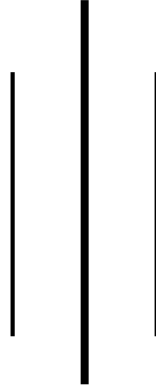
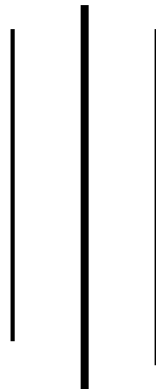


Educational Status of Women
(A Case Study of Putali Bazaar Municipality, Syangja District)



A Dissertation Submitted to:
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
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For Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree of Arts
in Sociology



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KASKI, POKHARA, NEPAL

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This is to certify that Mr. **Dhan Prasad Koirala** has prepared this thesis entitled “Educational Status of Women (A Case Study of Putali Bazaar Municipality, Syangja District)” under my guidance and supervision. This is an original work of the researcher. Therefore I recommend this thesis to the evaluation committee for the final approval and acceptance.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**

This thesis prepared and submitted by Mr. **Dhan Prasad Koirala**, entitled “Educational Status of Women (A Case Study of Putali Bazaar Municipality, Syangja District)” has been evaluated and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master’s Degree of Arts (M.A.) in sociology by the thesis evaluation committee comprising of:

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ABSTRACT

The dissertation entitled " Educational Status of Women (A Case Study of Putali Bazaar Municipality, Syangja District), submitted to the Prithvi Narayan Campus is based on primary data, collected from Syangja Bazaar , Pragati Nagar and Bahad Khola of Putali Bazaar Municipality of Syangja district in 2008. This includes 138 married female of age between 15-60 as sample size. The main objective of this study is to find out the educational status of the 138 sampled population. For this purpose, further it is done to identify their literacy status, causes of illiteracy, drop out level and causes of drop out.

To conduct this survey, semi-structured questionnaire was designed for the data collection. Most of the questions were pre-coded and some open questions had also been included in the questionnaire. A set of 29 questions were prepared and interviewed to the targeted population from whom the data were collected. The filled up questionnaires were done manual editing thoroughly. After completing the manual edition the data were analyzed using SPSS software. The analyzed data were interpreted using different statistical tools and writings.

From this survey, a total of 138 married women were collected. Similarly majority of populations 61.95 percent are in active age group i.e. 15-59, followed by 28.85 percent of age group 0-14 and 9.20 from the age above 60. Out of 138 household sample population 97.10 per cent are married and only 2.90 per cent are widowed.

Majority of population is dependent on agriculture i.e. 35.60 per cent and 14.70 per cent are depended on service, 5.40 percent in business likewise wedge 2.70 per cent and 5.80 percent involved in other occupations like carpet knelling, carpenter etc as where 35.80 percent are students. The highest per cent of population having income source is agriculture i.e. 60.14 per cent followed by service 24.11 percent, business 8.59 percent, wedge 4.53 percent and 2.63 percent others. It is found that out of 138 sampled household all of them (100%) household have their own land but very few in quantity i.e. less than 10 Ropanies. In the field of literacy, it is found that 80.71 per cent people are literate where as 19.29 per cent are illiterate. Sex wise 90.91 percent male are literate where as only 70.27 percent female are found literate. Similarly, 12.93 percent populations have got literacy from non-formal education and 87.07 per cent populations have got literacy from formal education. Out of literate 28.78 percent have achieved primary education followed by lower secondary and secondary level 20.58 and

11.66 percent respectively. Only 8.20 percent have passed the S.L.C. level and 6.38 percent Intermediate level. Only 0.73 percent have passed Master's Degree level.

Majority of the respondents (22.50%) are from 30-34 age groups followed by 35-39 (21.70%) and 25-29 (17.50%). In short we can say majority of respondent are from 25-39 age.

According to caste/ethnicity, Brahmin holds 41.30 percent, followed by Chhetri (22.50%), Magar (15.20%) and Sarki (9.40%). All the respondents were found Hindus. Out of 138 respondents 60.10 per cent are literate and 39.90 per cent are illiterate. This 39.90 per cent illiteracy rate of female indicates that still the educational status of women is back-warded.

