INTRODUCTION

About 43% of workers engaged in agricultural activities around the globe are women (Akar, et al., 2017). In Asian and African countries, about half of all agricultural workers are women (Agarwal, 2015). Most of the women's of rural Nepal are illiterate and are required from the government to address the needs of agricultural workers (Subedi, 2008). FAO (2010) also reported that women contribution was higher in feeding, collecting fodder, cleaning shed, and grazing of livestock while men involvement was noticed more in case of management such as disease treatment, milking, and buying and selling of animals and their products.

CONCLUSIONS

The study clearly showed that livestock rearing activities was found exclusively dominated by females expect for caring of sick animals. In general, males are the overall decision-maker for purchasing of land, livestock care, and marketing, whereas women played a dominant role in decision-making on the rearing and marketing of small livestock. Males were found to have relatively more access to, and control over, farm resources. Despite of the greater contribution of the women in the livestock sector their access to resources was quite low. They have limited control over different farm resources and restricted decision making ability. Thus suitable policy intervention is need to uplift the status of women in the rural part of Nepal.

REFERENCES


METHODOLOGY

A survey study was conducted in three villages of Kanchanpur district (Majhgau-14, Bhuda-02 and Baghphata-19) to examine gender participation in livestock activities, decision-making, and control over different resources. Eighty farmers were selected purposively from Majhgau-14, Bhuda-02 and Baghphata-19 village of Kanchanpur district using a simple random sampling technique. Results showed gender specific domains in different livestock activities. Activities like feed preparation (83.78%), feeding (83.78%), cleaning of shed (95.94%), and marketing, and restricted decision making ability. Thus suitable policy intervention is need to uplift the status of women in the rural part of Nepal.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

1. Land Ownership

Study showed that 88.8% of male have the ownership of land while only 11.2% of land are owned by the female (Field Survey, 2017)

2. Gender role in Livestock Activities

Out of total surveyed household, only six household did not rear livestock. Most of the work are carried out by female as shown in Figure No.1

3. Gender role in decision making

Only 2.5% female own full decision making power for buying and selling of small and large livestock. It was found in the surveyed area that 30% of workers engaged in agricultural activities. Eighty farmers were selected purposively from Majhgau-14, Bhuda-02 and Baghphata-19 village of Kanchanpur district (Majhgau-14, Bhuda-02 and Baghphata-19) to examine gender participation in livestock activities, decision-making, and control over different resources. Eighty households were chosen by random sampling technique and a scheduled interview was carried out during September-October, 2017. All the data were assembled in IBM SPSS 20. Different descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis.

4. Access to and Control over resources

Men had greater access to banking services (46.25%) and land (83.75%), whereas only 3.75% and 10% female had access to banking services and land respectively. Our findings showed that females had greater access to co-operatives (43.75%), training and services (43.75%) than males who had 13.75% and 6.25% access in respectively. Subedi, (2009) also stated that women were found to had limited opportunities to access and control over productive resources.

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1. FAO, (2010) also reported that women contribution was higher in feeding, collecting fodder, cleaning shed, and grazing of livestock while men involvement was noticed more in case of management such as disease treatment, milking, and buying and selling of animals and their products.

None of the female of the surveyed area had control over banking services. Only 3.75% female had control over land, 6.25% had control over extension services and 10% to government services.

Majority of female (46.25%) had control regarding co-operative resources as compared to their counterpart male.

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