

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

In the developed nation women can play the vital roles for all developmental programs. However, in the male dominated country like Nepal, women have low socio-economic status as well as low decision-making power. Women have to perform three responsibilities as reproduction, household work and productive economic activities. Beside this, they do not have control over decision making on their reproduction and economic activities. Nepali women are daughters, wives and mothers but are less recognized by their own identity. Many societies have placed women to the lowest rank and a submissive role, combined to the home and farm and their family responsibilities (Subedi, 1997: 1-3).

Women's empowerment must involve women making choices that enhance their individual well-being. In addition to that, their well being further enhances their families and communities. Integrated empowerment programs result in measurable behavioral changes in women. Women who have participated in such programs often became more active participate in their households and communities and as a result contribute more to the group of Nepal's economy (BBC, 2004: 2).

According to 2001 census, in Nepal women constituted more than 50 percent of the total population, 43 percent of females were literate and in the same time, the male literacy rate is 65.5 percent. Due to winded gap (21.5%) in literacy between women and men, there is less access of women in decision making (CBS, 2003: 239).

In the Nepal on context, the empowerment and development of women is in inextricably bound to the dominant Hindu social, cultural and economic life. Nepali women have internalized this system and this makes is difficult for them to envision themselves in sales outside the home (BBC, 2004: 2).

Women's participation in the market economy has increased their status and this is more conspicuous among Tibeto-Burman communities, while women from the more orthodox Hindu communities are largely confined to non-market domestic and sub-system production, displaying a much less significant role in major household decision making (NPC, 1992: 92).

A change in the status of women requires a change in both men's and women's towards interpersonal relation and behavior. The harmonious partnership between men and women improve the decision making power of women. An improved decision making power results in higher gender equality and lower of fertility. Men play a key role in bringing about gender equality. A better communication between men and women on all issues including sexuality and RH ensues in the understanding of the state of equal partnership at men and women in public and private life would eventually improve the status of women resulting in desired demographic consequences (CDPS, 2000: 63).

Indigenous women of Nepal participation in the decision making bodies related to economic, professional and business affairs and other policy executive is almost negligible. Due to gender and ethnic discrimination in the state, half of the work force has become incapacitated. This study has tried to portray the situation of Danuwar women in household decision making process.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

National census 2001 observed that, women's population in Nepal is more than half of the total population i.e. sex ratio is 99.8 (CBS, 2003) but their roles as decision-making is negligible. Women's participation in various levels of decision-making is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of equality, development and peace. The status of women is considered as one of the factors that influence nation's social, cultural and economic development.

Nepalese women are highly restricted in independent decision making. Lack of decision making power has deprived women of the basic elements of a decent life such as food and nutrition, education, skill development, health and family planning. This has ultimately undermined their access to gainful employment opportunities and participation

in professional jobs. Women play a significant role in all societies, both as economic and social actors; they should therefore be seen as integral partners in all development efforts (Clarke, 2003: 17).

A woman is under the decision of father in her childhood, under the decision of husband in her adulthood and under the decision of son in her old age of life. The decision making power of women is very low in Nepal. Low decision-making power further descends on the economic dependence. Women, particularly in rural areas in Nepal, tend to be the poorest of the world's poor. They constitute more than half of all persons living in extreme poverty. Women are under-represented in formal sector employment as well as in policy and political decision-making positions (UNFPA, 2003: 9).

The majority of the women population is far from mainstreaming. There is no any effective government policy to support decision making power for women. As like men, women are also considered the factors that contribute in nation's development. However, the fact is that woman is oppressed and suppressed lots in our society. All these reasons make clear that role of women in household decision making is important issue for the prosperous development of the nation.

Nepal is a multi-ethnic nation with diverse languages, religions and cultural traditions. Danuwar is one of the 59 indigenous groups of Nepal. According to 2001 population census, the total population of Danuwar is 53, 229 in Nepal, comprises 0.23 percent of national population. There have been identified 92 mother tongues in the 2001 census. Most of the languages spoken in Nepal are still confined to their oral traditions. Each of them has a rich oral heritage down from parent to child over a long period of time. Danuwar has not developed its own script. The 2001 census has recorded the total Danuwar population 6 years of age and above 44,056 and their literacy rate is 41.20 percent. Among 53,229 Danuwar people, 52, 1833 are Hindus followed by 141 Buddhist and 108 Christian.

This study attempts to find out the participation of women in household decision making of Danuwar rai women in Naubise VDC of Dhading district. In the scenario, low socio-economic status of women found as a variant of less access in household decision-

making in the research. This study has proved the similar trend. Therefore, Danuwar community is selected for the study. Such studies are likely to play important role in improving the household decision making process in Danuwar community.

In this situation, this study has attempted to provide the answers of the following research questions.

-) What is the condition of female participation in decision making in Naubise VDC of Dhading district?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to identify the status of participation of women in household decision making process in Danuwar community of Naubise VDC in Dhading district. The specific objectives for the study are as follows:

-) To find out the socio-economic and demographic characteristics among Danuwar community.
-) To identify the level of participation in the household decision making of Danuwar women of Naubise VDC of Dhading district.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is important to explain socio-economic status and household decision making power of Danuwar rai women. In this study area, majority of Danuwar rai women are living. Women play a significant role in all societies, both as economic and social actors, they should, therefore be as seen as integral partners in all development efforts. In patriarchal society, women are discarded from participation in social, political and economical areas. Status must seek to include gender perspectives in their national development policies and should implement various programs to improve women's self confidence and household decision making power.

So, this study brings out Danuwar women's perceptions on decision making. It adds a new brick to formulate the population policy. The importance of the study are as follows:

- a) This study is important to explain socio-economic status and household decision making power of Danuwar women.
- b) It describes the relationship between ethnic, educational status and household decision making power of women.
- c) It is helpful to those organizations, which are working in this field to identify the situation of Danuwar women in household decision making and implement some welfare program to improve their status.
- d) It is helpful for other researchers to conduct further research in the same issue of decision making in Danuwar community of Naubise VDC.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Because of the limited time, source and cost, this study has its own limitations. The issue of women's participation in decision making process is very vague issues, which can not be studied at once. Majority of Brahmin, Chettrai, Kami, Damai, and Rai are living in this ward, so I have selected this area for research and only limited on Danuwar rai community.

