

Chapter 3

Socioeconomic Profile of Farm Households

Selection of Study Area

With the help of widespread consultation at the district level, coupled with analysis of secondary information disaggregated at the district level, two zones were selected which are similar in terms of infrastructure and biophysical conditions but are at different stages of development. Fikkal and Pashupatinagar Village Development Committees (VDCs) were selected to represent the transformed area (TA) and Mangalbare VDC was selected to represent the non-transformed area (NTA). Both the areas are served by roads; Fikkal area having had road facilities for more than a decade and Mangalbare having had road access for three to four years. Many south-west VDCs are less developed, but were not selected for the study as they lacked road connections. They are different in that fewer institutional infrastructures are there when compared with the selected transformed area (VDCs).

Selection of Sample

A sample size of 60 farm households in each TA and NTA was fixed. The sample size is justified as the land distribution in Ilam is not so skewed. In Ilam, almost half of the total farm land is owned by small farms (less than 2 hectares) who constitute three-fourths of the total farms. The Sen Index for Ilam, using one hectare as a cut-off point, is 0.28 (compared to 0.54 for the Nepal hills) indicates that there is a homogeneity among smallholders in Ilam in terms of landholding. This justifies the present sample size.

In each VDC chosen, two to four wards were selected randomly. A list of households with their holding size was then prepared with the help of VDC officials. From the list of households with less than two hectares and those having more than two hectares, a sample was drawn using probability proportional to the size of households in landholding groups.

Information Collection

For household-level information collection, a structured and pre-tested questionnaire was used. Equal proportions of male and female enumerators were trained and sent to

sample respondents' homesteads. Questionnaires were filled using the recall method under the guidance and supervision of researchers and, generally, it took three to four hours to complete one questionnaire. Field observations and secondary data gathering were carried out by the researchers. The field survey was carried out in August-September 1995.

Focus group discussions were also held in each of the selected communities. Area-specific information was collected using this method.

Macro-level information was collected from various line agencies and non-government agencies working in the district. Among them are the Agriculture and Livestock Development Offices, Nepal Rastra Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, the Women's Development Office, the Sericulture Project, and the Mechi Integrated Rural Development Project. Other sources, such as published reports from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), have also been consulted to achieve a comprehensive perspective of the district.

Defining the Household Production Options (Economic Enterprises)

The range of economic activities adopted by households is classified into 12 groups, and they are referred to as options. The options are: (i) cereals, (ii) tea, (iii) cardamoms, (iv) broom grass (*amliso*), (v) ginger, (vi) mulberry (*kimboo*), (vii) potatoes, (viii) fruit and vegetables, (ix) dairy products, (x) livestock, (xi) cottage industries, and (xii) off-farm employment. Households are grouped into three categories in the analysis: those opting for up to five, from up to seven, and from more than seven options.

Households Adopting Different Options

The number of households adopting particular options in transformed areas (TAs) and non-transformed areas (NTAs) is presented in Table 3.1. Mulberry cultivation (*kimboo*)

Table 3.1: Number of Households Adopting Various Options in the TA and NTA

Options	TA	NTA
Total no of households in sample	60	60
Tea	10	1
Cardamoms	42	51
Ginger	28	1
Broom grass (<i>amliso</i>)	50	45
Mulberries (<i>kimboo</i>)	0	3
Potatoes	59	54
Fruits and vegetables	17	24
Cereal crops	59	60
Dairy products	38	41
Livestock	28	19
Cottage industries	1	2
Off-farm employment	21	43

Source: Field Survey, 1995

and cottage industries are adopted by very few farmers as economic options, while cereal crops, cardamoms, dairy products, and potatoes are the main options adopted by the majority of households.

Population

The average family sizes of sample households in the TA and NTA do not show much variation. In the TA it is 6.15 and in the NTA 5.97. However, by range of options, the family size is small among households adopting more than seven options (see Table 3.2). Thus the contention that diversification is a function of family size is not corroborated by the data.

