

# **GENDER PREFERENCE AND SOCIALIZATION**

**A Sociological Study of Daraun Kholā-5  
of Arjunchoupari V.D.C., Syangja**

**A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of  
Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of  
Sociology/Anthropology In partial fulfillment for the Degree of  
Master of  
Arts in Sociology**

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**2011**

## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

It is with great pleasure that I recommend the approval of the thesis entitled **Gender Preference and Socialization, A Sociological Study of Daraun Khola-5 of Arjunchoupari V.D.C., Syangja** completed by **Hum Kumar Shrestha** under my supervision for partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Sociology. Therefore, this thesis is recommended for its evaluation.

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## LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by **Hum Kumar Shrestha** entitled **Gender Preference and Socialization, A Sociological Study of Daraun Khola-5 of Arjunchoupari V.D.C., Syangja** has been approved by this Department in the prescribed format of Humanities and Social Sciences.

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This is to certify that I have read through the draft of thesis entitled **Gender Preference and Socialization, A Sociological Study of Daraun Khola-5 of Arjunchoupari V.D.C., Syangja** by **Hum Kumar Shrestha** as a language editor and made necessary correction and improvements there in. I have been impressed by his intelligible presentation of the facts through the medium of plain and correct English.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor **Mr. Amrit Kumar Bhandari**, department of sociology/Anthropology, Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, for his inspiring guidance and support for the completion of this thesis.

I would like to extend my thanks to **Mrs. Shanti Bhusal**, The Head of the Department of sociology/Anthropology, P.N. Campus, Pokhara, for her co-operation during the preparation of this thesis.

I would like to thank **Dr. Bishowkalyan Parajuli**, The Ex-Head of the Department Sociology/Anthropology, faculty members **Mr. Ram Chandra Baral**, **Dr. Prakash Upadhaya**, **Mr. Tej Nath Subedi**, **Mr. Janardan Thapa**, **Mr. Arjun Pokhrel**, **Mr. Mukunda Lamsal**, **Mr. Hari Kumar Ojha**, **Mr. Sukra Raj Adhikari** and other staffs of the department for their invaluable suggestion.

I am very much grateful to all my respondents of Arjun Choupari V.D.C. -5, who provided their valuable time for interviews, focus group discussion and key informants, during the field work.

I express my heartfelt thanks to the staff of central library, Kirtipur and Regional library, Prithivi Narayan Campus who provided me with the necessary reference materials.

I have received encouragement and support from my friends **Mr. Sri Krishna Poudel**, **Mr. Kumar Chandra Subedi**, **Mr. Dhan Kumar Shrestha**, **Mr. Rajendra Adhikari**, **Mr. Ram Hari Shrestha** and **Mr. Santosh Gurung** while preparing this research paper, to whom I express my sincere gratitude.

I am equally thankful to my dear wife **Mrs. Jamuna Shrestha** for her continuous encouragement to prepare this thesis.

I would like to give special thanks to **Mr. Tek Bahadur Gurung**, V.D.C. Secretary and **Mr. Raghunath Sharma** for their unforgettable help.

Finally, I am very much thankful to my friends **Mr. Ishwor Shrestha**, **Mr. Chetnath Chalise** and my brother **Mr. Nabraj Shrestha** for their great computer work.

**Hum Kumar Shrestha**  
April 11, 2011

## ABSTRACT

Field work of this study entitled "Gender Preference and Socialization" of Arjun Choupari V.D.C.-5 was carried out in ward no. 5 of Arjun Choupari V.D.C. Syangja. This V.D.C. is situated 7 k.m. north east from the Headquarter of Syangja district. There are different caste and ethnic group in the V.D.C. The main prospects and opportunities of this V.D.C. are agriculture (Cash crops) and rural business.

The general objective of this study is to investigate the overall situation of gender Preference and Socialization but its specific objectives include.

- To investigate the role of males and females in the society.
- To study gender preference regarding socialization.
- To explore the ways to reduce gender preference.

The interview schedules were used for 85 households; 25 Brahmin, 40 Chhetri and 20 Gurung families from ward no. 5 of the V.D.C. by using purposive sampling procedure. Several tools and methods such as observation, focus group discussion with males and females, key informant interviews etc. were conducted to collect the essential information. Mainly quantitative data were collected from interview schedules and qualitative data were collected using focus group discussion and key informant interviews.

This study was designed to investigate the role of males and females, son and daughter, husband and wife, girls and boys, marriage and family and other gender related roles and perceptions. The result showed the following findings regarding gender difference in the area.

- There are all together 229 households with the total population of 1642. Among them male population is 865(52.67%) and female population is 777 (47.33%).
- The average household size as per the survey is 5.37.
- There are 247 male household heads and 59 female household heads.
- The population of the age group 25-45 yrs. was found to be the highest (29.82%) and the population of the age group above 75 yrs. was found to be 1.5%.