Following are the limitation of the current study:

- a) This study is limited to the Danuwar community of Naubise VDC ward no. 4 of Dhading district.
- b) This study covered only 125 samples from the focused area.
- c) This study covered only married women of age 15-49 years.
- d) This study is concentrated to analyze the situation of women in household decision making.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been summarized into six chapters. Chapter 1 deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, limitation of the study and

organization of the study. Chapter 2 deals with the theoretical and empirical literature review from the various books, journals, publications and consist conceptual framework. Chapter 3 deals with the description of the status area and it gives explanation of the research design and procedure of the data generation and statistical tool used during the process. Chapter 4 deals with the demographic, social, economic and participatory characteristics of sample population in the Naubise VDC of the Dhading district. Chapter 5 deals with the analysis of the collected data regarding the household decision making process. Similarly chapter 6 provides summary, final interpretation and conclusion of the whole study. It is also includes recommendation on the basis of the findings.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is an important element of research design. It is the description about the related topics, which is published by scholars, researchers, academic and professionals. This part of research is very important because it provides knowledge about the related topic, which increases ability of researcher to perform research. This selection of literature review is discussed in three parts: theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

In addition, to routine domestic work, women play and significant, if not a predominant, role in agricultural production. One participatory research project found that women do more agricultural work than men in the high mountain areas, equal to or more than middle hills, and slightly less than men in the Terai (southern plain). Women, both as participants and decision makers, share the responsibility for planting, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, carrying grains to the mill for grinding and collecting wood, water and fodder. Women's involvement is also significant in the care and management of livestock and poultry and as well as in kitchen gardening. While women participate in agriculture through out Nepal, the character of their participation is not uniform. The participation of women in agricultural is quite different in the Hills and in the Terai. In the complex social system of the hills, women's participation in agriculture further varies tremendously according to social group. Despite women's important role in agriculture, traditional social norms and customary laws which are often gender biased one a barrier to women's equitable access to productive resources (BBC, 2004: 23-24).

In Nepal husbands have a greater say in the decision making than wives. For example, one in two married women states that their husbands alone have final say in making decision about the wife's health care. The data show that women state that their husband makes role decision on the purchase of large household items, which are in three states

that they need their husband's permission to visit family or relative and to make daily households purchase (DHS, 2001: 45)

Acharya (2004: 12) observed that women play important social role in the families of Janajati community, e.g. Danuwar community there is high social mobility in women due to compulsion to earn for family livelihood. In Danuwar society, male head of the house has absolute authority, women as they grow older gain power but are still considered and act as dependent to male figure (husband or son or brothers) and restricted social mobility due to the fact that dignity is attached to women's sexuality.

Women's political participation and representation at decision-making level are two different issues participation is necessary about insufficient condition for representation because representation does not flow automatically from participation. Women all over the world have participation widely in political movements in time of crisis but, once the crisis is over, they are relegated again to the domestic area (ADB, 1999: 41).

In spite of the reality of the significantly patriarchal structure of Nepalese society, which by design has relegated women to a subordinate position, there were meaningful variations between community communities in the extent of women's participation in the wider market economy and the overall household decision making process. These variations fall into a consistent pattern, suggesting that women's household decision making input in a given community is directly related to the strength of the inside/outside dichotomy. To varying degrees the 'inside' private domestic sphere is characterized as the proper domain of and the 'outside' sphere of politics. Commerce and wider public concerns VDC meeting on political candidacy, water irrigation system construction, budget allocations, village development program, selection of extension workers are mostly ascribed to men, women in dichotomous village communities (based on cultural and economic criteria) including the Maithili and Parbatia, have considerably less control terms of decision making than those in non-dichotomous communities including the Lohorung Rai, Baragaonic and Kham Magar. The Newar ,Tamang and Tharu fall between two groups (Striishakti, 1995: 201)

Decisions made within the rural households are divided in 5 categories: Farm management, domestic expenditure, education, gifts, religious and social travel and disposal of household products and capital transactions. In all of these, women's contribution to rural household's decision-making process seems to have declined in the last decade. The *striishakti* report does not explain why this is happening. One case could be the increasing commercialization of agriculture, which is changing the pattern of household expenditure and investment. Women know less about new technology and commercial agriculture than men and are therefore getting marginalized from farm management. Changing pattern of household expenditure in favor of market goods and investment beyond small household industries could also reduce women's input into decision-making process. But all these are only conjectures and can only be explained by in-depth research of this process (Acharya, 1997).

The social status of women and their access to resources varied widely depending on the cultural groups they belonged to. Generally, women belonged to Tibeto- Burman cultural groups has considerably greater freedom in matters such as choice of marriage partners, deciding the time for marriage and in selection of economic activities, they wished to pursue, as compared to their sisters belonging to the Indo-Aryan women were married early, has no choice in their life partners and were severely restricted in their social mobility, such findings did not generally apply to women belonging to Tibeto-Burman groups. In all cultural groups, however, it is found that women's access to modern resources in the form of knowledge (e.g. land, machines, employment) is severely limited (Acharya, 1994:1).

2.2 Empirical Literature

Normally husbands were the major decision maker as to whether to terminate a pregnancy. It is found that if the husband decided to keep the unintended pregnancy to term, his wife would have few or no options to alter the decision. It is not possible in this study to access whether a woman with unintended, pregnancies has resorted to abortion without informing their husbands. Nevertheless, the finding indicates discordance in response between husbands and wives regarding the final outcomes. For e.g. of 12

husbands who said their wives has successful abortions, 2 of these wives responses did not match with their husband's response (CHREPA, 2007: 3).

Women's share of seats in parliament and in the local government bodies remains insignificant. Moreover, a decline has taken in the member of women in senior administrative and professional positions: from 15 percent (1998) to 12.7 percent (2003). However, greater number of women has been contesting for local elections over the years (UNDP, 2006: 115).

Women's role in Nepalese society appears to be changing in the cities but it is only a surface change. Unfortunately, the majority of women are living in the rural areas. Almost 93 percent of Nepal is rural, and here change is coming at a painfully slow pace. The rural women have little or no self confidence and do not consider themselves on par with men. The village women's life is nothing more than that of a servant or a possession of the family. They do not appear to know the value of their individual lives.

The survey, "women's position within the household as a determinant of maternal health care in Nepal" reported that, few women reported participation in household decision making and even fewer has only control over their own earnings. However, more than half reported discussing family planning with their husbands, and their were significant differences among subgroups in their indicators of women's position.

As to the access of women to economic assets and properly, there is no ground to believe that women's access to land and other economic resources has increased in the last 20-25 years as their legal rights over property and inheritance has not changed much during this period. Even the recently promulgated amendment, to the law on property rights of women does not change her accesses to parental property substantially. The law, however, does provide easier access to property in her a final household. As per the census 2001, about 11 percent of households reported some land in female legal ownership (Acharya, 2003:47)

The participation in the decision making inside the household sphere is found to be equal for men and women of Danuwar community. The percentage of decision-making authority constituted 40.26 percent of the total. However, the female participation in

decision making authority for outside the household sphere is found to be dominated by male decision authority (32.47% vs. 49.35%) (Limbu, 1997:87).

