

Assessing the Impacts of Gender Inequality in Agricultural Production: In the Case of Mokonissa Woyge Kebele, Damot Gale Woreda, Wolaita Zone

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Abstract: The study was conducted to assess gender inequality in agricultural production in Mokonissa Woyge kebele, Damot Gale, Boditti. The major objective of this study was to assessing the impact of gender inequality in agricultural production. In order to deal with the best specific objectives of the study and review of related literature, the study was conducted through using the research methodology which include both qualitative and quantitative and different research methods through using sampling technique from probability sampling technique the researcher used simple random sampling technique. The number of samples from community is 30. The necessary in to information was collected by both open ended and close ended questionnaires. The result was indicated that in the study area women without husband are forced to take the role of dual responsibilities both as mother and householder, in which they manage and administer household but most families are administered by male householders. The relevant data was collected by using appropriate questionnaire and after interpretation and analysis the conclusion and recommendation was drawn. The widow's involvement in agriculture is higher when it compared with others. Agriculture is the means of livelihood in the community. Crop production and livestock rearing each of these components involve a number of activities to attain in final out put such an area where agriculture is in its subsistence level, human labor is most cultural determinant of production. A woman has partially participation in agricultural production and they have more harmful impacts on compared to men. Because women's have resource poor in Mokonissa Woyge kebele compared with other women's living in urban area, and all in all the study area there is agricultural activities found but the there is no more the participation of women' describes the impact of gender inequality in agricultural production.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Agricultural Production, Livelihood, Community

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Gender can be defined as a set of characteristics, role, and behavior patterns that distinguish women from men socially and culturally and relation of power between them. Genders are difference in power relation between men and women results into different gender and different social roles as well as appropriate characteristics and behaviors [19].

Gender refers to the socially and culturally prescribed perceived ways that males and females are expected to behave in other words, their culturally assigned roles, issues related to gender role inter woven into all aspects of ever

existence from the moment of our birth. Gender is interest to us because each of us fulfills gender roles within our own society [24]. Gender is one of the most important statuses in any society. Gender is also socially constructed boys and girls are taught society's expectation of appropriate behaviors that grown up to enact their societies gender roles. Gender roles and issues associated with human sexual behaviors are part of the fabric of life. People in every culture take about appropriate and inappropriate gender and sexual behavior; societies assume two gender roles that is male and females [25]. Women and men are unequal in hunting gathering society but on the whole are the female are equal in the complex societies. The most sexual inequality occurs in agrarian societies where the most of the ideology about the

women's innate inferiority was developed as part of the society, particularly the most basic arable associated with more equality from oral. Gender inequality is ways in which society defines rights responsibilities and identities of men and women inequality to another. Although women make substantial contribution for agricultural production and household well-being, men largely control the sale of crops, animals and use of the income. The failure to value their work limits women beginning power in economic transactions of household resource and wider community decision was making [18].

In the context of African deployment access to land and resource are key to basic life in most African economic tool for income earning power. The WB report pointed out that women ran concreteers composing about 60% of informal sector providing 70% of agricultural labor [14].

The World Bank study reported women's are principal agricultural workers and food producers, and are primarily responsible for assuming food availability in the family. However, their central positions in economic production attaining food security goals and meeting timely nutritional need contracts with systematic dissemination they face (offer reinforced by custom contention culture and land in access to participate fully in realizing the region's economic growth faster and countries become less poor if gender inequality is substantially reduced or eliminated. As we know easier agriculture is the act bone of the Ethiopian economy. It is the main source of rural living hood. Agriculture remains the principal occupation of the majority of people in the country [32].

In Ethiopia women's are engaged inwards economic food storage, in marketing, construction of house, animal husbandry and for household's ping and feeding activities. Agriculture is the means of lively hood in the country like Ethiopia in general. [19]

In SNNP region, where agriculture in its subsistence level and it's crucial determinant of production in the study area, agriculture is the means of livelihood in the community. Crop production and live stock rearing each of these components involve a number of activities to attain in final out put such an area where agriculture is in its subsistence level, human labor is most cultural determinant of production. Mokonissa Woyge Kebele Boditti sub city family labors are the most important source of productive force required to carry out activities demanded in production activities. In the study area, although agricultural production in its subsistence level of human labor and large in the most crucial determinant of production.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Women are increasingly assuming more responsibilities in agricultural action activities. For going evidence suggests that they have more to contribute to the development of agricultural sector that is currently realizing. It is important to analysis the ways by which such contribution will be increased. Efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production must, therefore, consider the role of women in the

development of agricultural homes who use in ritual areas make is of the majority of the female working forced and women account substantial share of food production while playing the main role in pouring and preparing food for family consumption.

