

UNIT- ONE

Introduction

background

Nepal is a one of the landlocked predominantly mountainous naturally rich and beautiful agricultural country. Agriculture is the backbone of the country where more than 65.6 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture occupation (CBS, 2003). Contribution of agriculture in national GDP is 38.15 percent (CBS, 2005/2006). Nepal is situated in the South Central Asia. It extends about 885km from East to West and 193 km from North to South. The border of Nepal is adjoined at the west, east and south with the India and North with the Tibet region of the Republic of China. Its area is 147,181 square km. It is located between 26 degree 12' and 30 degree 27' North latitudes and 80 degree 4' to 88 degree 12' East longitudes and elevation ranges from 90 meters to 8848 meter from the sea level (CBS, 2006).

The country is divided into 5 development regions, 14 Zones, 75 Districts, 3915 Village Development Committee and 58 Municipalities. Each Municipality has 9 to 35 wards and Village Development Committee has 9 words (CBS, 2006). Geographically, the country can be divided into three broad regions mountain region, hill region and terai region. Stretching from the east to west on the high Himalayan region snow covered all over the year round and lies between altitudes of 4877 meters to 8848 meter above the sea level. Mt Everest lies in Nepal (8848 m) which is the highest pick in the world. The Mount Everest is in this region. This region accommodates 7.3 percent of the total population (CBS 2005). This region constitutes 35 percent of the total land area (CBS 2005). Only 2 percent of the total land area in this region is suitable for cultivation. The hill consists of Mahabharata and Churiya ranges and the Terai is plain, it is supposed to be a granary and food grain basket.

Nepal is a least developed country, it ranks the position 177 on the UNDP, and HDI 2005 ranking .The economy draws heavily upon the agricultural sector, which contributed 39 percent of the GDP, (CBS 2004/2005). CBS estimated that in nominal terms, the bottom 80 percent of the population earns 47 percent of total income while the top 20 percent of the population earns 53 percent of total

income (CBS 2004, NLSS2003/004). The poorest 20 percent of population earns just 5 percent of the total income. In general, the hill and mountain areas of the Mid West and Far West Regions have lower per capita income than other areas.

Likewise, Socio-economic status of women is worldwide and nationwide issues and they have lack of access in all source. The government has already attempted to bring transformation of women conducting Socio-economic development, woman and development and poverty alleviation program in the Nepal but the achievement has not achieved as expected yet.

Socio-economic status is one of the fundamental human rights and important to living being. To improve economic status of woman, government has expanded women program at the district level. Every country has focused to improve socio-economic status. Improving socio-economic status provide the quality of life. Socio-economic status of women in the Nepal is very miserable where the total population is 22736934. (National censuses 2063). Among of them the 11377556 (50.04%) are women in Nepal (2063). In this sense, more half percent are women in Nepal. The women have countable access to different governmental institution in Nepal. Women have participated in different sector like 0.4 percent women in social welfare, 5.26 percent in minister of woman, 9.52 percent in high court, 0 percent national planners participated. The Status Nepalese woman doesn't have expected access than other western country's women.

The women are back for equal participation. It is weak role gives Nepalese culture and society has dominated women since past. Generally, the constitution has provided equal opportunity but still woman is unable to grab this opportunity in the Nepal. The planning has not succeeded to enhance women status in Nepal. It is well known and recognized consequences of women socio-economic problems and still regarded as a top priority in the world. It is to be focused on women socio-economic status to a nation's progress. Its related impairments are of growing social activities, economic background and developmental process importance, all over the world. The something changes today in Nepalese culture and society whenever shows vision of new Nepal. Thus, the say about woman status is weak and throwing in national and international context. Findings of this study has been helpful for the economic status of woman personnel, governmental/ non-governmental organizations, which are concerning with the economic status growth of woman who use to plan. Geographically, in the context of Nepal comparatively the status of women is different in terai, hill and mountain. Nepal is divided into various societies, various culture and various castes. There are numerous management and development problems to solve

within this one khampa society where as a many economic problems of woman in their society. The khampas society has not out of these problems. These problems are solving through socio-economic status in khampa society followed by the different agencies policy and plan i.e. among them, Khampas society is generally migration from karnalin zone, jumla (Manthara) and Mugu (Dadakhet) district. It is organize by different (four) pole. It wills past profession pet animal's sheep, goat and horse with six month hill and six month terai area which give benefit. Economic status of woman in Khampas society has always affected social institution, culture, social behavior and governmental, non-governmental institution. Now, this society settles in Surkhet district, latikoilee VDC and municipality which establish 2020\21.

But, none have studied about the impact and influence of these implemented programs. Its study seems now in shadow.

It has been expected to provide guideline to the further researchers concerning this field, who are interested to conduct several studies in different areas of economic status of woman

My study has tried to answer the research questions related on the socio-economic area, mainly the Khampa society in Surkhet District, where as 50 VDC and 1 Municipality. It will address the problems of selected ward of 1 VDC and 1 Municipality's woman i.e. Latikoilee VDC and Surkhet Municipality. The findings will be generalized in study area.

statement of the problems

In Nepal, various programs have been implemented through different GOs, NGOs and INGs. Socio- economic status of women is one of most important part to enhance them. Several studies have been conducted in this study by different research institution & scholars. But most of these are concerned with internal hill to terai & rural to urban different types of Socio- economic status of woman. Economic status of woman in khampas society is one of them. More are concerned with Socio- economic status but not in sufficient scale. These studies have provided only the trends of Socio- economic status & cause “**push & pull**” factors. Actually, these studies do portray the Socio- economic condition of woman & impact of Socio- economic status in the point of origin in detail from sociological perspectives. I think it is necessary to see and evaluate the impact of woman in this area.

The condition of Socio- economic status is increasing everyday which has created a serious problem in using resources & its implementation on development plans & policies. Surkhet Birendranagar wards no. 5 and Latikoilee VDC word no 8 is also an expectation to it. The khampas society has no access specially woman for give GOs\NGO every policy and every planners. Thus, it has important for study the khampas society. No past study has been conducted regarding Socio- economic status of Khampa woman issues in Surkhet.

This study will address the following research questions:

-) What is the volume of activities, Socio- economic status of woman in study area?
-) What are the socio-economic characteristics of woman status?
-) What is the cause of Socio- economic status of poor woman?
-) Is there gender equality in the society?
-) How did you find the impact of individual program implemented within the selected area?
-) What are you saying management of economic status?
-) What do you know the participation? What is the condition of people's participation on the programs?

Objective of the study

This present study generally focuses on the causes and impacts of Socio-economic status in the study area. On the whole, the general objective of the study have been to identify, described and evaluate the status of woman which are implemented by the latikoili VDC and surkhet bazaar. The specific objectives will be as-

-) To identify and explore the present socio-economic status of Khampa woman in Latikoili VDC, 8 municipality 5.
-) The study elements of successful economic management e.g. levels of people's participation, gender equality, preservation of resource and equal benefits.
-) To summarize the socio-economic impact of this study area.

1.4 limitation of the study

The study has been conducted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the master degree in sociology. The dissertation myself have not the experience

of social science research, so that findings may liable to be weak. The dialed study would not be possible due to lack of resources within the short span of to me. A comparative study of similar area is not possible in short time also. The limitation of the study has been:

-) The findings and conclusion of the study may not represent all over the Nation.
-) The Respondents has been married woman.

1.5 Structure of the study

This study has presented into the following five units and the report have prepared.

Unit-one introduction

In this section, introduction, research problem, objectives, limitation, structure and significance of the study will be included.

Unit- two literature review

Here, I have try to present the pertaining literature to my research citing the book, articles, journals, etc.

Unit- three research methodology

In this unit, research pattern, selection of the study area, universality & sample selection, method of data collection and interpretation of data will be included.

Unit-four - General Introduction of the Study Area

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present a brief introduction to the study area, which includes the geographical area, natural resources, ethnological description of the study area, developmental infrastructure on the study area, climate, occupation, religion/culture, possibilities on economic development and demographic composition.

Unit-Five Analysis and data presentation

This Unit has presented analysis and presentation of the study area of Latikoili Surkhet.

Unit-6 Summary, conclusion and recommendation

This unit has been summarized and explored the conclusion and recommendation.

1.6 Significance of the study

GOs and NGOs made the implementation strategies and invested more money in the field of economic status of woman but people could not get the fruit of development. None tried to evaluate them. So the significance of the study can be point out as:

-) To find all the lacking in the field of economic status of woman.
-) To see the participation of the people in changing society.
-) To fulfill the partial need for M.A. degree in sociology and
-) To find out the effect as well as there relevancy applying through study.

UNIT - TWO

Literature review

2.1 theoretical reviews

Sociology is the scientific study of social life. (Ogborn and Nimcoff). Sociology is the Subject to natural and Invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation (August Comte). In the context of theoretical reviews, the theories related to economic status of khampas society and management of economic status is indeed for woman. Most describe for the clear concept of the related topics. The theories give the chain of ideas for the researchers, here; the theories related to these topics are described.

2.2 What is economic status of woman?

Economic status is the economic frame and foundation of a person, which defines his /her economic condition and composition to the society him /her, belongs too. The economic status measuring variables other than house hold income may be useful for example, assets such as inherited wealth, savings, employment, benefits or ownership of houses or motor vehicles (Berkman and Macintyre, 1997).

Economic status is broadly defined as a qualitative and quantitative as temporary change of world man and woman. Yet the woman has exploitation in world context likewise women discrimination, domestic violence, wrong process of women socialization, girl trafficking, gender discrimination, sex exploitation, traditional process and marriage, education, and professional control of family in the world. Thus the every country searches for economic status of women. It was many conference in different country where as specially focus of women problems i.e. first Mexico city 1975, second Copenhagen 1980, third Nairobi 1985, and four in Beijing 1995. They were main strong view of access of women in all sectors. The Beijing conference was important twelve critical areas concern of women where has been access of women. The issues of sectors intervention world context of women status of health and reproductive health, the women every years five Million women from abortion, and unsecured abortion women one lakh fifty thousand to two lakh four thousand women of death. It is fifty percent women death from abortion, twelve percent women death will illegal pregnant and twenty three percent women death without acceptance of sexual relation. During the different development process have been implemented for women centralized likewise WAD, WID and GAD approach. The whole world is maximum country women dominated country like; access in education, access to health and access to food everything place is high access of man then women.

The women access of education throwing the world context. We can say the everything place is in weak access of women.