- There are 87.58% Hindus, 10.13% Buddhists and 2.29% Muslim and a very negligible percentage of Christians were found to be residing in the area.
- There are 78 Brahmin family, 121 Chhetri family, 3 Newar family, 9 Magar family, 30 Gurung family in the area.
- Much of the household work is performed by the females in the area. But in Gurung families, the case was a bit different
- The socialization process of male and female is found to be different. Females are more responsible for the household problem.
- The roles, duties and responsibilities assigned to males and females are different.
- The socialization process of girls and boys is found to be different. Female children are more responsible for household activities than male children. (Sweeping house, cleaning house, cooking food, washing clothes and washing utensils etc).
- Daughters are given enough time to educate them so that daughter can be capable to live happy life.
- Almost all the illiterate female respondents were found to prefer son.
- The educated male and female respondents were found to prefer daughter.
- In Gurung families, almost all the respondents treated son and daughter equally.
- Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) analysis in switched gender roles showed that gender role perception is gradually changing in Nepal.
- Women started doing work which was traditionally done only by men, e.g. Ploughing, repairing roofs etc.
- It has been found that younger educated men and women might work anything as they wish.
- Traditional norms and values regarding gender roles were highly prevalent in those respondents who had no education especially females and those engaged in agriculture.
- Division of labor, role, responsibilities and perception are the determinants of gender difference.

- With the increasing, awareness programs, education, income generating activities, the discrimination between male and female is found to be decreasing.
- There is less gender difference in younger generation in the comparison of older generation.
- Too much of work, no access to resources, no decision making power prevalent in older generation have been found to be quite less in the younger generation.
- According to V.D.C. secretary, the key informant interviewee, there no strict rule in marriage in the Gurung families these days.
- The marriage between Mama Cheli and Phupu chela and, Mama Chela and Phupu Cheli which was in practice in olden days has now been abolished.
- According to the V.D.C. secretary, dowry system has started even in Gurung family like in Brahmin and Chhetri.



## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

BS	:	Bikram Sambat
CBS	:	Central Bureau for Statistics
DDC	:	District Development Committee
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GAD	:	Gender and Development
GDI	:	Gender Development Index
GO	:	Government organization
GS	:	Gender Socialization
INGO	:	International Non Government Organization
NGO	:	Non Government organization
TAT	:	Thematic Apperception Test
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural organization
UNICEF Fund	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	:	United States of America
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WAD	:	Women and Development
WEP	:	Women's Empowerment Programme

## GLOSSARY

Tagadhari	:	Wearers of the holy cord
Namasinya Matawali	:	Non enslavable Alcohol Drinkers
Pani Nachalne Chhoi Chhito Halnunaparne	:	Impure but touchable
Pani Nachalen Choi Chhiot Halnu parne	:	untouchable
Naya Muluki Ain	:	New Civil Code
Chokho Jaat	:	Clean Caste
Hak/Adhikar	:	Right/Authority
Gharko Shova	:	Beauty and charm of the house
Chhora nabhaye pani hunchha	:	No need of son
Bansha	:	Lineage
Ramailo	:	Pleasure
Khana/Launa	:	Food and Clothing
Amalai Hepchhan Terdainan	:	Mothers are not listened to
Switched Gender	:	Exchange of roles and responsibilities
Sanskar	:	Rituals
Pap Lagchha	:	Sinful
Chalan	:	Tradition
Halo	:	Plough
Hali	:	Plough man
Doko	:	Carrying Basket
Namlo	:	Head Band
Syakhu	:	Kind of umbrella
Janto	:	Grinding Machine made of stone
Teej	:	A Festival of Nepalese women observed in Bhadra Month of Nepalese Calendar.
Janaipurnima	:	A day wearing holy cord
Jat Bhat Sabai Ekinas Hundai Gayo	:	Caste barrier are being removed
Mahilale Pani Jote Hunchha	:	Woman can also plough
Dhartifant	:	Splitted Land
Jat Phalyo	:	Stepped down from cast status.
Dailo Potne	:	Smear door step.
Ghar byabahar herne	:	Manage the Household affairs.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Letter of Recommendation</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Letter of Approval</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Recommendation by Language Editor</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>List of Table</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-7</b>
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Definition of terms	5
1.5 Conceptual Framework	5
1.6 Rationale of the Study	7
1.7 Limitations of the Study	7
<b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>	<b>8-22</b>
2.1 Theoretical Overview	8
2.1.1 Concept of Socialization	8
2.1.2 Family and Socialization	15
2.1.3 Gender socialization and gender roles	16
2.1.4 Concept of Sex and Gender	16
2.1.5 Sub-ordination of Women	18
2.1.6 Agents of Socialization	19
2.2 Linking study with the theory	20
2.3 Review of Related Studies	21