It is now recognized that training women for employment in agriculture is important since their contribution have significant effect in solving many economic and social problems in developing countries. It is important to examine constraints faced by women as a result of biased agricultural development are not considered neither is their potential or actual contribution. There admission was the focus of the study [3].

In Ethiopian context the rural women constitute almost half of the population of rural agricultural family. They restricted and it is fewer roles of women in agricultural production. The effects of any incentive package for increasing food production and the factors affecting their contribution to the importance of women in economic activities is recognized. However the determinants of women contribution in different areas of agricultural production are not considered to their potential or actual contributions.

In Ethiopian context, the rural women's constitute almost half of the population are women's but not all much contribution in the countries agriculture. According to the latest agricultural census result shows that out of estimates 54,548,079 total population in agricultural household, 27,014,361 (49.5%) are women; among those number of agricultural household who were engaged in economic activities women constitute almost (33.6%) of the total population. Despite these there is no significant contribution to the economy and societal development of women and do not enjoy the fruit of development equally as men in country apart.

The gaps become wider as the gender construction bars from culture to culture and from ethnic group to ethnic group in the country. There is no study undertaken so far on this subject area (Central Agricultural census commission, 2003).

Among different ethnic groups in Ethiopia, Mekelle city of Hadnet sub city, peoples are only one ethnic group of the communities and there was largest number of peoples. This study seeks to contribute for better understanding to gender inequality in agricultural production in the Mokonissa Woyge Kebele Boditti sub city. So the study would be conducted on the gender inequality in agricultural production.

In the study area, agricultural productions are becoming more gender sensitive and removing away the women's from their productions and advanced model in top down manner or largely male audience. However, poor planning and policy designed means that they still often exacerbate or even create gender inequalities by facing to take women's needs and circumstance into account.

This imbalance is like to result in less gender responsive policies in their agricultural production. These disparities are often reflects at the level of household, especially when men are the main financial powerful and women's have crucially determinant is recognized.

Moreover in Debri kebele the peoples to address gender inequalities in other policy areas such as, land rights, trade and finance, which reinforce inequalities in agriculture.

The previous researchers (like Anteneh, 2008) focused on situations of the lack of educational skills of both males and females and he did not focus in adequately addressed their impacts; but this study would be focus on their impacts in agricultural productions.

Another previous researcher also [2] focused on address the lack of concrete and statistical information on gender roles in agricultural production and decision making power in the household economy. He did not focus on the gender inequality; but this study fulfills the gender inequalities of women's in agricultural production.

1.3. Objective of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study would be assessing the impact of gender inequality in agricultural production in Mokonissa Woyge kebele.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To assess the role of males and females in agricultural production activities in Mokonissa Woyge kebele,
2. To assess the socio-economic and cultural factors can affect rural women's in their production activities.
3. To assess the genders inequalities of women's in agricultural production in Mokonissa Woyge kebele.

1.4. Research Question

These studies try to find answers to the following questions.

1. What are the role of males and females in agricultural production activities?
2. What are the socioeconomic and cultural factors can affect the rural women's in their production?
3. What are the gender inequalities of women in agricultural production?

1.5. Significances of the Study

The major significance of the study was important to understand the gender inequality in agricultural production of the societies of the study area. And also it was relevant to give insight to policy makers in order to minimize the gap. In addition to this the study gave the way to create awareness among the society about the role of women in agricultural production and the negative effect of gender bias within the society. Note only that but also this study may serve as abridge for other researcher to conduct other comprehensive research which related with gender inequality in agricultural production.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Geographically this study would be limited in SNNPR region Wolaita, in Mokonissa Woyge kebele Boditti sub city. Theoretically, the study would focus the impact of gender

inequality in agricultural production of Mokonissa Woyge kebele. Because it's difficult for the research to assess all kebele which are found in Hadinet sub city and all issues and concepts would limit time and resources in his disposal and the research was take an additional course.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

In the process of conducting this study, there were certain, constraints which limit the scope of the study, among those the among significant were the followings.

