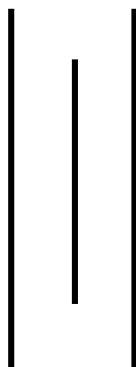
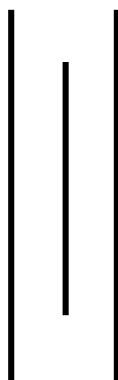


WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF A HILLY VILLAGE IN NEPAL



**A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology
in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for
The Degree of Master of
Arts in Sociology**



**Submitted By
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2008**

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LETTER TO RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Bir Bahadur Khadka has completed this dissertation entitled **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF A HILLY VILLAGE IN NEPAL**, under my supervision. I, therefore, recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The dissertation entitled **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF A HILLY VILLAGE IN NEPAL**, submitted by Mr. Bir Bahadur Khadka has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in sociology.

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ABBREVIATION

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
DDWO	-	District Drinking Water Office
HHS	-	Households
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
INGO	-	International Non Government Organization
KM	-	Kilometer
NGO	-	Non Government Organization
REDP	-	Rural Energy Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nation Children's Fund
VDC	-	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal with 147181 square kilometer area economically depends on agriculture. It absorbs a big portion of labour force of Nepal. Although agriculture constitutes a large amount in National economy, it is in subsistence level and it produces grains which is insufficient for the ever growing population. It is mainly due to the dependence of agriculture on nature (weather), natural resource and traditional agricultural practices. At the same time degradation of land (declining fertility), forest (deforestation) and water (drying out), which are the major components of agricultural system, are commonly experienced phenomenon throughout the country. It results less productivity in agricultural production.

Along with the physical features of agricultural in Nepal, there are many social, and cultural factors that affect both negative and positive impacts on agricultural system of the country. The persons who spend sweat and toils 24 hours in the field have few or no land. And next one, women which constitutes more than half percent (50.05%) is the main work force in agricultural. (CBS2001)

A big portion of women population involve in agriculture. They have to participate on every sector of work and activities. But they haven't ownership of property. They can't do work as their conscience and output of their work is on hand of male. There are different causes to be unable to improve the status of Nepalese women as expected. The causes are not to be improved in traditional social views and legal structure on gender discrimination, less growth rate of investment by government in social sectors, less accessment of women in competitive situation and development of new

technology and its use appeared in economic activities due to the globalization (Tenth Plan, 2059-64.BS)

To speak about the status of women in Nepal, 14.5 percent women are the head of household and their ownership on land is 10.8 percent (CBS, 2001). Their contribution on agriculture is 60.5 percent (CBS, 2001).

Socio-economically insecure, less skill in agricultural and illiteracy are the great complexities of women farmers. A book entitled 'Children and Women of Nepal' published by UNICEF Nepal 1996 have clearly stated that people in Nepal worked hard for the generation of little income.

It is said that male and female are the two wheels of the same cart. So the participation of women in every sector must be equally to male. For increasing the acceleration of all over development it needs inclusion of the women. In this context globally and nationally, there are a lot of effort of women development. There are institutions and organizations struggling for women right and freedom. So, in the present it is enlarging women access to other aspects. Their dependency on male is going to decrease. They are participating on non-agricultural work and conducting small enterprises. However, in the Nepalese context in rural it is not so. In general women in there may be categorized as following:

1. Most of the women engage in agriculture but they have right neither property nor production.
2. Some women have right on production not property.
3. A few women of them whose husband are in any service totally economically depend on their husband and rear their children only.

They are marginalized in every aspect, socially, cultural, economically, politically and so on. Male work in price value and they are assumed superior and controller in the family whereas women spend more time of their daily life in the work which is counted less value and unpaid. Women do 60.50% work out of total agriculture work of Nepal (CBS, 2001) and their working is 11 hours per day more as compared to men. But decision making role and right on resource is less.

National economy, knowledge and experience on agriculture of women are extremely interrelated factors. Every government in a country makes policies for multi-dimensional development of the nation. For proper development of agriculture of our country, women participation, not only in production level, must be intensively in decision making level, and resource right, management and control. They should be treated on social justice.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women in many parts of world and in many communities have not still reached to equality in status with men. Although the contribution to the working hour of women in the world is more than two third compared to that of man, they earn only about one tenth of the world's income and only one percent of the world's prosperity.

It has been already stated that Nepal is an agricultural country. Agriculture comprises farming and livestock. Nepalese agriculture system is integrated i.e., one farming family produces every thing what they needs. Productions aren't for selling only for family consumption. And Labour is also used from the family and parma system, It is a labour exchange from one family to another family in rural area's farming operations. Women are the main labour force in agriculture, household work and parma system.

Women constitute a large amount of agricultural force in Nepal. Most of the women work for a longer time than men both household and non household activities which are not into account. But women's household activities aren't considered as economic activities. Thus, their contribution to national income has been understated. Generally women are found working in low paid jobs. Further, women's working conditions are more difficult than those of men.

Women are involved in various household activities and a large portion of women's labour force involved in agricultural sectors. Rural women aren't in a position to increase their agricultural product and income through the use of different support services provided by the concerned agencies. Therefore it requires that the primary need, interest and the role of rural women must always be kept in mind by the planners while moving annual plans. The different periodic plans have shown that the level of socio-economic status of women farmers could never be uplifted.

Nepalese planner has over the years given top priority and heavy investment to this sector from the above reasons. It is clear that the planner should always consider the involvement and contribution of women farmers and accordingly the causes affecting their involvement and progress in development programmes should be traced. However, it hasn't been materialized in Nepal so far.

This study has specified the role of women in agricultural practices. So the following questions were raised in this study:

- (i) What are the factors that affect the involvement of women in agriculture?
- (ii) What is the pattern of labour division between men and women?
- (iii) What is the existing farming system in rural area?

- (iv) What may be the ways and policies that will upgrade farm women socio-economic status and development of the agriculture?

1.3 Objectives

General objective of this study is to examine a role of women in subsistence agriculture in the rural area of Nepal. And along with this, specific objectives follow as below:

- (i) To find out the factors that intensively make women involve in the agriculture.
- (ii) To identify the activities women perform in the agriculture.
- (iii) To identify the existing farming system in villages.
- (iv) To find out ways and policies those will upgrade women's status.