The total population is the Nepal 22736934. (National censuses 2063) the total woman's population is 11377556 (50.04%) in Nepal. (2063) In the Nepal is half percentage over woman in whole population indeed have not access of woman for every sectors. Many economists, socialist and others have contributed a lot in the field of socio-economic status of woman. Here, an attempt has been made to deal briefly with some theories, finding other concept of economic status. The economic status of women weak access of past study in Nepal, today centralized question of Nepal "equal opportunity to all", "equal access to all" and "equal social justice" but the women weak access ownership in household 5.51 percent, ownership in landlord 10.84 and ownership in pet animals 7.24 percent of access of women in economic status in Nepal (2001). The access of Nepalese woman is inheriting parental property in 34.6 percent women and 84.7(2001) percent access of man which are no satisfied of women. The political status of women in Nepal, 5.73 percent (2056) women representation in parliament, now the growth access of women in political and education status of women in Nepal only 34.6 percent women educated.

Education status of the respondent's literacy status and years of formal and informal schooling, educational status can also define as, educational attainment or level of education of individuals ([http:// www.biosogy.online.org/ dictionary educational status](http://www.biosogy.online.org/dictionary_educational_status)).

Present status of Nepalese women is access of high court 9.52 percent, access in research commission and election commission of women 0%, (2063) access is on Nepal government secretary of women 0% and in national planning commission only 20% access is women. Context of Nepal of woman, normally Nepalese woman has low access in health, education, Political and other activities. Khampa society's woman one of them. Culture, tradition and other concept impact of economic status of woman in this society.

The concept of economic status is necessary before describing about women khampas society in surkhet. Economic status means looking after something change, saving it from poor and telling about it. Economic status of woman is environment should be the main aim which consists of the social, cultural, economical, the status, the position, the family and other activities. It is necessary to preserve this concept because these concepts are in short supply, mainly due to over impact. If we don't look after and use them wisely, they will soon disappear. If we don't preserve them, there will be no changes for economic status of women. Everyone will suffer as a result. There are several kinds of preservation, such as improved social status, social benefit, changing in modernization and not

wasting or confident yourself. How economic preservation carried out? In this context, by making the people realize the need of it, so that they will be activated to carried out balance measures themselves. This is done by exploration, using films shows, and the written words, by discussion, and above all by practical demonstration. Radio programs and TV programs are a useful means for helping to get the message across for economic status of women, and getting out meeting the people. Every people of the society as a group, individual, club or school can take part in the social programs for economic status of women. There are so many benefits and supported growth from the economic activities of women. The social institution bring to social welfare activities and women oriented function

Socio- economic status women is an over all rank based on characteristics such as education, income and occupation, used to described people's position in stratification system (Low man N, 2004). A family socio economic status is based on family income, parental education level, Parental occupation and social status is the community such as contacts within the community, group association and the community's perception of the family (Demarest, E J & et all, 1993).

The Khampas society compare with another tribe society is in different assumption and different cultural concept then another society likewise in other caste menses system is pure and impure feelings but khampas society don't bound women in this menses system. It is free from this concept and birth ritual are same another society. There is death ritual and praying culture different from other society. In this societies women are more freedom from household and outside activities among them, other society's women. The culture is giving him alcohol any time like death and birth impotent in the society. The khampas society women are also business, then other society women. The khampas society is effective now yet, the women are not essential for reading and writing because there is a assumption she has gone, like same another society. In this society people have not gone traditional value and concept

Impact of Socio-economic status of the khampas societies i.e. birth ritual, clothing, praying, religion, marriage, festivals and death. Short introduction of khampas society is in the surkhet.-(062\063 Ram Bdr budha) according to him, economic status of woman always effective their social function and social behaviorist has different death ritual then another society.

Shyar Bdr Shahi (2058) analysis the khampas society is a traditional but lack of genealogy, without access of knowledge for economic activities, likewise

khampas society one of them. It has been important for given awareness in this society's people. (GUSN)

In this society economic status of woman effected to culture, religion and social behavior. The khampas society is out of access economic knowledge, economic attitude and economic policy maker and planners. Khampas society is a different society then other society. There is different culture, religion and tradition cost and mention. This society's main festivals are losar and Buddha Jayntee. It is also different death ritual and they all speaks kham language like rice = hayva, water = chhu and eat = so in the community. Thus, we are saying khampas society have a different art, different language and different culture. It's important for ever researcher.

UNIT- THREE

Research methodology

3.1 research design

Descriptive including analytical and exploratory approach has been applied in this study.

3.2 universes and sampling method

The Total population is in the surkhet 288527 and total area 2451sq. The Khampas society is normally migrated from Karnalee Zone, Mugu district. At they Present time settle in the Latikoilee VDC ward no- 8 and Birendranagar 5 chisapani. In study area where 128 household is the universe and its population is 562. The area of study is comprised of one VDC, one municipality i.e. chisapani and latikoilee as described in general information unit. For sampling, systematic random sampling method has been followed. Only 25% (32 Households) Out of 128 household (Interval 4 household) has been taken randomly as respondents household in survey.

3.3 data collection technique

To achieve the objectives of the research, the following data collection tools have been carried out.

3.3.1 Questionnaire technique

I have questionnaire make from different married woman age i.e. 15-45, 46-60 and 60 above in the study area.

3.3.2 Interview

The interview has been taking from my focus group, where as my study area and whose is my interviewer relation my subject.

3.3.3 Observation

Observation are where the impact and effect for the people in the study areas i.e. lifestyle, family and other activities.

3.3.4 Group discussion

The group discussion of my sampling persons has been study area in field.

3.4 sources of data

Nature of data during the survey has been both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data mainly represents numerical facts on educational status, economic status, population and household size. The qualitative data represents

feelings, livelihood patterns, social exclusion which has been obtained, observed and noted during the field survey.

Sources of data for this study has been both **3.4.1) primary 3.4.2) secondary. Secondary data**, as a source, has been taken from related agencies i.e. census data, data from VDC, and DDC profile of related field, planning report, industrial survey, human development reports, field survey report, fields manuals, journals, articles, newspapers etc.

Primary data has been collected with the interaction of the community development groups (CDG s) member from related community. Researcher myself will collected the primary data by applying different tools and techniques such as questionnaire technique, interview technique, observation, focus group discussion etc.

3.5 selections of study area and its justification

My study aria is latikoilee VDC. It is comprised two (one VDC and one municipality) development communities, I.e. Latikoilee, Chisapani and Bazaar. (As detail given in general introduction unit) Most of the economic program has been implemented within this aria. But none studied them. I feel it is necessary to study in these societies. I want to list the point why I select this khampas society as my study aria.

-) Professionally, I have not working at that field as a Khampas society but I have collect more experience. It helps me gather the required data with the consolation of user group of district office Surkhet. It also helps to concise the thesis in good manner.
-) Study side is near from my residence. I have able to meet the respondent if it is needed. I have not Omission, of information has been solved immediatly with consolation of the respondent in this field.
-) I have little money and time, it have meet my requirement as well.

UNIT-FOUR

4. General introduction of the study area.

General introduction has presented in this unit of the study area of Surkhet district

4.1 Geographical area

Surkhet is hill district of Mid Western Region of Nepal. It contains 50 VDCs and One Municipality. Latikoili VDC is one of the fifty VDCs. It is situated in the southern area of Birendranagar valley. Birendranagar Municipality and Jarbuta VDC are to its north, Uttarganga and Hariharpur VDCs are to its west, Lekhparajul and Ramghat VDCs are to its south and Satakhani and Ramghat VDCs are to its east as the borders of the VDC. It is also linked with the Ratna Highway and several link roads run through the VDC. VDC is full of villages with the assets of very hard working people, rivers, ponds, productive and fertile lands, vegetations, forests and many more. The total area of this VDC is 65 square kilometers (BSOS, 2005). The total cultivable land is 1796 hectares; total cultivated area is 1774 hectares and total irrigated land is 1035 hectares in the VDC (DADO, 2005).

This Latikoili VDC is the richest and more famous among the fifty VDCs for the heritage i.e. Kankrebihar, Deutibajai temple, Bulbule Lake, Shiva temple, Narayan temple and a Muslim mosque.

4.2 Natural Resource

As in the other parts of the country, land and forest are the most important natural resources that are found in the study area. There are community forests, individual forests and public forests. Water is available in the form of small rivers and underground water. People use these forms of water for their daily needs like drinking, irrigation, sanitation, cleaning, washing and so on. Apart from all these, there are sand, gravels, boulders, grasses, ponds, and fuel wood etc.

4.3 Ethnological description of the study area

It is saying that, “Unity in the diversity is the main characteristics of the Nepalese society and culture”. There is mixture of different castes and ethnic groups living in the Latikoili VDC like Khampa, Magar, Tharu, Chhetri, Brahman, Newar, Thakuri, Gurung, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Muslim, Giri, Puri, and Sunar. Out of which, Tharu and Muslims are the major dwellers and settled in different cluster them in the study area. Even though they have on intimate’s relation between different caste and ethnic groups.

4.4 Developmental Infrastructure on the study area

The transportation facility is not well enough in the Study area. Ratna highway passes on the north edge of the study area. Grapple road links the few wards of latikoili VDC. Telephone facilities are not accessible for the all wards. There are 1 Primary schools and 1 Secondary Boarding school, 1 Madarsha school and 4 Early Child development school in the study area.

4.5 Climate

The climate of the study area is neither hot nor very cool, rather a normal one. The average maximum temperature was 37.3 Degree Celsius and the average minimum temperature was 5.7 Degree Celsius and the maximum rainfall was 604.3 millimeters.

4.6 Possibilities on Economic Development

In the context of study area, there are many economic possibilities if the people are brought to the main stream of development as stated by Robert Chamber “**Putting the last first**” strategy. The people of the study area are hard working and depend on daily wages, farm labor, herding and some people business. They should be participated in developmental sector by the GO, NGOs, INGOs, supporting organizations especially for those who are excluded since long. There are many raw materials, natural resources, developmental infrastructures, favorable climate and much more. Moreover, the study area is in the Birendranagar valley. Commercial agriculture, Goat keeping, cattle rearing, trade and business and cultivation of medicinal herbs etc are some of the economic

developmental areas by which the people of the study area can generate their income.

4.7 Demographic Composition

According to the census 2058, the total population of Surkhet district was 2, 88527. Out of them, women comprised 145710 and the male was 142817. People living in urban area are 11.63% whereas rural areas represent 88.37% of the total population. Total population of the latikoili VDC is 12380 out of male 6118 and female 6262 (District Bastugat Bibaran 061/062). The literacy rate of this VDC is 57.2 % having male 69% and female 45.7% (BSOS, 2005). In the study area, the total population is 562 and 128 households. Among of them 36 people are at the age of 60 above (Census 2062).

