

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is Himalayan country and is situated in the lap of Himalaya, located in between the latitude 26° 22' and to 30° 27' North and longitude 80° 4' East to 88° 12' East and elevation ranges from 59 to 8848 meters. The average length is 885 km east to west and average breadth is about 193 km from north to south. The country is bordered with the two most popular countries of the world, India in the east, south, and west and china in the north. Nepal is a land locked country and home place of natural beauty. It is one of the developing countries of the world. Most of the areas are covered by hills and mountains. The Nepalese economy is based on agriculture. The dependent population in agriculture are 73.9 percent among total population. It contributes about 33.34 percent of the GDP in basic price. Agricultural development and industrialization are the major instruments of progress for the modernization and social change in Nepal. Although agriculture is central to National Development Strategy, the agricultural productivity has failed to rise. Thus, it shows slowing down overall economic growth. Low rates of investment and low levels of output income have resulted from low productivity in this sector. ¹

About 23.8 percent of the total population of this country lives under the poverty line and 27.43 percent poor people are in rural sector. The people who have not sufficient food to eat are 15.6 percent of total population. Nepal has been trying to develop economy and poverty elimination as well as general up left of the living standards of masses of people since the great revolution of 2007 B.S. ²

Agriculture is not only one-way for the economic development of developing countries like Nepal. For the economic development of the country, industrial sector must be developed. Rapid and sound economic development is not possible only from the side of private sector due to the lack of adequate infrastructure as well as

¹ Gokanrna Khatiwoda, administrative aptitude Test book

² Central Bureau of Statistics Report 2011,

appropriate technology required to establish the large industries. Industry, business, trade and commerce will not be successful and also cannot run smoothly without effective utilization of natural resources and development of agriculture farm system. Agriculture creates employment opportunities and maximum utilization of human capital. Nepalese economic condition cannot be developed and improved without the development and improvement in its agricultural sector.

Due to the lack of proper policy, rule and regulations, the rural sector of Nepal is less development. So that rural sector population life is very difficult. Most of the illiterate people mainly suffered from lack of knowledge, basic physical development infrastructure, social awareness, economic activities, non availability of trained and skilled hands, shortage of capital, limited market, high cost of production, low productivity etc.

In rural sectors, women life is more difficult than the male. Women are spending their whole time in in-house work and field work. Now a day's government, NGOs, INGOs are going to rural area with many social awareness and physical infrastructure-building program. Foreign aid has play vital role in Nepalese economy. In the year of 2011 to 2012 \$ 43.5 million has follow in the Nepalese economy. In this period Asian development (ADB) has spent \$ 0.5 Million.³

The ADB has been funding and government has been lunching The "Gender Equality and Empowerment of women" project in Nepal from four. This program is running in fifteen districts all over Nepal. The goal of the Project is to reduce poverty in rural Nepal by empowering poor rural women and members of other disadvantaged groups, such as ethnic and low-caste women. The objective is to improve the socioeconomic conditions of poor rural women through a process of economic, social, legal, and political empowerment by (i) strengthening their individual capabilities to improve their access to and control over assets; (ii) building group support for individual and collective action to influence and hold institutions accountable; and (iii) reforming Government institutions and processes to become

³ UNDP Nepal programme expenditure by thematic area, 2011

gender-responsive and include previously marginalized women into development opportunities.

The project "Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women" has been launched by the Ministry of Women and Child, Women Department, District Women and Child Office Achham. Financial support of this project is provided by Asian Development Bank (ADB). This project has taken a main objective to reduce poverty in rural Nepal by empowering poor rural women and members of other disadvantaged groups. This project is running from 2007 in study area. More than 852 women are benefitted by this project. Nepal is a Himalayan country situated in South Asia, is one of the less development country in the world. Political instability and undemocratic rule, corruption, improper policy and plan, lack of financial resource, lack of technical knowledge are the Major reason for the less development. Other crucial factors for being the country very poor are due to lack of awareness and access to quality education. As a result, people have superstitious beliefs, there is gender discrimination, and political leaders have decreased political vision. The socio-economic status of women in Nepal is very poor. The women are being discriminated in every aspect of the society. These and so many other factors have contributed to turn Nepal a lower human development state. In present, the Nepalese women are active participating in political, economic, social, industry, administration etc. Seventy percent of the women are involving in agriculture. Eighteen percent of total personnel are women in Nijamati sewage.⁴

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The low status of women in Nepal can be traced to economic, legal, socio-cultural and political/institutional factors, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Women's poverty is exacerbated by caste- and ethnicity-based discrimination, as the caste system defines access to resources and opportunities leaving women more disadvantaged than men at each level in the caste system. Women have unequal access to food, education, and health care. Despite constitutional guarantees of equal treatment, poor rural women have limited opportunities to earn incomes, limited access to productive resources, and few

⁴ Annual report of Nijamati Kitabkhana, 2015

effective legal rights. Women are discriminated against and are further disadvantaged by the lack of awareness of their legal rights and opportunities. The double burden of both productive and reproductive roles leaves women not only cash but also time poor. Despite legislative mandates to include women in political parties and in local bodies, women continue to be poorly represented in the government and civil service at all levels. Moreover, women's low self-esteem inhibits their participation, while their low social status leaves them vulnerable to abuse within their households and communities. Given that the causes of poverty and low status of rural women are multiple and interrelated, a holistic approach is needed to improve women's well-being. A cross-sectoral approach has the potential to fully address the multiple constraints and deprivations of poor rural women in Nepal. The Government is cognizant of the social and economic inequity of the Nepalese system. The Project is in line with the 10th National Plan and the decentralization strategy of the Government, which seeks to address gender, ethnic, and caste-related disparities. ADB's country strategy and program (CSP) for Nepal and poverty reduction partnership agreement with the Government recognize that the stark gender disparities and low participation of women in decision making are barriers to both poverty reduction and sustainable development.

The CSP's gender strategy follows the ADB policy on gender and development, and recommends that gender inequities should be addressed through strategic, broad-based, multifaceted solutions at the policy, institutional, and sector/program and project levels. Most of the female are suffering due to lack of knowledge, social awareness, ownership in property, traditional and culture factor. The literacy rate of female population is 57 percent among total female population (CBS census report 2011). Government program and plane are not properly implemented in the favour of female. In the past five ago, the women of this VDC had not permission to involve any social and political activities by their husband, father and brother. But nowadays the women are struggling against the misunderstanding of male and they are facing their common problem by groups and women institutions. The study has focused on socio-economic aspect of women in Turmakhand VDC. In this village development committee the GEEoW project has implemented in the year of 2007 A.D. So the study intended to explore the current Economical and social situation and how women are benefitted by the project of women in study area.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Many government and nongovernment organizations have launched various type of programs such as social awareness, economic, educational, against violence, health and infrastructural etc. to improve the life of deprived people of rural areas. However, the life of the rural people is not uplifted yet. A very few of researches have been conducted to examine the impact of such programs. In this regards, the study is focused on to find out the socio-economic status of women in study area and examine the impact of gender equality and empowerment project. The signification of the study can be summarized under the following points.

- 1) This research can provide the feedback to the ADB and Women and Child Office to revive the project for the betterment of the catchment area.
- 2) This research has provide a clear idea and knowledge to the policy maker and planner to identify the indicators of gender equality and women empowerment in rural areas and help to solve the problems regarding gender equality and women empowerment.
- 3) It helps the researchers to carry out their research a step ahead about gender equality and women empowerment in rural area.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out of the socio-economic impact of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women project in study area.

The specific objectives are,

- a. To find out the economical (Income, expenditure, saving, property ownership, allocation of VDC budget in women issues and income generating activities) impact of GEEoW project in Turmakhand VDC .
- b. To identify the Legal, Social and Institutional impact of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Project in Turmakhand VDC.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the randomly selected women group in Turmakhand VDC. This study is only concentrated on impact of ADB loan project in women life. In the project there are many economic activities such as vegetable farming, goat and chicken farming, saving and credit program, small business development program etc. So that this study has covered the time span from 2007 to 2012 only and only 50 household has taken for the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into six chapters are First chapter deals introduction deals with the background, Current situation of women in Nepal , objectives of the study, statement of the problem, need of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter review of relevant research studies. The third chapter deals with the research methods of the study. It includes the introduction, research design, nature and sources of data, tools of analysis and definition of key terms. The fourth chapter covers status of women in Nepal and Fifth chapter covers presentation and analysis of data. The primary data are collected from the field visit and secondary data from WCO office of Achham. In last chapter which contains summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER -II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Background

Many government and nongovernment organizations have launched various type of programs such as social awareness, economic, educational, against violence, health and infrastructural etc. to improve the life of deprived people of rural areas. However, the life of the rural people is not uplifted yet. A very few of researches have been conducted to examine the impact of such programs. In this regards, the study is focused on to find out the socio-economic status of women in study area and examine the impact of gender equality and empowerment project.

2.2 World Scenario

In today's world, there are 57 million more men than women. The world's most population countries China and India has the large surplus of men worldwide. In most other countries, there are more women than men. People are marrying at older ages than in the past – especially women. In Europe, the average age at which women first marry is 30 or older in many countries. In some less developed countries, however, such as Mali, Niger and several other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the average age at which women first marry is still below 20. As family-building often starts with a marriage, the consequences for fertility is obvious. Globally, fertility declined to 2.5 births per woman, but women who bear more than five children are still common in countries where women marry early. In 2010, some regions have an obvious “shortage” of men while others of women. In general, Europe is home to many more women than men. In contrast, some of the most populous countries have a “shortage” of women. China has a ratio of 108 men per 100 women, India 107, Pakistan 106 and Bangladesh 102.⁵

In the world, women are the major founders of the society, yet women have not achieved equality with men. The poor people are 1.3 billion in the world, it is estimated that nearly 70 percent are women. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the world's 27 million refugees are women. There are many countries where women are

⁵ UN book of the world's women 2010

second-class citizens. No matter how talented women are, women never get a chance to develop. A lot of countries are there where women are treated as subordinate and second class citizen, though the equal rights are preserved in the constitution. The political participation of women in the world seems relatively low and it is duly because of the existence of the patriarchal mindset even in the political parties in almost all countries in the world no matter how advanced and socially, economically, culturally and politically sound the countries are. The participation of women in parliament of Japan and USA is only 7.1 percent and 17 percent respectively. While in the countries like Rwanda it's 49 percent and in Sweden it's 46 percent. The status of women in the developed countries is also lower in all sectors. Leaving some exceptions of European, American and Asian countries, women in the world are socially, economically, culturally and politically dominated and they are excluded from the opportunities. Throughout the world, women face violence every day. From the battlefield to the bedroom, women are at risk from violence in all areas of life. Violence against women persists because of society canopy. Virtually every culture in the world contains forms of violence against women that are often invisible because they are seen as normal or acceptable. The underlying cause of violence against women lies in gender discrimination – the denial of women's equality with men in all areas of life.⁶

2.3 Women in South Asia

South Asian countries are primarily linked with the status of women in family, society and the state structures. Traditional ethical code of the society expects women to remain restricted within four walls of home, which is still a common occurrence. In some of the countries of South Asia women are outlawed even to cast votes. In South Asian region, women are discriminated, because of son preference traditions of the society dominated by religious beliefs. Daughters are discriminated from birth to funeral ceremony. Women are also suffering from domestic violence, wrong tradition and cultural malpractices. Some awful examples of violence are: sex selective abortion, wife battering, child marriage, polygamy, rape, sexual violence, trafficking of women & forced prostitution, sexual harassment, dowry, Tilak system, suicide, killings, and domestic violence, still prevailed. They are still accused in the name of

⁶ UNESCAP, Violence against women in South Asia, 2008

Witchcraft.⁷ Women in South Asian countries are witnessing changes through development initiatives. Women are considered as poor people in developing countries, live under the same conditions as men, but suffer additional social and policy biases. Though this problem affects almost all sections of the people, women are recognized to be among the most disadvantaged groups. Political participation of women in the state structure and mechanisms is still a far dream even in this advanced century. Though, constitutions of all the countries have ensured equal status of all citizens without discrimination based on gender in every layers of governance, political participation of women in South Asian countries is very low. The decision and policy level positions are remains occupied and dominated by males majority of them with the patriarchal psyche.