1.4 Significance of the Study

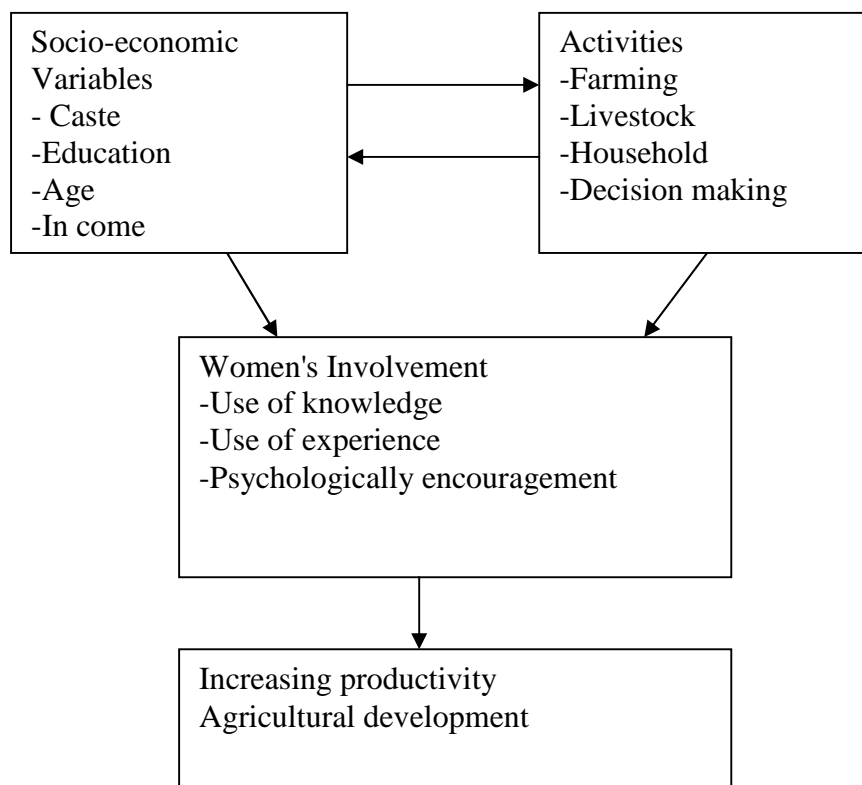
Agriculture, a big share of national economy of Nepal, is a system in which different parts of system related each other and function to run the system. So agriculture should be studied different view points. Up to date study on it with different point of view from different group, agencies and persons will help to accelerate agricultural development rapidly and properly. But it shouldn't be forgotten to formulate programme to the study report and imply in the field.

Women are the major labour force in agriculture and household activities. In spite of the major force of agriculture women have no chance in decision making process, and policy making level. So they are labeled disadvantaged group. Government, NGO/INGO and other women welfare agencies are trying to empower the women and upgrade their socio-economic status. But their condition, especially farm women, is same what it was before. Women

empowerment should not alone but with agricultural programme, be operated. It will help to upgrade women status in society and to develop agricultural sectors. The researchers think the study on agricultural needs continuously either point of view to increase agricultural productivity. The study will provide, information to solve the farm women and agricultural problems.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

The study has examined the role of women in agriculture practices with different variables. The variables that were related each other in the study are summarized as following conceptual framework.



The conceptual framework presented above precisely clarifies that different socio-economic status change farming activities. Farming activities differ on

socio-economic status of women. Agriculture is the major economy of Nepalese society and women are main work force of agriculture. Both, agriculture is subsistence level and women are labeled disadvantaged group. To develop these, experience and knowledge of women is necessary in agriculture .Properly right, social respect, opportunities of education etc should be provided for women. Certainly there will be the condition of increasing of productivity of agriculture and women development also.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in five chapters. Chapter one includes introduction of the study, statement of problem, objective and significance of the study. Second chapter is a review on the available theoretical and empirical literature. Third chapter relates to the research methodology that describes research design, area selection, sampling, sources of data, nature of data, data collection method and limitation of the study. Presentation of finding is in chapter fourth. And last chapter five includes summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER -TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study is concerned with women and their participation on subsistence agriculture. So the study has focused on social, cultural, educational and economical status of rural farm women and their major activities on agriculture and other related to it.

Men and women in society are situated not only differently but also unequally. This inequality results from the organization of society, not from any significant biological or personality difference between men and women. Although individual human beings may vary somewhat from each other in their profile of potentials and traits, no significant pattern of natural variations distinguishes the sexes. All inequality theories assumed that both women and men would respond fairly, easily and naturally to more equalitarian structure and situation. (Ritzer, 2000).

Boserup (1970) identified three types of rural women's work which directly co-related to the size of farm with extent of women labour involvement on the farms.

- a) Socio-economically advanced women who were engaged purely in the domestic jobs and had large farms.
- b) Primarily domestic women who participated in agricultural labour on a limited extend with medium size land and
- c) Women farm workers working as hired labours and having small land.

A report of the International Labour Organization (ILO) year book of labour statistics 1999 shows that in many countries relatively large numbers of women

assistants on farms or on other family enterprises and the huge majority of women workers live in developed countries, about two third of them, work in the service sector and one quarter in industries and one fifth of women are in agriculture and the remaining are engaged in industries sectors. In developed countries such women worker are to be counted among the economically active. Certain countries only include contributing family worker who work more than one third of normal work day.

Women contribute two thirds of the total numbers of worked hours throughout the world. Much of that work is related with household food production and is done by the women living in rural areas. Women in rural area grew at least 50% of world's food (Joshi, 1991). Women work all aspects of agriculture - seeding, planting, thinning, weeding, manuring, applying fertilizers digging, harvesting of crops etc.

Most of the post harvesting works and rearing animals are other aspects of agricultural activities for which women are solely responsible. Women process food for family consumption with few or no modern aids (Turbine or diesel mills etc) women should combine agricultural activities with child care and household works, fetching firewood collection, cooking food, cleaning house etc. Often they perform both functions simultaneously. However the contribution women make to society is not reflected in their status.

Nepal is no exception to the global syndrome of rural women. From the past time women have been engaged in different agricultural and household activities. The role of women in various farm activities is appreciated not only due to their large number of population engaged on agriculture but also due to a varieties of agricultural activities performed by women .They involve in all aspects of productions and livestock production except ploughing because of cultural taboos in Nepalese society.

There are several studies on Nepalese women. They have reported the conditions and problems to women. Among them, Asian Development Bank has conducted a lot of studies on Nepalese women and found that women in the economy, a substantial proportion of Nepalese women (40%) are economically active, most of them employed in agriculture. They work as unpaid family worker in subsistence agriculture with low technology and primitive farming practices. They bear the double burden of work in the family and the farm and have to work long hours with men entering other non farming sectors. Agriculture is becoming increasingly feminized. Women participate on a large scale in tourism and related sectors. Their employment in organized manufacturing is also expanding. But in all these sectors they are concentrated at lower levels due to educational disadvantages and management biases. Their working conditions are very poor and trade union activities is low. These issues are aggravated by lack of gender disaggregated data on employment and wages (ADB, 1999).

The feminization of poverty in Nepal is not visible in terms of size of landholdings and income of female headed households. It is visible more in terms of their impact on women's access to food, education, and health facilities and their long working hours. Children especially girls have to start to work early. Child labour involved many more girls than boys (ADB: 1999).

Manuring, Planting, harvesting, post harvesting operation, collection of fodder and bedding, livestock grazing and feeding are primarily done by women. In addition to women's important role in the production sectors, they are the one who bear the major responsibility for household activities such as collection of firewood, fetching drinking water, cooking food and feeding children, taking care of sick and old person people and cleaning household utensils and the house. Except these, if women are in leisure they earn small income and fulfill the household needs by weaving and spinning clothes and bags by hand, weaving basket, mats of straw and bamboo, making alcohol and doing so on. Their labour involvement in farming and contribution to the family welfare is higher than that of men. Burden of work for

rural women is an average of about 11 hours per day as compared to 8 hours per day for men (Adhikari and Karki, 1994)

It is true that there is variation of range of women involvement in agriculture because of variation of ecology, caste and ethnicity, family type and crops type. But in general Nepalese women's role in agriculture and household activities is most important. However they aren't identified individually. They are recognized as farmer's wives, sisters and daughters (Bjracharya, 1994)

Main causes of heavy works load on the Nepalese rural farm women follow as below:

- (i) Because of gender discrimination women are lower in education health in participating on social and financial organization and biologically they have reproductive duty which is not valued. So they engage more time in agriculture and household work.
- (ii) Even in the past and present context, Nepalese male go out third countries along with India for foreign employment. So women have a lot of responsibilities for household economy. (agriculture activities and household work)
- (iii) Except these, drying out of water resource and deforestation increase work loads of women in Nepal.

