

Gender Aspect of Livestock Subsector Situation Analysis of Bijaynagar Rural Municipality of Kapilvastu District

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Abstract—A study was conducted at Bijaynagar Rural Municipality of Kapilvastu district to know the role of gender in workload distribution and decision making in livestock rearing activities. Field survey was employed and information's were collected using purposive sampling technique from 70 households with structured questionnaire. Descriptive & inferential statistics (t-test) was used to analyze the data collect. The research revealed that work load of female was significantly higher than male (55.8% Vs 44.2% $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$). Women are mainly responsible for forage collection from forest, cleaning the shed, and feeding & watering the animals whereas milking animals and marketing of milk for quick cash income was found to be men's domain. Labor burden of female (6hr/day) exceed that of men (3hr/day) on the on-farm work. Wage rate of male was higher than female for both indoor & outdoor chores. Female decide cash flow of animal origin products in every ethnic groups except in Muslims whereas male is major decision maker of cash flow of livestock in most ethnic groups, on contrary Brahmin/Chettry women equally participate in cash control of livestock. Only 19 households hold position in any organization on which few women got opportunity to assume higher positions than male. Male was found to visit frequently in livestock service center than female. 44.2 Percent of the HH was found to be foreign employer among them all the male are responsible to migrate. Social restrictions and cultural barrier was serious problem for women in decision making and was cause of their higher work load.

Keywords: decision, ethnicity, position, role, workload

1 INTRODUCTION

Nepal is a small landlord which remains predominantly an agrarian country. Majority of the people of about 66% are engaged in agriculture. Nepalese farming system is mixed where crops and livestock forms a major constituent. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in economic development and contributes approximately 33% in national GDP and the livestock sub-sector of agriculture contributes 26% of the total AGDP. [1].

Nepal has one of the highest livestock populations per capital and per unit of cultivated land among Asian countries. Livestock are important for livelihoods and have significant potential for poverty alleviation. This rising demand could also generate increased employment opportunities along the entire livestock value chain. [2]. According to recent

data of [3] livestock rearing in the kapilvastu district found to be cattle (28%), buffalo (32%) and goat (40%).

Gender is defined as the socially constructed behavioral norms and responsibilities for men and women. Rural women of all ages spend much of their day engaged in domestic chores, including collecting water and firewood, processing and preparing food, travelling and transporting, and care giving. On an average a Nepali woman works longer a day than does a man. Share of women to agriculture sector is higher than of men. Rural women of all ages spend much of their day engaged in domestic chores, including collecting water and firewood, processing and preparing food, travelling and transporting, and care giving. On an average a Nepali woman works three hours longer a day than does a man [4].

Traditional norms, value, social status and laws that are biased in favor of men act as barrier to women's equitable access to productive resources. Our society believes that women are poor in marketing and mathematical calculation

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and don't have the ability of bargain so such perceptions limit women's access in marketing of livestock production and decision making [5]. However, in exchanging labour a day of woman labour is not considered equivalent to a day of man's labour. Both men and women are engaged in carrying out multiple agricultural crops and livestock operations. Nevertheless, each of the two genders contributes in their own ways. Men have assumed greater responsibilities outside the house, while women are confined within the house [6].

Poor participation of women in administrative and professional work they are excluded in decision- making and control over resource. So they have to work in farm throughout the day. Out migration of rural men in search of job due to suffering from unemployment and poverty often increase women's workload both in livestock and agriculture sector. [7] study that polygamy is the dominant type of marriage among the some part of Nepalese society. It is usual to see a man with two or more wives So due to the polygamy number of female was found than male so the women are confine in domestic work. So work burden tends to increase the women.

Thus the present study sought to

- Analyse the gender differences in workload among different communities in livestock management.
- To analyse gender roles and their participation in livestock management.
- To analyse gender differences on access to and control over resources in livestock related activities.