World Economic Forum has been quantifying the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. By providing a comprehensive framework for benchmarking global gender gaps, the Report reveals those countries that are role models in dividing their resources equitably between women and men. This report reflects the status of Nepalese women, among 1 hundred 35 countries. In this report Nepal has ranked 123 position and Pakistan has ranked 134 position. Nepal and Pakistan gender indicator are similar. Other SAARC countries gender indicators are as economic participation, education attainment, health survival, political empowerment and level of income higher then Nepal and Pakistan. In south Asia Srilanka has less gender gap then others South Asian countries. The position of gender gap of Srilanka has 39, Bangladesh 86, Maldives 95 and India has 105. Women of Maldives are strong and good position on income, health and political rank.⁸

2.4 Women in Nepal

Socially and economically men are always considered as superior to women, breadwinner, head of the family and the care taker in Nepal. So it is a major cause for the low participation of women in many sector of Nepal.⁹ It is the transitional phase even though women are participating in the political field but it is not up to the level. In order to change the status of women in Nepal socio-cultural change is required which takes a lot of time. Nepal has made considerable progress in reducing Maternal

⁷ <http://www.everestuncensored.org/3411/2008/12/02/status-of-women-in-nepal/>

⁸ Global Gender Report 2012, published by world economic forum

⁹ WCO, Annual Report 2014

Mortality, there are still an estimated 229 women who die every year during pregnancy or while giving birth among 1 million women in Nepal (Planning commission of Nepal 13th planning base-paper). For every woman who dies, 20 or more are injured or experience serious injuries. One of the most serious injuries of childbearing is obstetric fistula, a hole in the birth canal, caused by prolonged, obstructed labour due to lack of timely and adequate medical care, early or closely spaced pregnancies.¹⁰

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedom set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex. However, violence against women is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal. The three dimensional of gender injustices are economic, cultural and political, as Fraser mentioned in new left review. Nepalese women particularly in rural areas are “disempowered” resulting from patriarchy, social and cultural prejudices and civil and political unjust that legitimize and maintain unequal power relation between men and women in all private and public sphere.¹¹

Some of the common forms of violence Nepalese women are subjected to are “domestic violence,” “sexual exploitation,” “incest,” “rape,” “sexual harassment,” “sex discrimination,” “medical abuse,” “marital rape,” “pornography and abuse of women in media,” “custodial abuse,” “female foeticide,” “dowry-related violence and murder,” and “physical and mental torture,” “culture-bound practices” and “ritual abuse”. These have been exacerbated by several others factors such as poverty, domestic violence, trafficking, financial dependence, lack of education, and limited training opportunities, which have challenged to exercise women’s right in the country.¹²

Nepalese society creates a distinct role for men and women since its formation. Men are the “breadwinner,” “protector”, “provider” and held a superior position within the “domestic mode of production” and control the distribution of resources and goods in the family. Although women in rural villages care their family members as they rise, still most of the parents preferred sons over. As a result, many women from rural and urban areas are obligated to give a birth to a child until they

¹⁰ United Nations Population Fund UNFPA Report 2013

¹¹ UNESCAP, 2000 p.14; Ghandhi, 2004, p95

¹² UNESCAP, 2000; Martin, 2008

have a son. Their bodies are treated as if like a child bearing machines. It is widely believed in a traditional family that the birth of a son paves their way to heaven (chhora paye swarga jaane) therein fosters the derogatory attitude towards women. Even now, most of the parents prefer to wait just to give birth to a son (dhilo paye, chhora paye) in the name of preserving the customs. On the other hand, girls are discriminated from the day they are born. From the early ages, boys are prepared towards 'outside world' to involve in "productive" and decision making function, whereas girls are detained to the 'inside world' to learn the household chores to be a perfect "home maker," "dutiful and loyal wife," "loving mother," "subservient" and "service provider." In the same way, daughters are considered to be given away as a "gift" in marriages in the name of traditional practices called kanya daan.¹³

On the other hand, wife is also taken as the dust of the husband foot (Srimati bhaneko paitalako dhulo ho) so, a husband owns a full "power" to do "whatever" and "whenever" he wants. This belief has also enhanced the cases of domestic violence in Nepal. There were 1,100 cases of domestic violence that have been documented at the central cell for women and children police headquarters only in 2007. The most highlighted case was Husun Idrisi from Nepalgunj, one of the western cities of Nepal. Her husband poured kerosene in her body, set a fire nearby and locked inside a toilet for not bringing enough marriage dowry, but she was survived with the help of neighbors when they heard her shouts for help. Similarly, four women were killed just in a week space from "zones free of violence against women" in dowry related disputes by their family members in the last week of January 2008. How can we expect a respectable position of women in public spaces, if they are ignored and sometimes killed in their own families, by their own relatives?

There are also hundreds of undisclosed cases of domestic violence against women. Women social lawyers and workers argues that almost 70 percent of rape incidents are by close relatives and go unreported but the crime research branch denied the fact and only admit that 40 percent of rape incidents are concealed (UNESCAP, 2000). Yet, there is no any instances record of sexual cruelty in the form of sexual intercourse between a husband and a wife's will, although there exist many. The society accepts the fighting between wife and husband as a fire in the hay which flares up quickly and dies as immediately (logne swasniko jhagada paralko ago).

¹³ UNESCAP, 2000; Martin, 2008

Thus, interference in others family matter is “not accepted” and “not advisable,” even if it is the case of intensive and serious violence and abuse. Additionally, women trafficking for the purpose of prostitutions are now widely increasing in an alarming rate in Nepal but there is no factual information on how many women are trafficked every day, except than the Trafficking in Persons and Transportation Control Act (TPTA) 2007.

There are number of advocacy campaigns for the public denouncement of violence against women, some NGOs (UNESCAP, 2000, p.22), but still violence against women is rampant. There is a need to understand that prejudices come from traditional norms and values and are created and fostered by human beings long time back which can be changed to benefits both sexes and make our society a better place. Women should be recognized as a partner rather than a subordinator to men. Moreover, gender should be taken into consideration as a necessity in development work to create a gender equal society.

The major issue of women, we have to consider is women are affected differently in war, violent conflict and any human rights violation cases. There is always the cost the women pay is very high in comparison to men in any situation. However, the contribution of women always neglected. The issue of women not addressed in the conflict transformation process. There is a need of women’s struggle to break the patriarchal thought, and increase the women’s share in governance and political leadership. The concept on women as weaker-sex and subordinate to the man can be changed through the involvement of women in decision making level at politics, and working in the area where there is more man involvement such as army. So, to generate the strength of women movement for making just society, women organizations and activities have to unite and build solidarity to fight against all kinds of discrimination and promoting women in politics, and state governance.

So, there are several published and unpublished source available related to women situation. Maximum resource is related in rural sector. But they are not focus on impact of gender equality and empowerment programme and project. Thus this research has provide the transformation of women life in rural area through the gender equality based project.

CHAPTER –III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the area

There are five development regions in Nepal. Far-western development region is one of them. Seti and Mahakali are the zones of this region. There are nine districts in Seti zone. Achham is one of the them. there are seventy five VDCs in Atcham district. **The "Gender Equality and Empowerment Project"** of ADB is lunched in five VDCs out of them seventy five VDCs of Achham district. Turmakahnd VDC is selected from the five VDCs by the random sampling method. The sample fifty household 5.8 percent among total household has selected from all nine wards of Turmakhand VDC fot the study.

3.2 Selection of the respondent

There are all together eight hundred fifty two house hold in Turmakhand VDC, all household of all nine wards are covered by the "Gender Equality and Empowerment Project" of ADB. Fifty household has chosen randomly from the six hundred seventeen household. A female member directly involved in the GEEOW project has taken as a respondent from each selected household.

3.3 Source of data

Information is the lifeblood of any research work. To gather the information data collection is a major task of research. Mainly source of data are two type as 1) on the basis of nature (Quantities and Qualitative) and 2) on the basis of originality (primary and secondary). This research mainly based on primary data with using PPP (Probability Proportion to size) method. Interview with respondent of the study area which is the main source of primary data, and others sources are as direct observation, questionnaire, interviews with other related person, schedule, Field survey, Focus group discussion, case study method etc.

If needed secondary data has used as supportive data. Secondary data are collected from the published and unpublished documents of Publications, reports and official records of WCO/ADB/ UN/ DDC/ VDC/ related documents and other

related books, booklets magazines, publications of national planning commission, statistical survey and internet blogs etc.

3.4 Tools of Data Collection

Various method and techniques of data collection has applied during the research to obtain the required information. The major tools used in data collection are as follows:

- 1) Interview with women respondent
- 2) Household survey
- 3) Focus group discussion
- 4) Rapid rural appraisal etc.

3.5 Tools of Data Analysis and presentation

The data and information has applied in a simple way considering analytical and explanatory research design method. Some statistical tools like arithmetic mean, median, graphs, diagrams, percentage etc. has also used as per the requirement of the study.

3.6 Identification of research variable

In this research, the main research variable has taken as follows:

- a) Employment opportunities (government, private and self)
- b) Income, expenditure, saving and loan of women
- c) Access to resource
- d) Use of legal rights,
- e) Role in decision making/ Participation in public activities
- f) Education status
- g) Skill development training- use of training for income generating program
- h) Behavioural changes,
- i) Budget of different economic activities etc.
- j) Participation in political program.

CHAPTER –IV

STATUS OF WOMEN IN NEPAL

4. Status of women in Nepal

Nepal, a Himalayan country situated in South Asia, is one of the poor countries of the world. Major reason behind this is the political instability and undemocratic rule for long. Other crucial factors for being the country very poor are due to lack of awareness and access to quality education. As a result, people have superstitious beliefs, there is gender discrimination, and political leaders have decreased political vision. The socio-economic status of women in Nepal is very poor. The women are being discriminated in every aspect of the society. These and so many other factors have contributed to turn Nepal a lower human development state.

4.1 Demographic Status

The national census survey final report 2011 show the following fact of Nepalese women. Nepal has 2,64,94504. The total men population has 1,28,94041 (48.5 percent) and total women population has 1,36,45463 (51.5 percent). The gender ratio has (per 100 female equal male) 94.2 male. The total household of Nepal has 54,27,302. The Supremacy of female in total family/household is 25.73 percent (Ten year ago 14.9 percent). The urban areas Supremacy of female in total household are 28.14 percent and rural areas female Supremacy in total family/household in are 25.16 percent. The property owner female in total family are 19.7 percent (ten year ago 9.1 percent). Literacy in total population Nepal is 65.9 percent. The total male literacy population is 75.1 percent and women literacy population is 57.4 percent of total population.¹⁴

Nepal is a country of great geographic, cultural, ethnic, religious diversity. Across the diversity, the majority of communities in Nepal are patriarchal. A women's life is strongly influenced by her father, husband and son. Such patriarchal practices are further reinforced by the legal system. Marriage is a great importance in women 'life. The event of marriage determines the way of her life. The early marriage generally depreciates the women's life. A woman's power to accept or reject marriage partner is evidently an index of the degree of freedom women exercises in the

¹⁴ Central bureau of Statistic, Report 2011

management of her own life, and thus also of her status. The status of women is determined by the patriarchal social system, values, and women's right preserved and protected by the state, and state policy for the development of women.