A village case study from Bajhang showed that about 20 percent of female headed households were landless as compared to only about 9 percent of male headed households. Slightly more female headed households than male headed households were in the marginal former category. No women were found in the category of medium and large farmers. All female households in this sample have incomes below poverty level (NPC, 1992: 92).

Both women and men have equal human rights, but there is a widened gap between them due to socio-cultural values and norms. Thus, men are superior to women. The massive literatures in the field of role of women in decision-making showed that there are very few women in political level decision makers. The participation of Nepalese women in the Judiciary is also negligible. There are more women farmers in farming labor force but in this level also they have less decision making power. Women from Tibeto-Burman groups are socially less constrained to women of Indo-Aryan groups. Male are found more participated in household decision making than females.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Decision making power of women is influenced by demographic, social and economic factors. Demographic variables such as age and marital status are important factors, which determine the social role responsibilities of women. Job opportunities and mobility in such society is determined by education and chances of participation in social activities, which finally influenced the decision-making. Economic variables as employment and economic status play important role to build up the self-confidence, which directly influence the decision making power of women.

Figure: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Intermediate Variables

Dependent Variables

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problems. This chapter deals with the methods employed while constructing the research study in order to achieve the research objectives.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Among the district of Bagmati zone, Dhading is one which has covered around 1926 sq. kms. Headquarter of this district is Dhadingbesi. The population of the district is 338,658, among them 165,864 are males 172,794 are females (2001 census). The district constitute of 50 VDCs. It has no municipality to the lack of physical infrastructure and other facilities.

Out of the 50 VDCs of dhading district, among them Naubise VDC is selected for my study area. Because in this VDC Danuwar Rai community are situated. So, it helps to fulfill my research objectives. The total population of Naubuse VDC in Gugedi tool is 742, among them males are 373and females are 369. Total household of the VDC is 162 (Field survey, 2011). People with different caste/ethnicity live in Naubise VDC like Brahmin, Chhetries, Newar, Tamang, Danuwar etc. Agriculture is the main occupation for the most household majority of people are found to be engaged in daily wage and own business in this VDC. Geographical settlement of the VDC is totally hill area.

3.2 Research Design

The research is exploratory in natural. It tries to explore and investigate the education status and household decision making process of women as compared to their male counter parts. This slightly descriptive as well as analytical. It means that the data interpretation has been supported by tabular analysis followed by their explanations.

3.3 Nature of Sources of Data

The primary base study usually collects the primary information using the different methods. Therefore, this primary base information also were collected using semi-structure questionnaire from the pre-mentioned study area though direct interview with respondents.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The primary base information is through direct interview using the purposive sampling method under the non-probability techniques. Other technique has been not used due to limitation of budget and time. Basically, the information is collected with married women in age group 15-49 years.

This study has selected ward no. 4, Naubise VDC of Dhading district for the study area. There are total 162 household, and the household have been selected randomly. Among them, 125 household are taken as sample, purposively. The total female population is 369 among which, 180 are married. This study has cover 125 married women in age group 15-49 years.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

The data is collected with help of questionnaire. Those questions are mainly focused on the socio-demographic and educational determination and household decision making of married women (15-49) years. The socio-economic status of the respondents is included in the questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed in such a manner which has provided over all scenario of the relative status of female in terms of decision making vis-a vis the male and it has provided a glimpse of the socio-economic condition of selected household within the study area. The study is based on the semi-structure questionnaire. The questionnaire has been designed pre-coded in my study. In the period of data collection, some respondents hesitate my research, when I reached their house. At that situation, I have collected information of their neighbor household. I have selected 125 household by purposive sampling in Naubise VDC.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data is processed with help of computer using database and SPSS program and using methods such as frequency distribution, cross-tabulation, and average and percentage distribution. The data analysis is sample based on descriptive types of analysis. The findings of the analysis have been presented in tabular forms in interpreted according.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION TO STUDY POPULATION

This chapter deals with the demographic, social, economic and participatory characteristics of household and respondents. Out of the total 162 households, 125 households are taken as sample.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

In this segment, the demographic characteristics such as household population by age sex ratio, occupational status, educational status, marital status, age at marriage, age at first birth and children ever born have been analyzed.

4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition

Information on age and sex of each household member are obtained from the married women of age group 15-49 years. In 125 sampled households, the total population is 742. Among total population 373 are male and 369 are female. The sex ratio is found 101.0, which is higher than that of national figure (99.8).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Population Household population by Age and Sex, 2011

Age group	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0-4	31	8.3	36	9.8	67	9.0	86.1
5-9	43	11.5	44	11.9	87	11.7	97.2
10-14	51	13.7	36	9.8	87	11.7	141.6
15-19	26	7.0	44	11.9	70	9.4	59.0
20-24	37	9.9	42	11.4	79	10.6	88.0
25-29	40	10.7	40	10.8	80	10.8	100.0
30-34	30	8.0	31	8.4	61	8.2	96.7
35-39	28	7.5	17	4.6	45	6.1	164.7
40-44	15	4.0	17	4.6	3	4.3	88.2
45-49	14	3.8	19	5.1	33	4.4	73.6
50-54	24	6.4	12	3.3	36	4.9	200.0
55-59	12	3.2	8	2.2	20	2.7	150.0
60-64	10	2.7	12	3.3	22	3.0	83.3
65+	12	3.2	11	3.0	23	3.1	109.0
Total	373	100.0	369	100.0	742	100.0	101.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Out of the total population, 373 are males and 369 are females. The highest proportion of the population is in age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years (11.7%). The lowest proportion of the population is found in age group 55-59 years (2.7%). The proportion of female population is highest in age groups 5-9 years and 15-19 years (11.9%). While the highest proportion of male population is in age group 10-14 years (13.7%) (Table 4.1).

4.1.2 Occupational Status

Nepal is agricultural country; most of the people are engaged in agriculture activities. Data shows that, 56.9 percent male and 65.7 percent of female respondents are engaged in agriculture activities. 9.4 percent of male and only 2.8 percent of female respondents are engaged in job/service. Than, 27.4 percent male and 26.0 percent of female respondents are students of the total population (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Above by Occupational Status and Sex, 2011

Occupation	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Agriculture	170	56.9	190	65.7	360	61.2
Job/ Service	28	9.4	8	2.8	36	6.1
Business	17	5.7	5	1.7	22	3.7
Labour	2	0.7	1	0.3	3	0.5
Household chores	-	-	10	3.5	10	1.7
Students	82	27.4	75	26.0	157	6.1
Total	299	100.0	289	100.0	588	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.3 Educational Status

Education plays most important role in the development of nation. It also plays vital role on decision making process in society. Educational status of the respondents has strong relationship with the household decision making process.