4.8) Occupation

Latikoili VDC has consists 2481 households. 578 households people are involved in economic activities, 1903 household people do not involve economic activities, 21 households manufacturing, 203 trade businesses, 11 households transport, 196 households service and 147 households other. Table shows the clear picture of Household occupational structure of Latikoili VDC.

Table No 1

Occupational distribution

SN	Description	No of person
1.	Having economic activities	578
2.	Not having economic activities	1903
3.	Manufacturing	21
4.	Trade business	203
5.	Transport	11
6.	Services	196
7.	Others	147
	Total H.H.No.	2481

Source: District Bastugat Bibaran 061/62

In the study area, majority 60 percent respondents are involved in housework, 31.43 percent respondents are involved in Farming and 8.57 percent are involved in business and service.

4.9 Religion

Religion is the social institution, which constitutes the society. It is universal that can be seen in every society. The population by religion in Latikoili VDC is: Hindus-11574, Muslims-448, Buddhists-254, Christians-102, Sikh-1 and not stated-2 (CBS, 2002). To go to the particular study area majority 68.57 percent believe in Hinduism and 31.43 percent believe in Islam. They celebrate different cultural ceremony according to their religion. Unity is seen in the religion diversity. They had good and friendly relationship with the other religious groups of the study area.

UNIT- FIVE

Data analysis and presentation

5 A. Knowledge of economic status of woman

The data has been collected and presentation by using different statistical formulas and using different diagrams like Frequency table, Percentage, tabulation, pie chart, bar diagrams etc. the data has been analysis on the basis of inference drawn from the presented data.

5.1 family types

Family type of the respondent's plays important roles on growth of economic status of woman. People gain maturity through their age and achieve Knowledge, attitude and practice and it is found different in different family size. Family type of the respondents is as mentioned in the table:

Table No. 2

Distribution of respondent by family type

SN	Type of family	No. of respondent	percentage
1.	Nuclear	18	56.25%
2.	Joint	10	31.25%
3.	Extended	4	12.5%
Total		32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 1 as follows:

Finger no. 1

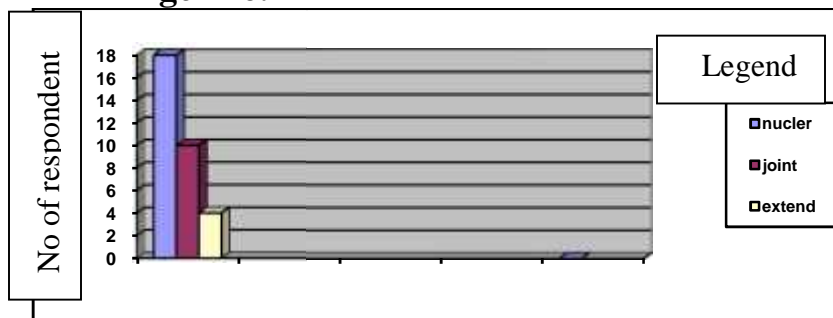


Table No. 2 shows the general characteristics of the 32 respondents. Regarding the family type distribution of the respondents were found (56.25%) of the respondents nuclear family were between husband, wife and unmarried children, (31.25%) of the respondent were joint family and (12.5%) of the family were extended.

5.2 family sizes

Family size influences the economic status. Well economic status could be found in few family members not more family members. The average family size was 5.45 and in Surkhet district 5.32(CBS, 2005). The average family size of the respondents was 5.74(Field Survey, 2008). The family size of the respondents is categorized into 3 groups. It is tabulated in the table No.3

Table no.3
Distribution of respondent by family size

SN	Family size	No. of household	Percentage
1.	1 – 4	12	37.5%
2.	5 – 8	15	46.875 %
3.	8 and above	05	15.625 %
Total		32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 2 as follows:

Finger no. 2

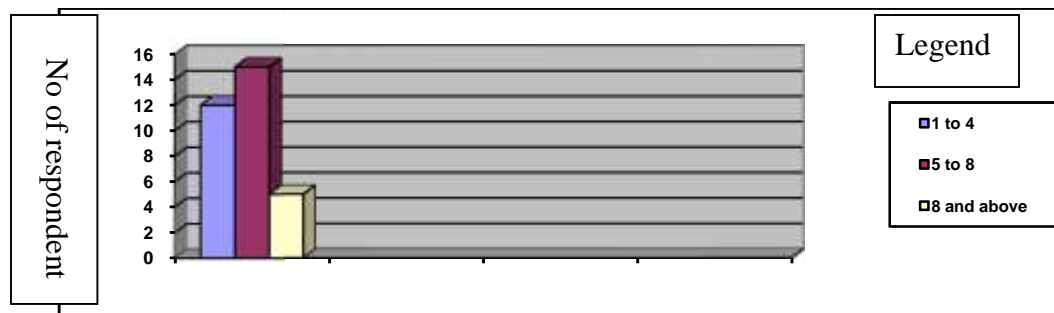


Table No. 3 shows the family size of the respondents. More than half (46.87%) household's family size were 5 to 8 members, 37.5% percent household's family size 1 to 4 members and 15.62% percent household's family size were above 8 members in this study area. All family members were found Buddhist.

5.3 What social events occurred in your family during last years?

Society is guided by Social institution. Economic status depends as on social institution. The social event play main role in the society and they have different ritual than other society. Previous ritual has changed according to time and they

have been improving their ritual in present context. Simply social rituals are: death, marriage, migration, divorce and birth.

Table no.4
Distribution of respondent by social event

SN	Social events	No of family Members	Percentage
1	death	08	25%
2	marriage	4	12.5%
5	birth	8	25%
	Not at all	12	37.5%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 3 as follows:

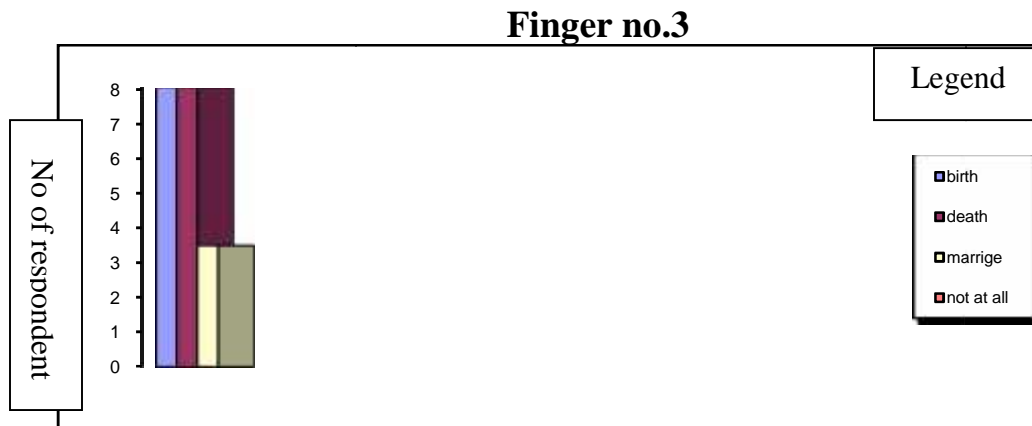


Table No. 4 deals social events of the study area. There were found 37.5percent found not at all, normally death 25percent, normally birth 25percent and 12.5percent marriage in this study area.

5.4 Distribution of respondents by Age

Age compositions of the respondent's were playing the very powerful role for economic growth. People gain maturity through their age and achieve experience, thinking and practice. It was found different age group; different knowledge and caste structure of the respondents is as mentioned in the table:

Table No. 5

Distribution of respondents by Age

SN	age	No of Respondents	percentage
1	15-45	18	56.25%
2	45-60	10	31.25%
3	60 above	4	12.5%
	total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 4 as follows:

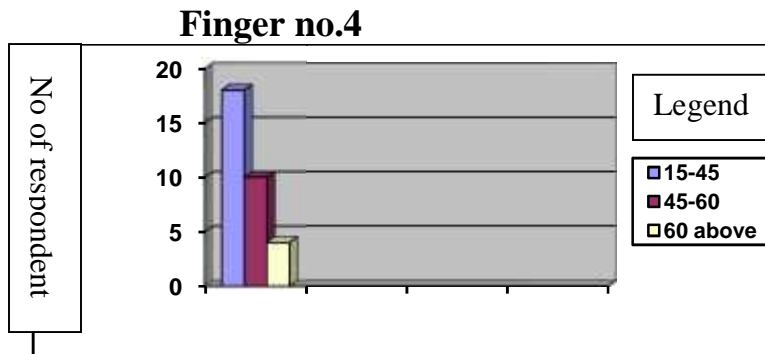


Table No. 5 shows the general characteristics of the 32 respondents. Regarding the Age distribution of the respondents, Majority (56.25%) of the respondents were between the age of 15 to 45 years, 31.25 percent 45 to 60 years and 12.5 percent at the age of 60 years above. The study was conducted among the younger minimum age 15 years to maximum 60 years age.

5.5 Major festivals

Festivals are the important for every caste and every person in Nepalese society and culture. Every festival has guided to Nepalese people. Nepal is common place for caste, culture and religious. Khampas is the Buddhist society and their main festival is **losar**. Losar is as Dashain of Hindu is.

Table no.6

Distribution of respondents by festivals

SN	festivals	No of respondent	percentage
1	Losar	32	100%
	total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 5 as follows:

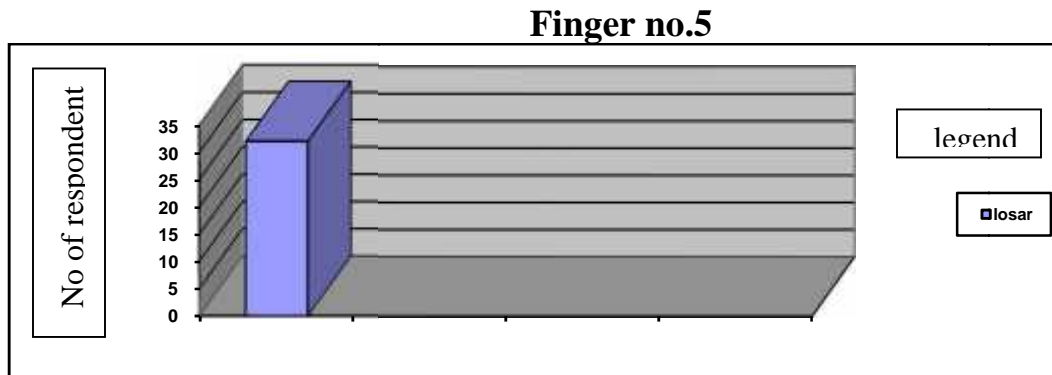


Table No. 6 deals all characteristics of the 32 respondent's festivals of losar in khampas society. They celebrate 100% the losar festival in the study area.