Due to time shortage for study it is difficult to gather all relevant information and researcher was taking additional causes other than research that minimize time need for the study. In addition to this resource inadequacy, materials which is needed for the study, cost of transportation paper printing and writing which is covered by the researcher without any sponsorship and other related purposes are the major constraints or limitations of that the researcher faced curing time investigation.

1.8. Justifications of the Study

Although there are many studies in other place studies about gender inequality in agricultural productions, but there is no study undertake in Mokonissa Woyge kebele so far. So that this study was serve as a stepping stone for future researchers who need to work on similar issues. According to the researcher by doing this partially it will fill a gap on the study area.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Definition of Gender

The term gender has been defined as the difference between men and women, and the term is different things to different people. Early definition of gender was given to distinguish social and biological aspects of the difference women and men [32]. However, these early writings the different between gender and sex.

Sex is physical distinction between male and female while gender is social difference between men and women [15-20]. Gender issue describe those characteristics of women and men, which are socially constructed, while sex refers to those which are biologically determined people are female or male but learn to be girls and boys who grow into women and men. The learned behavior makes up gender identity and determine gender role. Gender is determined socially. It is the social meaning assigned to male and female. Each society emphasized particular roles that each sex should pay, although there is wide altitude in acceptable behavior for each gender [33].

Gender is the division of people in two categories 'men' and 'women' through interaction through care takes, socialization at childhood peer pressure In adolescences gendered work and family roles women and men are socially constructed to be different in behavior attitude and maintains these differences [10].

2.2. Definition of Gender Inequality

Gender inequality refers to complex system of personal and social inequality of domination and power through which women and men are socially created and maintained through which they gain access to power and material resources or are allocated status within society. Gender inequality have had been transformed girls now doing as well, if not better in the educational system than boys. Women and including married or cohabitating are increasing employment, with some women challenging men for top jobs. Women are no longer largely confined to the domestic sphere they are part of sphere of paid employment and politics. Are reaction to this has been concern in that male dominance that is masculinity is being challenged working cross.

2.3. The Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

The status of women in rural areas of developing countries observed that through women from an integral part of society of work they tend to be excluded from decision making the problems which contribute keeping women from participation in all domains of national life are closely related to the general conditions of development. The development of rural area as result introduction employment opportunities in rural area as men usually migrate towns and this in an increase in the number of women headed households [3].

Women's easy access by population densities were relatively low and agricultural land was not in short supply due to these two factor individual ownerships of land was changes over time number of factors account for the change of the former land tenure system that benefited which Is in turn created a new. Demand for vast ratable land the application of new cultivation techniques and the increase in population definitions [12].

2.4. Gender Work and Domestic Labor

Gender globally indicates that time diaries show that both men and women so more total work than conventional measures suggest but that while most of men's work is paid most of women is not women are the major, responsibility for domestic labor one of the major contributions of feminist sociology in the area of work was to read time the term. In male stream work was used to mean paid employment with priority given to both the domestic labor and emotional work that women undertake said that this real work [29].

2.5. Gender and Labor Market

Despite traditional bargain there raise been a steady crease in women's participation in labor market in Britain especially after the Second World War. The most dramatic increase has been in married women in paid, especially part time employment outside home. The majority of women including married women's are in paid employment for the majority of years that they are at the age of employment. The time that married women take out of employment for child case has reduced significantly [4].

The report noted that participation of women in productive activities has been under estimated due to conceptual and traditional factors. There port calls for more study to be carried out in order to investigate fully the type of contribution women make and how this participation in the development process can be improved [17].

According to the report women use few of the modern tools and implements, as the improved technology raise the productivity of men and women are work load on weeding and harvesting its disproportionately increased. Women are also more likely than men teal poor, to be on income support and lack two or more socially perceived necessities, the house holiday refer cash are not Necessarily and that women in households with average and the average income have little or no access to resources [16].

A woman's and means role in agricultural production by the level of population density and the level of agricultural technology. In her seminal work she examined the basic feature of African, Asian and Latin American agriculture and way women living determined by that. Agriculture system a according to Boserups can be classified in to two categories the two separate domains pubic and domestics has strong functional inter dependence were one is not valueless than the others [14].

2.6. Women Assess to Land and Their Productive Roles

In the earlier days many African societies had their own customary land holding system in which women farmers had the right to own land. Despite the symbolic association between women and land, the wide spread cultural perception of earth as mother at best estimate woman only one percent of world land it has been argued that one of the major torches that diminish women's in clement in agricultural production is the abolition of customary the land holding system. In the African studies caused to for women are believed to the main food producers. (Zenebework, 1982).

