

Declaration

This declaration was the assessment of women's participation in agricultural production in SNNPR, Gurage zone, Cheha woreda was submitted to the department of governance and development studies for the partial fulfillment of BA degree in governance and development studies, at wolkite university. Information taken from works of others has been acknowledged in the list of reference was given. We declared that this paper has not been submitted in any other degree at any university or other institutions of tertiary higher education

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, we would like to thank the almighty God who being Alpha and Omega for best Secondly, we would like to expressed deepest gratitude and heartfelt thanks to our advisor Gifawosen,Markos: who given as constructive guidance, advice and, comments to strength and courage for this study from the beginning to the end.

Thirdly, our special thank go to our family who support us morally and financially and also who show the way for our future life. Fourthly, we would like to thank all people that providing helpful information for fulfillment of this research paper. Finally, we would like to express our gratefully thank to all 3rd year governance and development studies students

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research paper was to assess women's participation in agricultural Production in the SNNPR, Gurage zone, cheha woreda. The interviews and questionnaires were used as tools of data collection to collect relevant information about women's participation in agricultural Production. In the study area; socio-cultural factors and, other contributing factors that affect rural women's less participation in agricultural production. The findings of this study may also help women to have enough knowledge about the factors that hinder women's participation in agricultural production. In order to improve their participation government should have to give the credit, Fertilizer provision, improved seeds provision for the rural women to increase their participation in the agricultural production.

Key: women, participation, Agriculture, production.

ACRONYMS

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organizations

UNDP: United Nation development Program

USAID: United State Agency International Development.

WFO: World Farmer Organization

UN: United Nation

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back Ground of the Study

Agriculture is one of the major economic activities of the world population. Agricultural products used as with almost all our basic need; clothing, shelter, food consumption, source of raw materials for industrial input, contributing to countries economic growth, and source of income for individual farmers. Being major determinant of life of the people in the world due attention will be given to agriculture sector especially to improve the lives of majority engaged in its activity (Geseye, 2004).

Rural development in Africa cannot be imagined without active participation of women. Women are of course an integral part of farming house hold. It is extremely important to recognize the role of the rural women play and the contribution that they make in networks and cooperative, giving them greater financial support and involving them in the training of development program that enhance women's role in agricultural production network operating in rural areas, specially rural women organization are partner to be aware of the local reality (WFO, 2013).

Ethiopia is one of the poor sub Saharan countries in Africa. Agriculture is the back bone of country's economy, with the home where different nations nationalities and ethnic groups live, who perform and follow their own culture, tradition, value and norms. Under this illiteracy affects women to high extent due to heavy house hold workloads, cultural influence, and lack of knowledge. Women have to follow the norms and value of the society regarding to their position in political, economic, and socio-cultural spheres. In addition to this, women are victims of harmful traditional practices. In general women tend to be involving in wide range of activities in agriculture and rural development economy in Ethiopia (Ugersa, 2014)

Although in the study area women play a significant role in agricultural development to manage those activities including producing agricultural crop, preparing food, collecting fire wood and fetch water, caring for family members and maintaining their home. Majority of the rural women are uneducated, unskilled labor and women do not have equal access to adequate resource.

Therefore the purpose of this study was to assess the role women's play in the agricultural production in Cheha district.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Women play an important role to help their family and their communities in sowing their food demand in the world. Women are marginalized from accessing land and rural women do not have equitable access to land and agricultural resources. They have low involvement in development activities and have low decision-making power and the Ethiopian women farmers' labor contribution to agriculture sector has more challenging, including lack of land for farming, limited access in communication between men and women control of agricultural products, credit facilities, skill training, education, extension services and information, their contribution is not appreciated. In this sense, women are negatively influenced by traditional pattern and economic policies. Most of them do not have legal control over the land and resource (Tesfaye, 2015).

Women's significantly contribute to agricultural production and rural household food production development. It is argued that women account for 70-80 percent of household food production in sub-Saharan Africa countries (Ogbonna, K. and Okoroafor, E, 2004). Due to African women have domestic activities and responsibilities with very little or no recognition of their work and women did not support with service that make their activities more productive (ibid.).

