



# Seeds of Change

# Conference

A descriptive analysis on the gendered distribution of labour and participation in household economic activities in Manipur, India.

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# Introduction



# Ima Market



**ASIA'S LARGEST  
WOMEN RUN MARKET**

- Khetrimayum, (2004), in his article commented that the society in Manipur is still engulfed by the patriarchal system.
- Women don't have much say in the decision making process. Their representations both in the secondary and tertiary sectors are quite minimal.
- The preference of male child is still prevalent.
- They take care of men and are subordinate to male authority; they are largely excluded from high status occupations and from positions of power.

# OBJECTIVE AND ITEM OF THE STUDY

- To explore the gendered distribution of labour and economic activities in the farm-households of Manipur

Sl. No.	Items of study	Measuring Technique/ Tools
1	Participation in Agricultural activities	Gender Analysis Framework (Descriptive Analysis)
2	Income and savings	
3	Ownership and control over household assets	
4	Time allocation	

# Respondent Categories

- ❑ Primary female of male-headed households: **FEMALE (n=69)**
- ❑ Primary male of male-headed households: **MALE (n=69)**
- ❑ Primary female of female-headed households: **FEMALE HEAD (n=11)**

# PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

## Items of study

- ❑ Extent of participation in agricultural and allied activities
- ❑ Differences in the level of participation of agricultural

# EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN AGRIL. ACTIVITIES

Agricultural activities	EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION		
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE HEAD
Seed selection	36.96	35.51	31.82
Sowing and nursery management	37.68	32.61	31.82
Land preparation	36.96	32.61	31.82
Intercultural activities	36.96	32.61	31.82
Irrigation	0.00	27.27	0.00
Pest management	6.52	18.12	27.27
Harvesting	36.96	34.06	31.82
Storage	36.96	36.23	36.36



# EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN AGRIL. ALLIED ACTIVITIES

OTHER Agricultural activities	EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION		
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE HEAD
Vegetable cultivation	43.48	60.14	59.09
Small livestock management	21.74	18.84	13.64
Large livestock management	10.14	10.87	9.09
Fisheries	3.62	5.07	0.00
Food processing	2.90	0.00	0.00

# Comparative analysis

Respondents	<u>Agricultural activities</u>	<u>Agril., Allied activities</u>
Female vs Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>significant differences in <b>pest management and irrigation activities</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No significant differences</li></ul>
Female vs Female head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>significant differences in the <b>participation of pest management</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>significant differences in the <b>participation of pest management and vegetable cultivation.</b></li></ul>
Male vs Female head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No significant differences</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>significant differences in <b>vegetable cultivation.</b></li></ul>

# Control and decision over saving and income

## Item Of Study

- Income
- Percentage of savings
- Ownership of account
- Decision over saving

# Income

Annual income (in Rupees)	Parameter	Female (n = 69)	Male (n = 69)	Female head (n=11)
	Mean	66264.54	161684.06	111772.73



<u>Respondents</u>	% of saving	Ownership of account	Decision over use of savings
<b>Female</b>	<b>24.64%</b>	<b>73.94%</b>	<b>47.83%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>32.01%</b>	<b>86.95%</b>	<b>71.01%</b>
<b>Female head</b>	<b>21.44%</b>	<b>90.90%</b>	<b>90.90%</b>

# OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OVER HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

## Item of study

- Ownership of productive assets
- Decision over use of productive assets
- Decision over sale and purchase of productive assets

# FINDINGS

<b>Respondents</b>	<b><u>Ownership</u></b>	<b><u>Decision over use</u></b>	<b><u>Decision over buying and selling</u></b>
Female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Low ownership of land, farm equipment</b></li><li>• High ownership of small and large durables and business equipment</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most decisions made on a jointly, except for the items which they had sole ownership to.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most of the decisions were made with the consent of the primary male</li></ul>
Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>High ownership of land</b>, farm equip., means of transport and residential land</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relatively made more decision solely than women.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decisions were made jointly except in case of self owned assets like mobile phones and means of transport.</li></ul>
Female head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relatively higher ownership of all the assets as compared to female from male headed household</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Had more autonomy in decision making by default</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relatively made most of the decisions solely</li></ul>