2.7. Freedom in Cash Expenditure and Decision Making Ability

In a traditional patriarchal society freedom in cash expenditure opportunities for rural women including house hold decision remain quite restricted [27-28].

Both decision making powers and economic control are vested in the hands of men as the household authority (Sultan, 2010) usually household decisions are Incase by male members of the family and if must of the cases the man takes decision alone rather than consulting with his wife [22].

Regarding economic matters such as land acquisition purchasing agricultural inputs crop production marketing [20] sale or pawn of large animals, such as cows and oxen [26].

The important decision are still taken by men, women tend to have control over small animals such as goats, sheep, poultry and pigs [34].

Women's participation in agricultural decision making is also very limited (Hossain, 2004). Still the rural women are the dominant decision makers in areas such as home

gardening cattle, goat and poultry rearing and post hares activities such as seed production and storage. An overview of decision making process of rural women regarding household and agricultural related activities are important to participation of women at all levels of decision making is important [11-13].

2.8. Relation of Income Generation Activities with Livelihood Improvement of Women

Rural women are playing pivotal roles in almost every aspect of our society from time immemorial. They have made important contributions in creating access to human natural, financial physical and social capital for making their livelihood sustainable [35].

All phases of agricultural activities from seed sowing to harvesting and processing of crops are intimately done by rural women. The women are participating in both farming and non-farming activities directly or indirectly with men. The small farm, land and home stead area is being used intensively by women [1].

However the majority of new livelihood opportunities are still considered to fall under the male domain including work in the private sector in small scale businesses or at the market place, in rural areas, interest of resource poor women in income generating activities is high and they are involved in various on farm income activities [1].

The involvement of women in income generation activities changes their attitude [1-5]. Women's are not only crucial but also an urgent priority to reduce poverty and improving their livelihood or living standard at all levels of decision making important [7].

2.9. Factors Affecting Women's Participation in Agricultural Production

They are numerous of factors that affect women's participation in agricultural production activities. Economic factors (like the size of farm land and access to key factors of production), and the other socio-cultural factors (such as attitudes toward women's work and culturally ascribed role of women) have been used to explain the levels and trends of women's labor force participation. These factors are briefly discussed below.

2.9.1. Economic Factors

The determinant of participation in farm production activities is reacted to their access to and control over key factors of production. It is revealed in many studies that most African women are active actors in agricultural production. And hence their relation to factors of production such as land, agricultural inputs, labor and services like agricultural extension and credit is critical factor in their ability to produce food and generate income for themselves and their families [9].

However, their access to the resource is limited. Because the recognition of the household through males (husbands) is one major factor usually cited for such limited access to resources. The rural women's disadvantageous position in

respect to access to resources is compounded by their lack of control over the use and management of such resources" [30-34]. Such lack is one of the reasons for women's low levels of contribution to agricultural production.

Institutional factors also affect women's participation in agricultural production activities. By ignoring women's role in production, governments targets information, training and credit programs to men in rural area [20]. This reflected in the assumption men are greater role and women's are low level that" bias against women farmers was apparent and commonplace in agriculture policies through in Africa [30-34].

According to [34], in traditional Ethiopia agriculture where affirmer are considered to be the male. Women farmers in the small farm households are quite often in the transfer of improved agricultural technology.

2.9.2. Socio-Cultural Factors

Cultural factors are the most proximate determinants of women's place and status in given society. In many society's, women have a subordinate status. It is documented in many studies that men feel that women's work is marginal/subsidiary to what men do and consider it is wifely duty rather than work. Similarly, women are consider than men are responsible to perform "heavy' and "important' tasks and they are in charge of every privilege in the household. On the other hand, women are believed to engage in less important' works as result they enjoy less privilege. This is so believed in spite the lack of parameter than measures a given work to level it as either' heavy' and 'important.

This is one way or another related to the patriarchal system that favors men. Powerful male supremacy norms dictate that a women's status by defined only through the men who are responsible for her: father, husband, brother, son [22-25]. Within such a context of patriarchal values, women's work and economic contribution tends to be view as supplementary and auxiliary to men's work and breadwinning function (Ibid). An implicit it assumption is made that the women is basically another and house wife: any productive work she carries out is considered socially secondary, an extension of the primary function, and thus it has tended to remain unnoticed, more so in the case of rural women [21]. In societies of rigid system of patriarchy, the norms, values, and social structures, creates mechanisms that hide rural women's contribution of third world agriculture, especially among the poor, and maintain the image of female dependency on men [27].