Women's relative status, however, varied from one ethnic group to another. The economic contribution of women is substantial, but largely unnoticed because their traditional role was taken as for granted. Empirical data have proved that situation of Nepalese women is too severe to compare with men. Woman's situation is very poor in health, education, participation, income generation, self-confidence, decision-making, access to policymaking, and human rights. The insurgency for more than 10 years between the State and the rebel has further widened this gap.

4.2. Education status

National statistics shows that women's literacy rate is 57.4 percent while 75.1 percent to male and the national literacy rate is 65.9 percent. The enrollment of women in higher education is only 53.2 percent where as male is 68.9 percent. Women's involvement in technical and vocational education is also lower than men. This is due to the social norms and culture that we follow also. As in rural areas girls are considered as "paraya dhan"(others property) and they don't get the opportunity to get education. According to economic survey report 069/70, 40.1 percent girls passed the higher secondary education and 44.5 percent boys have passed. In SLC level 36.15 percent girls and 46.78 boys passed. Like as in primary level school enrollement and secondary level passed girl percent is more than boys percent and in secondary level. The female teacher in community and institutional school are 29.81 and 43.56 percent respectively. In total 33.41 percent are female and 66.61 percent male teacher.¹⁵

4.3. Health status

The health status of Nepal's people is one of the lowest in the South Asian region and this is particularly true for females. Nepal is one of the countries of the world where life expectancy for women is lower than that of men. One fifth of women get married in the early age of 15-19. As a result of their premature pregnancy the deaths of women have been occurring in a very high. High birth rates, low life expectancy, high infant and maternal mortality rates and high death rate indicate the poor health status of women.

¹⁵ Central bureau of Statistic, Report 2011

Nepal has significant change in health sector in past decade. The almost the millennium development goal target in health sectors are achieved by Nepal in the year of 2012. In the economic year 069/70 the registered specialist female doctor's are 25.89 percent and the mortality rate has to be highly decreased.

4.4. Economic status

The national census survey 2011 has reported the 19.71 percent of household ownership of land or house or both in the name of female member of the household. In urban areas, 26.77 percent of the households show female-ownership of fixed assets while the percentage stands at 18.02 in rural areas. A large part of women's work is not considered as economic activity. As a result only 45.2 per cent of women as compared to 68.2 percent of men are classified as economically active. Women's average work burden has increased slightly over the past 12 years from 10.8 hours per day in 1981 to 10.9 hours per day in 1995. Men's average work burden presently is 7.8 hours a day, 3.1 hours less than that of women. Women's participation in the informal sector has increased significantly in both urban and rural areas – for example vending, petty trade liquor making and vegetable selling are some of the more common employment ventures of women. In rural areas, the employment outside the household generally was limited to planting, weeding, and harvesting. In urban areas, they were employed in domestic and traditional jobs, as well as in the government sector and mostly in low-level positions.

There are very few women working in professional work in Nepal. Many women may study the law, but few are able to enter the profession. Women's representation in the bureaucracy is also very low. Only one woman so far has served as ambassador. After 1991 not a single woman has been placed in the diplomatic corps. Limited participation in politics, bureaucracy and judiciary does not stop women from making a remarkable contribution in the decision-making process at the household level. Women serve as decision-makers in farm management, domestic expenditure (food items, clothes and other expenses), the children's education, religious and social travel, household maintenance and also capital transactions. However, women's decision-making roles seem to have declined in recent years.

Although some 57.4 percent of the Nepalese women are literate, and 70 percent of them are said to be economically active (CBS, 2011), participation of women in politics is negligible. Women excluded economically, socially and

politically in Nepal. Those women who are in the frontline and may be working in high profile may be benefited, but they are very few and their voice is rarely heard.

4.5. Violence against Women

In Nepal, the violence against women is rampant. Several research projects in Nepal have indicated that 66 percent of women have endured verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse, while 77 percent of the perpetrators were family members (UNICEF 2001). Violence against women is happening day by day but the government and the other civil society members are doing their best but still there is plenty of room to work and control the forms of violence against women. The violence against women in politics is also rampant but we are unaware or the cases have not been come out in the realm of violence against women due to its ignorance. And, even the political leaders are unaware whether the violence happening in political parties to women leaders is duly the violence against women in politics.

4.6. Women in Politics

In Nepal, people were greatly influenced by different freedom struggles. They fight against the Rana regime. Women like Mangala Devi Singh, Sahana Pradhan started coming together, and from 1947 until 1952, several women's organizations were born to raise the political and social consciousness among women in Nepal. In 1960, the king of Nepal subverted the democratic Panchayat system to an autocratic one. This put a sudden end to all associations and their activities. Women, however, remained politically active. In protest against the undemocratic royal proclamation of 1960, a group of women organizations openly waved black flags in a public procession, and were imprisoned. Later, in the people's movement of 1990, women actively participated to get rid of the autocratic Panchayat system and to usher in multiparty democratic system. Women of various regions and ideologies contributed greatly to the success of this movement.

In present constitution assembly, 28 Percent women politician has represented, but in the history of Nepal, women's (191 + 6), 32.77 percent representation had been ensured in dissolved constituent assembly. In the beginning of year of 2013 The central committees of the national parties Nepali Congress have been represented the women 21 percent, CPN (UML) 18 percent and CPN (Maoist) 13 percent only. The political parties have not adopted the 33 percent reservation seats for women in their

manifestos. There were only two women in the special class which total of 85 seats of Nepalese civil service some five years ago, occupied all the remaining seats by men. Even in the third class posts, which total of 7,418 seats, women occupied only eight percent. Negligible nomination or representation of women found in constitutional bodies, task forces, and organizations. The conservative feeling that women should not involve in politics is still prevailed in the Nepalese society. The participation and contribution of women in the people's movement of 2006 and movements for the freedom from long run was very high. However, there is very low participation of women at decision making of all sectors.

Historically, women leaders in Nepal have equally contributed to establish democratic processes in Nepal. Some noted women leaders in Nepal who challenged the conventional tradition are Mangaladevi Singh, Shalilaja Acharya, Sahana Pradhan, Asta Laxmi Shakya, Others eminent leaders especially from the Peoples' Movement II have been Chhaya devi Parajuli and others. If ask women's about participation in politics, the common and general answer constitutes as the root cause in poverty and lack of education indeed. The state policy is the most important factor that contributes and ensures to the increased-participation of women at the state mechanism. The important issue is to increase the participation of women and pro-women-male at policy making bodies and lawmakers. The sources of women representation at lawmaking and state bodies are political parties.

The participation of women in the people's movement (April movement of 2006) was very high and indeed encouraging. There is no doubt that both men and women contributed equally in people's movement and protection and promotion of human rights, good governance and sustainable peace. However, men only fulfil the state positions. Nepali women have made significant contributions for the democratic processes in Nepal. However, discrimination against women still exists even within the politics. Women face hegemonic character from their male counterparts. They have always been kept away from the decision making roles.

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, only 32 women elected as the Members of Parliaments (MPs). In general, election of 1999, which was the third election held after the restoration of democracy (1999), only 12 women out of 205 seats that is hardly six percent elected as Member of the House of Representatives. The newly reinstated parliament has declared 33 percent seats as the reservation for women. Nevertheless, there is no any action plan for its proper implementation for

women who occupy more than half (50.1 percent) of the total population of Nepal. Few women elected to executive positions in local election; only 289 seats of the 3993 wards returned women chairpersons in the last election for VDCs and municipalities. There was not any woman has so far been elected as mayor, deputy mayor or DDC chairperson. There was not any women representative in constitution making body in 1991 and very few in interim constitution draft committee in 2006 after the struggle of women rights activists.

Women less represented in political parties as well. Not more than 3 to 5 members have been women so far in the central committees of the national parties and other political parties. There were only two women in the special class, which totalled 85 seats of Nepalese civil service some five years ago, occupied all the remaining seats by men. Even in the third class posts, which totalled 7,418 seats, women occupied only eight percent.

The participation of women in politics seems insufficient for decision making levels representation. The participation of women in the people's movement (April movement of 2006) was very high and indeed encouraging. But the interim constitution ensured only 33 percent women participation in candidacy (process) and not in the result, though the spirit of proportional representation is expressed in the constitution. When constituting the constitution, the political parties almost forgot the contribution of women made at the movement.

4.7. Constituent Assembly, A Historic Achievement

Nepal has entered a new political milieu with the successful completion of the Constitution Assembly (CA) election. CA election is itself a triumph in Nepali history; its significant achievement lays in electing 197 women members, which is almost 33 percent of the total seats. These women members have come from the diverse ethnic cultures, tradition, group and geographical areas. They represent the grassroots level, district and national level. We all are honoured with the victory of women candidates. Their participation in Constituent Assembly will definitely bring meaningful and remarkable contribution for establishing equal and just society. We are hopeful that the victorious women will take part meaningfully in making our People's Constitution through gender perspective considerations.

In first ever republic government set after CA elections, the political parties have disappointed in representing women ministers as they declined to bring the

proportionate representation of women. The male ministers' domination is 83.33 percent on 16.67 percent female representation. Out of 6 parties of the government, none of the political parties could come in equal basis in representing women ministers.

At present in the Nepalese society, to address all these issues, women organizations and women themselves have been strongly advocating and lobby for maximum women participation at all levels of state mechanisms. As a result recent Constitutional Assembly election has ensured almost 33 percent women representation. This is a major achievement in the history of Nepal as well as entire South Asian region. However, Nepalese women holding more than 50 percent population in the total census should not be satisfied with this result. They must strive and fight for ensuring 50 percent proportional and meaningful representation of women at all level. Also, these women CA members have different challenges ahead, for which they need support and collaboration from all the members of civil society as well as political parties.

There has been change in cultural assumptions about women and leadership in Nepal. But, still women political figures had difficulty gaining a hearing or respect for their ideas, were tied to 'female issues' and were perceived as not capable of winning elections. The issues raised by women are treated as 'Women's issue' and not as issues of state. Women serving as ministers, professors, civil society leaders and all have demonstrated their competencies as leaders to the public. All those constitute opportunities for the public to see female leadership. But as a result of patriarchal thought, still the political positions are not given to the women in political parties and state mechanisms.

A decade long insurgency and the king's autocratic regime made Nepalese people vulnerable to gross human rights violations. The gross and rampant violation of human rights seemed to be fate of the Nepalese people during that period. Women are also expecting the change in the situation, and now they believe to be behaved like equal citizen as of males. The discrimination and injustice will end in the days to come. The 197 women are given opportunity and this opportunity may result the system development in Nepal regarding women's representation and participation. But, we need to work a lot to back up and feed them with the women's issue.

In Nepal, people were greatly influenced by different freedom struggles. Women like Mangala Devi Singh, Sahana Pradhan started coming together, and from

1947 until 1952, several women's organizations were born to raise the political and social consciousness among women in Nepal. The participation and contribution of women in the people's movement of 2006 and movements for the freedom from long run was very high. However, there is very low participation of women at decision making of all sectors.