Table 3.2: Family size by Number of Options

Number of options	Up to 5	6&7	Above 7	All
TA	6.21	6.32	5.96	6.15
NTA	6.13	6.31	5.74	5.97
All	6.17	6.31	5.84	6.06

Source: Field Survey 1995

The sex ratio (male/female) is around one for both the TA and NTA and for the number of option classifications of households (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Sex Ratio (male/female) in the TA and NTA

Age groups	TA	NTA	All
6 years and below	1.00	0.96	0.98
7 to 14 years	1.18	1.26	1.22
15 to 45 years	0.99	1.02	1.01
46 to 60 years	1.22	0.80	1.02
Above 60 years	0.45	0.88	0.63
Total	1.03	1.03	1.03

Source: Field Survey 1995

The composition of families in terms of age cohorts is presented in Table 3.4. In the TA the potentially active population (14-60 years) constitutes 62.3 per cent while in the NTA the percentage is only 58.7. The population below six years of age and above 60 years together account for 14.6 per cent in the TA and 17.3 per cent in the NTA.

Education

The education of the sample population is measured through the literacy status and is presented in Table 3.5. The literacy rate is a little higher in the TA than in the NTA, but the sex ratio of literates is higher in the NTA. The high literacy rate is due to high literacy among lower age cohort groups. The rate declines with the advancement in age. The decline is sharper when one considers the female population only. Across the group of

Table 3.4: Distribution of Population by Age Group in the TA and NTA

(in %)

Age groups	TA			NTA			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
6 years and below	10.2	10.4	10.3	12.6	13.6	13.1	11.4	12.0	11.7
7 to 14 years	24.6	21.4	23.0	26.4	21.6	24.0	25.5	21.5	23.5
15 to 45 years	47.6	49.5	48.5	48.4	48.9	48.6	48.0	49.2	48.6
46 to 60 years	15.0	12.6	13.8	8.8	11.4	10.1	11.9	12.0	12.0
Above 60 years	2.7	6.0	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.3	5.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey 1995

Table 3.5: Literacy Rate among Sample Households

Activities	Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio of Literates
TA	81.0	1.33
NTA	75.9	1.29

Source: Field Survey 1995

households adopting different levels of options, there is no systematic difference in the level of literacy and the gender of the literate population.

Land Ownership and Its Use

The sample households are agricultural households, and hence information on land holding size, land quality, and use patterns are the key to characterisation. The operational landholding size is 1.6 hectares in the TA and 2.1 hectares in the NTA (Table 3.6). The number of options adopted by households seems to increase with the decline in farm size - the larger the farm size, the lower the number of options adopted. Due to an increase in the number of households over time and due to population growth, the farm size has declined over time in the TA by 11 per cent and in the NTA by 19 per cent. The reduction in size is sharp among households adopting fewer options.

Table 3.6: Present and Past Situations in Operational Farm Sizes

(in ha)

	TA		NTA		All	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Up to Five	1.2	2.0	2.4	3.3	1.8	2.7
Six and Seven	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9
Above Seven	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0
All	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.2

Source: Field Survey 1995

The quality of land by major classification, irrigated and non-irrigated, *khet* (low) and *bari* (upland), and *kharbari* (personal forest/wasteland) plays an important role in determining the use and productivity of land. Operational landholdings are classified according to various types of land in Table 3.7. Of the total land operated about one-fourth is irrigated in both the TA and NTA. *Bari* constitutes 68 per cent of the total land in the TA, while it accounts for only 55 per cent in the NTA. A much larger proportion of land is allocated to *kharbari* (28%) in the NTA than in the TA (23%). About four per cent of the land is under homesteads and used for the purpose of animal sheds (*goth/gharedi*), in both the TA and NTA.