2.10. Promotion of Gender Equality in Agricultural Production

Putting gender equality at the heart of agriculture should be viewed as means to empower women, giving them the same rights to land and other assets and the same right to earn a living and participate in decision making as men. Additionally, there is evidence that increasing women's agricultural productivity and access to markets can result in economic benefits at local and national level, as well as immediate benefits in the household and the community.

These benefits include food security, better nutrition, and increase attendance of both girls and boys at school ([34].

Sectors Reform Makes Way for Gender Equality

Both public and private coordination is vital and sector reform represents new opportunities in agriculture. Sector reforms aim to carve out the role of the central government (such as ministries of agriculture and fisheries) and provide the political and regulatory frameworks for private stakeholders. Such reforms provide an excellent opportunity to incorporate gender equality perspective.

Reforms to improve the agricultural business environment through removal and reduction of barriers to the movement of produce and registration of companies represent a window of opportunity for gender equality [20]. Improve access to markets and market facilities improve the productive and the profitability of family farms and this leads to higher incomes for both women and men farmers to sustain their families. Increased access to the means of production for women and men is likely to reduce economic inequalities. Access to and control over agricultural resource such as land, technology and inputs can be enhanced through awareness raising and improved enforcement of legislation. Financial services to poor women and men farmers can be improved through information, extension service and training. Experience from number of countries indicates that microfinance schemes targeting women in particular show a high rate of repayment and productive use of loans.

3. Methodology of the Study

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Mokonissa Woyge kebele is found in Damot Gale Woreda Wolaita zone. Damot gale is one of 12 woredas in Wolaita zone of SNNPR in Ethiopia. It is located at 139km South West of the Hawassa town which is the capital of Southern Regional State and 365km from Addis Ababa in the southern direction. Geographically, it is located between 6° 53' - 7° 6' 30" North latitude and 37° 46' - 37° 58' 40" East longitude. It has an altitude ranging from 1501- 2950 meters above mean sea level. Mount Damot is the highest peak in the area. The study area covers an area of 24285.861 hectare.

3.2. Research Design/Approach

In conducting the study, descriptive type of research would be employed. According to Crew (2006), descriptive type of research design is a type of design used to obtain information both quantitative and qualitatively research approach concerning the current states of the phenomena to describe 'what exist' with respect to variable a situation. This approach would be very important to the researcher to clearly study about the research. The quantitative approach was gained from both open and close ended questions gathers.

3.3. Type and Sources of Data

The data in this study were obtained from both primary and secondary sources.

3.3.1. Primary Sources of Data

The primary or raw data to this study obtained from the participants and sampled population (households) of Mokonissa Woyge kebele by using structured and semi structured interview and questionnaire.

3.3.2. Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary data would collect from various published materials like books, magazines, newspaper, web site and journals etc.

3.4. Methods of Data Collection Instruments

To achieve the objective of this study the researcher would use the following data collection instruments.

3.4.1. Interview

The researcher conducted to assess interview constraint to face by for key informants. Like Mokonissa Woyge kebele manager, agricultural sector officers, natural resource managers and the head women's officers. When the raw data would be collected from the key informants by interviewing them in Amharic. To obtain the richer information the researcher prepare from guide (check list). Interview guides are to make data more reliable.

3.4.2. Questionnaire

During the time of data collection the researcher conducted to assess questionnaire faced by rural men women's and young's in their production in Mokonissa Woyge kebele. When the researcher guide used to questionnaire that both open and close ended questionnaires. The researcher would prepare the questionnaire in English and Amharic and by telling the clue of questions those who did not understand by doing so. Questionnaire the researcher would use to minimize the rate of returns and obtained the relevant for the study.

3.5. Sample Size

The total households of Mokonissa Woyge kebele was 1209 in number and among those households, the researcher would take 30 samples to respondent select from the total population (households). The researcher would take the twenty-five (25) households from 1026 male headed family and five (5) households from 183 female headed families distribute questionnaire and interview to the respondents in respective Kebele. However, in order to save time and cost, the researcher would take 30 respondents for questionnaires.