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Poverty is widespread in Nepal. According to the National Planning Commission, 25.1 percent of the population are in below poverty line and the number of women living below the poverty line is much higher. (Second interim plan 2066/2069). The employment women in Nijamati sewa are 13.04 percent (source: Nijamati Kitabkhana 2068).

This fact are showing the women socio-economic status is less than the man and women are more affected more than men. Women have less access to education, health services, credit facilities and productive employment opportunities. Similarly, women have limited access to economic resources. The absolute number of poor has

increased in the rural areas. As gender disparity in rural areas is much more severe and rural women are much more deprived, increasing number of poor in rural areas implies further feminization of poverty. Due to built-in inequities of the existing economic system the micro impact of macro policies have hardly helped the poor women. The major women and poverty issues are related to the various socio-economic factors. Persistent patriarchal attitudes and practices are detrimental to women and hinder their empowerment. Social discriminations against women have caused feminization of poverty. Land distribution, population blooming and determining terms of trade and structural adjustment programme imposed by the IMF in the 1980s have also the significant impact on the livelihood of rural women. Other reasons for feminisation of poverty are; failure of macroeconomic policies to address women poverty at the grass-roots level and the negative trickle-down effect, lack of good governance, slow processes of reaching women living in the rural areas, poor mainstreaming of credit programmes for women through both public and NGO sectors, low participation of women in the formal sector, women's employment mostly in the informal sector as unskilled and low-paid workers and exploitation of women due to heavy household as well as farm work load. Poverty alleviation has been the priority of the government in the last decade and in the latter part of it the women are the focus of poverty alleviation programmes at the grassroots level. Rural women are made the primary group for micro-credit programmes and saving-credit activities. However, the women poverty is deeply widening further. Furthermore, Government interventions are mainly based on the conventional approaches of utilising women's spare time for the economic benefit of the family. (A report of Status of women in Nepal, By kiran website, www.everestunseenscored.com) (Gender audit report, monthly report, annual report of WCO Atcham)

Basically, maximum problem of women are related with poorness and power. When women are powerless in their family and society, women must have faces many problem as violence, economic crisis, employment problem etc.

CHAPTER –V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1 Presentation and Analyzing of Project and Its Impact

The GEEoW project has taken the goal to reduce poverty in the project area by empowering poor rural women and members of disadvantaged group's particularly ethnic communities and dalits. To improve the living conditions of poor rural women through a process of social-economic, legal, and institutional empowerment by:

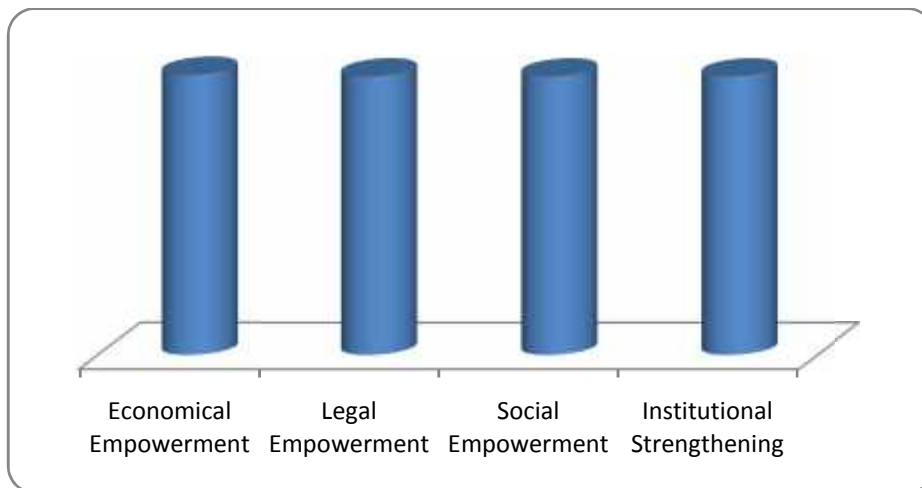
- J Strengthening individual capabilities of the targeted beneficiaries in order to improve the access to and control over assets;
- J Building up group support for individual and collective efforts to influence and make institutions accountable; and reforming government institutions and existing process to be more gender responsive.

The GEEoW Project Specific Components are as follow :

1. Economical Empowerment: (i) increase income, assets and employment opportunities for poor rural women through improved business knowledge; (ii) develop entrepreneurial skills; and (iii) ensure easy access to needed financial resources.
2. Legal Empowerment: (i) raise awareness among the target group and other stakeholders about women's legal rights and obligations; and (ii) build an enabling environment to enforce women's rights.
3. Social Empowerment: (i) enhance social processes at the community level; (ii) improve household technology and community infrastructures to save the available time and provide more opportunities for individual and community development.

4. Institutional Strengthening: (i) assists DWC and Women and Children Offices(WCOs) to assume the new role of the facilitator in mainstreaming gender considerations; and (ii) establish linkages between autonomous women's groups

Figure 1
GEEoW Project Specific Components



(Source: WCO Achham)

Special Feature GEEoW Project

-) The beneficiaries are ultra-poor and rural women who could not benefit from the past development programs.
-) The project base on the cross-section, demand-driven and process-oriented approach.
-) The project support the Governments decentralization strategy focusing on project implementation at the district level and channeling the project funds (DDF) mechanism.
-) The project activities are implemented in partnership with service delivery organizations and the local government bodies.

5.2 Introduction of research Area

Turmakhand VDC is lies in eastern part of Achham district. Eastern side of this VDC lies Bhairbstan, western side Nada, north side Raniban and southern side Karnali river situated. The total household 762 and total population of this VDC is 4057. The male population is 1960 and female population is 2097(Source: Census Sur vey report 2086). Ninety percent women are illiterate in this VDC. Fourty percent dalit and 60 percent are other cast live in this village. (Annual Report of WCO Atcham) The center of this village lies ward number 6, where situated the higher secondary school, primary health center, VDC office, post office, and many other NGOs office. 90 percent people are depends in agriculture. Youth and matured male are going to India for employment.

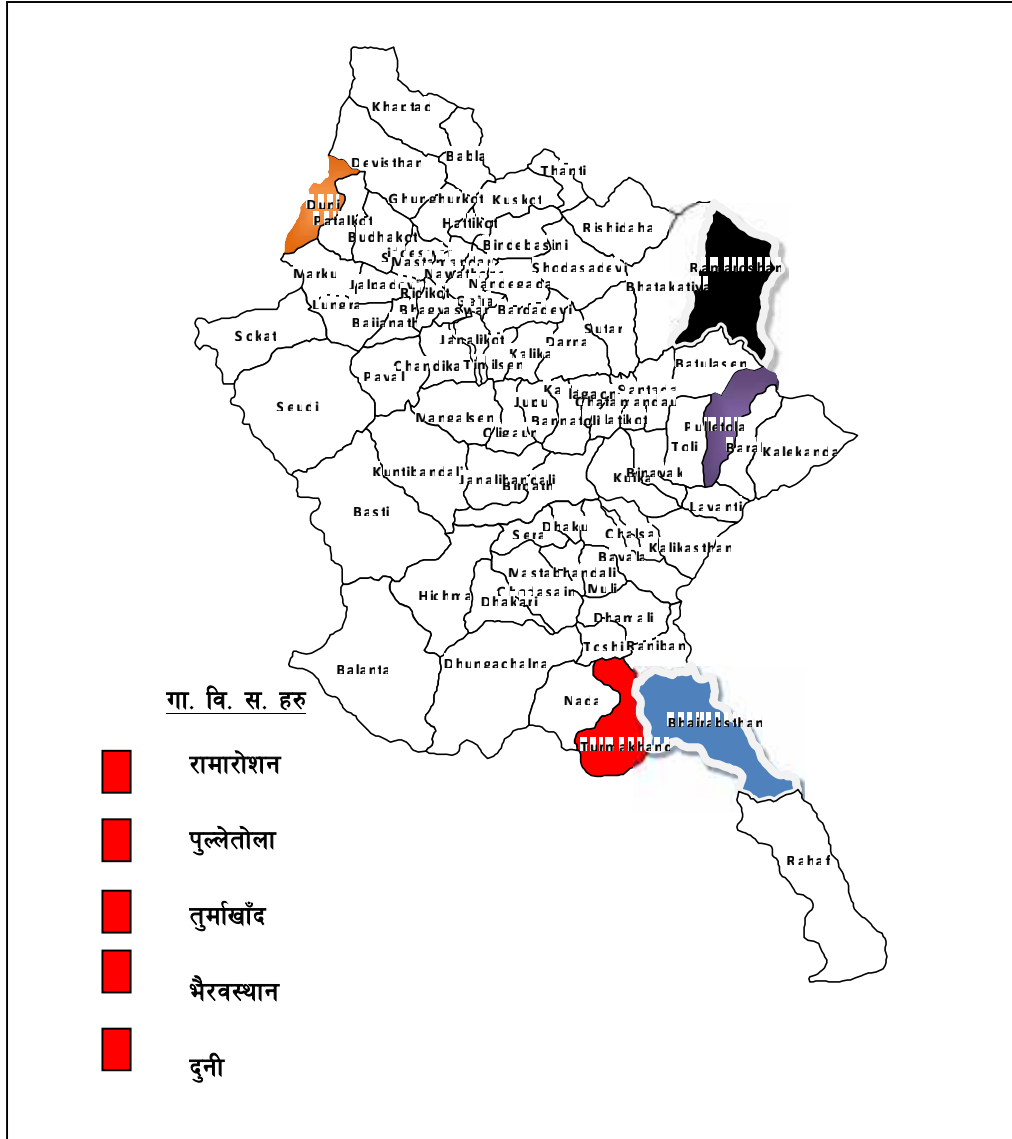
In this VDC the gender equality and empowerment of women project is running from 2007 to till now. The project has formulation the 156 women group. In these groups 5-9 women are involved. The total members of these groups are 851 women. In this five year period the project has lunched many activities to empower the women.

When GEEoW project lunched Turmakhand VDC , at first the women are united in small group, ward group. Then after formulation and registration the VDC level co-operative.

GEEoW project Total Group and its member women in Turmakhand VDC from ward number 1-9 are eight hundred fifty two. Only one women or adolescences girl or youth female has involved in GEEoW project. Among them 2 hundred 35 are dalit and 6 hundred 17 are non- dalit

Figure 2

Map of Achham district and GEEoW Project implemented VDC



Following Activities has ruined during the implemented period of GEEoW project.

Table 1
Four Activities of Women Empowerment

<i>Economical Activities</i>	<i>Legal Activities</i>	<i>Social Activities</i>	<i>Institutional Activities</i>
Small business development training	Gender empowerment training	Social education class	Group formation
Tailoring training	Dailit & single women rights training	Social building construction	Ward women committee formation
Vegetable farming training	Male female equal development training	Drinking water project	VDC level women multipurpose co-operative formation
Goat farming training	Women day celebration	Goreto bato (road)	Institution management training
Banana farming Training	Gender sensitization training	Irrigation project	Study tour program
Honey farming training	Adults girl multidimensional useful training	Women multipurpose house construction	Co-operative management training
Micro entrepreneurship development training	Gender mainstreaming training	Gender audit program	Co-operative account management training
Saving and mobilization	Paralegal committee formulation	Modern burnt stove program	Small project management training for consumer committee
Donation for co-operative	Legal advice & treatment	VDC level miss understanding solving committee	Different type saving activities from co-operative
Feasible business identification training	Home base violence empowerment training		Different type of training service from co-operative
Domestic animal farming	Legal sensitization, legal library program		Co-operative member empowerment activities
Poultry farming			Institutional represent

Source: Field Survey 2013

The basic concern of this research is to find out the impact of GEEoW project on the four basic pillars as economical, legal, social empowerment and institutional strengthening. So component wise beneficiary respondent selected (selected 50 women) women in Turmakhand VDC are as follow.