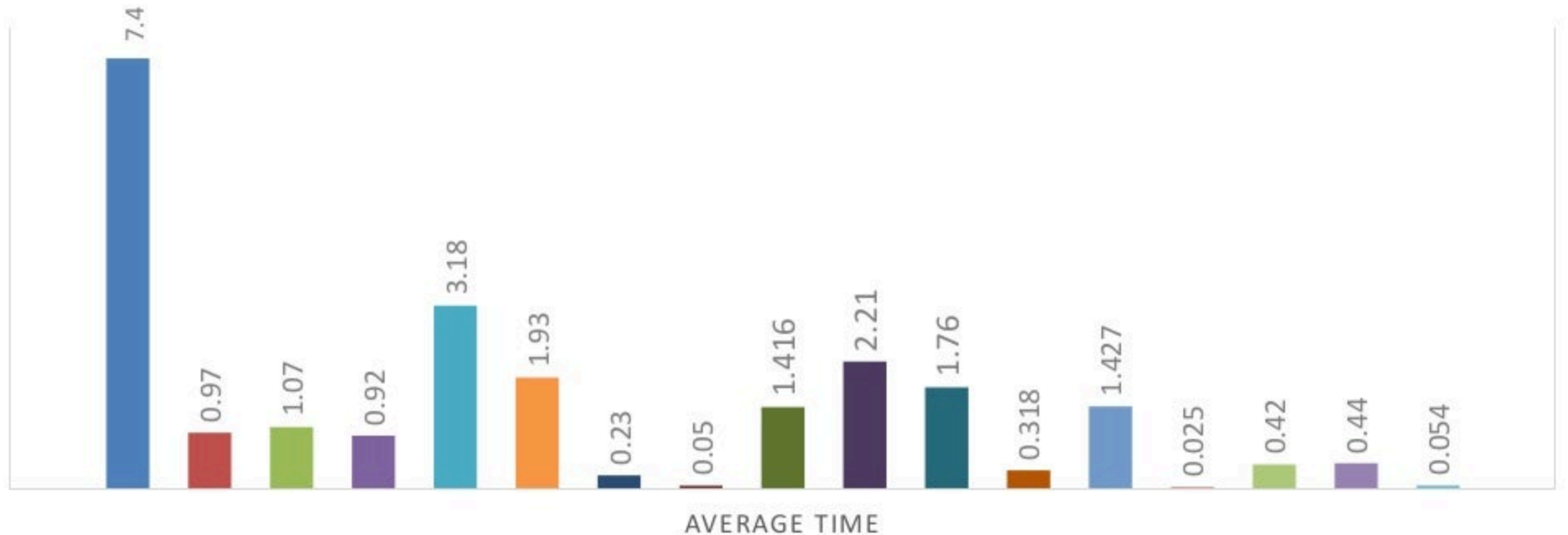
# TIME ALLOCATION

## ITEMS OF STUDY

- Time allocation of different activities
- Satisfaction of leisure time

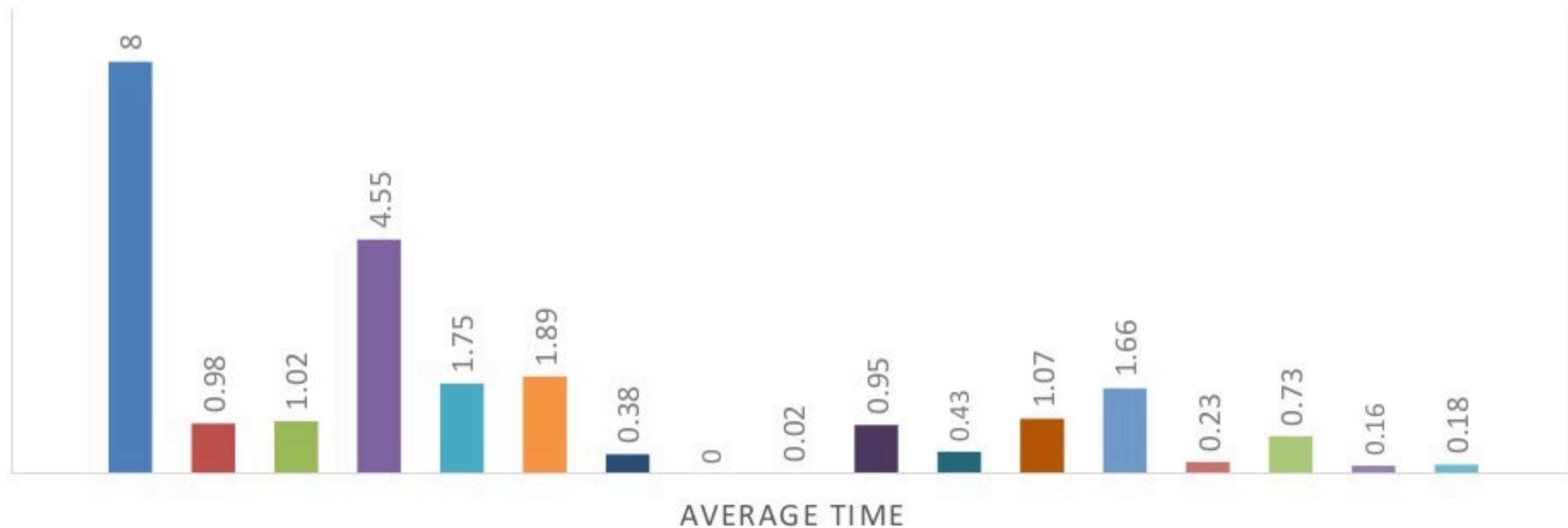


# Female time allocation



- SLEEPING
- EATING
- PERSONAL CARE
- WORK
- OWN BUSSINESS
- FARMING/LIVESTOCK
- SHOPPING
- WEAVING
- COOKING
- DOMESTICWORK
- CARE
- TRAVELLING
- TV/RADIO
- EXERCISING
- SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
- RELIGIOUS
- OTHERS