Table 3.7: Present and Past Situations in the Quality of Land

(over a 20-year period, in %)

Quality of Land	TA				NTA				All			
	Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past	
	HH	Area	HH	Area	HH	Area	HH	Area	HH	Area	HH	Area
Irrigated												
<i>Khet</i>	5.0	0.5	14.0	3.5	45.0	13.4	35.7	9.5	25.0	7.7	24.8	7.0
<i>Bari</i>	53.3	24.8	45.6	22.5	41.7	11.3	33.9	10.9	47.5	17.3	39.8	15.6
Unirrigated												
<i>Khet</i>	15.0	3.8	12.3	3.2	3.3	0.4	1.8	1.1	9.2	1.9	7.1	2.0
<i>Bari</i>	71.7	42.9	78.9	54.9	81.7	44.1	80.4	49.6	76.7	43.6	79.6	51.8
<i>Kharbari</i>	41.7	23.3	28.1	12.0	56.7	27.5	50.0	23.5	49.2	25.6	38.9	18.8
<i>Goth/Gharedi</i>	96.7	4.6	84.2	3.9	98.3	3.4	80.4	5.5	97.5	3.9	82.3	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: HH = households

Source: Field Survey 1995

Over the past twenty years, farmers seem to have shifted non-irrigated land (*pakho* or upland) to *kharbari* in both the TA and NTA. In the TA, *kharbari* increased from 12 per cent to 23 per cent, in the NTA it increased from 24 per cent to 27 per cent. The percentage of irrigated land has changed only marginally in both the TA and NTA. Increasing adoption of cardamoms and *amliso* (broom grass) and fodder growing to support dairy cattle seem to have induced farmers to shift land from *pakho* or upland to *kharbari*.

The land tenancy status in both the TA and NTA is presented in Table 3.8. Only about two per cent of the land in the TA and three per cent in the NTA is rented out. Rented in land in the operational holdings of sample households constitutes 0.4 per cent in the NTA. TA sample farmers did not report any renting-in.

Over time, the share of rented-in land in operational holdings has declined in both the TA and NTA. Twenty years ago, seven per cent of the land was rented in (of the operational holding) in the TA and 2.5 per cent was rented in in the NTA. In both areas, renting out was virtually non-existent. Households have begun to rent out their land instead, an indirect method of reducing farm size.

Table 3.8: Land Tenancy in the TA and NTA

(in %)

Tenancy Situation	TA		NTA		All	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Own						
Households	100.0	93.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	94.7
Area	100.0	93.0	99.4	97.5	99.6	95.7
Rented in						
Households	0.0	8.8	1.7	5.4	0.8	7.1
Area	0.0	7.0	0.6	2.5	0.4	4.3
Total operating land						
Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented out						
Households	6.7	1.8	10.0	0.0	8.3	0.9
Area	2.2	0.4	3.1	0.0	2.7	0.2

Source: Field Survey 1995

Livestock

Livestock raising is an integral part of the farming system among the sample households. Cattle raising is the most common livestock activity in both the TA and NTA. More than 90 per cent of the households raise cattle, and an average of three cattle per household are kept. The second-most important animal in the household is the goat. About one third of the households in the TA and about half of the NTA households raise goats. In the NTA, both the proportion of households and the average number of goats raised are higher than in the TA (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Livestock Holding among Sample Households

Livestock	TA		NTA	
	% of HH	Animal/HH	% of HH	Animal/HH
Cattle	98.3 (42)	3.0	91.7 (28)	3.0
Buffaloes	3.3	1.0	63.3	1.5
Goats	38.3	3.4	56.7	5.5
Horses/mules	15.0	1.0	-	-
Pigs	15.0	1.2	38.3	1.6
Poultry	28.3	7.2	36.7	7.0
Milch cows	97.0 (48)	1.7	60.0 (27)	1.1
Milch buffaloes	3.3	1.0	46.7	1.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of improved animals.

Source: Field Survey 1995

In the TA, both the proportions of households owning milch cattle and improved milch cattle are higher than in the NTA. The average number of milch cattle is 1.7 in the TA and only 1.1 in the NTA. Dairy cattle are popular in the TA because of the ensured market of milk due to the presence of chilling centres.