From the above literature review, Women are major work force of agriculture in Nepal. Agriculture is the main share of national economy. Subsistence agriculture of Nepal depends on weather climate. Its productivity is less. The major work force in agriculture in Nepal isn't respected and their role is not valued. They are assumed inferior culturally and even legally also. They have no property right; their work is unpaid or less value. For the faster development of agriculture, there need constant studies on development of technical and social aspect. The present study will be a small effort on the second on.

CHAPTER - THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of Study Area

Area of study is Arman V.D.C. ward no. 4 situated in Myagdi district. This VDC is in western part of Myagdi neighbouring Tara VDC in Baglung in the south, Baranja in east, Babiyachawr in north and Niskot in the west. This VDC is heterogeneous in caste and ethnic group. Agriculture is the main economy of Araman VDC along with army in Indian and British, police in Nepal, teachers, retail shopkeeper. There are water mills, diesel mills and furniture industries etc. But nowadays a large number of people in Arman are in foreign countries for employment. So women in this VDC have work-load on agriculture.

Economically also this VDC is heterogeneous. Families which have member in British army and in developed countries as employees are in good economic condition. Teachers, Indian army and employed in gulf country are in medium level economic status. The study is concerned with women's socio-economic status and their effects on their (women) participations on agricultural activities. There are people of different cast and ethnic group. They have different economic and educational status etc. one hand and on the other hand, the researcher is an inhabitant in Arman, ward no .4. Dhara village is far from the basic modern facilities. Conducting traditional and subsistence level agriculture and different socio-economic statuses are the key features in Dhara. Therefore there will be reliable information relating to the statement of problem. So I could collect data easily.

3.2 Research Design

The research design of the study is especially descriptive approach. The study focus on socio-economic effect of women participation in agriculture, in other sectors and in decision making process, specially the study studies the statement of the problem on the basis of the available facts, events and information.

For its real and reliable picture, literature review of the relevant documents such as report 'articles, survey books and publications has been done the theoretical and empirical aspects. At the end, the collected data and information were processed and analyzed.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

The most of data used in the study were quantitative rather than qualitative. Primary and secondary data were used to fulfill the objectives of study and answer the question raised on these problems. Primary data were collected from census survey by semi structured interview with active female in agriculture. Secondary data were taken from the different authorized report either government or non-government.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

In this Dhara Village ward no. 4; there are 56 households of different caste and ethnic group. All of the household were covered in this study because the numbers of households, 56, were possible for the study. The census survey was used for respondents selection. So I did not need any sampling for it. In this study, women, as respondents, are taken from the every household. They have been asked the question set up by researcher to find the solution of research problems in women and agriculture.

3.5 Research Tools and Techniques

The main thing of research is data. Without data there is impossible of research. There have been generated some tools and techniques for data collection. Different tools and techniques are used to the interest of research and nature of data. For this study the researcher used simply interview, observation method for data collection.

3.5.1 Semi-structured interview

The researcher set up questionnaire relating to research problems. The respondents were questioned for the data of their socio-economic status. Respondents answered in the words previously fixed and their own words. They put their views own their experience, problems they were facing, expectation that could help them on their personality and occupation improvement and the questionnaire forms were filled up by the researcher in the visit of them in the field study.

3.5.2 Observation

It means to see very carefully to know every aspect of somebody. In research of any subject observation is used as a tool for collecting data and it also helps the researcher to co-relate and test the data by respondents. The Researcher used observation method. The researcher observed women performing agriculture activities. Most of the works and activities were perform by the women. They do the works of land preparation to harvesting individually and jointly with male. They do household works, post harvesting and food processing also. The work to be performed by male alone is ploughing. It helped researcher to compare the data by respondents and activities they performed.

3.6 Method of Analysis

First of all, data were collected from respondent in the study area. Collected data are only raw material for research problems solution. There are different stages to meet the finding of research. Last stage of research is called research analysis. In this study collected data were processed and tabulated in simple way. After the tabulation data were interpreted based on the percent distribution and presented in bar graphs to requisites. Range of involvement and activities performed by women were measured to socio-economic status of respondents.

3.7 Limitations

Nepal varies agro-environment, caste and culture also. Environment determines the culture. Culture varies to the caste. It means that Nepalese rural farm women are different each other in social and cultural status. Their role in agriculture is different to different geographic condition, caste and ethnic groups. So this study area does not represent whole of Nepal. It does not represent all of the women from different caste and ethnic groups.

CHAPTER-FOUR

THE PLACE AND PEOPLE

4.1 Physical Setting of Study Area

Study area is surrounded by the green jungles and geographical surface is slope. The ward no. 4 in Arman VDC is called 'Dhara'. The name Dhara may have been coined to its geographic setting. Its front shape looks like a triangle. It seems razor of cutting tools. In Nepali language we call 'dhar' to the razor of cutting tools. So the village seems like dhar and it may have been called Dhara. Because of the sloppy land and lack of water source near the village, there is impossible of surface irrigation system. Some people in Dhara have irrigated land far from the settlement in the next area in the bottom of hill.

4.2 Communication and Electricity

Arman VDC with this study area ward no. 4 is 17 km. far from headquarter of Beni of Myagdi District. So it doesn't relate to the headquarters directly in the basic infrastructure of development like telephone, electricity, TV etc. However, the village is not far from the communication. Nowadays villagers have got a service of communication from CDMA telephone service system. There are three centre of communication from the CDMA system.

In the 21st century, people in the rich country in the water resource are in dark except some people have used solar power and the next community in the same ward which is near the water resources (Khola) has installed a small electric project by their self investment of community. Except very rare case, every household have radio sets.

Because of the lack of electricity and water source there is not any mills for beating and grinding foods. They should go far for mills. It increase work load on women.

To the field report, 64.3% households use electricity only for light not for other commercial use. Certainly that facilities will affects social impact of the users. They can do work for a long time at the night and wake up early and do work. On the other hand that facility has created social classification between users of the electricity and the other ones unable to use it. The households unable to use electricity, especially solar power may feel them inferior to users.

There, 80.3 % households have radios. There are three telephone sets. They have kept them for commercial purpose. Villagers use them by paying bills. They use it more to communicate to members of home, who are out of the village and country for employment rather than for the management of agriculture and other economical purpose. Certainly they save time for communication service and they use it in the agricultural practice. There is a school of primary level. Children study there. They go to ward no 6 for higher level education. Every household send their children to the school. There are no health post, bank, co-operative etc. in Dhara village. Table No.1 shows the access to infrastructure facilities of the villager in details.

Table No. 1 Basic facilities

Facilities	No of Households	Percentage
Telephone (CDMA)	3	No applicable
Electricity	36	No applicable
Radios	45	No applicable

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.3 Health Service

There is not any health service centre except 3 kilometer far from the village. The every household have no preference of public health and private clinic. Both are in the same place. So people in the study area use them to their convenient. There is negative aspect in the health sectors. The villagers believe on unseen power. They try to take the help from the witch doctors (Dhami, Jhakri) and magic practicer (Tantra, Mantra wala). In this case they expense time and money. Other hand they use locally available herbs for medicinal use. Surely it will help them to save money and time. In the case of health and health service, every household have same condition, practice etc.