Data shows that, 16.4 percent male respondents and 31.5 percent female respondents are illiterate of the total population. 23.4 percent male respondents and 20.4 percent female respondents are only able to read and write. 28.9 percent male and 28.8 percent female respondents are primary level. Then, 5.3 percent male and 3.3 percent female respondents are SLC passed. The data reveals that, female respondents are more illiterate than male respondents (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Population Aged 5 years and Above by Educational Status, 2011

Level of education	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Illiterate	56	16.4	105	31.5	161	23.9
Able to read and write	80	23.4	68	20.4	148	21.9
Primary	99	28.9	96	28.8	195	28.9
Secondary	78	22.8	44	13.2	122	18.1
SLC passed	18	5.3	11	3.3	29	4.3
IA passed	10	2.9	8	2.4	18	2.7
BA passed	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3
Total	342	100.0	333	100.0	675	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.4 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the universal social institutions. In our society, marriage determines the social roles and responsibilities of people. It is also essential for legitimate birth. Female's role also increases in family only after marriage. It enhance their decision making power. The marital status in this study is grouped into three categories: Unmarried, Currently married, and Widow/Widower.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and Above by Marital Status, 2011

Marital status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Unmarried	112	37.5	91	31.5	203	34.5
Currently married	182	60.9	180	62.3	362	61.6
Widow/er	5	1.7	18	6.2	23	3.9
Total	299	100.0	289	100.0	588	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Among the respondents, 37.5 percent of male and 31.5 percent of female respondents are unmarried. 60.9 percent male and 62.3 percent female respondents are currently married, and then 1.7 percent male and 6.2 percent female are widow/widower of total population (Table 4.4).

4.1.5 Age at marriage of Respondents.

In this study, the age at marriage is grouped into two age groups: <18 and 18+years. It is observed,53.6 percent respondents get married in age <18 years and 46.4 percent in age 18+.This shows early age at marriages in Danuwar Rai communities (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Age at Marriage, 2011

Age at Marriage	Number	%
<18	67	53.6
18+	58	46.4
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.6 Age at First Birth

In this survey, the age of give birth first child is grouped into three age groups as <15, 15-19 and 20+ years. Data shows that, almost 59.7 percent of respondents are within the age of 15-19 years at the birth of first child (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Age at Birth of First Child, 2011

Age at first child	Number	%
<15	8	6.5
15-19	74	59.7
20+	4	33.9
Total	124	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.7 Number of Children Ever Born

A child ever born is the number of live birth to women during her lifetime. Study has shown that the average number of CEB to respondents is one among the age group 15-19

years. It is observed that the total number of CEB for respondents is found 2.3. (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Distribution of Average Number of Children Ever Born, 2011

Age Group	Average CEB
15-19	0.18
20-24	1.16
25-29	2.31
30-34	3.80
35-39	4.79
40-44	4.26
45-49	3.26
Total	2.35

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.2 Social Characteristics

In this segment, social characteristics such as religion and educational status of the respondents have analyzed.

Nepal is multi religious country, people of different religious groups have their own traditional value system governing their education and decision making power. In this study, all the respondents are Hindu.

4.2.1 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education plays important role in all round development of the nation. It also plays the vital role on decision-making process in society.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status, 2011

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Illiterate	93	74.4
Primary	2	17.6
Lower Secondary	3	2.4
Secondary	2	1.6
SLC+	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Data shows that 74.4 percent respondents are illiterate, 17.6 percent are attained the primary education, 2.4 percent Lower Secondary, 1.6 percent Secondary and 4 percent respondents are SLC passed. The data reveals that of respondents are illiterate (Table 4.8).

4.3 Economic Characteristics

In this part, economic characteristics such as occupation, land ownership, income level, and legal ownership of house have analyzed.

4.3.1 Occupational Status of the Respondents

Occupational Status of the respondents are strong relationship with the household decision making process. Data shows that, must of the respondents are engaged in agriculture activities 95.2 percent, 3.8 percent of respondents are followed by Business, 0.8 percent respondents are student and Housewives (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation, 2011

Occupation	Number	%
Agriculture	199	95.2
Business	4	3.2
Student	1	0.8
Housewife	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.3.2 Land Distribution

Nepal is agricultural country and most of the people depend upon agricultural as main occupation. Land has great contribution in agriculture and it measures the economic status of people. Among them 4 respondents do not have land.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Landholding, 2011

Land (Ropani)	Number	%
No land	4	3.2
1-2	22	17.6
3-5	55	44.0
6-9	22	17.6
10+	22	17.6
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Almost 96.8 respondents have cultivated land, 17.6 percent have 1-2 Ropanies and more than 10+ Ropanies. 44 percent have 3-5 Ropanies. Thus it can be concluded from the finding that most of the respondents of Danuwar community has landholding (Table 4.10).

4.3.3 Monthly Income level of the Respondents

Income represents the economic status of people. In this study, income level is classified into, 500-2000, 2000-5000, 5000-8000, 8000-10000 and 10000+.

It is observed that a 51.2 percent respondent has income level between 2000-5000, and then 20% respondents have income level between 500-2000. Only 4 percent respondents have income level above 10000. It concludes that 2000-5000 income level of respondents are better to others level (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents by Monthly Income Level, 2011

Income level	Number	%
500-2000	25	20.0
2000-5000	64	51.2
5000-8000	18	14.4
8000-10000	13	10.4
10000+	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.3.4 Legal Ownership of House

The study shows that, around 89.6 percent of respondents are legal owner of the house. Among them 6 respondents do not have their Legal Ownership of House (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents by Legal Ownership of House, 2011

Ownership of house	Number	%
No house	6	4.8
Husband	6	4.8
Self	112	89.6
Both	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

4.3.5 Distribution of Respondents by Keeping Income

Both male and females need to have equally responsible for household activities and they need to share equal benefits in family. Around 54.4 percent of respondents mention that both husband and wife kept in family income. It followed by Self 32.0 percent and Husband 13.6 percent respectively (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Distribution of Respondents by Keeping Income, 2011

Income Taker	Number	%
Husband	17	13.6
Self	40	32.0
Both	68	54.4
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.4 Participatory Characteristics

In this segment, participation of respondents in different community level committees such as Forest Consuming Committee and School Management Committee has analyzed.