5.6 Religion

Religion is one of the variables to influence the society. It gives distinct message to the people from different religions, such as Knowledge, attitude and practices. Existing knowledge, attitude and practices in different religion influences the different economic status.

Table no.7
Distribution of respondents by Religion

SN	religion	No of respondent	percentage
1	Buddhist	32	100%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 6 as follows:

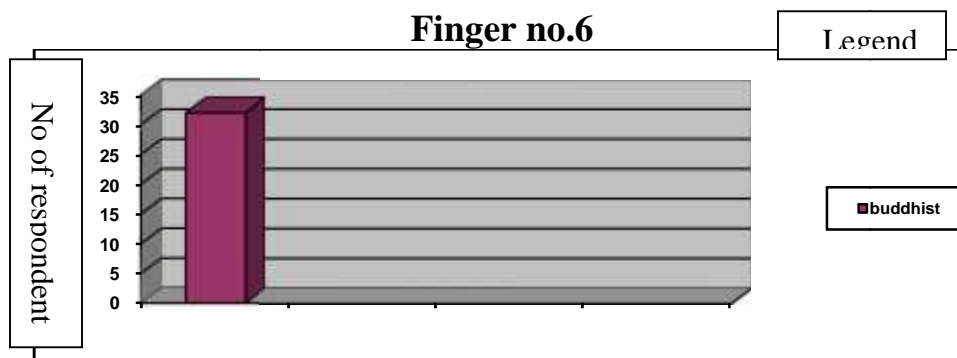


Table No. 7 shows the Religion distribution of the 32 respondents. . In this study was found cent percent Buddhist.

5.7 Marital status

Marital is universal and important variables of an individual’s position in a society. Marital status makes new web of social relation in the society. The marital status is divided into 3 groups i.e. unmarried, married and widow. It is shown in the following table:

**Table no.8
Distribution of respondents by marital**

SN	Marital status	No of respondent	percentage
1	Married	19	59.375%
2	Unmarried	8	25%
3	Widow	5	15.265%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008.

It is also demonstrated in figure no 7 as follows:

Finger no.7

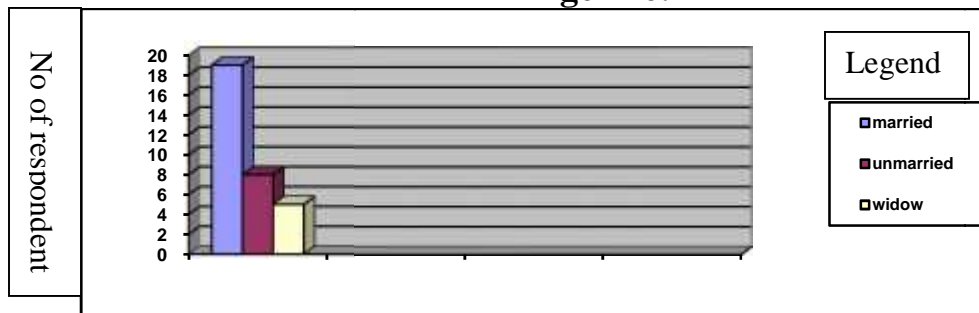


Table No. 8 shows the general characteristics of the 32 respondents. Regarding the marital status distribution of the respondents, approximately half percent above (59.375%) of the respondents were married, 25% percent were unmarried and 15.265 was found unmarried.

5.8 level of education

Education level determines the quality of economic status of people. It plays the vital role to bring the change existing knowledge, attitude and practices. Educational level of the respondents is as mentioned in the table:

Table No. 9

Distribution of respondents by Educational level

SN	Education	No of respondent	percentage
1	Illiterate	11	34.375%
2	Primary level	7	21.875%
3	Secondary level	9	28.125%
4	Higher level (above SLC)	5	15.63%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 8 as follows:

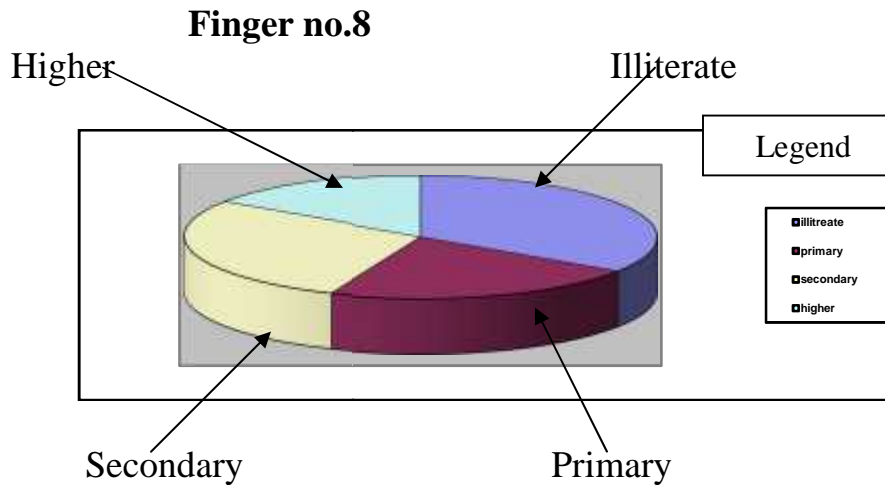


Table No. 9 shows the distribution of respondent's educational level of 32 respondents. Majority of the respondents (34.375%) were found illiterate, 21.875 percent respondents were found primary level, 28.125 percent respondents were found secondary and only 15.625 were found higher level education.

5.9 Occupation

Occupation is also important variables and determinants to the economic status. It directly influences the people's economic status. The following table has showed the occupation structure of the respondents:

Table No. 10

Distribution of respondents by occupation

SN	occupation	No of respondent	percentage
1	Agriculture	14	43.75%
2	Service	1	3.125%
3	Business	7	21.875%
4	Housewife	10	31.25%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 9 as follows:

Finger no.9

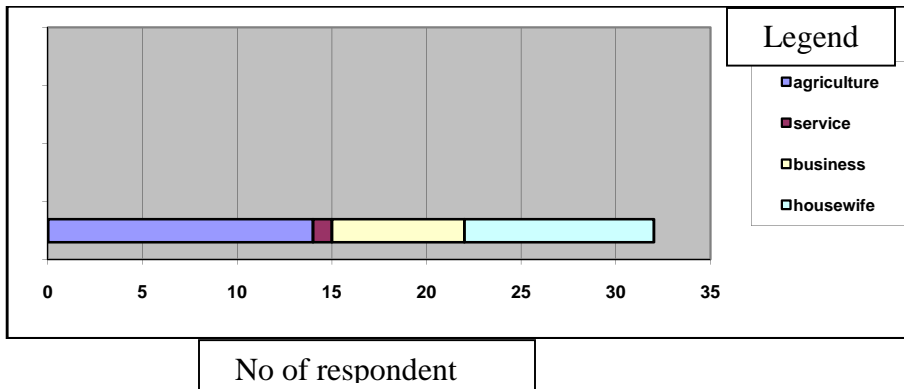


Table No. 10 shows the occupational distribution of the 32 respondents. 43.75% were respondents agriculture, 3.125% respondent were service, 21.875% respondent business and 31.25% respondent housework.

5.10 Land ownership

Land ownership is also important variables and determinants to the economic status. It directly impact economic activities to people. The following table has showed land ownership structure of the respondents:

Table No. 11

Distribution of respondents by land ownership

SN	Land type	No of respondent	percentage
1	Khet	6	18.75%
2	Bari	14	43.75%
3	kharbari	6	18.75%
4	Not at all	6	18.75%
	total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 10 as follows:

Finger no.10

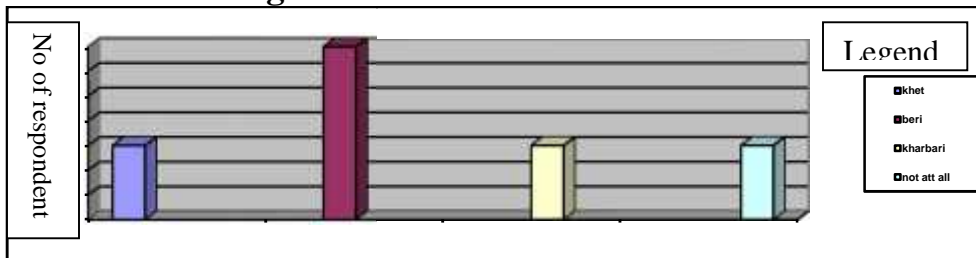


Table No. 11 deals occupational distribution of the 32 respondents. Majority of the respondents (43.75%) were found Bari and others heads were equal i.e. 18.75% (khet, kharbari and not at all)

5.11 pet animal or income generate

We can see Pet animals in every Nepalese society for income generates. Pet animal is the main source of income and can earn subsistence economy that's why we asked respondents do you have pet animals for income generates. It was deeply impact of economic characteristic in respondent. The following table has showed pet animal structure of the respondents:

Table No. 12

Distribution of respondents by pet animals

SN	Have you pet animals	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	21	65.625%
2	No	11	34.375%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 11 as follows:

Finger no.11



Table No. 12 presents pet animals for income generates distribution of the respondent. Over fifty percent had pet animals and 35 percent people have not pet animals for income generates.