In the NTA the proportion of households raising buffaloes is 63 per cent, while, in the TA, only three per cent are engaged in raising buffaloes. The lack of marketing facilities for fresh milk in the NTA seems to have induced farmers to opt for buffaloes that yield milk with high fat content which is good for making ghee. NTA farmers do not have access to chilling centres, thus they lack a market for fresh milk.

Trees

Tree farming supplements agricultural activities in various ways. Trees supply fodder for animals and timber and fuelwood for household use. In addition, fruit trees are an important source of household nutrition and cash income. In the TA, 65 per cent of the households have fruit trees with an average of about seven trees per household. In the NTA, 38 per cent of households have on average 5.5 fruit trees. The proportion of households and the average number of trees for fodder, fuelwood, and timber are almost the same in the TA and for all types of trees in both the TA and NTA. The proportion of households involved and the number of trees have increased (see Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Tree Ownership among Sample Households

Trees	TA				NTA				All			
	Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past	
	% of HH	No./ HH										
Fruit trees	65.0	6.9	26.7	5.9	38.3	5.5	11.7	4.4	51.7	6.4	19.2	5.5
Fodder trees	96.7	44.0	75.0	37.9	100.0	93.9	88.3	45.0	98.3	69.3	81.7	41.8
Fuelwood trees	93.3	125.9	80.0	119.8	91.7	133.3	80.0	81.0	92.5	129.6	80.0	100.4
Timber trees	51.7	34.9	46.7	68.3	38.3	95.5	30.0	76.1	45.0	60.7	38.3	71.3
Total	98.3	185.7	86.7	182.0	100.0	254.7	90.0	142.1	99.2	220.5	88.3	161.7

Source: Field survey 1995

Agricultural Production

Information on the land area allocated to major crops and the yield rates for the TA and NTA are given in Table 3.11. In the TA, 41.4 per cent of land is allocated to food crops such as maize, rice, wheat, millet, and oil seeds. The rest of the land is allocated to crops such as tea, cardamoms, ginger, broom grass, and potatoes. In the NTA, food crops occupy 68.5 per cent of the cropped land. Over time, there has been a 30 percentage point reduction in area under crops in the TA while in the NTA the reduction is 20 per cent.

In terms of yield rates in the TA and NTA, yields in the TA are higher for almost all crops, food, and non-food crops.

Table 3.11: Percentage of Area under Crops and the Present and Past Yield Rates

(kg/ropani)

Crops	TA			NTA		
	% of Area	Yield		% of Area	Yield	
	Present	Past	Present	Present	Past	Present
Tea	6.8	2.4	12.6	0.7	-	10.0
Cardamom	10.1	7.9	18.7	14.8	3.5	16.0
Ginger	3.0	2.5	365.6	0.2	-	300.0
Broom grass	20.9	7.2	14.9	10.9	4.4	9.9
Potatoes	17.6	11.5	351.6	4.4	3.5	236.1
Maize	30.9	45.1	55.9	33.8	59.5	51.7
Paddy	3.6	9.5	64.7	20.5	16.8	46.6
Wheat	3.6	2.3	35.3	6.2	3.0	35.0
Millet	3.6	12.7	53.9	2.5	4.9	48.9

Source: Field Survey 1995

Note: One hectare equals 20 ropani, one ropani = 75ft x 75ft

Agricultural (Crops and Other Products) Income

Information on the breakdown of income from the agricultural sector is reported in Table 3.12. Also reported in the table is the percentage of households participating in the sale of products. The total per household income from the sale of products in the TA is Rs 16,053 and in the NTA it is Rs 7,736. Potatoes, broom grass, cardamoms, and ginger are sold by more than half the farmers in the TA. The average income per household is the highest from potatoes (Rs 5,234) followed by cardamoms (Rs 5,125), ginger (Rs 3,270), and broom grass (Rs 1,660). In the NTA, half of the farmers are involved in cardamom and broom grass sales. Per household income is the highest from cardamoms (Rs 5,708), followed by broom grass (Rs 684). The significant difference between the TA and NTA in terms of income from potatoes is due mainly to the transport factor. Potatoes being a high-volume product, they are not commercially suitable for the NTA as it lacks year-round transport facilities.