4.4 Drinking Water

Ward no 4, the study area is divided in two parts. The jungle which the villagers use for daily life, divides them. The part in west side of jungle is near the water resource. The east part village is far from the water resource. It is about 3 kilometer far. In both villages the District Drinking Water Office has provided drinking water service by pipelining in the ground. In this term villagers use clean drinking water. Villagers face the problems when in rainy season because landslides and floods wipe out the pipeline. At that time people must go far for water for human and animal also. At this condition women get an increase of work load that hampers the agricultural practices. In terms of drinking water accessment every household uses same facilities and face same problems. All are equal in this case. Everyone use public tap installed by District Drinking Water Office (DDWO).

4.5 School Enrolment

School enrolment reflects social development of village. There are 154 girls and 105 boys in ward no 4. In primary level education every household send their

children. In high school and higher education, some students have dropped out their education. It is not because of their parents interest, lack of farm labour but because of the interest of students themselves. There is no preference of boys and girls in school enrolment at the present time. Next every household makes school children work in agriculture and households work that are taking care of small siblings, some times cooking, fetching water etc. It hampers them in their education. So they are poor in education.

4.6 Source of the Income

Source of income indicates the economic level of Dhara village. It compromises the agriculture and foreign employment along with these, teachers in schools, seasonal trading, and retails shopkeeper are in Dhara. But all run together with agriculture. The table no 2 shows the source of income in the Dhara village in details clearly.

Table No. 2: Source of Income

Source of Income	Households	Percentage
Agriculture (only)	10	17.9
Retailing shops	-	-
Service	-	-
Agri+service	45	80.4
All of the above	1	1.8
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

The table shows that only 17.9 percent households absolutely depend on agriculture. But in researcher's experience the reality is that at the time of field survey those households' members have not gone in any foreign employment. But in the past they may have been and in the future certainly they may go. Except, Indian army, British army and teachers other services are temporary jobs.

4.7 Level of Income

Source of income of households in Dhara Village are agriculture and services in different sector in foreign countries and Nepal. Level of income is not constant. It is up and down in every household. The employment in foreign countries affects the level of income. Accessment of foreign countries determines the level of income. The level of income at the time of field study was as table no 3 below.

Table No. 3: Income Level

Income per month (Rs)	Number of households	Percentage
< 1000	4	7.1
1000-3000	8	14.3
3000-5000	39	69.6
> 5000	5	8.9
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the beginning Brahamin and Chhetri have socio-econonmically great status than other caste and ethnic group. They have more access to the best opportunity. They can engage every sector easily. Therefore this group has higher income level. Traditionally Gurung, Magar, Kami are backwarded they have less opportunities. So, their income level is lower. But as a whole, although level of income seems good, this is no permanent type. It doesn't indicate the dimensional development of society. The people in this village earn money from foreign countries but they don't invest it in productive sectors. They use it household expense, to buy land for housing, build houses although it is not necessary at that time.

4.8 Food Sufficiency

There is no irrigation facilities in Dhara village and most of the households haven't irrigated land for paddy growing. So, most of people buy rice from the market for feast and festival, household consumption and other ceremonial function. Brahmin and Chhetri have comparatively large and fertile land than other groups. They cultivate the crop efficiently. So, they have better sufficiency of food. They consume their own production for a long time. See details in table no-4.for food sufficiency in Dhara village.

Table No. 4: Food Sufficiency From Themselves Production

Food Sufficiency Months	Household	Percentage
<3	6	10.8
3-6	23	41
6-12	27	48.2
Total	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Above table shows that, it seems that 10.71 percent people grow grain that is sufficient less than 3 month and 41.07 percent people grow grain that is sufficient from 3 to 6 month. They have sufficient land for farming but they haven't manpower for working in agriculture one hand and other hand they have money from remittance. To some up the productivity of agriculture is decreasing of following reasons.

- i) Household haven't manpower.
- ii) Transportation facilities have supplied goods there so that they can buy goods easily in the market.

- iii) They have money from remittance.
- iv) Because of unirrigated land agriculture production is not increasing.

4.9 Types of Houses

Types of house indicate economic condition of the people and village. In the village, most of the houses have been built up using materials available in the local level. Houses have been made of stone, mud and wood. Most of houses have been roofed of slate and some houses have been roofed of dry grass (see in table no 5 in details)

Table 5: Types of Houses

Types houses	Household	Percentage
Roofed of slate	42	75
Roofed of dry grass	14	25
Total	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

All of those houses have been made in traditional way. No houses are with modern type and facilities. In the local level valuation the people enjoy the settlement of house well.

4.10 Size of Family

This village is far from the modern facilities and follows the traditional culture. Both joint family and nuclear family exist in this village. It is up and down of family size continuously. There is increasing population, there is high birthrate because of conservative thinking of family planning, lack of availability of family planning, no facilities of entertainments, sex is the only way of entertainment. But in the present context birth rate is low because most of male

(husbands) go to the foreign employment. The table no 6 shows the family size in Dhara village.

Table No. 6: Family Size

Family Size	No. of household	Percentage
1-3	5	8.9
3-5	12	21.4
>5	39	69.7
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

According to the table no 6 number of 1-3 members is no fixed number of members, but these families are increasing in numbers. Coming year number of those families will be more than that of now.

4.11 Caste an Ethnic Group in Dhara-Village

There are Brahmin, Chhetri, Kami, Magar, Gurung and Thakali. To analyze the agriculture performance according to caste and ethnic group, Brahmin, Chhetri female's agriculture production is good. Their health, education and residence are good rather than others. Except Brahmin women, others make wine from grains and wild fruits and sell in local level and generate income. Brahmins traditionally don't make and drink wine. But in Dhara village, although they don't make they drink wine. Male people from all of caste and ethnic group go out from home for employment. In conclusion to say, except slight difference of inherent talanecy of person, there is no vital difference among female from different caste and ethnic group in Dhara village. See details table no. 7 for caste and ethnic group distribution in the village.

Table No. 7: Caste Distribution of Caste and Ethnic Group in Dhara Village

Caste and Ethnic Group	No. of HHs	Percentage
Brahmin	17	30.3
Chhetri	21	37.5
Magar	1	1.8
Gurung	1	1.8
Kami	15	26.8
Thakali	1	1.8
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.12 Categorized Age Distribution of Respondents

Age is the most important factor for economical development. Everyone is born, grows, becomes old and dies. So infant, child, youth, adult and old are the stages of every person. Except youth and adult other are economically dependent age. In agriculture, farmers perform their work to their age. Certainly every one in active age perform hard work and generate income.

In this study, female aging 15-35 work of digging, carrying crop, cutting grass that are hard comparatively than other. They do for a long time. Female in 25->45 perform the role of head of household and decide household management and agriculture activities. Post harvesting, taking care of children, cooking food are completed by the female in >45 year. (See the table no. 8 below in details) for the age distribution of respondents in Dhara village.