As Lynda, (2005) noted, women constitute more than half of the population of Ethiopia. However, any effort made without the recognition of women participation will not bring the expected result in terms of production, growth and development. She argued that we live in a society in which there is substantial level of gender inequality. The inequality in the provision of education reflects the deep rooted tradition and values within the ideological, political, economic and socio cultural structure of societies (ibid).

Women can play a very significant role in agricultural production in SNNPR, Gurage zone, Cheha woreda. They contribute to the farm work such tasks; land clearing, land tilling, planting, weeding, fertilizer application to harvest and etc. However, in rural area women did not participate in agriculture because of women have heavy house hold work load, have less right on the use of common farm resource and less access to education (personal interview, from

agricultural office, 2019). Due to this, women have less participation in Agricultural production in the District. Therefore, the researchers would be motivated to assess women's participation in agricultural production.

1.3 Research Questions

1.3.1 General Questions

The study in question was tried to answer the following major research question: *what roles do the women's play in the agricultural production in cheha district?*

1.3.2 Specific questions

To answer the aforementioned main research question, the study would focus on the following specific research questions:

- Do the women's participate in agricultural production in the study area?
- How do their participation help to increase the agricultural production in study area?
- What are the socio- cultural factors that hinder the role of women participation in agricultural production in the study area?

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1.4.1. General Objectives

The general objective of the study was to assess the role of women's in promoting agricultural production in Cheha district.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The research has the following specific objective:

- To explore the participation of rural women in agricultural production in the study area.
- To investigate how women's participation increases Agriculture production in the study area.
- To identify the socio- cultural factor that affect women's participation in agricultural production in the study area.

1.5 The significance of the study

In general this research study would provide information about factor's that hinders women participation in agricultural sector, to strengthening the role of women in increasing the agricultural production of rural area specifically in cheha woreda.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was focused on getting appropriate information for women's participation in agricultural production. This study delimited on south nation nationalities and people of regional state of Ethiopia, in Gurage zone, Cheha worda. The data also collected from selected respondents, and this study covers the time in 2011E.C.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The study has faced the following major limitations

- Lack of willingness of respondents to give primary data information on time.
- Absence of officials from office during data collection.
- due to the limited ,lack of time and finance, the study was limited only in this area,
- When the researchers have faced the above problems, the researchers used maximum effort to make the study effective.

1.8 Organization of the study

This research paper consist five chapters. The first chapter is concerned about the introduction part including, background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study limitation of the study and organization of the paper. The second chapter is concern about related review of literature and the third chapter deals with the methodology of the study which include; description of the study area, research methods and data sources, Ethical consideration. Chapter four concerned about data analysis and interpretation. The last chapter, Chapter five is concern about conclusion and recommendation based on the given date analysis.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Women Participation in Agricultural Activity

In most society men role in agricultural activities is understood to be directed and clear. However, women role in agriculture is not clearly recognized hence clear picture of women participation in agriculture is needed. Although these is increasing that women are involved in the world agriculture until recently have been difficult to gain a clear picture of where, and under what circumstance women particular in the framework. But the most surprising thing is that the community has not significantly understood the effort that they exert in the last several years. One problem here in reaching at common understanding as to how women farmers are perceived in society, observations development particularly by the individuals with significant influence in research, extension and development position. Women are often farming without benefit of the improved inputs service and required for a more productive and remunerative agriculture (Annabel, 2009).

The concept of participation relates to who takes part in asset of society' activities and how they do it the list of activity considered could be agriculture sector, formal sector employment, general and local election legislative work house hold worked it is important to notice that women' participation does not imply equality between men and women. Hence it is possible to have situation where women participation, but do not achieve equality on other hand it is hard to imagine that equality can exist without a minimum participation in socio-economic and political processes (Duflo, 2005).

2.2 Women and Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa

Women play a dominant role in agricultural production; their active participation in African agriculture is also not new. Women in Africa have generally been known to play an important role in small-scale traditional agricultural production (UNDP, 2006).Development agencies have devoted minimal resources to researching the impact of their agricultural policies and new techniques on the well-being of Africa's women farmers. The supporting argument is that

women are an integral part of the African farming structure and that the dominant agricultural policies developed for Africa, with the disproportionate involvement and influence of external experts, have ignored this gender dimension at a very real cost to African agriculture and to gender equity within the continent.