5.12Head of the family

The family head is the main member to control remaining family members in the family. The family head play the important role to establish well economic status. The following table has clearly showed family head persons of the respondents:

Table No. 13

Distribution of respondents by family head

SN	Head of the family	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Mother	9	28.125%
2	Father	16	50%
3	Brother	7	21.875
	total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrated in figure no 12 as follows:

Finger no.12

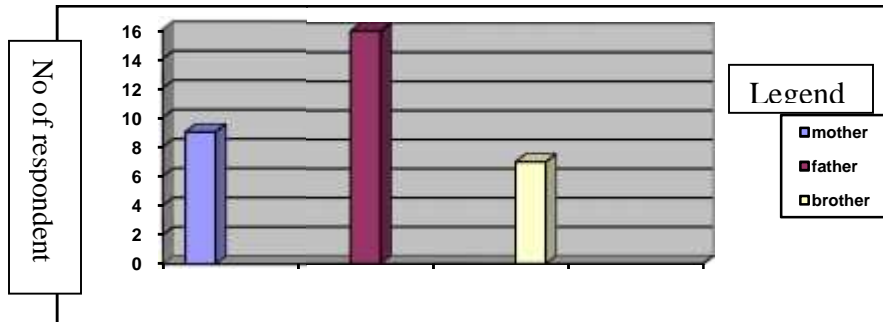


Table no.13 deals head of the family in the study area. 50%percent head of family was father, 28.13 percent head of family was mother, and 21.875 percent family was brother of the respondent. 50% respondents were found family head in the study area it means Khampas society is also male dominated.

5.13 Monthly income

Monthly income is the important and direct influence variables in economic status. It has directly effected for economic activities to the people. It is the main base to meet the family requirement and to enjoy the life. It has understood for people's economic status, economic access and economic background.

Table No. 14

Distribution of respondents by monthly income

SN	Monthly income	No. of respondent	percentage
1	below 1000 rupees	17	53.175%
2	1000-2000 rupees	8	25%
3	3000-5000 rupees	5	15.625%
4	Above 5000	2	6.25%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also presented in figure no 13 as follows:

Finger no.13

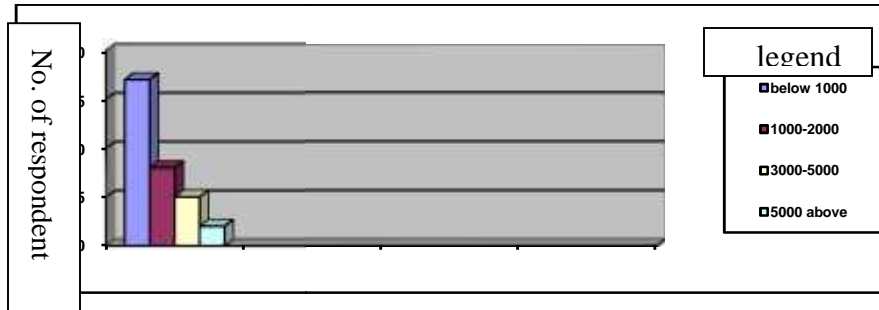


Table No. 14 shows the general monthly income of the 32 respondents. The result regarding estimated family income per month shows that higher proportion of the respondents 53.175 percent had average monthly income ranged below Rs. 1000.00, 25 percent respondent's average monthly income ranged Rs.1000.00 to 2000.00 15.625 percent respondents average monthly income ranged Rs. 3000.00- 5000.00 and 6.25 percent respondent average monthly income 5000.00 above.

5.14 Monthly expenditure

The Income and expenditure is as a coin. It always comes in daily life. The family expenditure is the real influence variables for economic status. It is the main base to get family life style. The following table gives clear expenditure of family for the respondents. It is classified into 4 groups.

Table No. 15

Distribution of respondents by family expenditure

SN	family expenditure of monthly	No. of respondent	percentage
1	below 1000 rupees	03	9.375%
2	1000-2000 rupees	11	34.375%
3	3000-5000 rupees	12	37.5%
4	Above 5000	06	18.75%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also presented in figure no 14 as follows:

Finger no.14

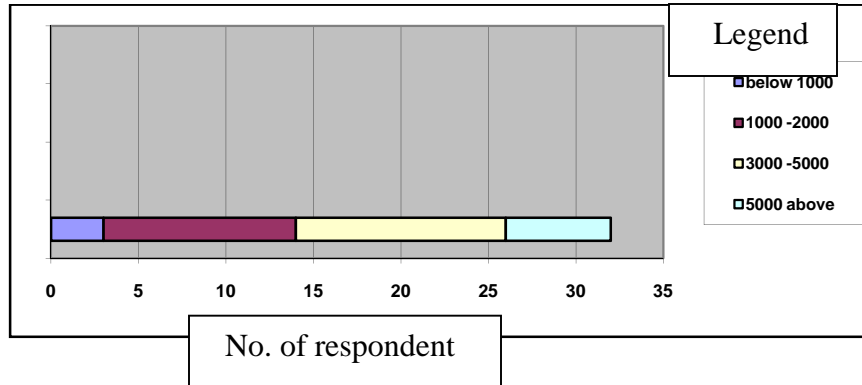


Table No. 15 shows the general monthly expenditure of the 32 respondents. In this table 9.375 percent had average monthly expenditure ranged below Rs. 1000.00, 34.375 percent respondent's average monthly expenditure ranged Rs.1000.00 to 2000.00 to 2000.00 37.5 percent respondent's average monthly expenditure ranged, 18.75 percent respondent's average monthly expenditure ranged 5000.00 above.

5.15 major source of income of woman

Respondents can have a different profession, skill and knowledge for economic activities. Nepal is an agricultural country. More than 80 percent population engaged in farming. Likewise, Khampas society is also engaged in farming. Respondent's major source of income is mentioned in the table below:

Table No. 16

Distribution of respondents by major source of income of woman

SN	major source of income of woman	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Housewife	8	25%
2	Agriculture	15	46.875%
3	Service	2	6.25%
4	Business	4	12.5%
5	Other	3	9.375
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrate in figure no 15 as follows:

Finger no.15

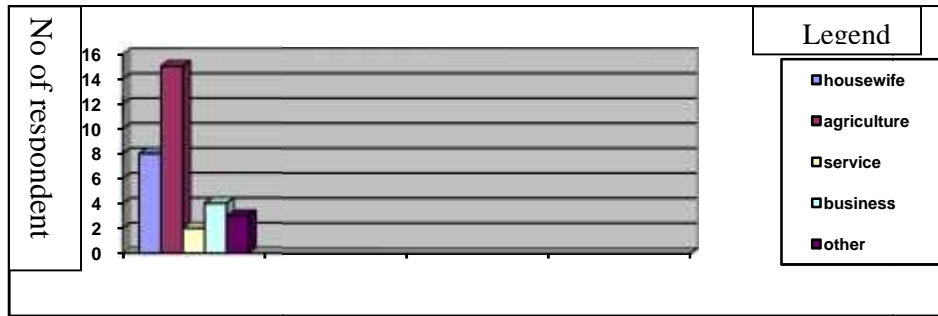


Table No. 16 shows major source of income of the respondents. 46.875 percent woman income source agriculture, 25 percent woman income source housewife activities, 6.25 percent woman income source social service, 12.5 percent woman income source business and 9.375 percent woman income source other activities like that handicraft profession in the study area.

5.16 The equal wage for man and woman

The equal wages encourage the people in economic activities and increase the participation of man and women in the community. It is needed to implement wage policy that brings equal participation. Respondents were asked do you have equal wages for man and woman in your society. Result has given below.

Table No. 17

Distribution of respondents the equal wage for man and woman

SN	the equal wage in there society for man and woman	No of respondent	percentag e
1	Yes	21	65.625%
2	No	11	34.375
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrate in figure no 16 as follows:

Finger no.16

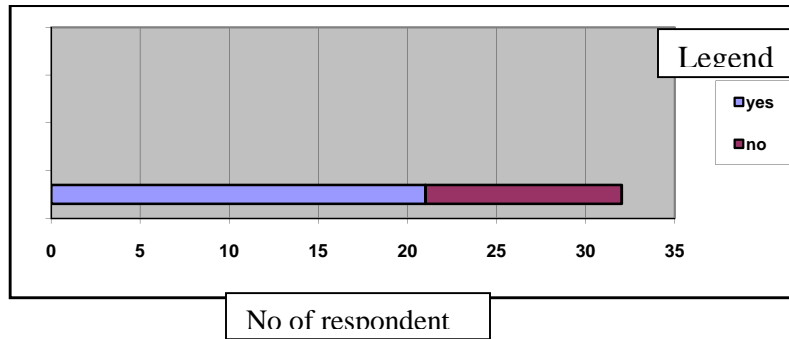


Table No. 17 shows the equal wage for respondent of man and woman. In this table presents, there were found equal activities somewhere and somewhere unequal. The table shows the 65.625 percent respondents were got equal wage and 34.375 percent respondents were found unequal wage of man and woman in the study area.

5.17 Practice of woman to work out of home by permission husband or family head

Generally Nepalese society is patriarchy society. Woman has no right to work out of home without permission of family head or husband in our society. It is a barrier of our society to bring social transformation or bring them main stream of development.

Table No. 18

Distribution of respondents by your husband or family head permission to work out of home

SN	Permission to work out of home	No of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	17	53.125%
2	No	15	46.875%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrate in figure no 17 as follows:

Finger no.17

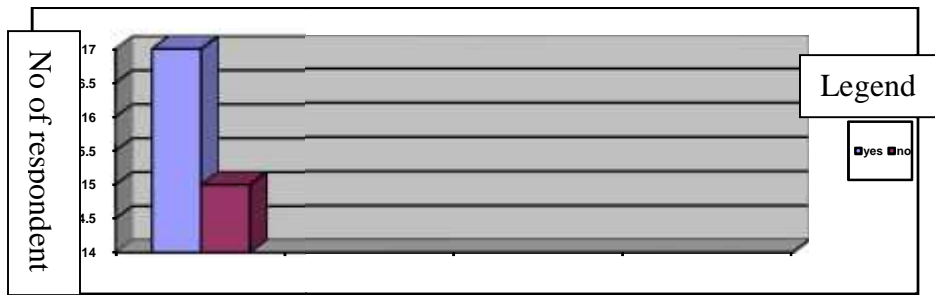


Table No. 18 shows the woman need husband or family heads permission to work out of home. 53.125 percent respondents were found to take family head permission to work out of home and 46.875 percent respondents were found going out of home to work out without permission

5.18 Working with the participation of family members

The participation makes the family and society more strong for ever. This practice motivates the people to work together in the society and it helps women to increase access economic development. Respondents were asked do you work with the participation of family members.

