

Abstract

The decision taken by women at the household affairs shows the status of women in the household. Women's decision making has been measured using the information provided by women and men at the capacity of either household head or the spouse. As shown by the results of Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-11, 10 percent of the decisions are made by women alone and 72 percent of the decisions by both the partners for the households where both the husband and the wife present. As reported by women and men separately, the household decision makers do not coincide to each other for 24 percent of the decisions taken at the households.

The determinants of women's decisions are the higher level of women's education, sector of employment other than agriculture and household headed by the women. The discrepancy in the household decision claim increases when women are less educated and are employed in agriculture sector. Women headship reduces the discrepancy in the ownership of the household decision. Household surveys focused to household decisions cannot measure the women's roles accurately when gathered information from men in the society where women are behind in education, employment and headship of the household.