African women have begun to make major demands for their participation and inclusion in the policy and economic processes relevant to agriculture. Indeed, they have started to develop and promote local expert materials in the field of agriculture. Through these materials, being those which emerge out of consultation with women farmers on their needs and opportunities, we now know from existing evidence that there are gender differentiations of immense dimension within African agriculture. The position and capability of women meeting the challenges of agricultural development cannot be over emphasized. Women make significant contribution to food production and processing, but men seem to take more of the farm decisions and control the productive resources (Sreekumar, B., 2001).

Women work in agriculture as farmers on their account, as unpaid workers on family farmer and as paid or un paid laborers on other farms and agricultural enterprise (Ahmed, 2010).women are involved in both crop and live hood production at subsistence and commercial levels they produces food and cash crops and manage mixed agricultural operations often involving crops, livestock and fish farming and are considered as a part of the agricultural labor force (FAO, 2011).

Women in sub Saharan Africa have relatively high level of overall labor-force participation rates and the highest average agricultural labor force participation rates in the world. Women in eastern and southeastern Asia also make very substantial contributions to the agricultural labor force, almost high on average as in sub Saharan Africa. The share of women in agricultural labor force in most other countries in the region has remained fierily steady at between 40%and 50% although it is substantially lower and declining in some countries such as Malaysia and Philippines. The southern Asian average is dominated by India, where the share of women in agricultural labor force has remained at just over 30% (FAO, 2011).The countries of Latin America have high overall of women labor force participation rates, but much lower participation in agriculture than those in other developing regions.

2.3 Women Income Generation and Property Ownership

In the past, women were not owners of the means of production except when they inherited out in to employment areas. In the last one and half decades, urban women have had got access of employment which do not require formal education Women now fill jobs in the construction industry and in factories as well as in sales and marketing services. In contrast, most rural women have no independent budget, but depend on their husbands, income even though they participate in different income generating activities. After the husband gives them the monthly budget of the family, they exchange this little amount of money to fulfill others family needs that could not be covered with what they are given by their husbands. Mostly this portion is for the women to purchase household goods necessary to sustain the family. A women may be allowed to use some cash for her own personal use if she considers it necessary, in rural areas, women are engaged in a wide variety of economic activities including the constriction of houses, land cultivating and harvesting, and food storage and marketing. However, conditions are such that there is scarcely enough food to get the household through the season until the coming harvest (Nigist, 2004).

2.4. Women access to financial service

Sub- Sahara Africa about 84% of women were employed in the informal business sectors. Rural women are usually employed in the informal sector that provide very low income (USAID, 2005) when considered the time wasted, efforts and labor utilization. The income gained from such informal employment is insignificant and unbalanced. Women who were involved in the informal employment sector usually start business with little capital and little asset that is not sufficient to run their business. On the other hand, at rural area of developing countries in general and in Ethiopia in particular the micro credit support and micro-Enterprise has not expanded to reach most rural women. The number of banks that support rural women for credit support is limited. These conditions discourage rural women to engage in self-employment. Among informal employment in which rural women engaged is the domestic works (house hold activities). Since rural women are responsible for household management such as cooking, collection of fuel, feeding of large families and caring and supporting of children etc. they have no time to engage in other businesses.

Similarly, According to Linda (2005), being rural women, most are illiterate and have no

proper skill for full employment opportunity and also men have more power to control on the income made by women and often decide to finance their own personal interest instead of the households. This is because; women have less power /right/ to make decision on the household income independently. Provisions of credit support and micro-finance facilities for rural women were one of the most important strategies for empowering rural women in the economic aspect. This means that when credit facilities and micro-finance support reach large number of poor and disadvantaged rural women for borrowing, they increase women ability to earn income that can support the well-being of women and their families. Even though credit support and micro-finance facilities are very important for poverty reduction and economic empowerment of rural women, most of rural women do not have access to credit and micro-finance support. (ibid).

2.5. Constraints of agricultural production in Ethiopia

The agricultural sector is the main factors that dominate the economy of Ethiopia though depends mostly on the subsistence, small scale farming system and remains a vulnerable sector. It is the main source of livelihood and revenue for the country. Adverse environmental conditions, slow growth of the agriculture sector and rapid population growth are the main factors holding back the development Ethiopian culture. Small scale farmers who are dependent on low input and low output rain fed mixed farming with traditional technologies dominate the agriculture sector. Other causes are tenure insecurity; weak agricultural research and extension services: lack of agricultural marketing; an inadequate transport network; low use of fertilizers improved seeds and pesticides and the use of traditional farm implements. However, the major causes of under production are drought, which often causes famine since early 1970s and floods. This climate related disasters make the nation dependent on food aid (Deres, 2007).