4.4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Participation in Community Level Committees

This study has shown that, only 5.6 percent respondent's participation in committees like as: Forest Consuming Committee and School Management Committee (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Distribution of Respondents by participation in Community level Committees, 2011

Participation	Number	%
Yes	7	5.6
No	118	94.4
Total	125	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2011*

CHAPTER FIVE

WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING PROCESS

This chapter deals with the women’s status in terms of decision making in different aspect of household as well as other activities. Decision regarding, cropping patterns, buying food products, selling surplus food, buying and selling of livestock’s, Family Planning method, education for children, income generating activities, family expenditure, participation in community level committees.

There is gender disparity in terms of decision making process. Improvement in women’s decision making power minimize the gap between males/females’ status in the society. In many cases females are deprived in decision making process due to low educational and economic status in the society. However, women play a dominant role in decision in female headed households or in nuclear family. This reflects that women are also playing an important role in decision making process. The ability and capacity of females in decision making is affected by various factors as education, occupation, employment status, age factor etc.

5.1 Decision Making on Farm Management

5.1.1 Decision on Cropping

Mostly females are engaged either in agricultural activities. [There is more involvement of females in agriculture, provided capable in decision making regarding cropping pattern]. Among them 72 respondents do not have their decision on cropping.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Cropping, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Husband with consultation	37	69.8
Husband without consultation	6	11.9
Other family member with consultation	10	18.9
Total	53	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

Above, this data shows that, 69.8 percent respondents take decision on cropping by Husband in consultation with the respondents and 11.3 percent respondents take decision on cropping by the respondents themselves (Table 5.1).

5.1.2 Decision on Buying Food products

Buying of food products is an important decision that has to be made in households. Among them 13 respondents do not have their decision on Buying Food products. Data shows that, 75.0 percent respondents are buying food products using their self decision (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Buying of Food Products, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Yes	84	75.0
No	28	25.0
Total	112	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.1.3 Decision on Selling of Surplus Food

This study shows that, 56.6 percent respondents take their self decision on surplus food of the households and 42.4 percent respondents do not have their own decision on it (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Buying Food products, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Yes	72	57.6
No	53	42.4
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.1.4 Decision on purchase of livestock

Decision on purchase of live stock means livestock buying and selling. It is found that, 34.4 percent respondents take decision on it and 65.6 percent respondents do not have their own decision on purchase of livestock (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on purchase of livestock, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Yes	43	34.4
No	82	65.6
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.2 Decision making on Economic Activities

In this part, economic activities such as income generating activities have analyzed.

5.2.1 Decision on Income Generating Activities of Respondents

Among them 44 respondents do not have their decision on Income Generating Activities. Data shows that, out of 125 respondents, 56.8 percent respondents take their own decision on income generating activities. 17.3 percent of their husband and 25.9 percent both (husband and self) take decision on it (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Income Generating Activities, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Husband	14	17.3
Self	46	56.8
Both	21	25.9
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.3 Decision on Social Mobility

In this segment, participation of respondents is in different activities, such as women participation on social and development activities, representing on self in local legal authorities, admitting on self to political parties etc. in this survey is found that only one decision on participating in social activities have analyzed.

5.3.1 Decision on Participating in Social Activities

There are various cultural values and norms in our society. Most of the females are engaged in domestic work. They are restricted to go outside and take part in social activities. Among them 118 respondents do not have their decision on Participating in Social Activities. It is found only 14.3 percent respondents make decision by them. Then, 85.7 percent of respondents take decision on participating in social activities in co-operation with their husband (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Participating in Social Activities, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Self	1	14.3
Both	6	85.7
Total	7	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.4 Decision Making on Household Affairs Compared to Other Males and Females

5.4.1 Volume of Decision Making of Household Affairs Compared to Other Females of the Community and Family

In this study, data shows that, 13.6 percent respondents have reported that they take more decision than other females in the community. The study has found that, 11.2 percent respondents have reported that they take more decision making of household affairs compare to others females of the community and the family. In both of the report on volume of decision making of household affairs compare to other females of the

community and family, highest proportion of similar to other and the lowest proportion on other females take more decision then me (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents by Volume of Decision Making of Household Affairs Compared to Other Females of the Community and family, 2011

Volume of Decision Maker	Compared to Other Females of the Community		Compared to Other Females of the Household	
	Number	%	Number	%
More involved than other	17	13.6	14	11.2
Similar to other	98	78.4	100	80.0
Less involved than other	10	8.0	11	8.8
Total	125	100.0	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.4.3 Volume of Decision Making of Household Affairs Compared to Other Males of the Community and Family

This study shows that, other males of the community take more decision rather than women on household affairs. Data shows that, only 10.4 percent respondents have reported that they take more decisions than other males. It is found that, 8.8 percent respondents report that mostly they take decisions than other males of the family on household affairs. The contrary, the volume of decision has compared to male of community less no. of respondents have reported that other males in family take more decisions than themselves (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents by Volume of Decision Making of Household Affairs Compared to Other Males of the Community and Family, 2011

Volume of Decision Maker	Compared to Other Females of the Community		Compared to Other Females of the Household	
	Number	%	Number	%
More involved than other	13	10.4	11	8.8
Similar to other	47	36.6	52	41.6
Less involved than other	65	52.0	62	49.6
Total	125	100.0	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.5 Miscellaneous Decision Making

In this segment, miscellaneous decision making such as decision on using Family Planning method, decision on going to school children etc have analyzed.

The Nepalese society is traditional and most of the traditional and cultural aspects play effective role to enhance the status of women in the society. Females have no property rights and low access to education and economic activity. They are considered as the supporter to the males and they have to follow their male counterparts. Husband is considered as god for wife and she has to respect him in every step of life. In deed it is ridiculous in modern society where both males and females are considered equal having equal rights and responsibilities. Though males and females are considered equal, female have low access to education, employment and in other gainful activities and they have low status in the society. There is vast gender disparity in socio-economic status as well as decision making power.

5.5.1 Decision on Using of Family Planning Method

It is found that 67 percent of respondents are using Family Planning devices. Only 1.5 percent respondents take decision on it and it is found that most of the respondents (83.6%) take decisions on Family Planning methods in co-operation with their husband.

Among them 68 respondents do not have their own decision on Using of Family Planning Method (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Using of Family Planning Method, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Husband	10	14.9
Self	1	1.5
Both	56	83.6
Total	67	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.5.2 Decision on Going to School Children

Both father and mother have equal responsibilities on children's education. The finding of this study has proved this sentence. Among them 31 respondents do not have their school going children. It is found that 79.8 percent of respondents take decision on children's education with their husband. And 10.6 percent of respondents take decisions by themselves (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Going to School Children, 2011

Decision Maker	Number	%
Husband	9	9.6
Self	10	10.6
Both	75	79.8
Total	94	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.6 Decision making on Various Household and Socio-economic Activities by Age group, Education and Occupation

5.6.1 Decision on Cropping by Age group, Education and Occupation

In this research, total 125 respondents are taken as sample. Among them respondents 13 respondents do not have their own decision on cropping.