5.3 Selected women participate in project activities

Table 2
Involved Women in Project Activities

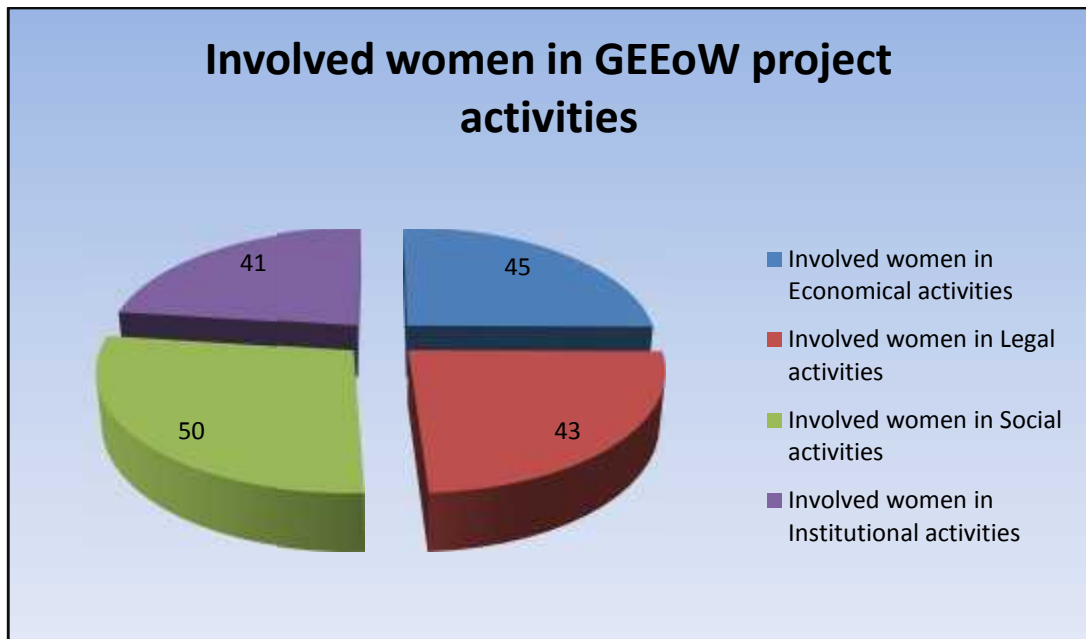
Particular	Number of women	Percent
Involved women in Economical activities	45 women (among 50)	90
Involved women in Legal activities	43 women (among 50)	86
Involved women in Social activities	50 women (among 50)	100
Involved women in Institutional activities	41 women (among 50)	82

Source: Field Survey 2013

The selected 50 women who represent the 50 household in Turmakhand VDC are involved in project three or more activities. Among them 90 percent or 45 women are involved in economical activities, 86 percent or 43 women involved in legal activities, 100 percent or 50 women are involved in social and 82 percent or 41 women involved in institutional activities.

Figure 3

Involved women in GEEoW Project activities



The figure showing GEEoW project has 89.5 percent women are involved in anyone activities of project

5.4 Involved and beneficiaries' women in economical activities (among sample selected 50 household women)

The project has run different type of economic activities. Mainly they are 11 type of training as small business development, tailoring, vegetable farming, goat farming, banana farming, honey farming, micro entrepreneurship, social mobilizing, feasible business identification, domestic animal farming, poultry farming training etc and the project has donate the seed money of their own women co-operative. By this seed money the women has run their own small business which is provided the form of loan.

The following table shows the activities wise involvement of women in economic activities and their succession. The women has involved in multiple economic activities. Small business development training, vegetable farming training, goat farming training and other domestic animal training has more successful than others. The women who participate in these training are almost run the small business.

Table 3
Participated women in project activities

<i>Economical Activities</i>	<i>Involved women(among 50)</i>	<i>Business Ruined women</i>	<i>percent of success women</i>
Small business development training	5	5	100
Tailoring training	5	3	60
Vegetable farming training	10	9	90
Goat farming training	40	40	100
Banana farming Training	10	5	50
Honey farming training	10	5	50
Micro entrepreneurship development training	40		
Saving and mobilization	50 all involved		
Donation for co-operative	Total co-operative member beneficiaries		
Feasible business identification training	20		
Domestic animal farming	30	30	100
Poultry farming	5	4	80

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 3 showing 100 percent women are success to run small business. Among them 80 percent women are involved in multiple business like as animal farming, tailoring, vegetable farming, banana farming, etc. This can be illustrated in the following sub titles

5.4.1 Income Before and After the Training

In the study area women occupation denotes employment of the women in different sector for earning purpose and they are earning in different size of amount.

It is usually difficult to figure out individual household's income because the members of the household do not like to respond to this question for the fear of publicity of their economic status. It is especially difficult in a society like ours where material wealth is used as a tool to place a family or an individual in the hierarchy of society. As a result, respondents give answers with caution. To estimate the household income the probable sources of a household income to be considered are sales of crops and animal products. To know the changes in income before and after the project intervention the personal questionnaire has been used.

Table 4
Income Before and After Training

Before Involvement		Income Group per- month	After Involvement	
No. of the participants	Percent		No of the participants	Percent
15	30	0-1500	-	-
25	50	1501-2500	20	40
5	10	2501-3500	15	30
5	10	3501-4500	10	20
-	-	Over 4501	5	10
50	100		50	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4 shows the income effects after programme intervention has been positive on the involvers of the programme in the study area. Table shows that before Involvement there is at least 15 percent of the participant who have

income less or equal to Rs. 1500 but after programme intervention it has reduced to 100 percent. Table further shows that before Involvement there are at least 50 percent of the participant who have income about 1501 to 2500 but after programme intervention it has reduced to 40 percent. Likewise, table shows that before Involvement there is at least 10 percent of the participant who have income 2501 to 3500, and 10 percent of the participant who have income 3501 to 4500 but after programme intervention those have increased to 50 percent and to 20 percent respectively. There was no one borrower with income more than Rs. 4501 before Involvement. But after programme intervention this frequency reaches to 10 percent

Data on income level shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased their average income after intervention of programme.

5.4.2 Change on Control over Income

Table 5
Change on Control over Income

Control over income	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
Given to husband and other	25	50	10	20
Kept by self but ask when spending	15	30	25	50
Kept by self but spend as per own will	10	20	15	30
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 5 shows the control over income of the participant before and after project. Fifty percent participant of the study area had been giving their income to their husband or other persons of the family before taking part in the project training but, after the participation it has decreased and reduced by 40 percent. 30 percent participant of the study area had been keeping their income by self but asked to their husband or other persons of the family when they have to spent their income before taking part in the project but, after the participation it has increased and reached into 50 percent Only 15 percent participant of the study area had been keeping their income by self and spend as their own interest before taking part in GEEoW. But after taking trainings it has reached into 40 percent.

Data on control over income shows that the members associating with this programme have significantly able to decreased control over their income by their husband and other.

5.4.3 Change on Land Ownership

Table 6
Change on Land Ownership

Land Size	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
No Land	40	88.89	39	86.67
1>-2 Ropani	2	4.44	3	6.67
2>-3 Ropani	2	4.44	2	4.44
3>Ropani	1	2.23	1	2.22
Total	45	100	45	100

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 6 shows land ownership of the participant of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after the participation in GEEoW. Only 10 percent of

the participants have their own land in her name. There is only 4 percent change in land ownership of the participant before training. Eighty six percent women are still without their own land. Change in land ownership is also not because of the lone, but because of the remittance form foreign. Data on land ownership shows that there is no effect of training on land. It means that the land training does not play any role in the field of land ownership.

5.4.4 Change on Occupation

Table 7

Change on Occupation

occupation	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Agricultural/ households	30	60	6	12
Vegetable	5	8.89	10	20
Business	3	6.67	6	12
Poultry	0	0	4	8
Buffalo	8	20	12	24
Goat	2	2.22	5	10
Pig	2	2.22	5	10
Total	50	100	45	100

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 7 shows the occupation status of the participant of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after the participation in GEEoW. The share percent of agricultural/ household sector in total was 60 percent before participation but after participation it has decreased and reduced into 12 percent. An agricultural activity

includes all activities except cash crops. The share percentages of vegetable, small business, buffalo livestock, goat livestock, and pig livestock sectors in total were 10, 6, 16, 4, and 4 respectively before participation but after the participation those are increased and reached into 20, 12, 24, 11, and 11 percent respectively. Poultry farm established by the 8 percent participant after the lone and poultry farm was nil before lone.

Data on occupation of the participant shows that the impact of the participation in GEEoW on women participant works positively. Not all but some women change their occupation traditional to cash crops. This means the impact of GEEoW on women's occupation works positively.

5.4.5 Change in Living Standards

Living standards is the real level of consumption and economic welfare of a person or a population. It is generally measures by calculating the value of goods and services consumed over a period of time. Or it is a level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or Nation and there are some indicators of the living standards which are as follows:

5.4.5.1 Change in House Structure

Table 8
Change in House Structure

Type of house	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Stone, mud and straw	17	34	10	20
Stone, mud and stone	14	28	13	26
Stone, mud and tin	19	38	27	54
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Data on house structure of respondent's shows that the members associating with this programme have not significantly but moderately able to made better house structure then before taking participation in GEEoW programme.

5.4.5.2 Change in Fuel for Cooking

Data on fuel for cooking shows that there is no change in fuel for cooking by the participant of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after the participation in GEEoW. And all the participant of the research area have been using firewood for cooking. Kerosene, Biogas and other fuel are not used by the respondent's family.

5.4.5.3 Change in Toilet Structure

Table 9
Change in Toilet Structure

Type of Toilet	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Not Toilet	13	26	4	8
Local Toilet	25	50	16	32
Flush Toilet	12	24	30	60
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Data on toilet structure used by respondent's shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to made better toilet structure then before taking participation in GEEoW programme.