2.6 Socio-cultural factors that affect women participation in agriculture

The socio- cultural based gender division of labor which Burdens women in the help of different stakeholders. On top of that gender sensitization programs segregations higher unemployment rates and there are needed to encourage men and women to hare in disproportionate representation in the formal and domestic tasks. This could take place through non subsistence sectors are the major limiting factors for formal education activities such as extension meetings,

women economic advancement main streaming gender issues in school curriculum of The 1974 Ethiopian land form was not gender biased all levels. Moreover non-formal education activities except if the use of language taking the consideration organized for rural farmers should take note of the heavily article 4 of the proclamation, this reads without domestic workload of females so that such activities are differentiation of the sex, any person who is willing to schedules at appropriate time to enable females to attend personally cultivate land shall be allotted rural land (Gemechu, 2008).

2.7. Conceptual framework about women participation in agricultural production and productivity.



(Source: own survey, 2019)

Fig; 2.7 Factors affect women’s participation agricultural production and productivity.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objective of the study good research design of methodology that would be encompass the following necessary step. These were description of study area, research approach, sources of data, data collection techniques, sampling techniques and data analysis.

3.1 Description of the study Area.

The research was conducted in cheha woreda. It is surrounded by Ezha in North, Enemor in south, Abeshge in North West, Gummer in East. It is one part of Gurage zone and it has 38 kebeles. The administration center for Cheha is Endibir, other towns including Gubrie. The Woreda is found 455km from Hawassa and 176km from AdisAbaba Elevation between 1200 and 2600 meters above sea level. The area have an average temperature of 22°c. Ecologically cheha is classified as 9% warm weyna dega, 71% weyna dega, and 20% dega. The population, based on census conducted by (CSA, 1999), the total population of cheha is estimate in 2009 is 159580. Out of those 78230 are males and 81350 females. 92.5% of population are live in rural area and 7.5% are urban dwellers. In this woreda the populations are Islam believers, Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and Protestant and other religion believers. Sebat bet Gurage was spoken a first language by 97.91% of the population and 1.65% spoken Amharic. The economic activity of the majority population is substance agriculture; based on the production of inset, teff, corn, sorghum and chickpea among those the dominant one is production of inset (Gurage zone cheha woreda finance economic development office, 2019).

3.2 Research design

After the research problems are identified, objectives are set the next step is how to decide the methodology of the study and to conduct the research effectively. For this study the researchers used case study as research design. This design make in depth analysis of the specific case. The case could be specific geographical Area, or it involves a study of individual to provide detail information. Detailed collection and analysis of data is conducted because of case study provides the opportunity to investigate many specific details

3.3. Research Approach

In this study the researchers would use a mixed research approach. The use of both methods is to develop the result and also ensures that the data would be effectively interpreted and analyzed using descriptive figures. Besides, qualitative research gives theoretical explanation about the research. The quantitative approach is helping to change the theoretical explanation in to numerical expression.

3.4 source and types of data

Under this study both primary and secondary data were used to achieve the general and specific objectives of the study.

3.4.1. Primary source

The primary data were collected mainly through questionnaire and interview. In order to get relevant information from sample respondents through distributing questionnaires to respondents that consists both closed ended and open ended questions in the study area. And Interviews also be used to collect the primary data from officials of the Agricultural office of the Cheha district.

3.4.2. Secondary source

The secondary data were collected from internet and other documents of the Cheha woreda bureau of agricultural office.

3.5 Data Collection Tool

For this study the following main instruments namely the interview and questionnaire was appropriate tools to data collection. The quantitative data was collected more by questionnaires from the selected respondents through distribution of questionnaires.

Interview guide line; It was prepared for key informant's i.e. the officials in the agricultural office. This data collection instrument was essential to collect qualitative data. The data was gathering by interviewing 3 officials from the cheha woreda agricultural office and from the two kebele agriculture offices who have better knowledge and experience about the issues related to the research topic. The interview guide line is consisted different types of questions related to the topic of the research to gather the needed information that is filled out using face to face and direct interview of the respondents.

