of female have skill, they don't get job in other construction works.

In the study area, most of them i.e. 90.63% of the respondents were not involved in other institutions before the implementation of this Scheme. It clearly shows that they have not got to exposure before that. But now it is found that involvement in other institutions is increasing and great opportunities to involve in other institutions.

At study area, half of respondents' about 53.13% of them were have no idea about participation in network of other institutions. The study shows that involvement in network of other institutions increasing slowly. Again it shows that women need more exposure.

In study area, it shows that 46.88% women feel that there was no participation in networks of other institutions. The study shows that level of participation in politics is medium level and increasing slowly. It must be geared by awareness and capacity development of rural women.

At study area, 71.88% of respondents' women were partially aware on existing resources on community. Basically literate women are aware on existing resources. It is find that majority of respondents partially known about their resources. This

trend shows that possibility of fully awareness of respondents and they are trying to take more information.

In the community, 46.88 % of respondents' women getting opportunity to access and control over resource and 25% of respondents' have get chances sometimes to access and control over resources. The study shows that they have somehow freedom to decide about resources without support of male. And freedom to decide about their resources and access in resources is being increased day to day.

In the study area, 68.75% of the respondents' women feel that they got equal opportunity from the project benefits. The study finds that women get maximum benefits from this scheme. Respondents are capable in decision making, socially recognized, rise in awareness, and economically sound by kitchen gardening and livestock bearing, and generate skill by working in this scheme.

At the research community, 87.50 % have no participation in networks of political parties before implementation of this scheme. The study proves that there is low participation of women in political parties. It shows that there is no charm in political parties and females are either hesitates to participate or political parties don't give priority to it.

In the study area, 84.38% of women were not involved in other institutions before implementation of this Scheme. Study shows that only few portions were participated in other institutions before this scheme.

At the research area, 43.75 % of respondents' have no idea about involvement in other institutions after implementation of this Scheme. It is found that in scheme area women involvement in other institutions using saved time. The rate of involvement is being increased day to day.

In the study area, it is clearly shows that larger portions i.e.87.50% of respondent's women feels that saved time support women to institutionalize. It is found that most of the women get supports to institutionalize using saved time after implementation of this scheme.

5.2 Conclusion

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

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

As a member who earns, women have increasingly begun to intervene at the decision have begun to acquire more significance. The women presently get opportunities and encouragement for men of their household an villagers to participate in community activities like cooperative, school management, forest management etc. women may not be as active as men during the meetings but unlike easier time (before Upallo Kwang Lift Scheme), women now seek clarification on matters they are not able to understand. The cradle of gender discrimination goes back a long way. Therefore a complete transformation in

gender relationship cannot be expected within a few years' time period. It is thus imperative to encourage and build confidence of women to be active at the community level rather than restrict themselves to performing manual labour in domestic chores. Participation of women in political parties was not satisfactory but level of participation is slowly increasing order. More important is for men to develop an attitude of acceptance and adaptation to the fact that women are their equal partner and not subordinate beings and they are also the responsible component of the community and their strength and potential must not be ignored.

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

5.3 Recommendation

Since this study was carryout in an individual effort for fulfillment of master's degree in rural development, it may have not covered the big scope of the general research. However the finding, recommendation will be very useful to the Thulolumpek VDC, Upallo Kwang Village, RWSSP-WN II, DDC and of course for the rural developments students who want to study in the socio-economic and political condition of rural women.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. Government, Donors, DDC and VDC should make best strategies and should properly implement and timely monitoring for participation women in training and awareness program, so maximum participation of women in such program must be essentials to capacitate and raise awareness.
2. Donors, DDC and VDC pay more attention to Coordination among different stakeholders like DAO, DSCO, DFO and WSSDO from the beginning of implementation for their sustainability. To sustain rural water supply scheme should give attention in operation and maintenance fund, linkage with income generating activities. And should promote female candidate in maintenance worker/ care taker.

3. Coordination establish to District Agriculture Office and area service center to provide technical supports to the women in terms of kitchen gardening and live stocking which helps to increase of income of rural women
4. DDC VDC and DDC should play a proactive role to fulfill remaining demand of the people in this village by mobilizing the community, developing own program and/or inviting donor in the village
5. The presence of the RWSSP-WN/DDC at the village is equally important because they were the one who waked up people and involved them in the process development. Due to their rapport with the community they should play a very good role.

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Annex

Impact of Upallo Kwang Program in Magar Women in Thulolumpek; A case study of ward No: 4, Gulmi district, Nepal.

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A Research Tool for Primary Data Collection

Interview Schedule

1. General Information:

- a) Name:
- b) Age:
- c) Name of Users' Committee :
- d) Position:
- e) Education :
- f) Religion :
- g) Occupation :

How many minutes have you saved per trip of fetching water after the completion of Upallo Kwang Lift WSS scheme?