Table No. 8: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Age	No. of household	Percentage
15-25	21	37.5
25-35	25	44.6
35-45	8	14.3
>45	2	3.6
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.13 Women's Education

Education makes man perfect educated person do everything effectively and efficiently. So everyone needs education either formal or informal education. Education on concerned profession is the best. The person who has the best knowledge on his/her profession will increase productivity. In our Nepalese context women are the major work-force of agriculture which is the backbone of Nepalese economy. So women must be educated in general and technical knowledge on agriculture. But unfortunately, most of women are illiterate. Educational condition of women in Dhara village is as below table no.9.

Table 9: Educational Status of Respondents

Education	No. of women	Percentage
Illiterate	43	76.8
Primary	13	23.2
Secondary and above	0	-
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Only 23.2% respondents are of primary level education. They can only read and write. They say that they have forgotten their education. Rather than formal

education, those women need informal knowledge about agriculture and livestock farming. Out of total respondent number, 76.8% women who are leading family and conducting agriculture operations are illiterate. This condition expresses both women's condition and their poor management of family and agriculture.

4.14 Age at Marriage

Development is multidimensional concept. Development compromises different definition. Marriage age also measures range of social development. In Dhara 64.3 % marriage cases are in between 20-25 years old. (See details in table no. 10)

Table 10: Age at Marriage

Age	No. of HHS	Percentage
13-15	0	-
15-20	18	32.1
20-25	36	64.3
>25	2	3.6
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.15 Religion

Dhara Village is Brahman, Chhetri dominated society. Except brahmin and Chhetri, there are Magar, Kami, Thakali, Gurung in few numbers. In the context of religion, they have not consciousness. Ritual performance only reflects signs of religion. There are neither temples nor Gumbas, Musjids etc. Although they may have different rituals in marriage, birth and death. The ritual they performed indicates their religion. In general, Brahman, Chhetri and Kami follows Hinduism and Thakali, Magar, Gurung follow Buddhism. So most of

the households are Hindu and few households of ethnic groups are Buddhist. However, religious traits of both seem in both.

4.16 Feast and Festival

Nepal is a diverse country in term of its unique and traditional culture. As Nepal is a Hindu dominated country people believe in lots of gods and goddess, which have some special meaning in special occasion. People celebrate a lot of feast and festivals. They worship different gods and goddess. Likewise people in Dhara village celebrate a lot of local and national feast and festivals. Dashain, Tihar are the most important feasts and in local level they celebrates bhume pusa, other functions related to farming and livestock progress.

4.17 Purpose of Agriculture

Nepal is an agricultural country but it is in subsistence level not professionalized. Moreover in the remote area, far from the market facilities, agriculture production is only for consumption. In Dhara village also farmer grows grains and livestock products for consumptions in local level. They sell goods when they have more than they need but they don't go to sell in the market. They sell them only when buyers come to buy goods home. Selling products are ghee, animals and more or less grains.

4.18 Livestock Farming

Agriculture comprises farming and livestock. Both are under parts of agriculture. Animal's dung and urine is used for manure in farming and unused green plants in present and stored them in the past is used for animal's fodder. So in Dhara village people keep animals. They keep them for manure 'animal labour (oxen for ploughing), milk and meat. However they keep in traditional way not commercial purpose. Every household has buffalos. Most of them have goats also and only 5 household have oxen also for ploughing land. People in

Dhara village use oxen from those who have oxen in the village and sometimes from the neighboring village. Women are the major force of managing animal in the village. The table No 11 below shows the animal type and numbers kept in the Dhara village.

Table 11: Animal kept in Dhara village

Livestock	No. of HHS	Percentage
Buffalo	56	100
Cow (oxen)	5	8.9
Goats	34	60.7

Source: Field Study, 2008

To analyze the table, it seems that people have kept animal not for commercial purpose but for consumption purpose. All of the households keep buffalos because they need the milk and milk products and buffaloes' dung and urine for manure for farming. They keep goats in few numbers. It doesn't show that they keep them for commercial point of view. They produce and consume in local level. They haven't kept cow but, only five households have kept oxen for ploughing farm land. Animal keeping in Dhara is for milk, meat, manure and animals labour.

4.19 Land Ownership

Land is the major resource of agriculture and land ownership effects agricultural productivity and labour use. Certainly people who use own land will increase production whereas people who use land without his ownership mayn't increase productivity because they psychologically feel humiliation. In Dhara village

every household have their own land, however, large and small in size. There is no one landless.

4.20 Land Size

It is Ropanee measuring of land in hilly area of Nepal. In local or speaking language irrigated land or paddy field is called khet and unirrigated land is called pakhabari. They grow maize, wheat millet, beans etc. There is no khet in Dhara village. Technically there is no source of water and climatically it is in high altitude and there is less productivity of paddy than other production. In the past some households have khet in the Beshi. But after the near access of road they can purchase rice in sealed pack from Terai then they sold the khet or there was a change of land distribution among the brothers. It means khet for one brother not for all brothers. Only 4 household have khet and there is also a process of land consolidation to be settled only beshi locating ward no 5 and 6 or in only Dhara. However everyone wants to be in the beshi and to resettle other place with modern facilities (road, electricity, education, health etc.). All of the land in Dhara village is unirrigated pakhabari. Land holding size in Dhara village is as table no 12 as below.

Table 12: Landholding Size in Dhara Village.

Size In Ropanee	Khet		Pakhabari	
	No of HHS	Percent	No of HHS	Percent
<5	3	5.4	6	10.7
5-10	1	1.8	24	42.8
10-15			15	26.8
15-20			8	14.3
>20			3	5.4
Total	4	72	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Land holding size tabled above shows that there is no vast difference of land distribution in Dhara village. No one is landless and it shows that persons who have small land size have 4/5 Ropani framing Land. It may not be a condition of food insufficiency to the view point of resource, farming land available in the village. But the productivity is less.

It is hard to find farming land in a huge plot. There are distributed pieces of land here and there. And in the Dhara village there is no concept of settlement on one place and farming on the other place. There is settlement where is the piece of land. So there is no distance of settlement and land except extra land piece some people have. It is also accessible within 5-10 minute. It will not affect productivity. According to table no 12, 4 households who have Khet in Beshi must expense one hour to reach there from the home in Dhara.

4.21 Use of Tools

Use of traditional tools is one of the features of Nepalese agriculture. So it takes more time in farming practice. People in Dhara village use traditional tools for farming practice. They are available in local level. Every household has similarly agricultural tools. No one has modern tools. Specially they use plough (halo, Juwa) for ploughing land, spade for digging, sickle for cutting grass and agriculture plants, thick and long sticks of hard wood for graining wheat, millet beans etc. Those are used from the past to present and even to when in the future.

4.22 Use of Fertilizer

Nepalese agriculture is running still in traditional technology and tools using etc. However there may have been policies of changes of agriculture in documents of government of Nepal. About either use of fertilizer or other performance of agriculture, people are not trained. In the past people in Dhara

kept a lot of cattle. But now days, because of schooling for a long time, male migration for employment, they keep few cattles. So they have a lack of a lot of manure for agriculture for farming production. So they are facing the less productivity in agriculture than past. To fulfill lack of manure they use fertilizer, especially urea naming Bikashe mal. But they don't use it continuously and in every cropping one hand and other hand they haven't knowledge of way of using and a dose of it. They use it as to the seller of it. However they have felt the result of it. They have got a good harvest. Especially they use urea fertilizer for corn crop putting every plants root while digging second time (dohorauni). They have also an anxiety of degrading land and an effect on other crops. They have an experience that they use fertilizer in one crop and if they don't use it in next crop it will be less production than before. To sum up every households use fertilizer and manure both.