5.4.5.4 Change in Source of Drinking Water

Table 10
Source of Drinking Water

Source of water	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Local tap	32	64	27	54
Own tap	8	16	14	28
River or stream	7	14	4	8
Tap form Gov/NGOs	3	6	5	10
Total	50	100	45	100

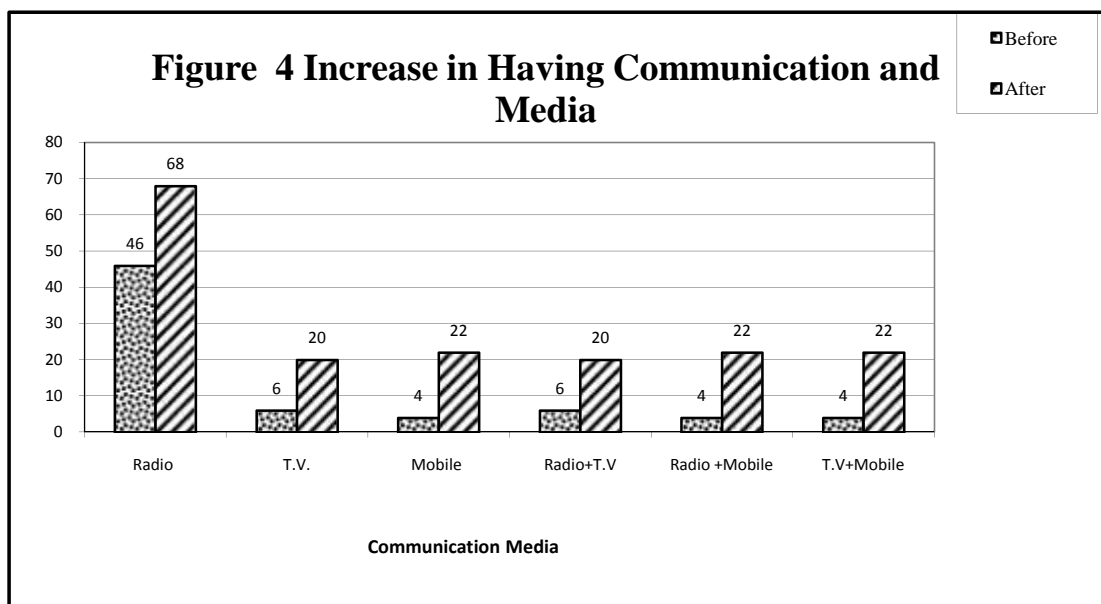
Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 10 shows source of drinking water that used by the participant of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking participation in GEEoW. Sixty four percent participant of the study area had been using local tap before taking training. But after the participation in project, 54 percent participant have been using local tap. Sixteen percent participant of the study area had been using their own tap before Project. But after the participation in project 28 percent respondents have been using their own tap. Fourteen percent respondents of the study area had been bringing water from river or stream before involvement in project. But after the project 8 percent respondents have been bringing water form river or stream. Six percent respondents had been using those tap which was made by GEEoW, but after taking trainings there is a little change in it, but 10 percent of the respondents of the study area have been using those taps which was made by GEEoW.

Data on sources of drinking water which is used by respondents shows that sources of water are not significantly changes before and after participation in GEEoW but it changes moderately.

5.4.5.5 Increase in Having Communication and Media

The figure 4 shows the having means of communication and media of the participant families. The percent of participant who had only radio before participation was 46 but, after it has increased by 24 and reached into 68 percent. Likewise, the percent of women involvers who had only T.V and only mobile before participation were 6 and 4 percent respectively but, after trainings both have increased and reached into 20 percent and 22 percent respectively. The percent of women participant who had radio and T.V, radio and mobile and T.V. and mobile before participation were 6 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent respectively but, after training all means communication and media have increased and reached into 20 percent, 22 percent, and 22 percent respectively. There is on one borrower who has able to reach in daily newspapers. It is because more then half percent of the participant are uneducated and literate only and there is no availability of newspapers near the study area.

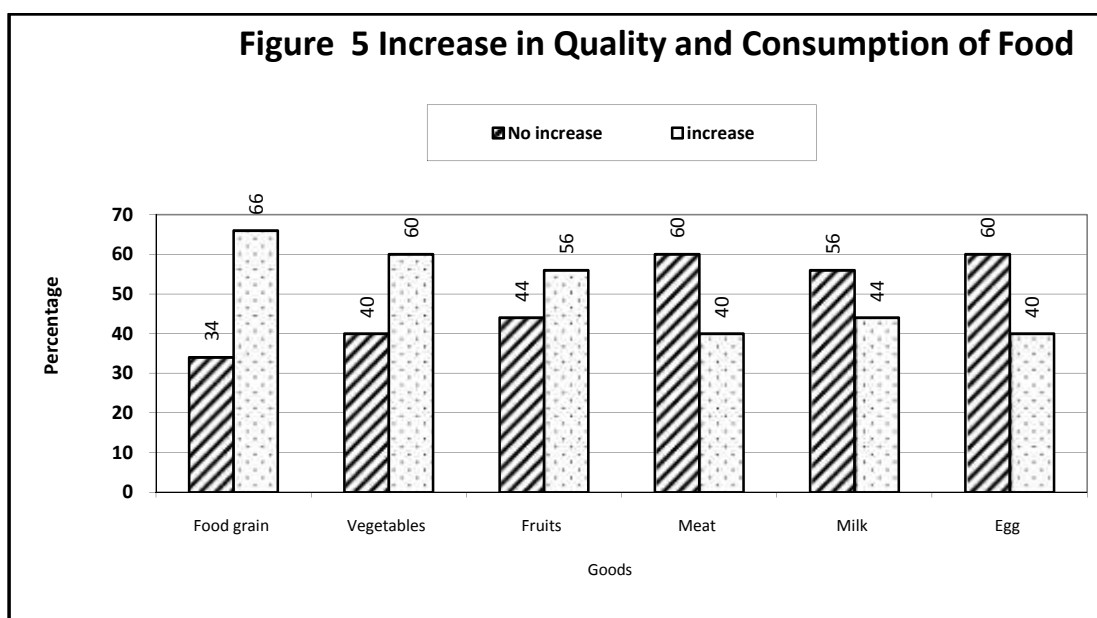


Sources: Field Survey 2013

Data on communication and media shows that there is a little increasing numbers of participant after the participation in micro credit programme. But the approach on communication and media by the participant is no considerable.

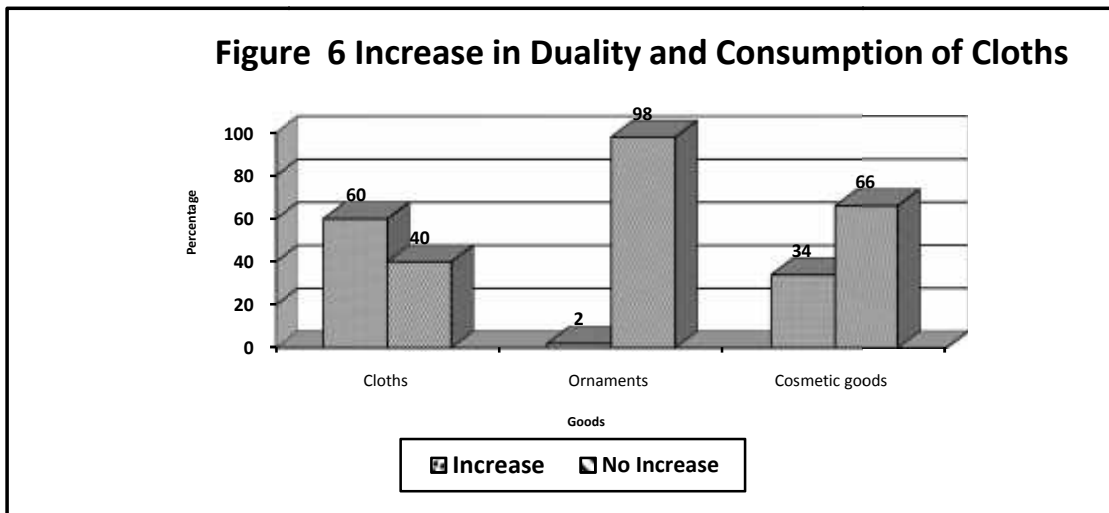
5.4.5.6 Increase in Quality and Consumption of Food

The figure 5 shows the increases in quality and consumption of different food which is used by the participant' families after the participations in GEEoW program in the study area of the Turmakhand VDC. There is significant increased in quality of food grain that is 66 percents respondents are using better food grain after taking participation in micro credit programme. It further shows there is significant increased in consumption of vegetables, fruits meat, milk and egg that is 60 percent 56 percent and 40 percent, 44 percent and 40 percent respondents are increasing their quality and consumption on vegetables, fruits, meat, milk and egg respectively after taking participation in in GEEoW programme in the study area.



Sources: Field Survey 2013

4.1.5.7 Increase in Duality and Consumption of Cloths



Sources: Field Survey 2013

Data on consumption scenario on different goods shows that there is significant increase in the quality and consumption of goods. This means that the impact of in GEEoW programme in Turmakhand VDC on consumption scenario is positive. Though it is positive, this can sometimes be a misleading indicator of economic welfare. It does not take into account either peculiarities of prices, black market and non-monetary economic activities, or factors such as the quality of a person's living and working environment.

5.5 Involved and benefited women in legal activities

Table 11

Legal activities for empowerment

<i>Legal Activities</i>	<i>Involved women (among 50)</i>	<i>Sensitizes women percent about women right</i>
Gender empowerment training	50	100
Dailit & single women rights training	5	100
Male female equal development training	50	100
Women day celebration	50	100
Gender sensitization training	50	100
Adults girl multidimensional useful training		
Gender mainstreaming training	40	100
Paralegal committee formulation	50	100
Legal advice & treatment	26	100
Home base violence empowerment training	20	100
Legal sensitization, legal library program		

Source: Field Survey 2013

The data are showing legal empowerment of women activities are more successful than others. All women are became sensitized about their right. Now they are discussing about their right on group meeting, house and public place and program. This topic can be illustrated in details in the following sub headings:

5.5.1 Involvement in Legal Discussion

Table 12
Legal Discussion

Occupation	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Negligent	36	72	10	12
Passive listeners	12	24	8	20
Active participant	2	4	25	12
Monitoring	0	0	7	8
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 12 displays that out of total sample population, 72 percent women did not show their concern about in legal discussion but after the training it decreases into 12 percent which is remarkable change. In the same way, the number of passive participant is also decreased and it resulted in the percentage of women in active participation and monitoring as 25 percent and 7 percent from 2 percent and 0 percent respectively. The data shows that there is positive impact of project training among women in case of legal discussion.

5.5.2 Response to Man's Negative Behavior

Table 13

Response to Negative Behaviour

Response	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of participants	percent	Number of participants	Percent
Obedient	38	76	5	10
Reactive	10	24	30	60
Suggestive	2	4	10	20
Commenter	0	0	5	10
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field survey 2013

Table 13 shows that out of total women, 76 percent women were obedient even in negative behavior of men but after the training it decreases into 10 percent which is remarkable change. In contrast to this, the number of reactive is increased from 24 percent to 60 percent after training. Suggestive as 4 percent to and 10 percent and commenter from 0 percent to 10 percent respectively. The data shows that there is positive impact of project training among women in case of the response of women in the negative behavior of their men.

5.5.3 Violence in Women

After the training, the participated women did hard work for the awareness against violence in women. The table below presents the data that out of total sample population. The percentage of raising voice against self increased from 20 percent to 100 percent. In the same way the percentage of women who raised their voice against violence in women such as for family member, friends and others increased from 10 percent, 4 percent, and 0 percent to 80 percent, 60 percent and 40 percent

respectively. This data clearly shows that there is good impact on women awareness in case of violence in women.

Table 14
Awareness Against Violence

Awareness against violence	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Total participants	percent	Number of Total participants	Percent
Self	10	20	50	100
Family Member	5	10	40	80
Friends	2	4	30	60
Others	0	0	20	40

Source: Field survey 2013

5.5.4 Involvement in National and International Women Celebration

Involvement of the participant in women celebration program of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after the training in GEEoW. The percent of in local program was 16 percent before participation but after participation it has increased up to 80 percent. Likewise, the percentage of women who participated in women celebration program such as national increased from 12 percent, 4 percent, and 0 percent to 62 percent, 38 percent and 22 percent respectively. This data clearly shows that there is good impact on women awareness in case of violence in women.