Table No. 19

Distribution of respondents by Working with the participation of family members

SN	Participation of family members	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	12	37.5%
2	No	20	62.5%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrate in figure no 18 as follows:

Finger no.18

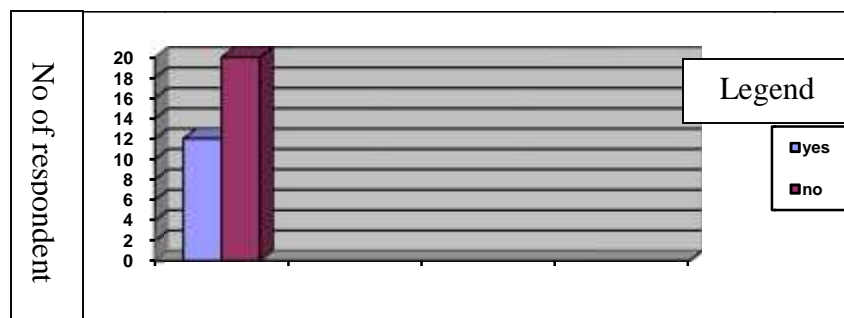


Table No. 19 shows working with the participation of family members of respondent i.e. 37.5 percent respondent are working with participation of the family members and 62.5 percent respondent are not working with the participation of family members in the study area.

5.19 Respondents practice watching and listening television and radio

The practice of watching and listening television and radio is entertainment and guide of daily life. It gives the people needful messages and advice. Respondent's verdict is given in table below.

Table No. 20

Distribution of respondents by practice watching and listening television and radio

SN	Use of media	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	27	84.375
2	No	5	15.625
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also demonstrate in figure no 19 as follows:

Finger no.19

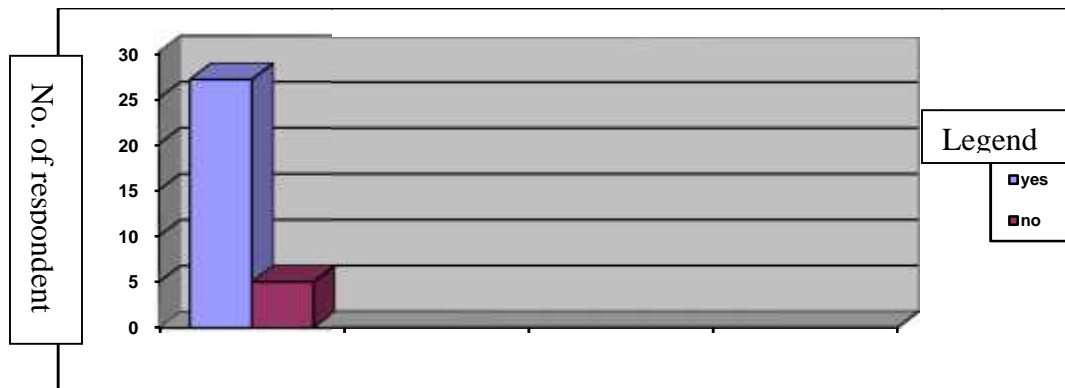


Table No. 20 shows the access of the respondent watching and listening TV, radio programs. Cent percent respondent have access on radio and TV. 84.375percent respondents have a TV and radio and 15.625 percent respondents don't have access TV and radio.

5.20 using mother tongue in daily life

Language is a culture. It plays important role in every society. Many different languages speak in Nepal. Likewise, Khampas have their own mother tongue likewise go-Do, eat-so and drink-thunk etc. They use their language in daily life within own society. Respondent's using mother tongue is as under.

Table No. 21

Distribution of respondents by using mother tongue in daily life

SN	your mother tongue in daily life	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	32	100%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

:

It is also demonstrate in figure no 20 as follows:

Figure no.20

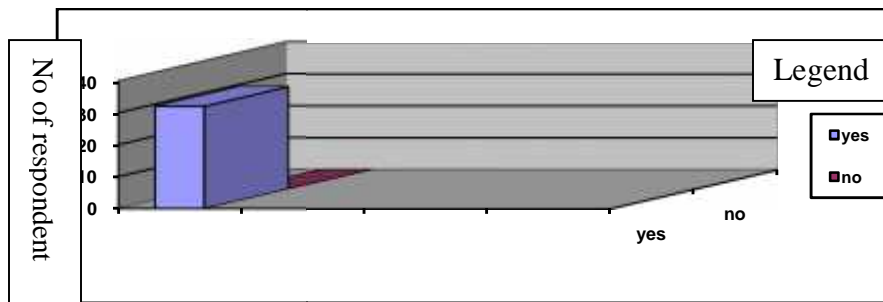


Table No. 21 shows using mother tongue in daily life of the respondents. It was also talk our mother tongue. 100% respondents were found using mother tongue in their daily life.

5.21 economic programs implemented by NGO/INGO focusing woman

It is a fact that Women are far from the economic activities in Nepalese society that's why respondents were asked economic programs have implemented focusing woman in our society. The respondent views are given in the table below.

Table No. 22

Distribution of respondents by economic programs implemented by NGO/INGO focusing woman

SN	NGO/INGO focusing women	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	21	65.625%
2	No	11	34.375
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 21 as follows:

Finger no.21

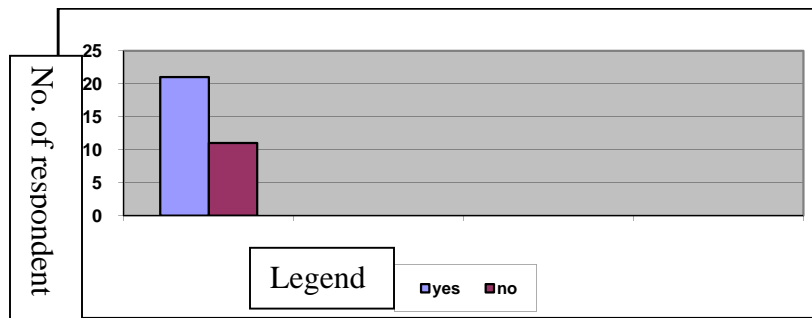


Table No. 22 shows the economic programs implemented by NGO/INGO focusing women. 65.625 percent respondents were replied economic programs implemented by NGO/INGO focusing women and 34.375 percent respondents were replied economic programs implemented by NGO/INGO focusing woman not at all.

5.22 economic works carried out by woman during last year

The economic works represents the economic status of woman. Respondents were asked about what types of economic work perform during last year.

Table No. 23

Distribution of respondents by economic works during last year

SN	economic works	No. of respondent	percentage
1	House work	07	21.875%
2	Seasonal business	03	9.375%
3	Investment to neighbor	12	37.5%
4	Bagbani (Vegetable)	10	31.25%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 22 as follows:

Finger no.22

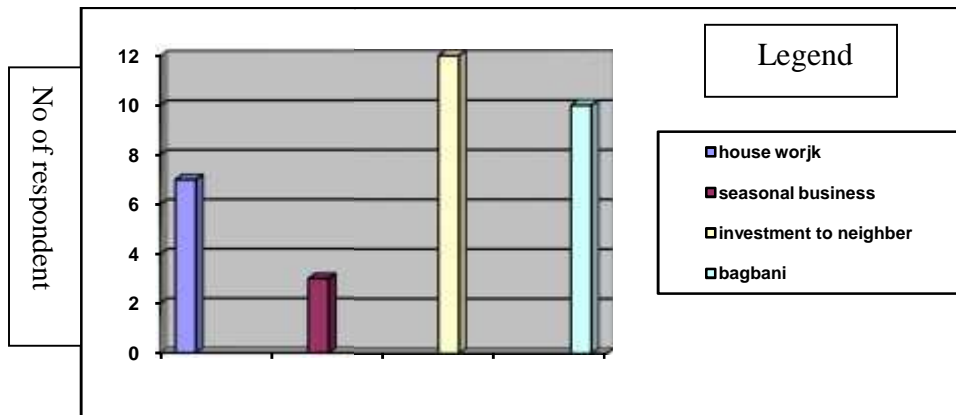


Table No. 23 shows economic work of the respondent during last year. 37.5 percent were Investment to neighbor economic activities, 21.88 percent economic house work, 31.25 percent economic work from bagbani and 9.37percent were seasonal business economic work perform during last year.

5.23 Relation between cultural bound and their economic activities

The culture and economic activities are adhered each other. Economic activities occur according to culture. Respondents were asked about cultural is bound to your economic work. Respondent's response is given in table below.

Table No. 24

Distribution of respondents by relation between cultural bound and their economic activities

SN	Cultural bound and economic activities	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	7	21.875%
2	No	25	78.125%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 23 as follows:

Finger no.23

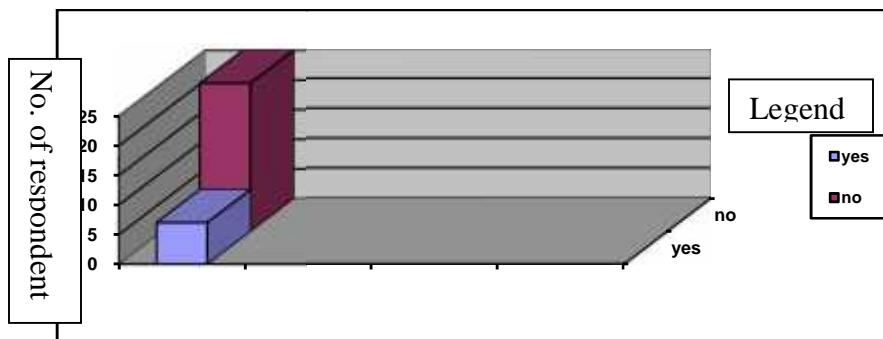


Table No. 24 shows the relation between cultural bound and their economic activities. 78.13 percent respondents were replied that culture is not a bound to their economic activities and 21.88 percent were replied that culture is a bound to their economic activities.

5.24) Participation of woman in the implementation programs

The Number of women in Nepal are high than male but contribution of the women is very miserable. For the true development, we must bring them full participation in all sectors. Equal participation of men and women can give full

contribution for the development. The respondent's participations in implementation programs are mentioned below:

Table No. 25

Distribution of respondents by Participation of woman in the implementation programs

SN	Participation of women	No. of respondent	percentage
1	High	9	28.13%
2	Medium	12	37.5%
3	Low	11	34.37%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 24 as follows:

Figure no.24

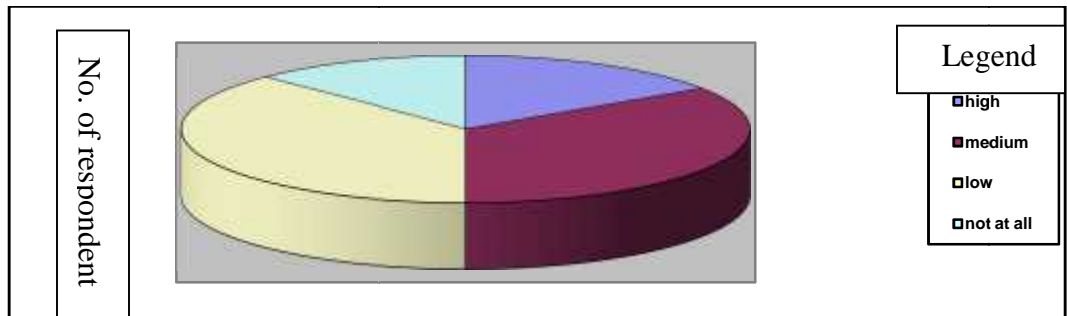


Table No. 25 shows the Participation of woman in the implementation of programs. 28.13 percent were high Participation of woman in the implementation of programs, 37.5percent respondents of woman medium Participation of woman and 34.37percent respondents of woman low Participation of programs in the implementation of programs.