4.23 Agriculture Products

Dhara village is the village with high of climatic view point and far from the water resource. So it is impossible of paddy crop. Corn, millet and beans are the production of monsoon season and wheat, barley and others winter crops are cultivated in Dhara. Under vegetable they grow potatoes, radish, yam (Tarul, Pidalu), chilies, green leaf vegetable, ginger, turmeric etc for household consumption not for commercial view point. Every household have different kinds of fruits plants. There are orange trees, banana, lemon, palm etc. They consume them and more over they sell from the home. Buyers from other place come, buy and sell them in the local market to their convenient. But grower farmers rarely go to the market to sell them. They also use them for making alcohol and sell it to customer in their own village. There is no variance of production of agriculture products. Every household has what other ones have; only it may be difference in quantity. There is great potentiality of cash crops like ginger, turmeric, chilies and fruits.

4.24 Use of Seeds

People in Dhara village have their own traditional way to select and process the seeds. They select the seeds using their common sense before the graining of crops. They select healthy, big and typical. They dry in the sunlight and store in the pots with narrow mouths.

They use seeds prepared like this. Along with the use of traditional and locally available seeds some household uses improved seeds from the market. Especially every household use seeds of vegetables from market. They use improved seeds when they have not seeds because of seeds damage, mixture of variety of same crop.

In farming sectors, farms needs seeds of crops, vegetables and fruits. Farmers in the village use traditional and improved both seeds. To the field report all of the households use improved vegetable and fruits seeds and plants technically grown. Only 25% household use both improved and traditional crop seeds and 75% households use only traditional crop seed.

Only 14 household use both seeds traditional and improved. According to discussion with respondents of researcher in the field they use improved seed uncontinuously. Because of unavailability of seeds in the near market, lack of money at the time of purchasing, lack of time going to buy to the market they break the use of improved seeds. They have experience of increasing productivity when they used improved seeds.

4.25 Labour System

In this village labour system in agriculture constitutes wage system, parma system and use of family members themselves. Wage and parma system run because of monotonous of loneliness of family, lack of labour and nature of work load etc. There can not be found economic class structure although they

have different in income and land size. Whoever can go to whoever to work in wage and parma to the nature of work and to the condition of leisure of goers. They hire labour in local level mutually and from neighboring village also. The big problem in Dhara village is of man for ploughing. For this work either they request to the male students who study in 9 or 10 aging over 15 year old, or the person who is at home as in a leave, or to the person from neighboring village in wage. To the description above there, in Dhara village, no household uses only one labour system. Every household uses labour of family members, wage labour and parma. To clarify the mutual wage labour system someone who has already finished the agriculture work, that person is paid of wage, other wise there is a practice of parma system.

4.26 Wage Rate

It is assumption that there is discrimination of wage rate between male and female. That may be applied in Dhara village also. There is a division of work between male and female. There is equal wage rate between male and female when they work the same female always do but there is inequality of wage rate between them when they work the same male always do more or male's work. As for example, cutting millet is done by female and cutting down millet plants after cutting millet grain is done by male. But both of them can do both. For details see table no. 13.

Table No. 13: Wage Rate Inequality between Male and Female

Sex	Wage in (Nrs.)	
	Rainy season	Winter season
Male	200	150
Female	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Work load on agriculture varies on its stage of farming; major crops and minor crops, land preparation, cropping period and harvesting period. The rainy season is the peak season in agriculture. In this time labour is consumed more. So the wage rate in this time is high than winter season.

4.27 Women's Participation on Agriculture and Activities

Agriculture is a system under which there are two major parts farming and livestock. Both of them have different types of works. Among them some are hard and some are easy. To the nature of work load there is labour division between male and female. Then combined table below shows the women's participation on agriculture activities.

Table No. 14 Women's Participation on Farming Activities.

Activities	Male		Female		Both	
	No of HHS	Percent	No of HHS	Percent	No of HHS	Percent
Manuring	-	-	41	73.2	15	26.8
Ploughing	56	100	-	-	-	-
Digging	-	-	35	62.5	21	37.5
Seeding and planting	-	-	46	82.1	10	17.9
Weeding and taking care of crops	-	-	43	76.8	13	21.2
Harvesting	-	-	46	82.1	10	17.9
Post harvesting	-	-	56	100	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Manuring, ploughing and digging are the first stages of cultivation. The work of manuring is completed by women alone in 73.2 percent households and male and female do jointly in 26.8 percent household. According to a culture women don't plough so the work of ploughing is performed by the male only. Women in Dhara village hire male for ploughing the land because most of the active male are out of the home. In no household male alone to the work of digging but

in 62.5 percent household female do that alone and in 37.5 percent household both male and female do that jointly.

There are works of seeding, planting, weeding and taking care of crop. On those tasks female involve. Male also involve in taking care, removing unhealthy and unnecessary plants and more or less other works also.

But 82.1 percent in seeding and planting and 76.8 percent in weeding and taking care of crops only women complete them. Women are assumed that they are faster in planting and weeding than male. In rural area water touched with gold is sprinkled on seeds because they believe that it may make better production. Female than male go to land and do the work of seeding because they wear ornament.

On the harvesting male involve in carrying and cutting down the unused green plants. They also involve in graining time.

Work of post harvesting in the every household is done by women. Because they have a skill of processing graining and they stay also at home.

4.28 Women's Participation on Livestock Farming Activities

Livestock and farming is interrelated each other. Cattle's dung and urine, as a fertilizer, are used in farming. It makes land fertile and increases productivity. Animals, especially oxen in hill region in Nepal, are used in agriculture, as animal labour, for ploughing and graining wheat and millet. Agriculture also helps to livestock. Green unused plants are used as fodder for animals. Crops are also used for animal as feed supplements. Traditionally our Nepalese farming system is mixed. Every household operates both farming and livestock farming. In this village, Dhara, farmers keep animals. There are also different

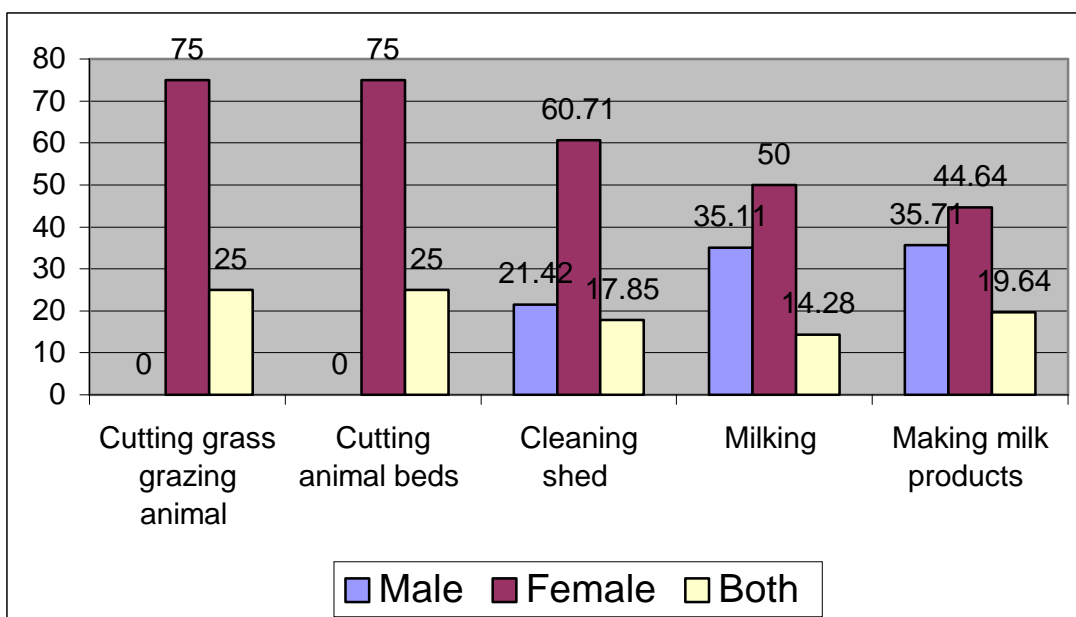
types of tasks. The different tasks are completed by male and female separately and jointly. The table 15 below shows that the tasks and their performers in details.