Table 15
Women Celebration

Women Celebration	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Total participants	percent	Number of Total participants	Percent
Local Program	8	16	39	78
National Program	6	12	31	62
International Program	2	4	19	38
Co-program with other celebration	0	0	11	22

Source: Field survey 2013

Data on occupation of the participant shows that the impact of the participation in GEEoW on women participants worked positively. Most of the women change their status of participation in women celebration program. This means the impact of GEEoW on women's occupation works positively.

5.6 Involved and benefited women in social activities

Table 16

Social Activities for Women Empowerment

<i>Social Activities</i>	<i>Involved women (among 50)</i>	<i>Benefited women percent from social activities</i>
Social education class	33	100
Social building construction	50	100
Drinking water project	44	100
Goreto bato (road)	50	100
Irrigation project	35	100
Women multipurpose house construction	50	
Gender audit program	26	100
Modern burnt stove program	20	100
VDC level miss understanding solving committee	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

The respondent women of research area who has been selected, they all are beneficiaries from different kinds of social activities. This figure can be illustrated in details in the following sub titles:

5.6.1 Change in social participation

Membership in social organization

Table 17

Membership in Social Organization

Number of SO	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	Percents	Number of Participants	Percents
Non	42	84	0	100
One	5	16	50	100
More them one	-		7	14
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 17 shows the membership in any social organization of the Participants of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC. Eighty four percent Participants of the research area were not participating in any social organization before GEEoW Project. But after GEEoW Project it has decreased 100 percent, Only16 percent Participants were taking membership of one social organization before training. But after taking training from GEEoW, membership has increased and reached in 100 percent. Membership of more then one social organization before trainings of Participants were zero but, after participation 14 percent Participants are taking membership of more then one social organization.

Data on membership in social organization of respondents shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased their participation in social organization after intervention of programme.

Attending Meeting of the social organization

Table 18

Attending Meeting

Meeting Attending in a Month	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
Not attending	46	92	39	78
Two Times	4	8	7	14
Four Times	-	-	4	8
Total	50	100	45	100

Source: field Survey 2013

Table 18 shows the meetings attending of the social organization in a month by the Participants of the research area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking trainings. Ninety two percent percent of the Participants of the study area were not attending meeting of any social organization before GEEoW Project. But after trainings it has decreased and reduced into 78 percent percents. 8 percent Participants were attending the meeting of social organizations two times in the month but after taking training form GEEoW, it has increased and reached into 14 percent. Meeting attending of the social organization 4 times in a month of Participants were zero before trainings but, after trainings it has increased and reached into 8 percent.

Data on meeting attending in a month by respondents in social organization shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased their meeting attending participation in social organization after intervention of programme.

Vital position holds in social organization

Table 19

Vital Position Hold

Position Hold	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	Percent	Number of Participants	Percent
Non	44	88	35	70
One	6	12	11	22
Two	-	-	4	8
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: field Survey 2013

Table 19 shows the vital position hold in social organization by the Participants of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking trainings. Eighty eight percent Participants of the study area were not holding any vital post of social organization before taking trainings but, after trainings it has decreased and reduced into 70 percent percents. Before GEEoW Project, 12 percent Participants were holding a vital post of one social organization but, after taking training form GEEoW it has increased and reached into 22 percent. Vital position hold of more then one social organization of the respondents were zero before training but, after training it has increased and reached into 8 percent

Data on Vital position hold in social organization by Participants shows that the members associating with this programme has increased their participation in social organization by taking vital position after intervention of programme.

5.6.2 Change in decision making role on household activities

Decisions on Children's Education

Table 20
Children Education

Schooling of Children	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	Percent	Number of Participants	Percent
Male only	27	54	9	18
Female Only	18	36	19	38
Both	5	10	22	44
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 20 shows the decision making role in household on schooling of children's of the Participants' families of the research area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking involving in the training by GEEoW. Fifty four percent Participants family's male person of the study area had been making the decision about the schooling of the children before taking trainings but, after trainings it has decreased and came down into 18 percent. Thirty six percent borrower's family's female person of the research area had been making the decision about the schooling of the children before taking trainings but, after trainings it has increased and reached into 38 percent. 10 percent male & female person of Participants' family of the study area had been making the decision about the schooling of the children before taking trainings but, after trainings it has increased and reached into 44 percent.

Data on decision making role in household on schooling of children of respondents shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their decision making role in household on schooling of children after involving in programme.

Decisions on Family Member treatment

Table 21

Family Member Treatment

Family member treatment	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Male only	26	52	10	20
Female Only	17	34	20	40
Both	7	14	20	40
Total	50	100	45	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 21 shows the decision making role on family member's treatment of the Participants' families of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking trainings. Fifty two percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been making the decision about the family member treatments before GEEoW Project but, after trainings it has decreased and came down into only 20 percent. Thirty four percent of the women respondents herself had been making decision about the family members treatments before implementation this project, but after GEEoW Project it has increased and reached into 40 percent. Fourteen percent both male and female persons of the Participants family altogether had been making the decision about the family members treatments before GEEoW Project but, after trainings 40 percent male and female persons of the Participants family altogether has been making the decision about the family members treatments.

Data on decision making role in household activities about family member's treatment of Participants shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their decision making role in household for family member's treatment after involving in programme.

Decisions on Sale and buy of Livestock

Table 22

Sale and Buy of Livestock

Sale and buy of livestock	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Male only	34	68	7	14
Female Only	10	20	12	24
Both	6	12	31	62
Total	45	100	45	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 22 shows the decision making role about sale and buy of livestock's of the Participants' families of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking trainings. Sixty eight percent borrower's family's male person of the study area had been making the decision about the Sale and buy of Livestock before training but, after training it is decreased and remains 14 percent and 20 percent women Participants herself had been making decision about the sale and buy of livestock before training and after training. It has increased and reached into 24 percent. Both male and female persons of the Participants family altogether had been making the decision about the sale and buy of livestock before training but, after training it has also increased and reached into 62 percent.

Data on decision making role in household activities about sale and buy of livestock of Participants show that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their decision making role in household activities about sale and buy of livestock after involving in programme.

Decisions on Agricultural activities

Table 23

Agricultural activities

Agricultural activities decisions	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Male only	37	74	18	36
Female Only	8	16	10	20
Both	5	10	22	44
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 23 shows the decision making role about agricultural activities of the Participants' families of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. Seventy four percent of the borrower's family's male person of the study area had been making the decision about the agricultural activities before taking training but, after trainings it has decreased and reduced into only 36 percent. Sixteen percent Participants' herself had been making the decision about the agricultural activities before training but, after training it has increased and reached into 20 percent 10 percent both male and female persons of the Participants family altogether had been making the decision about the agricultural activities before trainings but, after training it has increased and reached into 44 percent

Data on decision making role in household activities about in agricultural activities of Participants shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their decision making role in household activities about agricultural activities after involving in programme.

Decisions on Buying Goods

Table 24
Buying Goods

Buying goods decisions	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	30	60	10	20
Female Only	9	18	9	18
Both	11	22	31	62
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 24 shows the decision making role about buying goods of the Participants' family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. 60 percent of the borrower's family's male person of the study area had been making the decision about the buying goods before training but, after training it has decreased and reduced into 20 percent. Twenty percent women Participants herself had been making decision about the buying goods before training and after training there is no change. Twenty two percent both male and female persons of the Participants' family altogether had been making the decision about the buying goods before trainings but, after training it has increased and reached into 62 percent.

Data on decision making role in household activities about buying goods of Participants shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their decision making role in household for in buying goods after involving in programme.

5.6.3 Change in Gender Discrimination in Household Activities

Child Care:

Table 25
Child Care

Child Care	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	2	4	2	4
Female Only	36	72	12	24
Both	12	24	36	72
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 25 shows the gender discrimination in child care activities of the respondent's families of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. Only 4 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in child care activities before training but, after training it is also remains constant. Seventy two percent women Participants herself had been involving in child care activities before training but, after taking training from GEEoW it has decreased and reduced into 24 percent. Twenty four percent male and female persons of the Participants family altogether had been involving in child care activities before taking training but, after taking trainings form such institutions 72 percent male and female persons of the respondents family altogether have been involving in child care activities.

Data on gender discrimination in child care activities of respondents family shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to decreased in gender discrimination in child care activities within their family after intervention of programme.

Cooking Food

Table 26
Cooking Food

Cooking Food	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	Percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	1	2	1	2
Female Only	38	76	31	62
Both	11	22	18	36
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 26 shows the gender discrimination in cooking food activities of the Participants family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking training. Only 2 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in cooking food activities before taking training and after taking training it is also remain constant. Seventy six percent women respondents herself had been involving in cooking food activities before taking training and after taking training it has decreased and remains into 62 percent. Twenty two percent male and female persons of the respondent's family altogether had been involving in cooking food activities before training but, after trainings it has increased and reached into 36 percent.

Data on gender discrimination in cooking food activities of respondents family shows that the members associating with this programme has able to decreased in gender discrimination in cooking food activities within their family after intervention of programme.

Cleaning House

Table 27
Cleaning House

Cleaning House	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	1	2	2	4
Female Only	42	84	30	60
Both	7	14	18	36
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 27 shows the gender discrimination in cleaning house activities of the Participants family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. Only 2 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in cleaning house activities before taking training form GEEoW and after taking training it is also remain constant. Eighty four percent of the women Participants herself had been involving in cleaning house activities before taking training and after taking training from GEEoW it has decreased and reduced into 60 percent. Fourteen percent male and female persons of the borrower's family's altogether had been involving in cleaning house activities before taking training from GEEoW but after taking training form such institutions it has increased and reached into 36 percent

Data on gender discrimination in cleaning house activities of respondents family shows that the members associating with this programme has able to decreased in gender discrimination in cleaning house activities within their family after intervention of programme.

Fetching Water

Table 28
Fetching Water

Fetching Water	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	4	8	4	8
Female Only	40	80	16	32
Both	5	10	30	60
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 28 shows the gender discrimination in fetching water activities of the Participants family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after taking training. Only 8 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in fetching water activities before taking training and after taking training it is also remains constant. Eighty percent of the women Participants herself had been involving in fetching water activities before taking training and after taking training from GEEoW it has decreased and reduced into 32 percent. ten percent male and female persons of the respondents family altogether had been involving in fetching water activities before taking training from GEEoW but after training form it has increased into 60 percent.

Data on gender discrimination in fetching water activities of Participants family shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to decreased in gender discrimination in fetching water activities within their family after intervention of programme.

Washing Clothes

Table 29
Washing Clothes

Washing Clothes	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Participants	percent	Number of Participants	percent
Male only	2	4	2	4
Female Only	41	82	17	34
Both	7	14	31	62
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 29 shows the gender discrimination in washing clothes activities of the Participants family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. Only 4 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in washing clothes activities before training and after GEEoW it is also remains constant . Eighty two percent of the women Participants herself had been involving in washing clothes activities before trainings but, after training it has decreased and reduced into 34 percent. Fourteen percent male and female persons of the borrower's family's altogether had been involving in washing clothes activities before training but, after training it has increased and reached into 62 percent.

Data on gender discrimination in washing clothes activities of respondents family shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to decreased in gender discrimination in washing clothes activities within their family after intervention of programme.

Feeding Cattle

Table 30
Feeding Cattle

Feeding Cattle	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Male only	8	16	8	16
Female Only	33	66	11	22
Both	9	18	31	62
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 30 shows the gender discrimination in feeding cattle etc. activities of the Participants family's of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after training. Only 16 percent of the Participants family's male person of the study area had been involving in feeding cattle etc activities before training and after training form GEEoW it is also remains constant. Sixty six percent of the women Participants herself had been involving in feeding cattle etc activities before training form GEEoW and after trainings it has decreased and remains into 22 percent. Sixteen percent male and female persons of the Participants family's altogether had been involving in feeding cattle etc activities before training but after trainings it has increased and reached into 62 percent.