Income

The incomes of households by major sources are reported in Table 3.13. The frequency of households that derive income from specific sources is reported in the table.

The average annual household income in the TA is Rs 44,496, and it is Rs 22,521 in the NTA. Livestock are the main contributor to TA household incomes, accounting for more than half of a household's income. Crops and non-farm sources are other predominant income sources in the TA. In the NTA, non-farm sources are the major household income contributors. The second important source is income from crops. Livestock ranks third in terms of importance as an income contributor.

Across options, cottage industries are a source of income only to the households opting for a low number of options. Horticulture is an insignificant source of income in the TA,

Table 3.12: Agricultural Income by Activity

Activities	TA				NTA			
	Present		Past		Present		Past	
	% of HH	Rs/HH	% of HH	Rs/HH	% of HH	Rs/HH	% of HH	Rs/HH
Tea	3.33	456	0.00	0	10.00	810	1.67	18
Cardamoms	68.33	5,125	41.67	2,562	76.67	5,708	16.67	266
Ginger	45.00	3,270	1.67	213	8.33	122	0.00	0
Broom grass	80.00	1,660	23.33	124	68.33	684	6.67	32
Mulberry	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.00	15	0.00	0
Maize	0.00	0	1.67	1	1.67	33	1.67	1
Paddy	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.67	4	0.00	0
Wheat	3.33	26	1.67	3	11.67	56	0.00	2
Millet	16.67	247	11.67	45	6.67	93	1.67	10
Potatoes	91.67	5,234	46.67	706	11.67	188	10.00	58
Oil seed	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.33	20	0.00	17
Pulses	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Vegetables	6.67	31	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	0
Other	1.67	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	98.33	16,053	65.00	3,658	93.33	7,736	28.33	403

Source: Field Survey 1995

Table 3.13: Income of Sample Households by Source

Sources	TA		NTA	
	Frequency (%)	Amount (Rs/HH)	Frequency (%)	Amount (Rs/HH)
Crops (cereals and cash crops)	98.33	16,543	91.67	7,590
Horticulture	6.67	649	0	0
Livestock	95	21,071	86.67	5,897
Cottage Industry	1.67	65	3.33	120
Remittance	0	0	0	0
Non-Farm	35	6,169	71.67	8,914
Total	100	44,496	100	22,521

Source: Field Survey 1995

and there is no income contribution from this source in the NTA. The proportion of households deriving non-farm income increases with options in both the TA and NTA. With regard to other sources, there is little variation in the proportion of households deriving income from both options or between the TA and NTA households.

Expenditure

Cash expenditure by sample households in various consumption groups and other social and cultural activities is presented in Table 3.14. The percentage of households who make particular expenditures is noted in the table. The per household total

Table 3.14: Expenditure Patterns among Sample Households

Expenditure	TA		NTA	
	% of Households	Rs/HH	% of Households	Rs/HH
Cereals	98.33	10,118	91.67	4,790
Meat	58.33	1,403	93.33	1,540
Milk	13.33	425	1.67	7
Vegetables	45.00	618	28.33	215
Fruits	70.00	487	46.67	215
Tea	88.33	1,209	95.00	783
Liquor	11.67	312	38.33	458
Tobacco	46.67	283	78.33	288
Spices	100.00	2,530	96.67	1,040
Men's clothing	100.00	2,125	100.00	1,730
Women's clothing	98.33	1,970	100.00	1,745
Boys' clothing	80.00	1,291	63.33	645
Girls' clothing	68.33	976	58.33	587
Maintenance	31.67	1,758	15.00	601
Boys' education	76.67	2,960	68.33	1,312
Girls' education	58.33	1,576	51.67	815
Medical for men	68.33	907	55.00	472
Medical for women	63.33	978	70.00	571
<i>Dhami</i> for men	16.67	103	23.33	99
<i>Dhami</i> for women	23.33	159	18.33	40
Sons' weddings	21.67	1,563	11.67	1,717
Daughters' weddings	26.67	2,563	10.00	1,283
Thread ceremonth (<i>Bratbandh</i>)	16.67	162	6.67	292
Girls' puberty rites (<i>Guniu-cholo</i>)	3.33	1,100	1.67	3
Funeral	10.00	458	0.00	0
Other social occasions	20.00	437	23.33	337
Kerosene	83.33	447	96.67	550
Electricity	26.67	395	5.00	54
Fuelwood	28.33	359	16.67	82
Transportation	73.33	2,159	80.00	587
Other	25.00	360	11.67	127
Total	100.00	42,190	100.00	22,985