2 METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted in Bijaynagar Rural Municipality of Kapilvastu District during March 2018. Out of 42 wards, major 9 wards namely *Piper, Larauwa, Magarghata, Mauwabari, Premnagar, Badher, Gairebari, Bagaiya, Jalaiya* were purposive selected as these wards were livestock pocket area and diversity of different cultural group as well as people of these area were migrated to India for

the employment. The livestock raising farmers of the study area were the study population which was the sampling frame for the study. Sample size of 70 was selected (random sample from every ward consist of Brahmin/chettri, Dalit, Janjati, Tharu, Chaudhary and Muslim communities). Primary informations were collected by using structured questionnaire and PRA tools whereas secondary information was collected from government websites, research journals and other published materials. The collected data were tabulated in Ms excel and analysed and interpreted using SPSS 16.0 employing both descriptive and inferential statistics at 5% level of significance.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Gender differences and participation in livestock management milking & marketing milk

The research revealed that involvement of man (59.5%) in milking was significantly higher than involvement of female (40.5%). Again the selling of milk by male (66.6%) was found significantly higher than the female (29.4%). As milking required technically skill, experiences and less time consuming task as male was found more engaged in off farm (service, extension, trainer, visitor). They learn technique by exploring them self to any new place. So found forward to those activities. Similarly, selling of the milk was found to be active by male in study area due to the fact that female was culturally barrier to go out from their house especially in muslim, tharu community. As also male have a misconceptions of female are weak in mathematical calculation & bargaining power. Similar result was found by [8]. But in contrast to this result [9], [10] found that milking activities was performing by female.

3.2 Feeding &watering, cleaning shed & fodder collection (forest)

The study showed that female (62%) were actively participated in feeding and watering which was highly significant than male (38%). Further generalization female (87.2%) on cleaning shed was found highly significant than the male (16.8%). Similarly fodder collection from forest by female (68.5%) was highly significantly than the male (31.5%). Feeding &water collection, cleaning shed,

fodder collection (forest) was found to be the task of female due to the fact that female is confined to the domestic work. Male seems to be watchdog as they stay their house at the time of eating and bedding. Whole day they seem to be busy on off farm rather than on farm also have less experience in farm management high exposure opportunities of female in livestock management in absent of their male counterpart sole responsibility of management of livestock. Beside that they have cultural belief that female is married to take care of their house, family member, asset etc. and male belief that they have a responsibility to earn the money and fulfills the requirements of the family. So, burden of work exceeds to female than male. Similar result on cleaning shed was found by [9] and [8].

3.3 Herding, manure management to the field& fodder collections from bari

As in the study area herding has no significant between male and female because they do not rear the animal throughout the year, rear only at the period of peak month of pasture available near the field. For the herding family kids were involved to graze the livestock during holiday. Likewise, manure management to the field has no significant result because for the management of manure most of the people use tractor. For loading of the manure to the tractor both the sex was equally involved because for loading manure male don't have to go far & they found physically strong than female. As compare to the manure management with a *doko* by labor force female were found to involve higher. Fodder collection from bari has no significant between male and female. As in the terai region the land found to be flat and no more distance go to collect the fodder to khet/bari. So male cut the fodder near by the side of their house at morning and evening. So no significantly different in fodder collection (bari).

Table 1. Gender differences in livestock management (Paired t-test)

Activities	Perform		T-Test	Sig(2 tail)
	Male	Female		
Milking animal	59.5	40.5	2.364	0.021*
Feeding and watering animal	38	62	-3.558	0.001**
Cleaning shed of animal	16.8	83.2	-14.972	.000**
Herding animal	46	54	1.131	0.262
Manure management	47.4	52.6	-0.678	0.319
Marketing milk	66.4	29.4	4.197	0.000**
Fodder collection from bari	47.8	52.2	0.273	0.788
Fodder female from forest	31.5	68.5	-6.195	0.004**

(Source: Household Survey, 2017)

3.4 Gender differences in working hour

The study revealed that the average working hour of female (6hr/day) were found to be higher than male (3hr/day). Male were found highly involved in off farm activities so they found less experience to the farming activities at the same time high exposure opportunities to the women in the absent of male sole responsibility to manage the farming activities so obviously increase the working hour per day of the women. [11]. Similar result were found by [12] , [13], [14] found the same result that % day working of women (82%) more than male (63%). Similar result was found by [15]. As the study area showed that due to cultural barrier women were found to be confined to domestic activities and for the easy attractive task, decision making male found to be forward [16].