Questionnaires: it was based on open ended and close ended and In order to gather quantitative data the questionnaires were designed for sample respondents. This questionnaire was prepared and distributed for 20 respondents.

3.6 Sampling Technique and sample size

The target population was rural women. Among 38 kebeles the researchers selected two kebeles named; Girardibir and Yibrena kachane based on purposive sampling techniques to get reliable information from the respondents experience and knowledge. The reason for selecting those two kebeles was that it is very difficult to consider all 38 kebeles the researcher faced time and finance limitations. The reason behind such sampling is to get higher number of target population (customers) in a single place within short period of time, because at girardibir there is modern irrigation development. With regard to the selection of the respondents the researcher used simple random sampling technique to select 20 respondents as a sample size out of 2292 women from the two kebeles. Which is that probably sample of each farm household give to equal chance because, this method helps to cost minimization time save and to determine the sample size to obtain relevant information for this research paper.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

After all relevant data gathered through questionnaires and interview was collected, the researchers used qualitative and quantitative data method to analyze the data obtained from both primary and secondary sources.

The researchers were used descriptive data analysis .The reason for using descriptive was Because of descriptive data analysis is concerned with summarizing, organizing, describing the qualitative data, and presented the numerical data in the form of table, frequency and percentage that can help to understand easily. This design would be using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The quantitative aspects ; the data collected from the response of the respondent using questionnaire and also the Qualitative data obtained through interview was summarized, and interpreted to enrich the final output of the study .

3.8 Ethical Consideration

When conducting the study the researcher would have to consider confidentiality of the respondents who give information, protection of respondents' morality from any armed, and also at the time of Questionnaire and interview is clear presentation of the topic of the research and Questionnaire for the respondents. The researcher respect and understanding the values, norms and point of view the respondents in the area of Cheha Woreda the researcher would be smoothly and wisely contact with respondents. Thus, the respondents are promise to be providing appropriate use of information, to give appropriate information and feedback to our study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with analysis of the finding data that has been obtained through questionnaires and interview of the rural women and the officials in the agricultural office. In this chapter the general and specific objective of the study was answered based on the collected data, or their responses of the respondents. To analyze the collected data, the researchers used this part by descriptive statistics such as percentage, Frequency and table to understand demographic characteristics of respondents.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of respondents.

Table 4.1.1 Sex of the respondents.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	20	100%
Male	0	0%
Total	20	100%

(Source, questionnaire, May, 2019)

The sex of respondents, as indicated in the (table 4.1.1) about 100% of the total respondents are females and around 0 % of the total respondents are males. It implies that the respondent our respondents were rural women.

Table 4.1.2 Ages of respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	2	10%
21-35	11	55%
36-45	7	35%
Above 45	1	5%
Total	20	100%

(Sources; questionnaires, May, 2019)

The age distribution of the respondents showed that 10 % of the respondents were in 15-20 age groups, and 55 % of the respondents were in 21-35 age groups, 35% were in 36-40 age group and again 5% were above 45 age group. This implies that the majority of the respondents were at their highest productive age groups.

Table 4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents.

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	4	20%
Married	14	70%
Divorced	2	10%
Total	20	100%

(Source, questionnaires, May, 2019)

Regarding to their marital status 4 of the respondents which represent 20% of them were unmarried, 1 of the respondents which represent 5% of them were widow, 2 of the respondents which represent 10% of them were divorced, the rest 14 of them which represent 70 % of the respondents were married.

Table 4.1.4 Educational status of the respondents

Educational level	Frequency	percentage
Uneducated	13	65%
Secondary school	5	25%
Diploma	1	5%
Degree	1	5%
Above	-	-
Total	20	100%

(Source; from questionnaires, may, 2019)

As we have seen from the table 4.1.4 the majority of the respondents were uneducated. The numbers of uneducated were around 13 or 65% from the total respondents. The other respondents which were accounts 25% learned secondary education. Other respondents which account 5% were diploma and the other left respondents were degree holders who were attended

in higher educational level. This shows that majority of rural women were uneducated this means uneducated women was one factor for less participation of women in agricultural production.