<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>23-25</b>
3.1 Study area and Rational for the Selection of the Study Site	23
3.2 Research Design	23
3.3 Nature and Source of Data	24
3.4 Sampling Procedure	24
3.5 Data Collection Techniques/ Instruments	24
3.5.1 Interview Schedule	24
3.5.2 Observation	25
3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion	25
3.5.4 Key Informant Interview	25
3.6 Method of data analysis and presentation	25
<b>CHAPTER IV: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE</b>	<b>26-36</b>
4.1 The physical setting	26
4.1.1 Geographical and Political Structure.	26
4.1.2 Historical Status	26
4.1.3 Cultural Setting	26
4.2 Social Profile	27
4.2.1 Religious and Historical spots	27
4.2.2 Distribution of Household and main settlements of the V.D.C.	27
4.2.3 Distribution of Population	29
4.2.4 Distribution of Population according to age group	30
4.2.5 Distribution of household according to sex	31
4.2.6 Distribution of Caste/Ethnicity according to ward	31
4.2.7 Distribution of Population according to religion	32
4.3 Caste/Ethnic context	33
4.3.1 Brahmin and Chhetri	34
4.3.2 Gurung	35
<b>CHAPTER V: GENDER PERPCEPTION: AGE, SEX, EDUCATION, CASTE/ETHNIC PERSPECTIVES</b>	<b>37-55</b>
5.1 Perception on Male and Female	37

5.2	Perception on Husband and Wife	38
5.3	Perceived needs and preference for sons and daughter	42
5.4	Perception of marriage and family	48
5.5	Awareness of Gender Discrimination in the family	50
5.6	Perception on prevalence of male domination over female and female domination over male	53
5.7	Perception on empowerment	53
5.8	Perception on the need of empowerment by Age, Sex, Education and Caste ethnicity	54
<b>CHAPTER VI: GENDER ROLE PERCEPTIONS</b>		<b>56-71</b>
6.1	Gender Roles	56
6.2	Triple Roles	57
6.3	Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)	58
6.4	Thematic Apperception test (TAT) on Gender Role	58
6.5	Perception on switched gender roles	60
6.6	Practices on Switched Gender Roles	64
6.7	Perceptions on Switched Gender Roles in the Future	66
6.8	Thematic Apperception Test on Switched Gender Roles	69
<b>CHAPTER VII: PERVALENT GENDER PRACTICES IN EVERYDAY LIVES</b>		<b>72-90</b>
7.1	Division of work in the family	72
7.2	Decision making in the family	79
<b>CHAPTER VIII: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>		<b>81-85</b>
8.1	Summary	81
8.2	Conclusion	83
8.3	Suggestion	84
8.3.1	Suggestions for the areas of research in the Future	84

***REFERENCES CITED***

***APPENDICES***

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Distribution of some key Demographic Information by words.	27
2. Distribution of population by wards	29
3. Distribution of Population According to the Sex and Age group	30
4. Distribution of Household Head According to Sex	31
5. Distribution of caste/ethnicity by Ward	32
6. Distribution of Population According to Religion	33
7. Perceived Difference between Females and Males Respondent's Education and Sex	38
8. Perceived Differences between Husband and wife by Respondent's Education and Sex	39
9. Perceived Differences between Husband and wife by Respondent's Caste/ Ethnicity	39
10. Opinions about Opportunities for Females and Males	40
11. Factors considered Responsible for Prevalent Gender Differences by Sex of the Respondents	41
12. Perception towards changing the Gender Discriminatory Practices	42
13. Felt Need of Son and Daughter by Respondent's Education and Sex	42
14. State Reasons for the Need of Sons and Daughters by Respondent's Education	43
15. State Reason for No Need of Son/ Daughter by Respondent's Education And Sex	45
16. Respondents Preference Order by their Education and Sex for Son/ Daughter	46
17. Levels Desired by the Respondents to Educate their Sons/ Daughters	47
18. Perceived Reason of Marriage by caste/ethnicity and sex	49
19. Perceived Need of Family by caste/ethnicity and sex	49
20. Opportunity in the Family by Respondent's Caste and Sex	51
21. Actors in the Elimination of Gender Discrimination	52

22. Criteria Used for the Selection of TAT Respondents	59
23. Composition of the TAT Respondent's by Age, Sex and Education	60
24. Response on Women Ploughing	61
25. Response on Men Grinding	63
26. Response on whether women would Plough if Needed	65
27. Response on whether Women would Plough in the Future	67
28. Response on whether Men would Grind in the Future	69
29. Division of Household work by Gender	73
30. Division of work in the Family by Relation to the Head	74
31. Children's Help in work at Home by Type of work and Gender	76
32. Comparison of work and Opportunity Across Generation and Gender	77
33. Decision Makers in the Respondent's Family by Gender	79
34. Relation to the Head Regarding Decision Making Area	80