5.25 participation in the meeting organized by community

Participation in meeting organized by community address the women's leadership skill. Such type of role empowers them in the community. Respondent's participation in meeting is given below.

Table No. 26

Distribution of respondents by participation in the meeting organized by community

SN	participate in meeting	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	8	25%
2	No	24	75%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 25 as follows:

Finger no.25

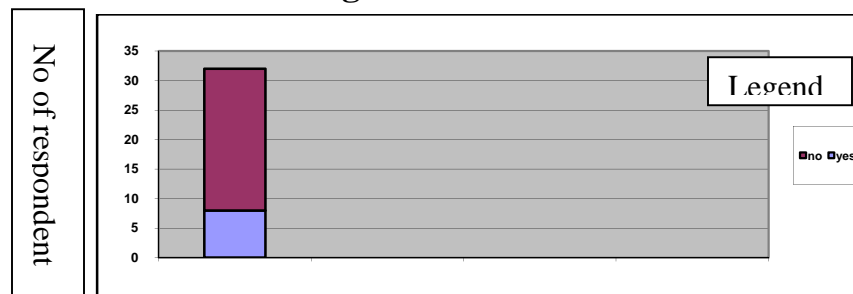


Table No.26 shows the access of participate in meeting organized by your community. 75 percent of the respondent didn't know participate in meeting organized by your community and 25 percent of the respondent replied that agree with participate in meeting organized by your community.

5.26) times, got training from different institution regarding enhances socio-economic status of woman

There are many social institution working in Nepal; it has different policy different thinking and different work performance regarding enhances socio-economic status of woman. It is always needed to keep safe from it for the good economic status from institution. The respondents response about times getting from different institutions regarding enhances socio-economic status of women.

Table No. 27

Distribution of respondents by times, got training from different institution regarding enhances socio-economic status of woman

SN	times got training from different institution regarding enhances socio-economic status of woman	No. of respondent	percentage
1	One	4	12.5%
2	Two	2	6.25%
3	Three		
4	Not at all	26	81.25%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 26 as follows:

Finger no.26

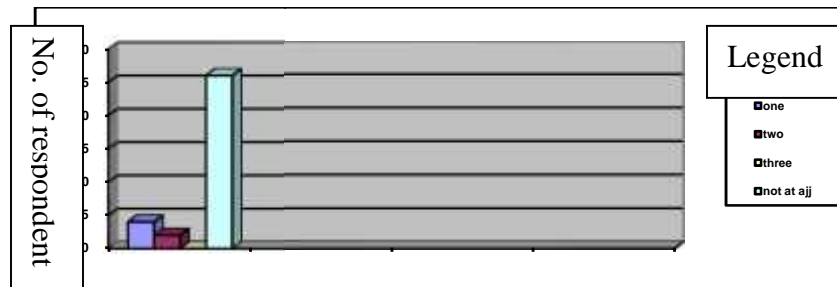


Table No.27 shows times, got training from different institution regarding enhances socio-economic status of woman. 81.25 percent respondents replied that they didn't get any training from institutions, 12.5 percent respondents replied they got 1 time and 6.25 percent respondents replied that they got two times.

5.27 supports provided by the GO\INGO\NGO

The GO\INGO\NGO plays important role to enhance socio-economic status of women in the society as well as developmental work. The respondents supports provided by the NGO\INGO is mentioned in the table no 29.

Table No. 28

Distribution of respondents by supports provided by the GO\INGO\NGO

SN	supports	No. of respondent	percentag e
1	Technical	13	40.63%
2	Financial	12	37.5%
3	Not at all	07	21.875%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 27 as follows;

Finger no.27

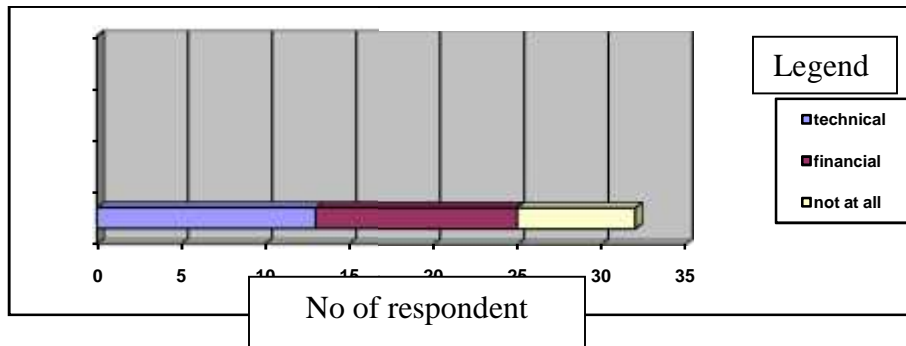


Table No. 28 shows the supports provided by the GO\INGO\NGO. 40.63 percent women replied that they got technical support, 37.5 percent women replied that they got financial support and 21.88 percent women replied that they got not at all supports from GO/NGO/INGO.

5.28 Women freedom to work economic activities

The freedom is the most important in every aspect i.e. in the country, society and in the family. Due to lack of freedom in Nepalese society women are oppressed that's why Freedom is essential to brings changes in the status of women.

Table No. 29

Distribution of respondents by Women freedom to work economic activities

SN	Women freedom to work economic activities	No. of respondent	percentage
1	Yes	18	56.25%
2	No	14	43.75%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 28 as follows;

Finger no.28

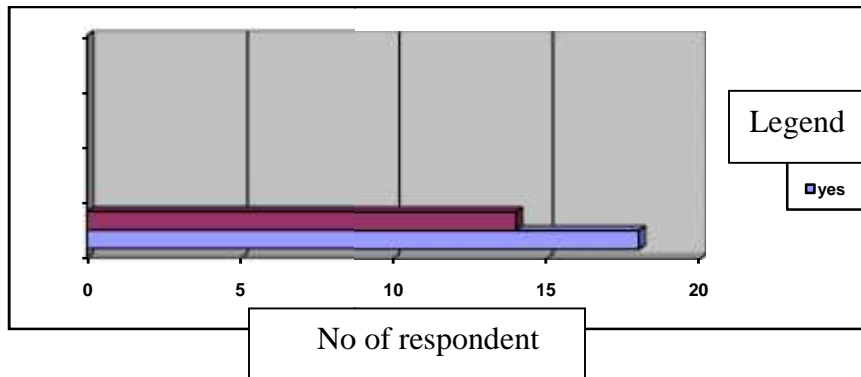


Table No. 29 shows the Women freedom to work economic activities in the family. 56.25 percent respondents replied that they got freedom and 43.75 percent respondents replied that they didn't have freedom to work economic activities.

5.29 Respondents suggestion to empower the woman

Suggestion plays important role in our daily life. It gives the way to reform. Respondents were asked about their opinion to empower the women.

Table No. 30

Distribution of respondents by Respondents suggestion to empower the woman

SN	Suggestion	No of respondent	percentage
1	conduction of awareness activities	4	12.5%
2	Work freedom	5	15.63%
3	Woman programs	9	28.12%
4	Don't know	14	43.75%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Field Survey-2008

It is also show in figure no 29 as follows;

Finger no.29

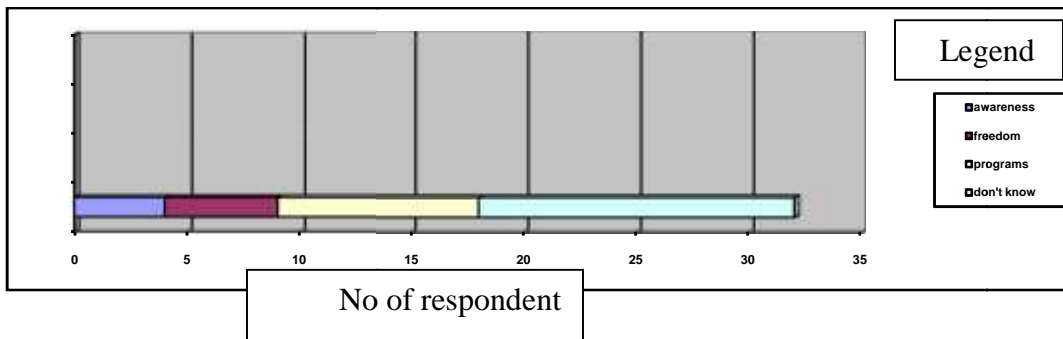


Table No. 30 shows the Respondents suggestions to empower the women. 43.75 Percent respondents were suggested that don't know activities in the community, 12.5 percent respondents suggest conducting awareness activities, 15.63 percent respondents suggest conducting has been work freedom of woman and 28.12 percent respondents suggest conducting has been women programs specially for Woman.

UNIT- SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

This community-based study aiming to explore and analyze the existing social cultural status, religion, and socially impact of economic life of khampas woman as well as access of economic activities. The economic status of khampas women in Latikoili VDC word no. 8 and Birendranagar Municipality word no. 5 in surkhet. A total of 32 women who were at the age of 15 to 60 above and interviewed applying structured questionnaire. This chapter describes the summary of this study.