# Male time allocation



■ SLEEPING

■ FARMING/LIVESTOCK

■ CARE

■ RELIGIOUS

■ EATING

■ SHOPPING

■ TRAVELLING

■ OTHERS

■ PERSONAL CARE

■ WEAVING

■ TV/RADIO

■ WORK

■ COOKING

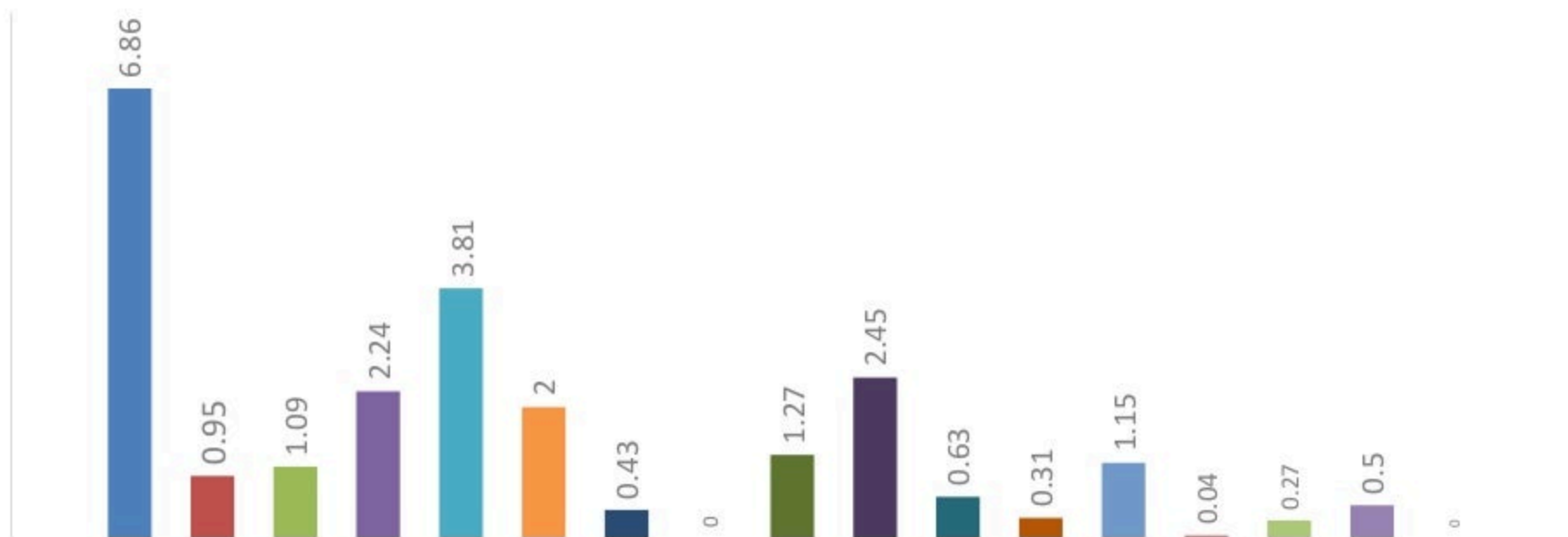
■ EXERCISING

■ OWN BUSSINESS

■ DOMESTICWORK

■ SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

# FEMALE HEAD TIME ALLOCATION



AVERAGE TIME

■ SLEEPING

■ EATING

■ PERSONAL CARE

■ WORK

■ OWN BUSSINESS

■ FARMING/LIVESTOCK

■ SHOPPING

■ WEAVING

■ COOKING

■ DOMESTICWORK

■ CARE

■ TRAVELLING

■ TV/RADIO

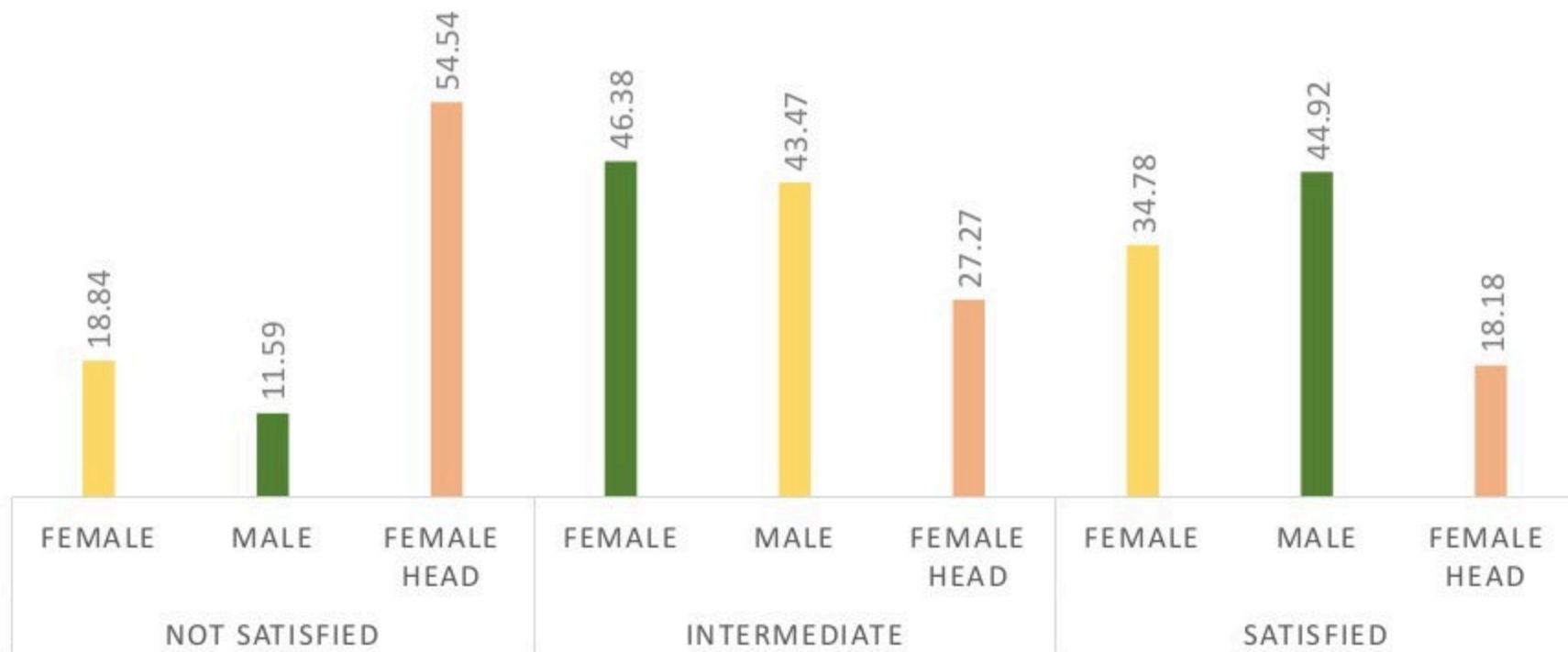
■ EXERCISING

■ SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

■ RELIGIOUS

■ OTHERS

# LEISURE TIME SATISFACTION



# FINDINGS

<u>Respondents</u>	<u>Major activities</u>	<u>Workload</u>	<u>Leisure time satisfaction</u>
<u>Female</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Own business- 3.18 hrs</li><li>• Domestic work- 2.21 hrs</li><li>• Farming – 1.93 hrs</li><li>• Care work – 1.76 hrs</li></ul>	12.12 hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not satisfied- 18.84%</li><li>• Intermediate – 46.38%</li><li>• Satisfied – 34.78%</li></ul>
<u>Male</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work – 4.55 hrs</li><li>• Farming – 1.89 hrs</li><li>• Own business- 1.75 hrs</li><li>• TV/radio – 1.66 hrs</li></ul>	11.04 hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not satisfied- 11.59%</li><li>• Intermediate – 43.47%</li><li>• Satisfied – 44.92%</li></ul>
<u>Female head</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Own business- 3.81 hrs</li><li>• Domestic work- 2.45 hrs</li><li>• Work- 2.24 hrs</li><li>• Farm – 2 hrs</li></ul>	13.14 hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not satisfied- 54.54%</li><li>• Intermediate – 27.27%</li><li>• Satisfied – 18.18%</li></ul>

# SALIENT FINDINGS

Item of study	Findings
a. Participation in agricultural activities	•Female had the highest extent of participation.
b. Control and decision over savings	•Primary male had the highest saving with 31.01% while female head had the lowest 21.44%
c. Ownership of household assets	•Discriminatory ownership of land and agricultural assets.
d. Time allocation analysis	•Female head had the highest workload with 13.14 hrs of work while primary male had the lowest with 11.04 hrs of work.

# CONCLUSION

- Gender gap in the ownership and decision making of agricultural land shows that there is a need to literate women, men and government agencies on the importance of equity in intra-household resource allocation .
- Gender differences in terms of household labour highlights the need for sensitization regarding the gendered distribution of household labour and non-economic activities.
- Policy makers should emphasise and selectively target female headed households and should look to reduce the workload of the women.

Thank you

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And

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THANK YOU

*Eimi Thoren Photography*