Table 2. Gender differences in working hour

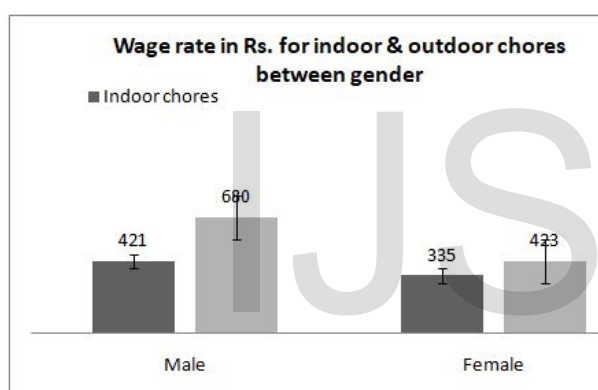
Activities	Female	Male
Wake up AM	5:45	6:45
Go to bed PM	10:0	9:15
Length of hr/d	16:15	15:30
Working time on farm hr/d	6hr	3hr
Day working on farm(% basis)	38%	19%

(Source: Household Survey, 2017)

3.5 Gender differences in wage rate for indoor & outdoor chores.

The study showed that wage rate of male for the indoor chores and outdoor chores were found to be Rs.421 and Rs.680. Similarly rate of the female for indoor chores & outdoor chores were found to be Rs.335 and Rs.423. Wage rate of female found to be low it is due to the fact that it depends upon the age, education, skills, experience, and also socially believe that women was found to be physically and mentally weak. Similar result was found by [17]. [18] find male migration that means easily available of female labour and cheaper price of female wage they found female has more workload in farming. [19]. Revealed male were found to be high wage rate than female

Figure 1. Gender differences in wage rate in indoor and outdoor chores



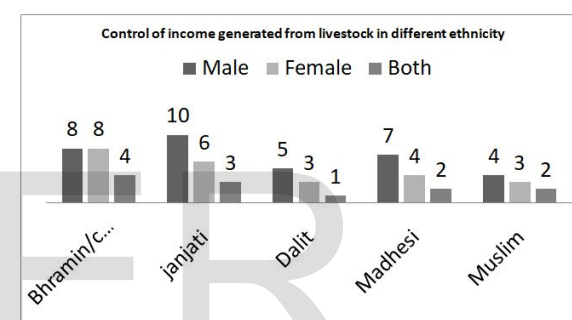
(Source: Household Survey, 2017)

3.6 Gender differences in control of income generated from livestock among different communities

The study showed that the involvement of male and female to control of income after selling the livestock in Brahmin and Chhetry ethnicity were found to be equally involved and both sex control jointly (4). Similarly, in Janjati male (10) control income higher than female (6) and both control jointly (3). Simultaneously Dalit ethnicity male (5) control higher than female (3), both jointly (1). In Madhesi ethnicity male (7) control higher than female (4) and both jointly (2). Likewise, in Muslim male (4) control higher than female (3) and both jointly (2). As

this result revealed that all the ethnicity except Brahmin and Chhetry male has higher position to control the income generating from livestock due to our social believe that women were poor in marketing and mathematical calculation do not have ability of bargain. [5] Such perception limits women access in selling marketing and cash control. But Brahmin/Chhetry ethnicity both were equally involving to control the income it is due to the factor like literacy rate, extension, participation which had positive influence in decision making to access and control. Similar result was revealed by [20].

Figure 2: Gender differences in control of income generated from livestock among different communities



(Source: Household Survey, 2017)

4 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above findings it can be concluded that the due to the cultural barrier and restriction, female was confined to domestic work & increase the work burden. Easy and attractive task were performed by male. Most of the male are migrated near border country India. so the workload of female increases. If women have greater status and power within the household tends to influence over economic decisions, their families allocate more income to food, health, education, children's clothing and children's nutrition.

Gender sensitive program should be implemented in the study area. Strategy of proper management of wage gap between the genders, dissemination of labor saving technology to reduce the workload is necessary. Provision of equal participation & opportunities could minimize the migration. Remove the

Gender disparity. Established supportive organization to promote them in livestock management. Strict policy to the polygamy system of marriage.

Conclusion and recommendation

From the above findings it can be concluded that the due to the socio-cultural barrier and restriction, female was confine to domestic work & increase the work burden. Easy and attractive task male was found always forward. Most of the male are migrated near border country India so the female increase the working pressure. if women have greater status and power within the household tends to influence over economic decisions, their families allocate more income to food, health, education, children's clothing and children's nutrition.

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