Data on gender discrimination in feeding cattle activities of respondents family shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to decreased in gender discrimination in feeding cattle activities within their family after intervention of programme.

5.7 Involved and benefited women in institutional activities.

Table 31

Institutional Activities for Women Empowerment

<i>Institutional Activities</i>	<i>Benefited women percent from social activities</i>
Group formation	100
Ward women committee formation	100
VDC level women multipurpose co-operative formation	100
Institution management training	100
Study tour program	100
Co-operative management training	50
Co-operative account management training	10
Small project management training for consumer committee	100
Different type saving activities from co-operative	100
Different type of training service from co-operative	100
Co-operative member empowerment activities	100
Institutional represent	

(Source: Field survey report)

Institutional strengthen activities of GEEoW project is helping the women to face their economical, legal, and social problem. The formulated co-operative, paralegal committee, groups are counter fight the common problem of women. Now women are able to distribution of VDC budget for women & their problem. The data can be illustrated in detail in the following sub titles:

5.7.1 Group Formation in Institution/Agency

Table 32
Group Formation

Group Formation	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Not involvement	33	66	2	4
Ward women committee formation	11	22	24	48
Village women committee formation	6	12	24	48
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 32 shows that out of total 50 respondents, 66 percent women were not involve in any type of social institution before the GEEoW project. But after training, the percentage of women who are out of any social organization or institution decreased into 4 percent. In contrast to this, the percentage of the remaining women who engage in ward women committee and village women committee increased from 11 and 6 percent to 48 and 48 percent respectively.

Data on participation of respondents shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to increase in participation in several social organization and the activities in their family after intervention of programme.

5.7.2 Management related Work

Table 33
Management Skills

Management skills	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Institution management skills	2	4	18	36
Co-operative management skills	7	14	17	34
Co-operative account management skills	5	10	13	26
No managerial skill	30	60	2	4
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 33 shows that 96 percent women did not know any skills and knowledge about any managerial skills in social institution and organization. But after the training there were just 4 percent women remain having no managerial skill. the percentage of women out of total 50 women got changed before and after training. 16 percent women had the knowledge of institutional management skills which increased to 36 percent after the training. In the same way, cooperative management skills also increased from 14 percent to 34 percent. Likewise, before the training there were 10 percent women who had the knowledge of cooperative account management which raised up to 26 percent after the project training.

Data on participation of respondent's shows that the members associating with this programme has significantly able to increase the various types of managerial skills in several social organization and the activities in their family after intervention of programme.

5.7.3 Institutional Responsibility

Table 34

Institutional Responsibility

Institutional Responsibility	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	percent
No institutional responsibility	38	76	2	4
Dependent institutional responsibility	10	20	10	20
Independent institutional responsibility	2	4	28	56
Competent in institutional responsibility	0	0	10	20
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 34 shows the taking responsibility by women of institutional field of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before and after programme. Seventy six percent women of the study area had not been taking any institutional responsibility before training but, after training it has decreased and reduced into 4 percent. Twenty percent women Participants taking dependent type of institutional responsibility with the help of men and there is before training and after training no change. Four percent women had been taking responsibility independent way about the institutional affairs before trainings but, after training it has increased and reached into 56 percent. The remarkable thing is, there were no women or 0 percent in case of taking competent institutional responsibility with their mail counterpart before training but after training the percentage of competent institutional responsibility bearer raised up to 20 percent.

Data on of institutional responsibility of the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their involvement and activities after involving in programme.

5.7.4 Change in institutional norms and values

Table 35

Institutional Norms and Values

Institutional norms and values	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	percent
Women cannot handle	39	78	0	0
Women can Work with men	12	24	5	10
Women alone can handle	1	2	28	56
Women can do better than man	0	0	17	34
Total	50	100	50	100

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 35 shows that out of total 50 women, Seventy eight percent women believed that they cannot handle social affair of the study area of the Turmakhand VDC before the training but and after GEEoW project, 0 percent women believe that they have no any idea to handle social and institutional related work. Twenty four percent women Participants believed that they can work only with the help of men after training the percentage of women who believed that they are dependent with man decrease to 10 percent. Two percent women had believed that they can work in institution independent way before trainings but, after training it has increased and

reached into 56. The remarkable thing is, there were no women or 0 percent in case of the believe that they can do better than their male counterpart before training but after training the percentage of competent institutional responsibility bearer raised up to 34 percent.

Data on of institutional responsibility of the members associating with this programme has significantly increased in their involvement and activities after involving in programme.

CHAPTER -VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Every human being needs empowerment to survive as a human being. Like everyone else, most of the poor people, especially women who are very poor, need and use empowerment services all the time. Now time has come to look women empowerment in world as a movement for change which gathers strength by creating and generating new structures and systems in the society which are gender neutral and which promote gender equality. In fact time has come when women empowerment in world should be considered something more than the usual activities involved with providing small scale project loans to women or which supports small-scale business activities to help women acquire money and the imagined power of money.

Women in general lack technical know-how, capital and managerial skill, access to credit market and resources to make any significant improvement in their economic conditions. Women's access to credit is severely limited due to lack of tangible assets that can be used as collateral, high transaction cost and misconception about women's capability as a potential borrower, low literacy rate leading to procedural barriers, a low profit margin activities in which women are usually involved, limited time available to women due to their involvement in time consuming household activities and rural performance.

The women development is related to long term changes in the society which is associated with the growth and expansion of material and social welfare of women. Thus women development is a relative concept which has to be measured with the relative growth in material welfare and change in the women's social, economical, political, legal, educational and cultural structure of the society. In broad view women development includes humanitarian, physical and intellectual satisfaction. This development is the result of relative, incessant integrated progressive and structural changes. The main purpose of women development is to increase to the women

participation on income generating activities and other political, legal, social, and organization aspect.

Women empowerment mainly includes economic activities of the poor and disenfranchised people, particularly focusing on women' empowerment as their explicit goal. The basis theory of empowerment is that putting capital in women's hands can generate income and contribute financially to their households and communities, when they can socially be mobilized in community based non-government organizations. Thus they can be empowered both economically, socially, legally and institutionally and this empowerment is expected to generate increased self-esteem, respect and other forms of empowerment for women beneficiaries.

So realizing this fact, researcher has selected economic, social, legal and institutional empowerment of women through GEEoW programme in a Turmakhand VDC of Achham district as a topic of the study. The objectives of the study is to find out the economic empowerment of women, social empowerment of the women with relation to legal and institutional empowerment in Turmakhand VDC and to examine the effect of GEEoW programme on living standard of women in Turmakhand VDC .

The major findings of the study has been given as follows:

There are significantly increased on women participation in social organization, on meeting attending in social organization, on self confidence level, on vital position hold in social organization and on positive thinking toward them from society after intervention of programme. There is significance increase in decision making role in household sector for schooling of children, for family member's treatment, for sale and buy of livestock, for agricultural activities and for buying goods and services on the participants of the programme in the study area. There are positive impact on i.e. decrease in gender discrimination in household sector for child care, cooking food, and cleaning house, fetching water, cleaning utensils, washing clothes and feeding cattle on the participants of the programme in the study area.

The impact on living standards on the participants is also found positive. The participants of the study area are able to make better house structure, better toilet structure, increase in quality and consumption food grain, increase in

quality and consumption of vegetables, increase in quality and consumption of fruits, increase in consumption and quality of meat, increase in quality and consumption of milk and increase on quality and consumption of cloths, in consumption and quality of cosmetic good after the intervention of programme. Only there is no change in fuel for cooking and a little increase in use of ornaments which is not good. Though it is positive, this can sometimes be a misleading indicator of economic welfare. It does not take into account either peculiarities of prices, black market and non-monetary economic activities, or factors such as the quality of a person's living and working environment. For those reasons other non-economics indicators are some time preferred.

Income effects and occupation changes effect after programme intervention have been positive on the participants of the programme in the study area. But, land ownership effects after programme intervention is zero. The impacts of the programme on control over income by participants are also found positive.

The change in legal aspects is also remarkable. Seventy two percent women did not show their concern about in legal discussion but after the training it decreases into 12 percent which is remarkable change. In the same way, the number of passive participant is also decreased and it resulted in the percentage of women in active participation and monitoring as 25 percent and 7 percent from 2 percent and 0 percent respectively. Regarding the involvement of women into institutional organization 66 percent women were not involve in any type of social institution before the training. But after training, the percentage of women who are out of any social organization or institution decreased into 4 percent.

6.2 Conclusion

GEEoW has the potential to have a powerful impact on women's economic, social, legal and institutional empowerment and living standards of women. Although GEEoW project which is lunched in Turmakhand VDC is not always empowering for all women and not able to positive impact on living standards of women, most women do experience some degree of empowerment and increase in living standards as a result. Empowerment is a complex process of change that is experienced by all

individuals somewhat differently. Women need, want, and profit from support from other social services. Strengthening women's financial, social, legal and institutional base and its contribution to their families and communities plays a role in empowering them.

In our cases, access to economy may be the only input needed to start women on the road to empowerment and living standard. But power is deeply rooted in our social systems and values. It permeates all aspects of our lives from our family to our communities, from our personal dreams and aspirations to our economic opportunities. It is unlikely that any one intervention such as the provision of credit or the provision of training will completely alter power and gender relations.

Some of the most valued benefits that women get after taking participation on GEEoW programme include increased on women participation in social organization, increased household decision-making power, able to decrease discrimination within family as well as society, increased respect and prestige from both male and female relatives and community members, able to generate income and able to uplift living standard of their families. In the same way their involvement and activeness in legal and institutional field. These all aspects and elements of empowerment contribute for the overall empowerment of women.

6.3 Recommendation

The most important step is that the current strategy of solely providing training has to be modified. A package program of training course related to skill development activities, agricultural extension, ingeneration and business promotion and educating women should supplement their practical life. Such training will educate and train the poor and uneducated participants, allowing them to make safer and more profitable investment.

Another idea is to try to target young women right after their marriage. Extended training period, increase in financial support, other extra facilities should be provided as incentives to those women so that they can be independent right from beginning of their relationship with their husbands and in-laws. A group of women is more powerful than single women, GEEoW program can be effective if group lending strategies are implemented. This way, women can cooperate and work towards a

common goal instead of competing each other. Group lending also allows women to solve problems in their day to day life and business much better.

There is need to shift the program form agricultural based to small industries and business promoted activities because there is high operation cost in agricultural based activities. Group saving are great important in the rural economy. Though most of the programs have saving scheme, it is not sufficient so that there is need to adopt incremental approach. The position of the program staff should be permanent so that they could perform their responsibilities with confidence concentration.

In some cases it is found that, women autonomy has been narrowed by their families especially by their husbands in investment, saving, income and other activities .Therefore, beneficiaries family or husbands should be participated counseling conducted by concern offices so that women autonomy can be raised. Only GEEoW indeed will not bring expect change in the living conditions of the poor people of Nepal. Thus it needs to involve various actors/stakeholders in the poverty program. More and more local bodies should be involved in paining and mobilizing the resources. Women should have to develop the capacity in all round empowerment such as economic, social, legal and institutional in case of equal participation, activeness and result oriented.

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