3.6. Sampling Techniques

To attain the objective of the study the researcher would use both probability and non-probability sampling method. From probability sampling stratified sampling and simple random sampling would use in order to select respondents from Mokonissa Woyge kebele households. First the researcher would divide based on their sex. After that each unit would select using simple random sampling. In addition,

to select key informant the researcher would use purposive sampling which is part of non-probability sampling. And the researcher would obtain the sampling frame in Mokoniisa Woyge kebele Manager and then use probability and non-probability sampling technique in which every element has probably for select. By doing so the researchers would obtain reliable data for the study.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods would be employing in order to answer the basic research questions and to achieve the objectives of the study. The quantitative data which would obtain via questionnaire would analyze using descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency, tabulation, etc. The qualitative data would analyze through narration and description of statements.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data which was collated through questionnaire and interviewing are presented as follows. From total households of 1209, 30 participants were selected of which 25 are male headed and 5 are female headed households. This research was conducted to understand about the gender inequality in agricultural production in Mokoniisa Woyge kebele. The collected data and information was presented in the form of tabulation, and percentage, etc.

The participants distribution were based on socio demographic characteristics such as Sex, age, marital status levels of education and population size were selected and analyzed in the following tables.

Table 1. Sex of the respondents.

| Number | Item | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Male | 25 | 83.3 |
| 2 | Female | 5 | 16.7 |
| 3 | Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; survey, 2021.

As shown in table out of 30 respondents 25 (83.3%) of them were male and the rest 5 (16.7%) of them were female, they indicate the sampled regarding the large number of male headed house hold and small number of female headed household in study area.

Table 2. Family age interval Respondents.

| Age interval | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 18-19 | 2 | 6.7 |
| 20-24 | 9 | 30 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 20 |
| 30-34 | 2 | 6.7 |
| Above 34 years | 11 | 36.7 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; survey, 2021.

Regarding the age of respondents 2 (6.7%) of the respondents are found between the 18-19 years, and 9 (30%) of respondents are found in the range of 20-24 years, and 6 (20%) of respondents found under the age of 25-29 years, and 2 (6.7%) of respondents found under the age of 30-34 years, and other 11 (36.7%) of respondents found under the age of above 34 years. This table shows the majority of the population of the respondents is found in the production age.

Table 3. Educational level of respondents.

| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Illiterate | 13 | 43.3 |
| Read and write only | 10 | 33.3 |
| Certificate | 5 | 16.7 |
| Diploma | 2 | 6.7 |
| Degree | - | - |
| Above Degree | - | - |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; survey, 2021.

As it shown in the above table out of 30 respondents 13 (43.3%) were illiterate, 10 (33.3%) could read and write only 5 (16.7%) the respondents were certified, and 2 (6.7%) was diploma. This table of data shows that the majority of rural households are illiterate in the study area.

Table 4. Marital Status of the respondents.

| Marital status | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Married | 20 | 66.7 |
| Single | 4 | 13.3 |
| Divorced | 4 | 13.3 |
| Widowed | 1 | 3.4 |
| Separated | 1 | 3.4 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; survey, 2021.

As shown in the above table among 30 respondents 20 (66.7%) are married, 4 (13.3%) are divorced, 4 (13.3%) are widowed and 1 (3.4%) are separated. As show in the table most of the respondents where married, from total households in the study area.

Table 5. Family Size of Respondents.

| Family size | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1-3 | 9 | 30 |
| 4-6 | 13 | 43.4 |
| Above 6 | 8 | 26.6 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; survey, 2021.

As show in this table 5 (30%) of the respondents have a family size of 1-3, and 13 (43.4%) peoples have high number of family size in 4-6 and 8 (26.6%) people households have small number of size founded in above 6 of the family size.

Questionnaire for the members of the respondents.

Table 6. About gender inequality in agricultural production.

| No | Item | Frequency | percentage |
|----|--|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Do you think that gender inequality in agricultural production? | | |
| | Yes | 22 | 73.4 |
| | No | 8 | 26.6 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |
| 2 | If your answer for question number 1 is yes' what is the impact? | | |
| | Cultural impacts | 13 | 43.4 |
| | Economic impacts | 9 | 30 |
| | Political impacts | 8 | 26.6 |
| | Others | - | - |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |

Sources; survey, 2021.

As show in the above table, concerning to the gender inequalities, 22 (73.4%) of the respondents accept yes because in the study area women's have socially, culturally and economically unequally as men in agriculture production and 8 (26.6%) of the respondents are do not accept the idea of inequality and they said there is some equal contributions in agriculture production. Above the data shows most respondents accept the gender inequalities faced in

agricultural production. Above the table shows 13 (43.4%) of the respondents said have cultural impacts and 9 (30%) of the respondent said women' have economic impact and others 8 (26.6%) respondent responded that women's have political impacts would be account in agriculture. Above the data shows most of women's have culturally impacted in agricultural production.