- a) 10-15
- b) 15- 20
- c) 20- 25
- d) more than 25

A. Social Aspects:

1. Users' Committee Involvement:

1.1 How many women in UC? No of women.....

1.2 As a member, did you face any problem? If yes, please explain.

- a) Yes
- b) No

.....
.....

1.3 Do you feel that you got chance to recognize your capacity/status in your Society?

- a) Yes
- b) no
- c) no idea
- d)

2. Decision Making

2.1 Who proposed you for WSUC?

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) both
- d) Self
- e) For Quota

2.2 Did you involve in Decision Making Process?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) sometimes
- d) as per Situation

2.3 Can you decide your general problem in your daily life after involving in the project/scheme?

- a) Yes
- b) no
- c) lead in decision with others' support
- d) depend on problem

2.4 Do you feel to increase your decision making ability after the intervention of this scheme? Explain

3. Capacity/Skill Development

3.1 Did you get chance to participate in the trainings?

- a) Yes b) no c) not interested d) not enough

3.2 Do you feel that you enhance your capacity or skill for your livelihood?

- a) No idea b) used training knowledge c) forgot d) able to earn

3.3 Do you suggest what types of capacity/ skill building knowledge needed for further women empowerment?

.....
...

4. Awareness Raising (proposed only)

4.1 As a Users' committee member/Users' have you receive any kind of awareness training?

- a) Yes b) no c) no provision

4.2 During the involvement of activity, have you increased your knowledge in this regards.

- a) Gain knowledge b) both knowledge & skill c) skill d) no

4.3 If raising awareness, it helps to solve any problems as well as income generation.

- a) Solve problem b) increased income c) both d) only raising awareness.

5. Access in Education

5.1 After the time saving from the scheme has you got chance to take education in your family/community?

- a) Yes b) no c) not interested d) not suitable environment

5.2 In your house/community, female child has got chance to join the school, who have not chance due to water scarcity?

- a) Already joined school b) Increase in enrollment c) time saving but not support by family d) not interested to join school

5.3 If child get educated, it may be supportive to her/his future endeavor? If yes, please explain.

- a) Yes b) No c) I have no idea

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B. Economic Aspects

1. Kitchen Gardening

1.1 Have started/increased kitchen gardening, time saving after the intervention of scheme?

a) No kitchen gardening b) as usual c) expands d) plan to start

1.2 Among the beneficiaries, have they got benefit by kitchen Gardening?

a) For nutrition b) income c) both d) no idea

1.3 What type of support have you got support by time saving the intervention of scheme?

a) Training b) subsidy (materials & cash) c) both d) not at all

2. Livestock Bearing

2.1 Time saving after the intervention of scheme, have you spent more time for livestock?

a) Yes b) no c) as usual d) no idea

2.2 Have you got comparatively more water for livestock?

a) Sufficient b) as usual c) less than previous d) no idea

2.3 Are you able to increase monthly /annually income by livestock?

a) No b) remarkably c) little more d) just start to livestock

3. Employment/ Skill enhancement:

3.1 Do you get the jobs during construction of scheme?

a) Yes b) No

3.2 Did it help in your skill enhancement?

a) Yes b) moderate c) d) no idea

3.3 Have you chance to engage in other works after completion of this scheme?

a) Yes b) few time c) not now d) no idea

C. Political Aspects:

1 Leadership Development

1.1 Do you involve in any other institution before this scheme?

a) Yes b) no

1.2 After the implementation of scheme, participation in networks of other institutions?

a) Highly increase b) medium increase c) as usual d) no idea

1.3 Your level of participation in institutional organization?

a) Low participation b) medium participation c) no participation

2. Access and Control over resources

2.1 Are Communities aware on their existence resource?

a) Fully b) partially c) Not at all

2.2 Are women getting equal opportunity to access & control over resources?

a) Yes b) no c) Sometimes

2.3 Women are getting equal benefit from the project?

a) Yes b) not at all c) increasing slowly d) no idea

3. Involvement in Political parties

3.1 Before the implementation of scheme, participation in networks of political parties

- a) Low participation b) medium participation c) no participation

3.2 After the implementation of scheme, participation in networks of political parties

- b) Highly increase b) medium increase c) as usual d) no idea

3.3 In which level, women are leading in political parties?

- a) Community level b) vdc level c) district level d) national level

4. Involvement in other institutions

4.1 Do you involve in other institution before this scheme?

- a) Yes b) not give chance c) no

4.2 Time saving by fetching water, have got opportunity to women involvement in other institutions?

- a) got chance b) not now c) not interested d) no idea

4.3 Have you felt that time saving after fetching water support women to institutionalize?

- a) yes b) not now c) I have no time d) no idea

Key informant Questionnaire:

1. What are the main effecting factors for the sustainable community empowerment?

2. How you can uplift the socio-economic condition of rural society?

3. What kind of role should play by consultant to develop rural society?

4. Do you have any suggestion/ recommendation for women empowerment?