Table No. 15: Women Participation on Livestock Farm

1	Male		Female		Both	
	No. of HHs	Percentage	No. of HHs	Percentage	No. of HHs	Percentage
Cutting grass grazing animal	-	-	42	75	14	25
Cutting animal beds	-	-	42	75	14	25
Cleaning shed	12	21.4	23	60.7	10	17.9
Milking	20	35.11	28	50	8	14.3
Making milk products	20	35.7	25	44.6	11	19.5

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure No.1: Women Participation on Livestock Farm



On livestock farm, women do more work. One hand their husbands are not at home. They are out of the home for employment and on the other hand at the time being home they go out for social work and ceremonial function than women. Milking and making milk products is done by the old aged male person who can not do other works and young ones also enjoy milking and making milk products. So women get a decreasing of work load. Otherwise women spend their daily life in agriculture work from early in the morning to late at night.

4.29 Women's Decision Making Role on Selection of Seed and Cultivation

Women are housewives. All of the works that are completed at home are done by female as possible. So the decision on selection of seed and processing and storing of it is completed by women. In Dhara village decision of seed selection is dominated by women. They decide which seed to be selected and they process and store.

On the decision of cultivation there in Dhara village, male, female and both sex in some households perform their role. However 74.7 percent households female decide on cultivation. They make a decision of time, numbers of labour, seeds, fertilizer for cultivation of different crops. 14.3 percent households male and the same percent household both male and female jointly decide on the cultivation. (See details in table no 16 below)

Table No. 16: Women's Role on Selection of Seed and Cultivation

Sex	No. of HHs	Percentage
Male	8	14.3
Female	40	71.4
Both	8	14.3
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.30 Decision Making on Land Preparation

Agricultural work is the groups of works. There are different types of work from beginning of cultivation to harvesting and post harvesting stage. We can divide them in two groups. One group is hard works and another one is easy works. Especially works which are physically hard and take short time and the works traditionally banned to be done by women are preformed by male and other works are performed by female. So in one crop season male and female involve. In land preparation farmer should do manuring, ploughing, digging etc. Decision may be made by male and female alone or both jointly. In Dhara village, decision making on land preparation is given as below table no. 17.

Table No. 17: Decision Making in Land Preparation

Sex	No. of HHs	Percent
Male	7	12.5
Female	38	67.9
Both	11	19.6
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.31 Decision on Harvesting

We work in agriculture to grow grain. When the crop ripens in the field it starts the time of harvesting. it means harvesting is the starting of taking crops into the house. Work of harvesting is related to women more or less. So women decide it more. In Dhara village also in 73.2 households women decide on it. (See details in table no 18 below)

Table No.18: Decision on Harvesting

Sex	Not HHs	Percentage
Male	7	12.5
Female	41	73.2
Both	8	14.3
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.32 Authority on Agriculture Products

Women manage house and man are out goers. Agriculture production in Dhara village is used for family consumption. Women work for processing of food consumption. So they have more authority on agriculture products and decision on the use of products. 76.8 household women have authority on products and decision on the use of products. (see details in table no. 19)

Table No.19: Authority on Products and Decision on Use of It

Sex	No. of HHs	Percentage
Male	0	0
Female	43	76.8
Both	13	23.2
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.33 Decision on Selling and Buying of Animals

There is a practice of selling and buying of animals. Every household buy animals when they need and sell them when they have more than the numbers they can not manage. They may go far away and at village also to buy animal but they don't go to sell animal. They circulate the message of selling animals to their neighbors. Villager and buyers from out side village buy animals. it is a little complicated task and the use of money. There needs bargaining on prices. Except male is not at home female doesn't do this work. Female give reason that they do this because he (her husband) isn't at home and they don't this because her husband is at home on the question of why or why don't you do. However,

at present time, in more households women decide on it. See details table no 20 below.

Table No. 20: Decision on Selling and Buying Animals

Sex	No. of HHs	Percentage
Male	16	28.6
Female	34	60.7
Both	6	10.7
Total	56	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Although 60.7 percent women decide on selling and buying animals, only few women do this work alone themselves whereas most of the women do this by the help of male relative and neighbors. 10.7 percent household does this jointly.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This study was conducted at Dhara village, ward no. 4, in Arman VDC. The village is situated in Myagdi district a hilly region in the western part of Nepal. The objective of this study was to know the women's role on subsistence agriculture and their socio-economic status.

To speak about the methodology of the study, the women in Dhara village were questioned related to the objective of the study. The women framers, every household as respondents, provided data; semi-structured questionnaire and observation were used as methods to fulfill the objective of the study. It was descriptive way to process the outcome of the study.

Women are main work force in the village. They are playing very important role in farming system and the existence of the family life. They are facing problems of work load, illiteracy, ownership on property etc.

Most of the women are illiterate. Only 23.2 percent women have completed primary level education that neither helps their personality development nor their occupational activity performance. Villagers believe on unseen power rather than allopathic treatment.

Agriculture is the main economy permanently in this village. But it is being operated traditionally. There is no modern technology and equipments for farming and livestock. Agriculture products are used only household consumption. They grow corn, beans vegetables. They keep buffalos for milk and fertilizer from their dung and urine, oxen for ploughing, goats for meat.

There exists mixed farming system. Most of the women perform both agriculture activities and a role of decision making.

To make woman skilled on agriculture is the first stage for improvement of women living and agriculture development. It will minimize or solve the other problems on women and agriculture in Dhara village.

5.2 Conclusion

The studied area, Dhara village is far from the modern facilities; electricity, communication, road from the district headquarter of Myagdi. But out of the total households 25 household use solar power as an alternative energy in their self investment and the donation by REDP Myagdi. Like wise, 11 households use electricity from the hydropower in their investment. They have installed it near their community from water in Mahakhola. Radio and CDMA telephone systems are the main means of communication.

Although Dhara village economically depends on agriculture, sloppy land, lack of irrigation, work-load on women, traditional technology, subsistence level production, lack of market of farm products are complexities of agriculture. Most of the active male people are out of the home. It has been established as a culture of male people going out of the home. Some go that they may have no opportunities here but other ones go that they don't need to go and they can get opportunities here. There are different parts of works under agriculture. Women don't plough. Except ploughing, women have a big work load on agriculture. Traditionally women have more work load than male one hand and the other hand now a days, male aren't at home so agricultural work-load on women has increased. However they are not under dominance and control of their husbands. There is decreasing family women violence. They have right on products and decision making process but they have no right on property. It is not good to get power and right on absent of other. Women themselves also psychologically are

unsatisfied at absent of their husband. That surely decreases women's brisk and courage on activities of agriculture.