The age is most important factor; it makes difference in decision making roles. The age groups are divided in to two groups, there are: 15-24 and 25+ years. On the basis of age group, the highest decision making on cropping in the age group 15-24 years(71.3%). 69.7 percent of respondents are in the age group 25+ years. Then, 28.7 percent of respondents are not take decision on cropping.

The study shows that, 72.7 percent illiterate respondents are take decision on cropping. Among literate respondents, 88.9 percent primary, 68.5 percent secondary and above of respondents take decision on cropping by themselves.

On the other hand, 75.5 percent respondents are engaged in agricultural activities. 33.3 percent of respondents in non agriculture activities. Then, 83.3 percent in household chores respondents are take decision on cropping themselves (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Cropping by Age group, Education and Occupation, 2011

Characteristics	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age group						
15-24	22	71.3	6	28.7	28	100.0
25+	62	69.7	22	30.3	84	100.0
Education						
Illiterate	32	72.7	12	27.3	44	100.0
Literate	28	75.7	9	24.3	37	100.0
Primary	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Secondary and above	8	68.5	5	31.5	13	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	77	75.5	25	24.5	102	100.0
Non-agriculture	2	33.3	2	66.7	4	100.0
Household chores	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	100.0
Total	84	75.0	28	25.0	112	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.6.2 Decision on Selling Surplus Food by Age group, Education and Occupation

This study shows that, 51.5 percent of respondents and 53.5 percent of respondents are reported that they take decision on surplus food by themselves in age group 15-24 and

25+ years respectively. Majority of the two age group 25+ years respondents are take more decision than in age group 15-24 years.

This study shows that, majority of the 57.1 percent illiterate respondents take decision on selling surplus food. Among the literate respondents take decision by themselves. 65.1 percent primary and 52 percent secondary and above of respondents take decision on selling surplus food. The finding shows that education plays a vital role in decision taking in respondents.

On the contrary of education status 58.6 percent of respondents who are engaged in agricultural activities take decision on selling food. 33.3 percent of respondents are engaged in non agricultural activities and then 57.1 percent of respondents are engaged in household chores. They take decision on selling surplus food during the last year time period (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Selling Surplus Food by Age group, Education and Occupation, 2011

Characteristics	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age group						
15-24	19	51.5	13	48.5	32	100.0
25+	53	53.5	40	46.5	93	100.0
Education						
Illiterate	24	57.1	22	42.9	46	100.0
Literate	28	52.2	15	47.8	43	100.0
Primary	12	65.1	9	34.9	21	100.0
Secondary and above	8	52.0	7	48.0	15	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	65	58.6	46	41.4	111	100.0
Non-agriculture	3	33.3	4	66.7	7	100.0
Household chores	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100.0
Total	72	57.6	53	42.4	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.6.3 Decision on Purchasing Live stocks by Age group, Education and Occupation

As per the age group, 34.8 percent and 35.2 percent of respondents are reported that, they take decision on purchasing livestock themselves in age group 15-24 and 25+ years

respectively. Data shows that, 64.8 percent of respondents do not take decision on purchasing livestock themselves in age group 25+ years.

Data shows that, 30.4 percent of illiterate respondents take decision on purchasing livestock. Then, literate respondents 28.6 percent of primary and 49.1 percent of secondary and above of respondents take decision on purchasing livestock themselves.

On the basis of Occupation, 33.3 percent of respondents who are engaged in agricultural activities and they take decision on purchasing livestock. 41.7 percent respondents are engaged in non-agricultural activities, and then 42.9 percent of respondents are engaged in household chores (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Purchasing Live stocks by Age group, Education and Occupation, 2011

Characteristics	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age group						
15-24	10	34.8	22	65.2	32	100.0
25+	33	35.2	60	64.8	93	100.0
Education						
Illiterate	14	30.4	32	69.6	46	100.0
Literate	17	39.5	26	60.5	43	100.0
Primary	6	28.6	15	71.4	21	100.0
Secondary and above	6	49.1	9	50.9	15	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	37	33.3	74	66.7	111	100.0
Non-agriculture	3	41.7	4	58.3	7	100.0
Household chores	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	100.0
Total	43	34.4	82	65.6	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.6.4 Decision on School Going Children by Age group, Education and Occupation

In this research, total 125 respondents are taken as sample. Among them respondents 31 respondents do not have their own decision on school going children.

It is found, 5.9 percent and 7.4 percent of respondents are make decision with their husband on school going children in age group 15-24 and 25+ years respectively. Then, 2.9 percent and 20.7 percent of respondents take decision themselves and 25+ years

respectively. Majority of the in age group 25+ years respondents take decision than in age group 15-24 years of respondents.

This study shows that, majority of illiterate respondents take decisions with their husband for children's schooling. Then, 22.5 percent of illiterate respondents take decision by themselves for children's schooling. 60.0 percent of illiterate respondents both (husband and self) are taken decision for children's schooling, It is the highest proportion about it.

On the basis of Occupation, among the respondents have engaged in the agriculture, majority of respondents take decision with their husband. 12.0 percent of respondents take decision by themselves and both 77.1 percent of respondents take decision on school going children with their husband (Table 5.14)

Table 5.14: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on School Going Children by Age group, Education and Occupation, 2011

Characteristics	Husband		Self		Both		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age group								
15-24	2	5.9	1	2.9	15	91.2	18	100.0
25+	7	7.4	9	20.7	60	71.9	76	100.0
Education								
Illiterate	7	17.5	9	22.5	24	60.0	40	100.0
Literate	1	3.1	1	3.1	30	93.8	32	100.0
Primary	1	6.3	-	-	15	93.8	16	100.0
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	6	100.0
Occupation								
Agriculture	9	10.8	10	12.0	64	77.1	83	100.0
Non-agriculture	-	-	-	-	5	100.0	5	100.0
Household chores	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	6	100.0
Total	9	9.6	10	10.6	75	79.8	94	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

5.6.5 Decision on Income Generating Activities of Respondents by Education

In this research, total 125 respondents are taken as sample. Among them respondents 81 respondents do not have their own decision on income generating activities.

Study shows that, 11.1 percent and 29.9 percent of respondents take decision by themselves on income generating activities in age group 15-24 and 25+ years respectively. Majority of the two age group in age group 25+ years of respondents are more decision than in age group 15-24 years. Only 16.7 percent of primary level respondents take decision on it by themselves and 55.6 percent secondary and above of respondents take decision on income generating activities.