Table 4.1.5 family size of the respondents

Size of family respondents	Frequency	Percent
1-4	13	65%
5-9	6	30 %
Above9	1	5 %

(Source; from questionnaire, may, 2019)

The size of family of respondents, the family size of the respondents (1-4 members) were 13 or 65 %, (5-9 members) were 6 or 30 % and (above 9) was 5%. So as we seen from our respondents, family size of respondents is high in the interval of (1-4) and low in the interval above 9.this shows women have heavy work load in the house because of less children to help them.

Variables

The variables used in the analysis are discussed below.

Age: as age increases households’ participation in agricultural production probability were expected to decrease; where younger farmers were expected to participate more, unlike elder farmers.

Education: where the educated farmers are believed to have good information on different agricultural inputs and market opportunities.

Family size; As family size of household increase the probability of decrease the work of women in different activity so women can easy participate in agricultural activity were expected to increase.

Marital status: it was expected influencing the participation of women's in agricultural production and productivity. Especial married farmers highly have and used the farm land as compared to unmarried households.

Land Ownership: If farm households do have ownership right and certificate, they tend to purchase and adopt fertilizer and participate in agricultural production more. On the other hand, if they do not have ownership right, they become less participate in agricultural production.

Access to Credit: Credit access reduces the problems that household could face. Hence, access credit was expected to purchase agricultural inputs thereby to have a positive sign for increase the overall productivity and farm income.

4.2 General information about the participation of women in agricultural production.

4.2.1 Women’s Participation in agricultural production.

Table 4.2.1 Do you participate in agricultural production?

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you participate in agricultural production and productivity?	Yes	20	100%
	No	-	0%
	Total	20	100%

(Source: questionnaires, May, 2019)

As the table 4.2.1 shown that 100% of the respondents were replied that yes, this implies that the respondents were participate in agricultural activities. Women who are residing in rural area were participating in agricultural production and productivity because agriculture is the major economic activity of the rural society (in rural area there is no other source of income. Even if Women were not actively participate or engaged in agricultural activities, since rural women have responsible for the domestic works (house hold activities) such as cooking, caring and supporting their children, etc.

4.2.2 Major types of Agricultural Production in Chaha.

Table 4.2.2 what category of agricultural production you participate?

Agricultural production	Frequency	percentage
Cereal production	17	85%
Cash crop production	3	15%
Livestock production	----	--
Other---	-----	--
Total	20	100%

(Source; questionnaire, May, 2019)

As the data shown, women are participating in agricultural activities to produce agricultural products. The farmer of the study area primarily focuses on producing cereal crops to use for household food consumption. The dominant cereal crops primarily grown in the area were Inset. The farmers focused on cash crop production or produce for marketing purpose, to fulfill the incomes of household demands.

4.2.3 Types of Crop Growing

Table 4.2.3 what is the main agricultural product you produce?

Types of crop	Frequency	percentage
Onion	1	5%
Chat	2	10%
Maize	1	5%
Teff	7	35%
Other inset..	9	45%
Total	20	100%

(Source: Questionnaires, May, 2019)

From the table 4.2.3 chat is produce mainly for cash crop and others types of crop are produce mainly for consumption; like maize, teff, onion and inset. Inset is the main dominant crop for consumption.

4.2.4 Women Access to and means of ownership of land in the study area.

Table 4.2.4 what is the source of your agricultural land?

Means of land acquisition of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Through inheritance	7	35%
Through marriage	5	25%
Through allocation	1	5%
Through rent	7	35%
Total	20	100%

(Source; questionnaires, May, 2019)

Out of 20 respondents, 25% accessed land through marriage, 35% through inheritance, 5% through land allocation and 35% by rent from other. Thus, in the study area most people (35%) acquire land through by inheritance, and rent from other. So a high number of women's are benefited from inheritance and by acquiring land through rent. Therefore, inheritance and rent has been the primary means of getting access to land.

Table 4.2.5 is there any governmental and non-governmental organization to support you to participation more?

item	response	frequency	Percentage
Is there any governmental and non-governmental organization to support you to participation more?	Yes	12	60%
	No	8	40%
	Total	20	100%

(Source: questionnaires, May, 2019)

According to the response of the respondents in cheha district replied that there were few supportive governmental organization and other NGOs to support rural women by giving credit,

giving financial support, appropriate agricultural technology, and facilitated market area to women's participation in agricultural production to participate more. But the organization had not performed or provides the support on time as they want. And, some of the respondents said that there were not organizations to providing the need services (support) to rural women.