Women in this village are helped by their children of school and in some households by their parents in law. Except this all of the works are done by women. The great problem women bearing in Dhara village is the ploughing in Land preparation. Traditionally women, don't ploughs. So they needs plough man one hand and other hand there are oxen in few number. Oxen are used for ploughing. Women wait turn already proposed or go neighboring village for oxen.

In the present situation, women are not only housewives and farm workers are house managers and deciders. It also increases their responsibility and duty for family and society. In this way work load an women has increased.

Women who have a great responsibility on family and society are neither educated nor trained. They do every thing by their common sense knowledge. Most of the respondents are illiterate whereas a few respondents have crossed primary level education. They are only free from thumb stamp in legal process activities. But school enrolment at the present time is equal to boys and girls in every household in Dhara village.

Farm product is consumed in family. They consume and they don't go to sell in the market. Especially animals are buying and selling in Dhara village. They go out of the village for buying animals. Women are responsible for decision of animals buying and selling. But they can't decide their own conscience. They take a help from male neighbors, because they have no education and long experience on it.

5.3 Recommendation

-) Traditionally farm women have more work load. It destroys their health and they can't grab opportunities for their life improvement. So it needs to reduce work load on women

-) Education and training increase human beings' ability and work efficiency. This study recommends providing education and training for women in the village.

-) Agriculture development isn't only production but it is selling also. Marketable goods are sold easily in cash. Cash crop will inspire women farmers to increase productivity and they will solve problems of money.

-) In the present time male immigration is a problem women are facing. It increases work load on women. To reduce or stop it there should be opportunities of income generation in the village. Establishment of small scale industries, commercial livestock farming, herb collection and processing may automatically reduce it.

-) To develop and promote technology will displace the traditional way of agriculture, which is more labor consuming and doesn't increase productivity. The new technology will decrease work load and increase productivity.

-) To installment of modern facilities for food processing in the village will decrease the work load on women.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THESIS OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY 2008

Name of respondents

Age:

Address:

Introductory Questions

1. How many people are in your family?
a) Single b) 1-3 c) 3-5 d) above 5
2. Type of house?
a) Roofed of dry grass b) Roofed of state c) Cemented
d) Cemented with modern facilities
3. Where do you fetch drinking water from?
a) Private tap b) Public tap c) Well d) Others
4. What are the facilities in your home?
a) drinking water b) Electricity c) Telephone/radio/TV d) Any other
5. Where are you served of health service from?
a) Private clinic b) Health post/ centre c) Aurvedic doctor d) Local treatment
6. What is the main source of income?
a) Agriculture b) Business c) Service d) Industry
7. How far do you go for health service?
a) Less than 1 km b) 1-3 km c) 3-5 km d) 5 km
8. What is your religion?
a) Hinduism b) Buddhism c) Muslim d) Others
9. What 'feast and festivals' do you celebrate?
.....
10. How ages do you marry in your family?
a) 13-15 yrs. b) 15-20 yrs. c) 20-25 yrs. d) Above 25 yrs.
11. How many children do you have?
a) Daughters b) Sons
12. Do you send them to school?
a) Yes b) No
13. If not send why?
.....
14. If do you send either one of the sons and daughters. why?
.....

15. What is your monthly net income?
a) Less than one thousand b) 1-3 thousand
c) 3-5 thousand d) More than 5 thousand

Social Question

16. What is your education?
a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Secondary d) Above secondary
17. Do you involve any organizations? And which ones?
.....
18. What benefits can you get from that organization?
.....
19. Who manage your family?
.....
20. What is your role to run your family?
a) Major b) Active c) Minor d) Passive
21. Why do you perform that role?
.....
22. Do you have property right?
a) Yes b) No
23. Do you have any vocational knowledge? If have what is/are that?
.....
24. Do you make children work agriculture and others?
a) Yes b) No
25. If do you use them. why?
.....

Questions about Agriculture

26. Why do you work in agriculture?
a) For consumption b) For selling c) both
27. How long are grains grown sufficient in your family?
a) Less than 3 month b) 3-6 months c) 6-12 months d) More than 1 year
28. Do you have your own farming land? If have how much?
a) Yes b) No
29. What is your type of lands?
a) Irrigated b) Unirrigated c) Both

30. If irrigation, what is that?
 a) Monsoon rain b) Canal c) Tap d) Others
31. How many plots do you have farming lands?
 a) Single plot b) 1-2 plots c) 4-5 plots d) More than 5 plots
32. How long does it take to reach there?

33. What are the types of lands?
 a) Plain b) Slope c) Both
34. What are the productions?
 a) Paddy b) Corn d) Wheat d) Millet
35. What are other productions?

36. What is farming technology?
 a) Traditional b) Modern
37. What are used for labour in farming?
 a) Human b) Animal c) Human and animal d) Machine
38. Are there any facilities for agriculture? If it is what is that?

39. Have you trained about agriculture? If have what is that? Do you teach it other?

40. If there any trained person in the village for helping the villager about agriculture?

41. What types of seeds do you use?
 a) Traditional b) Hybrid c) Others
42. Why do you use that?

43. What and how many pet animals do have?
 a) Cow b) Buffalo c) goats d) Others
44. Why do you have these animals?
 a) For manure b) For meat c) For milk d) Labour e) All of them
45. Who make a decision for animal management, buying and selling?

46. Why do/does you/any other make/s a decision on that?

47. Who care of animals?
 a) You b) Any male people c) Both
48. If you (your family) sell animals and animals products who sells them?

49. If do you not sell. why?

50. How do work in agriculture?
 a) Family self b) Labour exchange c) Wages d) Others
51. What is wages per day for agricultural labour?
 a) 50-60 b) 60-70 c) 80-90 d) Above 100
52. What types of labour why do you use if you use wages labours?

53. Is there difference of wages between male and female?

54. How months do you spend in agriculture?
 a) 2 months b) 2-4 months c) 4-3 months d) 8-12 months
55. How long do you spend per day in agriculture?
 a) 4-6 hours/day b) 6-8 hrs/day c) 8-10 hrs/day d) 10-12 hrs/day
56. If you have leisure time after agriculture performance how do you use or spend hat time?
 a) Wasting time b) Using in social serving
 c) Using in generating small income d) others
57. What do you think how the leisure should be used?

58. Who of the male and female spend longer time in agriculture work? Why?

59. Whose decisive role is in agriculture?

60. What is the role of female?

61. Who selects seeds and stores it?

62. Who prepare land for farming?
 a) Ploughing b) Digging
63. Who does seeding?

64. Who does manuring, irrigating and taking care of farming?

65. Who decides the harvesting work?

66. What is the labour division of harvestings?
 a) Cutting..... b) Taking..... c) Graining
67. Who does post harvesting work?
 a) Male b) Female
68. Who have greater right on products? Why?

69. Who decides of selling and using of products?

70. What do you spend income of produces of agriculture for?
 a) Household expense b) Schooling c) Agriculture d) Others
71. Who manage the markets of products?

72. Who decide to spend the income of products of agriculture?

73. Which households work who do?

74. What problems do you feel in agriculture?

75. Do you satisfy in your occupation? Why or Why not?

76. Do you think any help to you from any other? What types are those?