Among illiterate 14.3 percent respondents decide on their own income generating activities. Among literate respondents decide for their income generating activities and 85.7 percent of illiterate respondents have not decided for their income generating activities.

As per occupation, 20.0 percent of respondents are engaged in agricultural activities and 66.7 percent of engaged in non agricultural activities. Then, 50.0% of respondents are engaged in household chores. Data shows that, non agriculture and household chores respondents are take more decision on income generating activities (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Distribution of Respondents by Decision on Income Generating Activities of Respondents by Education, 2011

Characteristics	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age group						
15-24	2	11.1	8	88.9	10	100.0
25+	11	29.9	23	70.1	34	100.0
Education						
Illiterate	2	14.3	12	85.7	14	100.0
Literate	5	33.3	10	66.7	15	100.0
Primary	1	16.7	5	83.3	6	100.0
Secondary and above	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	7	20.0	28	80.0	35	100.0
Non-agriculture	4	66.7	1	33.3	5	100.0
Household chores	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Total	13	29.5	31	70.5	44	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the major findings of the study is related to participation of women in household decision making in Naubise VDC. It also includes conclusion and recommendation of the study.

6.1 Summary of Findings

This study analyzes the women's participation in household decision making process in Naubise VDC of Dhading district. There are 162 households in the study area among those households 125 are taken as sample households to collect information. This study focus upon the participation of women in household decision making as well as in other social activities.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

6.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

Information on age and sex of respondents are obtained from the age group 15-49 years. Among the 125 sample households the total population is 742, among which 373 are males and 369 are females. The sex ratio is 101.08, the mean age at marriage is found between age group <18. Almost 59.7 percent of respondents are the age of 15-19 years at the birth of first child. Is found that the average number of CEB is 2.3.

6.1.2 Social Characteristics

In this study, all the respondents (125) from ethnic group are Hindu. On the basis of education, 74.4 percent of respondents are illiterate.

6.1.3 Economic Characteristics

In this study, it is shows that, majority 95 percent of the respondents are engaged in agricultural activities. 51.2 percent of respondents have in monthly income level between

2000-5000. Then, 94 percent of respondents are legal owner of the house. As per keeping income, 32 percent of respondents keep their income with themselves.

6.1.4 Participatory Characteristics

Study shows that, only 5.6 percent of respondents take self decision in participating in Committee like as: Forest Consuming and School Management Committee. Among 94 percent of respondents do not have decision about it.

6.1.5 Women in Household Decision Making Process

Majority 69.8 percent of the respondents take decision on cropping by themselves. 75 percent respondents take decision on buy any food product by themselves. Similarly, 57.6 percent respondents take decision on sell any surplus food by themselves. Among of respondents only 1.5 percent respondents take decision on using family planning method by themselves.

Both father and mother have equal responsibilities on children's education. This study has shown that very few respondents take decision on child schooling. 29.5 percent respondents take decision on income generating activities by themselves. 72.7 percent of respondents take decision themselves on cropping by themselves. 22.5 percent illiterate respondents take decision by themselves on child schooling, and 12.0 percent respondents are engaged in agricultural activities and they take decision on children schooling by themselves.

6.2 Conclusion

As this study is concentrated to analyze the decision making power of women in terms of social as well as household activities, it can be conclude that females have lower decision power and they have sub-ordinate role in family and society. They are deprived from their right and responsibilities. They have lower decision making power than their male counterparts. In major household activities men plays a dominant role in decision making. The females, who have higher educational background and have job, they have got higher decision making power than merely illiterate households.

As our society is male dominant, males have superior status in most of the cases and female have to follow them. Even they cannot decide to give birth a child and child's education. It can also be conclude that females have low socio-economic status and thus, lag behind men in household decision making. So it is essential to improve their ability and capacity to participate the decision making process. Unless females are brought into the main stream of development process, it is impossible to develop society as well as the nation. For this education and empowerment plays an important role. This study shows that females have to report their male partners' decision in most of the cases. Though they have responsibility to complete the work, they have no chances to decide for it. If there is any difficulty to complete the work, they cannot decide at that moment, they have to ask for it.

Collected data has been done using software package SPSS.

This study has attempted to portray the decision making power of married women in age group 15-49 years in household chores, farm management, educational aspects, and family planning related activities. It is also demonstrates the socio-economic status of women with respect to decision making as a whole in the study area.

In this study, though women are lagging behind in terms of educational status. 17.6 percent of primary level, 2.4 percent lower secondary, 1.6 percent secondary and 4 percent of respondents are SLC passed. They have satisfactory access in terms of using the modern resources and household in income possession 5.6 Percent of respondent's participation in social activities is in the bottom line.

Married women of the age group 15-49 years are well informed about family planning and most of them are involved in decision making on choosing the proper method.

It has found that, Danuwar Rai women are found in a better self decision making position regarding the household activities.

6.3 Area for Further Research

This study has covered rural areas. It has analyzed only household decision making process using purposively as sample. The result of this study may not cover the situation

of educational status, political status and household decision making of married women in all villages of Nepal. This study can be conducted in additional rural areas. In addition, as educational status and household decision making to women are not only confined to rural areas studies of the phenomenon is carried out in the urban areas also. Thus, further research should be conducted in different areas of decision making issues.

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Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Population Studies
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING

(A case study of Naubise VDC, Ward No. 4, Dhading)

QUESTIONNAIRE

Informed Consent:

Namaste I am Kalpana. I am a Thesis year student of Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur. My thesis topic is Participation of Women in Household Decision Making of Danuwar community.

The aim of this topic is to examine the Participation of women of Naubise VDC. It will have us to know their Decision making about the household. And also it will be beneficial for policy maker, programmer and to the student of conduct the same research in different areas. The information given by you merely for academic purpose and will be kept confidential.

I will be thankful for your kindly co-operation and hope that this thesis will be equally beneficial for us.

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Ward no:

1.2 Locality (Tole):

1.3 Household No:

1.4 Name of Household Head:

1.5 Name of Respondent:

1.6 Religion:

Hindu.....1

Buddhist.....2

Christian.....3

Others(specify).....

1.7 Type of family (Nuclear...1, Joint/Extended...2):

1.8 Date of interview:

SECTION II: HOUSHOLD SCHEDULE

I.D.	Name of Family Member	Relation with Head of Household	Sex	Age	Main Occupation	Literacy	Grade Completed	Marital Status	Eligible Women
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
1.									1
2.									2
3.									3
4.									4

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Coding:

Relation Code(203)

- HH Head.....1
- Wife.....2
- Son & Daughter.....3
- Father/Mother in Law.....4
- Son/Daughter in Law.....5
- Brother & Sister.....6
- Grand Son/Daughter.....7
- Students.....8

Sex Code(204)

- Male.....1
- Female.....2

Main Occupation(206)

- Agriculture.....1
- Job/Service.....2
- Trades/Business.....3
- Wage labour.....4
- Household chores.....5
- Others (Specify).....

