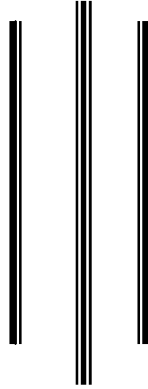
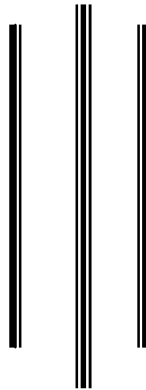


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF GURUNG WOMEN
(A Case Study of Sikles Village, Kaski District)**



**A Thesis
Submitted to
Central Department of Rural Development (RD) Faculty of
Humanity and Social Science, T.U
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Masters
Degree in Arts**



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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mrs Ram Kumari Gurung has completed the research entitled "**Socio-Economic condition of Gurung Women**" (A Case Study of Sikles Village, Kaski District) under my guidance. I, therefore, recommend it for approval and acceptance.

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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Nepal is one of the Asian countries, which invests on human development very little amount. Although women are considered to be vital productive workers in the society, their access to productive resources has remained limited. They have not been empowered to participate in social development to full capacity.

This study also study about socio economic condition of Gurung women of Sikes Village of Kaski district. Sikles almost covers five wards of Parche VDC i.e. Ward no Five, Six, Seven, Eight and Nine. Total 50 households of Gurung women selected on the random basis, which is 30.60% of the local Gurung households. In the present study the researcher found that the Sikles Village migrated Gurung from various places of the northern parts of the Gandaki region. At present, many Gurung clans are living together in this Village. The present study with the objective of presenting a socio-economic profile to seek to map-out the socio-economic condition of Gurung women of Sikles Village. As the research target of this thesis, this study covered various social, economic and cultural aspects of the respondents in the study area. The objectives of the study are:

- i. To study the economic conditions of Gurung women.
- ii. To study the socio-cultural condition of Gurung women.
- iii. To analyze their role in decision making.

Concerning these objectives this study followed different theoretical as well as research documents and methodological procedures of research. The limitation of this study is confined to the particular unit of research area and community people were contacted and the main limitation of this thesis work is to fulfill the master's degree courses. It has its own importance and significance that all the studies and research activities have.

The primary data were collected through a fields visit adopting, household survey etc. For household survey, the questionnaire were used the study research study design of this study is analytical and descriptive. The field is analytical and descriptive. The field survey was conducted in Sikles Village of Kaski district. Random sampling was adopted for selecting the households as its methodological procedures. The questionnaires were provided to the female Gurung like sister in law

of the household. For the effective information 50 Female Gurung households, data from the secondary sources as books, Journals, project reports reviews, newspapers and information book lets were collected. The collected data and information were confined through tabulation and percentage distribution; simple statistical tools as percentage were used where it was necessary.

The major findings of the study can be summarized as: the average family household size of Gurung of Sikles Village is 5.73 percent. Gurung have the culture of Nuclear family system. Were 68% live in Nuclear and 31% live in joint expended family structure but 73.33% prefers joint/extended family structure to live.

Maximum male Gurngs are British, Indian, and Nepalese soldiers. So, the work burden is on female for household activities and farming. Literacy rate among Gurung women is poor. Only 22% have passed SLC otherwise they left their education after the secondary level. 6% Gurung women of the Village are totally illiterate of the sample size. 50% Gurung have Kachcha house and 32% have Pakka, remaining live on medium size household, but more than 60% have Pakka Toilet. They were award about health so 82% prefer the doctor for treatment. Uese of contraceptive is less in Gurung. Only 36 used contraceptive for whom needed. Less use of contraceptive is the causes of out migrate of male also. Female-headed household is also the same causes. So, the decision among the total respondent 53.33% decide own decision for household work. 66% respondents told that these were no need to ask for spending money.

But most of the lands are registered on male Gurung name. Registered in women's name was in a miner cases. But in total respondents 72% female were engaged on agriculture is the main occupation. 18% were teacher and 10% were done business.

The major income sources of family member are working on military as abroad. Among them 60% male were working on this categories only 6% were farmer.

Among the respondent 10% have less than 20 ropani land. So they do not feed whole year by the product of land. Agriculture activities were tradition an this site. They don't know about use of pesticide, insecticide etc.

Gurung language is their mother tongue use almost Gurung language mostly they wear their traditional dresses only on the occasion like: 15th Poush 9 (Lhosar) Bouddha Jaenti: marriage ceremony, they wear these dress.

Rodi is their traddion institution Ghanto dance, Sorathi, Chalitra dance, Kaura, Arghau were their tradition and culture. But now a days occasionally we can see these culture in this area.

They have modern institution like Gurung community. Gurung mother group as a forward and preserve their culture and tradition.

Decentralization program launched by DDC for women and child and saving and credits intuition were found on the field visit.

Gurung were Buddhist they follows Buddha religion but the researcher found some family were Christian and some were Hindu. Hindu religion is also follow, with along Buddha religion on this Village. So, the Gurung religions were affected by the other religion due to urbanization and modernization.

To improve the socio-economic condition of Gurung women should be encourage finishing their education. They have not interest and idea about politics. It is also a factor for upliftment. Work burden is higher among them. To reduce work burden by the help of male also recommended for the enlistment of socio-economic condition and cultural preservation of Gurung at Sikles Village.

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ACRONYMS

CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDC	-	District Development Committee
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Production
Go	-	Government Organization
Govt.	-	Government
H. Hs.	-	Households
HMG	-	His Majesty Government
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
T. U.	-	Tribhuvan University
VDC	-	Village Development Committee