6.2 The Main Findings of the Study

1. The study was conducted in 32 households, among of them 32 Buddhist which are socially adjoin group.
2. The total population of the study area is 562 and 128 households. Among of them, 283 women peoples. (Census 2062)
3. 56.25 percent were at the age of 15 to 45 years old, 31.25 percent were age of 45 to 60 years old and 12.5 percent were at the age of 60 above. As the study was conducted among women, minimum age was found 15 years and maximum age was 60 years old.
4. 59.375 percent respondents were married, 25 percent respondents were unmarried and 15.265 percent respondents were widow.
5. Majority (37.5 percent) families had 1-4 family sizes, second majority (46.875) percent families had 5-8 and 15.625 percent had 8 above family size.
6. A more then number of respondents (34.375) were found illiterate, 21.875 percent of the respondents were found just primary level and 28.125 percent of the respondents were found up to literate secondary.
7. Majority (53.175 percent) of the respondents had monthly family income below of Rs. 1000. Likewise, 25 percent of the respondents had Rs. 1000-

- 2000, 15.625 percent of the respondents had income Rs. 3000-5000 and 6.25 percent of the respondent had 5000 above.
8. Majority 9.375 percent of the respondents had monthly family expenditure below of Rs. 1000. Likewise, 34.375 percent of the respondents had expenditure Rs. 1000-2000, 37.5 percent of the respondents had expenditure Rs. 3000-5000 and 18.75 percent of the respondent had expenditure 5000 above.
 9. The main occupation of the respondents was found 43.75 percent agriculture, 3.13 percent of the respondent found was service, 21.87 percent of the respondent was found business and 31.25 percent of the respondent was found housewife.
 10. 100 percent of the respondents were religion Buddhist and Main festivals LOSAR.
 11. The family type of the respondents was 56.25 percent nuclear, 31.25 percent of the respondents were joint and 12.5 percent respondents were extended family.
 12. Majority land ownership of the respondents was (18.75) percent khet, 43.75 percent of the respondents was Bari, 18.75 percent of the respondent was kharbari and 18.75 percent of the respondents have not at all.
 13. The head of family was of the respondent's 50 percent father 28.13 percent head of mother and 21.87 percent of the respondents were head of brother in this area.
 14. 65.63 percent of the respondents was agree the equal wage in there society for man and woman do for they economic problems and 34.37 percent of the answered with disagree the equal wage in there society for man and woman.
 15. The family head permission to work out of home of the respondents was 53.125 percent answered the free for economic activities and 46.875 percent respondent answered don't out of work them.
 16. (37.5) percent respondents was get response from family members with the participation of economic activities in the family and 62.5 percent responded was no doing get response from the family members

17. majority (84.375) percent of the respondent was listening and watching TV and Radios economic programs and it was follow them and 15.625 percent said the respondent it was don't know listening and watching economics programs.
18. All 100 percent of the respondents were mother tongue in daily life but without office and other caste.
19. Cent percent of the respondents replied that they have consultation of cultural and social impact of the economic activities its interdependent one to other roles for economic and cultural activities.
20. Majority (18.75) percent of the interviewers was economic programs have implemented focusing woman superstructure or infrastructure in the community, 34.375 percent of the interviewer was economic programs have implemented focusing woman income generating activities, 25 percent of the interviewers was implemented programs of plantation and 21.875 percent of the interviewers was implemented programs of small business.
21. 21.875 percent of the respondents were economic house works in the house, 9.375 percent of the respondents were economic seasonal business works, 37.5 percent of the respondents were economic investment to neighbor's works and 31.25 percent of the respondents were economic agriculture works in the community.
22. 21.875 percent respondent's get bound the culture for economic activities and 78.125 percent respondents free from culture for economic activities.
23. 65.625 percent respondents get information support from people participation is an essential tool for sustainable Development and 34.375 percent respondents get information support from people participation is not essential tool.
24. 15.625 percent respondents was high Participation of woman in the implementation of programs 34.375 percent respondents was medium participation of implementation programs, 37.5 percent respondents was low participation of implementation program and 12.5 percent respondents was not at all for participation of implementation programs.

25. 21.875 percent respondents was participate in meeting organized by community, 53.125 percent respondents was don't get information for meeting organize by community and 25 percent respondents not at all.
26. 12.5 percent respondents were get training one time, 6.25 percent respondents was get training two time and 81.25 percent respondents was don't get any training.
27. 40.625 percent respondents was technical support was provided by GO\INGO\NGO, 37.5 percent was respondents support provided by financial and 21.875 percent respondents was don't know at all.
28. 56.25 percent respondents were Have a freedom to work economic activities in the family and 43.75 percent respondents were had no work economic activities in the family.
29. 12.5 percent respondents were give suggestion conducted to awareness from economic activities of woman, 15.63 percent respondents were give suggestion for work freedom of woman, 28.12 percent respondent were give suggestion for Woman programs and 43.75 percent respondents were don't know in the society.

6.3 Conclusion

This study has covered very limited areas of economic status of women to meet set objectives to identify the existing socio-economic status of women of the study area. The study conducted in Latikoili VDC ward no 8 and Birendranagar, municipality 5 among 32 women. It may be concluded that above-mentioned findings, lack of economic knowledge, lack of attitude, and lack practice of economic status of women was poor in the study area. It has not well condition about economic status of women is always affected by social, cultural, religion and environment activities. Many people do not have proper sociological knowledge, gender equality concept and social behavior always affected to the economic activities. There are minimum participation of women organize in different institutional programs and gender equality. Majority respondents have economic status related source of knowledge cultural feelings and social behavior impact of the role in economic status of women. There is very low access in education thus the weak of economic status of women is lack of social awareness, culture. There is no evidence that they are ethnic or not. Economic status of woman is weak in this study area because their low participation of women in the programs, low access of education and dominated from husband. The Social-cultural, religion and family activities made strong for man they don't get fruit of women. It is the measurement degree of minimum whole community's women economic status. Economics growth is more evaluated of getting every people but due to lack of proper economic programs, economic institutional activities and economic household behavior. Economic status of women has effected social cultural institution. It has don't get Economic training, economic management and economic practices any institution. It is needed to community people's participation to bring transformation for culture and increase scale people's access on economic programmer addressing the whole khampas women. Khampa society has not out from these effect social, cultural, and institutional. It brings to awareness and equal wage for especially for women which are concern them.

6.4 Recommendation

This community-based study was carried out especially for the academic purpose. It has covered the ten major's aspects of economic knowledge, economic attitude and economic practice as well as social support and accessibility on economic status of woman. Based on the study findings, the following recommendations have been made for improving existing economic knowledge, economic attitude and economic practice on status of women.

- 1 Economic status should be provided by coordinating and mobilizing with all economic related institution or network, introducing primary economic training for them through whom awareness raising activities on economic status of woman could implemented at the community level to enhance economic knowledge, economic attitude and economic practice on growth economic status of women.
2. Implement the awareness raising program on economic status of women at the community level and center level giving emphasizing social support from the family member, relatives, friend's neighbors etc. in which economic status could receive enough social supports from different sources and at the different level.
3. Implement economic educations programs emphasizing of getting economic knowledge and resource of economic growth. Household economic activities and micro economic institution should be conducted which women can be directly benefited to improve economic status for woman.
4. All economic institution i.e. (family, kinship, GO\NGO. Government policy) needs to access and provide economic facilities addressing especially for women.

5. Train the economic status of women as on primary economic activities at the public economic system that primary economic program focusing could implement emphasizing for women.
6. Bring to economic knowledge from different institution and different programs.
7. It has mainly important social awareness, participation for programs; gender equality perception and self women programs institution bring to every for women and every community.
8. It is also important to be social and cultural awareness in the society.
9. Bring to change in women weak feelings of economic status.
10. Implement growth access of khampas women bring to handicraft industries in the society.

ABBREVIATION

INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
GO	Government Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
H.H.N.	Household Number
CDG	Community Development group
GUTN	Gramin Utthan Samaj Nepal
GDP	Gender Development Program
NGO	Nepal Government Organization
CBS	Community Based Survey
UNDP	United National Development Programs
HDI	Human Development Indicator
WAD	woman and development
WID	woman in Development
GAD	Gender and development

Annex-1

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Annex-2

Questionnaire

**Interview Schedule on
ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN KHAMPAS SOCIETY**

Total members of family:-

Name of the respondent: -

Age: -

Sex: - Male\ Female:-

Date:-

Ethnic Group\ caste:-

Address: VDC\Municipality: -

ward no:-

Tole:-

- 1) Family type
 Nuclear
 Joint
 Extended

- 2) Family size

15- 45	45-60	60 above
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- 3) What social events occurred in your family during last years

Events	Birth	Death	Marriage	Migration	Divorce

- 4) Age of respondent

- 15\45
 45\60
 60 above

- 5) Khampa's major festivals

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- 6) Religion

- Hindu
 Buddhist
 Muslim
 Christian

- 7) Marital status

- Married
 Unmarried
 Widow

- 8) Level of education

- Illiterate
 Primary level
 Secondary level
 Higher level (above SLC)

9) Occupation

- Agriculture
- Service
- Business
- Housewife

10) Status of land ownership

Land type	khet	bari	kharbari

11) Do you have pet animals for income generate?

- Yes
- No

12) Who is head of your family?

- Mother
- Father
- Brother

13) What is your monthly income?

- Below 1000 rupees
- 1000-2000 rupees
- 3000-5000 rupees
- Above 5000

14) Monthly expenditure of your family?

- Below 1000 rupees
- 1000-2000 rupees
- 3000-5000 rupees
- Above 5000

15) What is the major source of income of woman in your society?

- Housewife
- Agriculture
- Service
- Business
- Other

16) Is there equal wage in your society for man and woman?

- Yes
- No

17) Does your husband or family head permission to work out of home?

Yes

No

18) Do you Work with the participation of family members?

Yes

No

19) Do you have practice watching and listening television and radio?

Yes

No

20) Do you use your mother tongue in daily life?

Yes

No

21) What type of economic programs have implemented focusing woman in your community?

Yes

No

22) What types of economic works are there during last year's period?

House work

Seasonal business

Investment to neighbor

Bagbani (Vegetable)

23) Do you feel that your culture is bound work economic activities?

Yes

No

24) Participation of woman in the implementation programs is:

high (if woman involves in the stages of planning, implementation and benefit sharing)

medium (if only participate in implementation and benefit sharing)

low (if participate in any one of these three stages)

25) Did you participate in meeting organized by your community?

Yes

No

26) How many times did you get training from different institution regarding enhance socio-economic status of woman?

One time

Two times

Three times

No at all

27) What type of support is provided by the GO\INGO\NGO?

technical

financial

not at all

28) Do you have freedom to work economic activities in your family?

Yes

No

29) Do you have any suggestion to empower the woman in your society?

-) conduction of awareness activities
-) Work freedom
-) Woman program
-) Don't know

Annex-3

Map of Nepal

Annex-5 photograph



Taking interview with the respondents in khampas women



Taking interview with the respondents in khampas women



Taking interview with the female respondents in khampas society



Taking group discussion with the respondents in khampas society