Table 7. About Women's Right to Own Agriculture.

| No | Item | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|--|-----------|------------|
| 3 | Do you think that women's have right to own agricultural production? | | |
| | Yes | 4 | 13.33 |
| | No | 26 | 86.67 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |
| 4 | If your answer to above question number 3 is no why? | | |
| | Women's have no right to own their production and they cannot contribution in agricultural production but they contribute in home. | 15 | 50 |
| | Women's have no right to own and they can care for husbands and their children's. | 15 | 50 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |

Sources; researcher's survey, 2021.

According to the respondent's women's have activities that carried out at home and do not contribute in agricultural production. As the table shows that 26 (86.67%) of respondents said no because women's activities carried out of at home contribute to agriculture in financial by preparing food, for lobar and to support agricultural materials in the Mokonissa Woyge kebele and 4 (13.33%) of the respondents

recognized yes because women's the right to own agricultural production give much value for the domestic work.

As the table shows 15 (50%) of the respondents responded that women's have no right to own and they can care for their children's and their husbands and another 15 (50%) also responded that women's do not contributed in agriculture and they can activates in only home consumption would be recognized.

Table 8. Describes the role of men and women's in agricultural production.

| No | Item | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|---|-----------|------------|
| 5 | Do you think that men and women have equal role in agricultural production? | | |
| | Yes | 6 | 20 |
| | No | 24 | 80 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |
| 6 | If your answer question number 5 is no what is the reasons? | | |
| | Women's have the equal role in sell volume | 19 | 63.3 |
| | Women's have the equal role in post harvesting | 11 | 36.7 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |

Sources; researcher's survey, 2021.

From the above survey, 24 (80%) of the respondents responded that men's and women's are not equal role in

agricultural production and others 6 (20%) of the respondents said women's have equal role in agricultural production.

Another above the table shows that 19 (63.3%) respondents said that women's have equal role within sell volume and 11 (36.7%) of the respondents said women's have role in post harvesting stage. When these above data shows that most of the member of respondents said have no equal role of men and women's in agricultural production.

Women role in agricultural activities and social structure support their role in which it clarifies the inequalities between production system and social system. The role of women in agricultural system or activities is not recognized as significant some are regarded as assistance to their husband. This idea may be due to the attitude of people towards the women role and this is in turn undermines their position in the society. There should be complete utilization of labor power and creativity of the social life of the people is male headed households. That means women's there should not be integrated into development process and real economic growths. Male households are supposed to their family by doing their major part of agricultural production.

Table 9. About women's participation in agriculture.

| No | Item | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|---|-----------|------------|
| 7 | Do you think that women's participate in agriculture? | | |
| | Yes | 25 | 83.3 |
| | No | 5 | 16.7 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |
| 8 | If your answer question number 7 is yes ' in what kind of activities? | | |
| | In land cleaning and weeding | 18 | 60 |
| | In transporting and marketing | 12 | 40 |
| | Others | - | |
| | Total | 30 | 100 |

Source; research's survey, 2021.

Based on the researcher survey 25 (83.3) of respondents said that, they know women' participation in agricultural production and 5 (16.7) of the beneficiaries said that they did not know their participation in agricultural production.

The respondents responded that almost all women's participant in agriculture because women are in the study area they can participate in land cleaning, weeding, and transporting and in marketing is a type of an activities which represents their participation.

Also, from the above table most of respondent says women's have no equal rights as men but they participate in some agricultural activities. We understand from above the table shows 18 (60%) of the respondents responded that women's are participate in land cleaning and weeding and 12 (40%) of the respondent said women's participate in transporting and marketing.

In generally, the most of the respondents said that, women's greatest participant in land cleaning and weeding. The other few respondents said that women's participate in transportation and marketing. All in all, above the data describes almost all women's participate in agricultural production but not equal right and role.

In addition to questionnaires, the researcher used interview

to gathers data from Debri keble administrative office and more from agricultural sector offices. The interview contains five questions and analyzed each of as follow.

According to the respondents, agriculture is the means of livelihood in the community. Crop production and livestock rearing each of these components involve a number of activities to attain in final out put such an area where agriculture is in its subsistence level, human labor is most cultural determinant of production. Mokonissa Woyge kebele family labor are the most important source of productive force required to carry out activities demanded in production activities.