Other(Specify).....	<u>Grade Completed (208)</u>	<u>Martial Status (209)</u>
	Able to read and write.....1	Unmarried.....1
<u>Literacy Code(207)</u>	Primary.....2	Currently married...2
Literate.....1	Secondary.....3	Widow/widower.....3
Illiterate.....2	SLC passed.....4	Divorced.....4
	IA passed.....5	Separated.....5
	BA passed.....6	
	Above BA.....7	

A. Household Questionnaire:

A.1) Does your family have cultivated land?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

A.2) If yes, how much land does your family have?

- a) Ropanib) Haat.....
c) Aana..... d) Paisa.....

A.3) Type of your house

- a) Own.....1 b) Rented.....2
c) Others but not rented...3

A.4) If own, who is the owner of this house?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
- c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

A.5) What is the main source of your family income?

- a) Agriculture/Livestock....1 b) Business.....2
- c) Labour/Employment.....3 d) Job/service.....4
- e) Others (specify).....

A.6) How many months does income from all sources support your family last year?

- a) 3 months.....1 b) 6 months.....2
- c) 9 months.....3 b) 12 months.....4

B. Individual Questionnaire

Name of women:-

ID:-

Household No:-

I) Individual information

- I.1) What is your mother tongue?.....
- I.2) What is your religion?.....
- I.3) What was your age at marriage?.....
- I.4) What is your main occupation?.....
- I.5) What is the highest grade of education completed ?.....

II) Birth Information

II.1) Have you given any live birth till now?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

II.2) What was your age at the birth of first child?

.....

II.3) How many children living with you now?

a) Sons..... b) Daughters.....

II.4) How many children are not living with you?

a) Sons..... b) Daughters.....

II.5) Are any of your children died after having live birth?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

II.6) If yes, how many of them are died?

a) Sons..... b) Daughters.....

II.7) After marriage have you ever shown interestfor Schooling\
non-formal Education?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

II.8) Are currently attending School?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

II.9) If yes, who decided for this education?

a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2

c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

II.10) If no, who decided not to go for education?

a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2

c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

II.11) Why did not you show interest?.....

III) House- land Information

III.1) How much of land do your family using?

a) Ropanib) Haat.....

c) Aana..... d) Paisa.....

III.2) How much of land do you have in your own name?

a) Ropanib) Haat.....

c) Aana..... d) Paisa.....

IV) Agricultural Information

IV.1) Are you engaged in agricultural activities?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2(IV3)

IV.2) Did you buy any food products by your own decision during the last year?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

IV.3) Did you sell any surplus food by your own decision during the last year?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

IV.4) Did you make decision on cropping your self?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

IV.5) If no, who made the decision on cropping during the last year?

- a) Husband(with consultation).....1
- b) Husband(without consultation).....2
- c) Other family member(with consultation).....3
- d) Other family member(without consultation).....4

V) Livestock Information

V.1) What type of cattle do you have and how many ?

- a) Cow..... b) Ox..... c) Buffalo..... d) Goat.....
- e) Hen..... f) Duck..... e) Pig..... f) Others.....

V.2) Who generally looks livestock, i.e. collecting fodder, animal care etc?

- a) Self1 b) Husband and other family member.....2
- c) Self and other family member....3 d) others (specify).....

V.3) Did your family purchase any livestock during the last one year period?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

V.4) Did you make decision to purchase livestock your self?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

V.5) If no, who made the decision?

- a) Husband(with consultation).....1
- b) Husband(without consultation).....2
- c) Other family member(with consultation).....3
- d) Other family member(without consultation).....4

VI) Information Related to Family Planning

VI.1) Have you ever heard about FP method?

- a) Yes.....1
- b) No.....2

VI.2) If yes, from which source did you hear?

- a) Media1
- b) Friends/Neighbors...2
- c) Husband.....3
- d) Others (specify).....

VI.3) Have you ever used FP method?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VI.4) If yes, which method do you use?

- a) Temporary.....1 b) permanent.....2

VI.5) Who made decision on using such methods?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VII) Information related to Marital Status and Education Attainment of children

VII.1) Have you any school going children?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VII.2) Who makes decision on going to school children?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VII.3) Have any of your children got married?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VII.4) If yes, who decided for it?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VII.5) Have any dowry related activities performed during marriage Ceremony?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2
c) Inapplicable.....3

VII.6) If yes, mention the type.

- a) Non-fund wealth.....1 b) Money.....2
- c) Consumable goods.....3 d) Others (specify).....

VII.7) Who makes decision about it?

- a)) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
- c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VIII) Information Related to Economic Condition

VIII.1) Are you involved in any income generating activities?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VIII.2) If yes, did you decide yourself to income generating activities?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VIII.3) If no, who decided?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
- c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VIII.4) What is the main source of your income?

- a) Agriculture/Livestock....1 b) Business.....2
- c) Labour/Employment..... 3 d) Job/service.....4
- e) Others (specify).....

VIII.5) What is your monthly income?.....

VIII.6) Is your income sufficient for household expenses?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VIII.7) Who keeps the money earned by you?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
- c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

VIII.8) Can you spend money without consultation of your family members?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

VIII.9) Who keeps the money earned by your husband?

- a) Some part of it to me.....1 b) Some part of it to himself...2
- c) Some part of it to family..3 d) Others (specify).....

IX) Information Related to the Participation of Social Activities

IX.1) Are you a member of any social institutions i.e. Forest Consuming, Drinking Water, School Management, Local Mothers Committee etc.

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2(IX3)

IX.2) Who made decision in participating on social activities?

- a) Husband.....1 b) Self.....2
- c) Both.....3 d) others (specify).....

IX.3) Do other females of your family participate in such social institutions?

- a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

IX.4) What is the volume of your decision making of HH affairs compared to others females of the community?

- a) I take more decision to others1
- b) Similar to others.....2
- c) Others female take more decisions than me...3

IX.5) What is the volume of your decision making of HH affairs compared to others females in the family?

- a) I take more decision to others1
- b) Similar to others.....2
- c) Others female take more decisions than me...3

IX.6) What is the volume of your decision making of household affairs compared to others male of the community?

- a) I take more decision to others1
- b) Similar to others.....2
- c) Others male take more decisions than me.....3

IX.7) What is the volume of your decision making of HH affairs compared to other male of the family?

- a) I take more decision to others1
- b) Similar to others.....2
- c) Others female take more decisions than me...3

THANKYOU