Majority of respondents 87.27 percent pointed out that, the main cause of their illiteracy is lack of awareness and 10.91 percent illiterate said that they could not go to school due to economic problem. So the main cause of lower female literacy is due to lack of knowledge or ignorance regarding the importance of women education.

While relating illiteracy by the age at marriage of respondents, the literacy status of respondents is increased in increased in age at marriage. Respondents who have low age at marriage they are almost illiterate and in increasing in age at marriage the literacy also increased. Similarly, while studying on the basis of caste/ethnicity it is found that that majority of respondents about 35 percent are literate from Brahmin caste followed by Chhetri 28 per cent, 16 percent are literate from Magar and Sarki ,Tamang as well as Newar have the lower literacy status.

Regarding the educational level of respondents, majority of respondents (44.58%) have got basic education from non-formal educational source. Only few (19.28%) have got primary education, followed by I. secondary level (13.25%) and secondary level (10.84%). Similarly, 4.82 per cent have passed S.L.C. level and 7.23 per cent have passed I.A. level, unfortunately, none of respondents has passed B.A. and M.A. level.

Out of 55 (who have got formal education), 49 respondents have left school/campus and 6 are continuing till the date of survey. This number 49 out of 55 is very high. It directly affects the educational status of women. Out of dropped out female 26.53 per cent from class 5, 16.33 per cent from class 4 and 12.24 percent from class 3 and class 6 respectively.

Regarding causes of drop out, most of respondents (40.82%) have dropped out their classes due to household work, due to failed in exam (18.37%), due to marriage (14.29%) and due to lack of knowledge about the importance of education and far school (8.16%).

While relating the drop out status with other variables, 89.80 per cent drop outers are from agriculture, 6.12 per cent from business. Similarly in caste/ethnic group Newar and Chhetri 32.65 percent, Magar 10.20 percent and Sarki, Tamang 6.12 percent. The least population are dropped out from Brahmins 4.08% percent.

More than 46 percent respondents told that household work is the main obstacle to get education. Similarly, due to their poor economy (25.40%) and due to lack of awareness (14.50%).

The educational level as well as literacy status of female of sampled area is very low hence it is essential to launch different intensive programs to encourage female about the importance of education. Concerning the lack of awareness it is better to launch awareness and intensive programs to make them conscious about the importance of education and demerits of being illiterate. Intensive programs like scholarship, provision of job, opportunities for higher education, education loan, household economic support or other types of subsidies can be provided to reduce the drop out level and helps to continue their school/campus.

National policies and programs are not being able to cover various aspects of female especially in the field of education. So special concentration should be given from the policy making level. Especially National government, NGOs, INGOs, CBOs that are working on various social issues should concentrate to increase female literacy and improve the education level of female.

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ABBREVIATION

AD	:	After Death of Christ
ACCU	:	Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO
APP	:	Agriculture Prospective Plan
BA	:	Bachelor in Arts
BPEP	:	Basic and Primary Education Project
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CERID	:	Center for Educational Research, Innovation and Development
DEP	:	District Education Plans
DOE	:	Department of Education
DOHEW	:	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
ECD	:	Early Childhood Development
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPH	:	Gyan Publishing House
HSEB	:	Higher Secondary Education Board
IA	:	Intermediate in Arts
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
KPH	:	Kaniska Publishing House
MA	:	Masters in Arts
MCW	:	Micro Credit for Women
MOPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
NDHS	:	National Demographic Health Survey
NER	:	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
PCL	:	Proficiency Certificate Level
PCRW	:	Production Credit for Rural Women
PNE	:	Primary and Non-formal Education
PROAP	:	Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SIP	:	School Improvement Plans
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
SFDP	:	Small Farmer Development Program
SPSS	:	Scientific Program for Statistical Survey
UN	:	United Nations
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VDC	:	Village Development Committee