In general, as concluded interview questions in short of that. Among respondent in the study area, agriculture could be found but the type agricultural production both plants and animalizes would be found in the study area. Another as respondents in Mokonissa Woyge kebele women has partially participation in agricultural production and they have more harmful impacts on compared to men. Because women's have resource poor in Mokonissa Woyge kebele compared with other women's living in urban area, and all in all the study area there is agricultural activities found but the area is not comfortable for agriculture as nature for that there is no more the participation of women' not only but youth are not participate these all describes the impact of gender inequality in agricultural production.

5. Conclusions and Recommendation

This chapter deals with conclusion and recommendation of the findings of the study entitled of the impacts of gender inequality in agricultural production in Mokonissa Woyge kebele, Boditti Sub city, Damot Gale.

5.1. Conclusions

The main objective of this study was to assess the gender inequality in agricultural production in the case of Mokonissa Woyge kebele. The research finding revealed that Mokonissa Woyge kebele was among the area where peoples livelihood is based agriculture and other additional activities, however agricultural production is carried out through traditional methods of farming which need extensive human labor. The family activity most dominantly done by male households and the females did not engage in formal agriculture and restricted at indoor activities. The study conclude that women were greatly involved in weeding, harvesting, and drying of crops.. The women spend about half of their time in food preparation for their families in the field. Agricultural activities such as land cleaning, weeding, transporting and marketing are women's task in some families especially for the families whose family leader is women's when they are widowed these are no family in the kebele women plough by oxen as men. The women's contribution in agriculture activities is subordinate to men and perceived as less than that of men's. This is designated in their traditional division of tasks as women's and men's work in which case agricultures categorized as men's work.

5.2. Recommendations

On the basis of the findings and conclusions reached the following suggestions are forwarded.

Since women's are the ones who have less contribution in development they have to engage in formal economy rather than restricting them indoor activity and less paid works.

Since women's are the ones among who build healthy environment (communities) they should be included in planning and policy making exercise.

Multi faced efforts have to be made to raise female school enrollment and to introduce non formal education to adults. It is only through that harmful traditional perception believes and attitudes can be avoided.

The supply of credit based on well-defined study could be one of the mechanisms of improving women's productive role in formal and non-formal activities. Their by raising their income and resource control practices.

Specific project and programs that can address the issues of women problems should be given paramount importance.

Acronyms

FAO –food and agricultural organization
IFAD-International food and Agricultural Development
WB-World Bank
ADB-Asian Development Bank
WHO-World Health Organization

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Appendix

Appendix 1. Questionnaire Designed for Native People Respondents

WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES
Questionnaire Designed for Respondents

Dear respondents the following questionnaire is prepared by Takele Teshome and Tamirat Dela Lecturer at Wolaita Sodo University,

Instruction, dear respondent's please carefully read and give correct based on the questionnaire and also for your answer you should select correct answer from the response in the provided space.

But write name and address is not necessary and i am kindly request to response to each question paying great attention.

Thank you for your willingness!!

Part one: General information

1. Sex: A. male B. female
2. Age: A. 18-19 B. 20-24 C. 25-29 D. 30-34 E. above 34
3. Educational status: A. illiterate B. read and write only Certificate Diploma Degree F. Above degree
4. Marital status: A. married Single Divorced Departed E. widowed
5. Family size: A. 1-3 B. 4-6 above 6

Part two: Access

6. Do you think that gender inequality in agricultural production? A. yes B. no
7. If your answer for question number "6" is yes what the impacts is?
8. Do you think that women's have the right to own agricultural production? A. yes B. no
9. If your answer to above question number "8" is yes what kind of product owned?
10. If your answer to above question number "8" is no why?
11. Do you think that women's are participating in agriculture? A. yes B. no
12. If your answer question number "11" is no what the influencing factors are?
13. Do you think that men and women have equal role agricultural production? A. yes B. no

Appendix 2. Mokonisa Woyge People's Response

Dear respondents the following questionnaire is prepared by Takele Teshome and Tamirat Dela Lecturer at Wolaita Sodo University:

1. Is there agricultural participation in your kebele?
2. What type of agricultural product produced in your kebele?
3. How can the participation of women's agricultural production?
4. What are the roles of local administration to avoid gender inequality in agricultural production?
5. What are the positive effects of agricultural production in your kebele?

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