4.2.6 Support given by Government organization and NGOs

Table 4.2.6 what types of support that Governmental Organization and NGO given for you?

kind of support	Frequency	Percentage
Fertilizer provision	5	25%
Farm tool provision	...	0%
Improved seeds provision	11	55%
Credit	4	20%
Total	20	100%

(Source: questionnaires, May, 2019).

According to the respondents, credit support is part of an integrated program for poverty reduction for the poorest people, and for rural women. For instance; the cheha District agriculture and financial development beareu and other developmental NGOs were operating in the area aiming to develop rural women's participation in agricultural production by providing credit support and modern agricultural inputs and technologies.

4 .3. Women’s participation in agricultural production.

Do women’s are participating in agricultural production?

The first question concerned with Women’s participation in agricultural production, as the data collected through interview the officials replied that “women’s participation in agricultural production has importance” (officials, 2019). This shows that creating awareness to other women who were out of participation, and brings self-confidence were important for increase the participation of women in agricultural production. Based on this it is possible to conclude that

participation of women in agricultural production has importance, because it creates fertile ground for all development sectors including promotion of agricultural production.

4.4 Factors Affecting women's participation in agricultural production in Cheha District.

What are the factors that hinder women from participation in agricultural production?

The second question concerned about the factors that hinder women from participation in agricultural production. In cheha District, According to the key informant of the woreda bureau officer head explained or said that they are different challenges that affect women participation in agricultural production. These challenges were; *Homework load of women in home area, Lack of access to land, lack of awareness, Lack of access to education, or low level education, funding or lack of credit, and, other harmful socio-cultural factors are some of the factors that hinder women from participation in agricultural production (personal interview from agricultural office, 2019).*

In this regard we have also prepared an open ended question for the respondents. i.e What is the factors that affect you to participate in agricultural production? As the result the respondents said that such problems shortage of agricultural inputs, shortage of land, shortage of pesticide for the prevalence of pest and disease, uneducated, cultural influence (the domination of the male over females) and economic status. Those problems lead to the women farmers to high problems in cropping and production.

4.5 Membership of Women in farm Association.

Do women are members of farm association?

According to the response of the respondents, When women's are membership to farm association; farmers to have access inputs easily with an affordable price that is to increase agricultural production as well as the farm income. Hence, farmers can easily adopt chemical fertilizer on time with price as well as through credit that would be returned back soon after harvesting. However, the majority of the rural women's who are not members of farm association were not beneficial as membership to farm association (**Source: interview, 2019**).

4.6 Land Ownership of rural women in the study area

Do women's have equal land ownership right as men in this woreda?

According to the officials in cheha woreda replied that “Women have equal land ownership as men, but in practice women have not equal land ownership right because cultural influence or men domination over women” (Official, 2019).

In this regard; Land ownership right is important for farmer to be owner of the land. From the sample respondents, some of the farm households have ownership right and they tend to participate in agricultural production. And to purchase or use fertilizer, on the other hand, majority of the rural women they do not have their own land (ownership right), this implies that women are less participate in agricultural production those situations were not suitable for women's compared to men. Women have no equal access to land and credit access as men. And over all wealth of house hold that is under the control of husband rather than wives.

4.7 Measurements to be taken to enhanced the participation of women in agriculture production.

Are there any measurements to be taken by development agents at the woreda level to enhance the participation of women's in agricultural production?

According to the officials replied that there were measurements that taken to enhanced women's participation in agricultural production. These are agricultural office and women affairs should give awareness for women that they actively participate in the agricultural production. And these measurements were encouraging women not only in agricultural participation, but also in other aspects of life by giving special attention to promote the participation level of women. However these measurements were not effective because of the absence of continues teaching of women participation in the agricultural production.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess women's participation in agricultural production the case of Cheha district. From data analysis and interpretation part in the previous chapter the researchers has the following conclusion.

The finding of the data leads to the conclusion that women are the major working forces of household in the study community. The analyzed data on educational status among the respondents shows that women share high uneducated rate in the study areas. Generally factors such as heavy house work load, uneducated, less right on the use of common farm resource and other socio cultural influences are factors for the dominance of men over women.

The result of the study shows that, in most households women were participated in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. However, the study indicates that due to the above factors the participation of women in agricultural production was less productive as compared to men. Most women in the study area had access to land through rent and inheritance for agricultural production and Most of the agricultural production was used for household consumptions (hand to mouth). Because they have limited access to the right of land and other properties therefore women need to be addressed and be given the proper attention for women's participation in agricultural production.

In the study area, there were few supporting organizations to women's participation in agricultural production and productivity. But these organizations had not performed (delivered) adequately in providing the need services in term of credit, appropriate agricultural technology other facilities particularly for rural women.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on findings, the researchers suggest the following recommendations that could be applied for the enhancement of women's participation in agricultural production in particular and the development of agricultural sector to the rural poor in general.

- In S.N.N.P.R. state in particular the Cheha district, the low participation of women in agricultural production can be due to traditional and cultural values of the society, low educational level of rural women, and lack of enough information about the factors that affect women's participation in agricultural production. For such many interrelated problems the government tried to encourage rural women by promoting the right of women on owning properties as equal to men, at local level.
- The Agricultural office officials and women affairs should give awareness for rural women that they actively participate in the agricultural production. Those were encouraging women not only in agricultural participation, but also in other aspects of life by giving special attention to promote the participation level of women.
- Government should work to facilitate to ensure the land ownership right for women's farmers. The farmers who have landownership right are encouraged to use improved modern agriculture inputs is to increase the participation of women in agriculture production.
- Women participation in agriculture production highly dependent on their opportunity to having access resource such as land, credit, fertilizer and other agricultural technologies. Thus, Credit and saving association and Agricultural credit institutions should widen their lending to reaching the low income farmers who are unable to purchase agricultural inputs in order to increase production.

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Appendix A:

Questionnaire fills by rural women who are participate in agriculture production.

Dear participants,

We are conducting a research on women's participation in Agricultural production in cheha District for the partial fulfillment of BA degree in Governance and Development studies, we kindly asking you to provide us a response to the question listed below. The information that you will be provided is highly essential for successful completion of the study.

Instruction:

1. please put " x " in your answer for the questions listed below
2. you don't need to write your name

Part one: Personal information

1. Age

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A)15-20 | C) 36-40 |
| B) 21-35 | D) above 45 |

2. Sex

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A) Male | B) Female |
|---------|-----------|

3. Marital status

A /Married

C/Divorced

B/Unmarried

D/Widowed

4. Level of education

A/ uneducated

B/ Secondary (9-12)

C/ Diploma

D/ Degree

5. What is your job classification?

A/Farmer B/ Merchants

C/ Cattle breeding

6. Family size:

A/ 1-4 B/ 5-9 C/ 9 and above

Part two: General information about women's participation in Agricultural production.

7 do you participate in agriculture production?

A/ yes

B/ No

8. What category of agricultural production you participate?

A/Cereal crop production

C/ Livestock production

B/Cash crop production

D/ others.....

9. What is the main agricultural product you produce?

A/ onion

B/ maize

C/ chat

D/teff

f/others.....

10. What motivates you to participate in agricultural production?

A money B awareness C education D others....

11. Are you benefiting from your participation in the production process? A/ yes B/ no

12. Do you have access to land for farming? A/yes B/ no

So if you No, what is the problem.....

13. What is the source of your agricultural land?

A/ through inheritance D/ by rent from other holders

B/ through marriage C/ through land allocation

14. Are there any governmental or non- governmental organization that gives you support to participating in agricultural production?

A/ Yes B/ No

15. If you yes what kind of support?

A/credit B/fertilizer provision C/farmer tools provision D/improve seed provision

16. What are the factors that affect your participation in Agricultural production?

17. Do you think that women's participation is importance for agricultural production? How?

Appendix B: Interview Guide Line.

Interview questions for the officials who works in the agricultural Office.

1. Do women's have equal land ownership right as men in this woreda? If No, what are the reasons behind it?

2. What are the factors that hinder women's from participating in the agricultural production in your locality?

3. Do women are a member of farm association?

4. Do you think that women association is necessary in promoting women's participation in agricultural production? How?

5. What is your recommendation on how women can participate in agriculture?

6. Are there any measure to be taken by development agents at the woreda level to enhance the participation of women's in agricultural production?

7. How do women's participation increase the productivity in the agricultural sector?

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!!!!!!!!!"