Source: Field Survey 1995

expenditure in the TA is Rs 42,190 and in the NTA it is Rs 22,985. In both the TA and NTA, the level of expenditure increases with an increase in the number of options adopted by the households.

The almost double expenditure by the TA households is due to higher expenditure on cereals, clothing for adults and children, and transport and educational expenditure on children. Gradual shifting of land away from cereal production has caused TA households to spend more on cereals. The high income TA households have shown a trend of spending increasingly of spending income-elastic commodities and services as their incomes rise.

Investment

Information on the pattern of investment on tangibles by the households in the TA and NTA over a one-year period is presented in Table 3.15. In the table, the percentage of households engaged in investment and the average investment (in Rs) are presented. On average, in the TA, the per household total investment is Rs 6,572. In the NTA the investment is calculated at Rs 3,639.

Table 3.15: Investment on Tangibles

(in Rs)

Activities	TA	NTA
Land purchase	1,584 (6.7)	550 (5.0)
Livestock purchase	414 (16.7)	750 (20.0)
Agri-tools' purchase	248 (50.0)	188 (70.0)
Utensils	325 (38.3)	337 (35.0)
Radio/TV	8 (1.7)	13 (1.7)
Watches	123 (6.7)	13 (1.7)
Cameras	53 (3.3)	20 (0.7)
Furniture	102 (6.7)	1 (1.7)
Fans	8 (1.7)	10 (3.3)
Ornaments	1,333 (8.3)	503 (6.7)
House/goth (animal shed) construction	1,498 (25.0)	1,113 (18.3)
Land development	61 (5.0)	67 (1.7)
Plantation	689 (18.3)	64 (18.3)
Other	125 (3.3)	10 (1.7)
Total	6,572	3,699

Source: Field Survey 1995

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages of participating households.

There is a similarity in the proportion of participating households in various items between the TA and NTA. In terms of per household investment, in four items at least the difference is worth highlighting. With respect to land purchases, TA households spend as much as three times the NTA investment in livestock purchases and NTA households spend one-and-half times more than TA households in ornaments. TA households spend

2.7 times more than NTA households, and for plantation (tea) the per household investment in the TA is 10 times higher than of NTA farmers.

Housing Facilities

All sample households in both the TA and NTA have houses. The types of house in both areas differ. Seventy-seven per cent of houses in the TA are permanent dwellings, while in the NTA only 45 per cent of the houses are of such types. Other types of house (shack, thatch, and double story thatch) account for 27 per cent in the TA and 55 per cent in the NTA.

The average number of bedrooms in TA houses is 3.6, while the average number in the NTA is 2.8. Occupancy for each room is 1.7 persons in the TA and 2.2 persons in the NTA (see Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Housing Types and Space

Particulars	TA	NTA
Types of houses		
<i>Jhupri</i> (temporary)	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
Thatched roof	9 (15.0)	12 (20.0)
Double story thatched roof	6 (10.0)	20 (33.3)
Tin roof	30 (50.0)	21 (35.0)
<i>Pacca</i> (permanent)	16 (26.7)	6 (10.0)
Total no. of houses	60 (100)	60 (100)
Bedrooms	216	166
Average number of rooms per household	3.6	2.8
Population per room	1.7	2.2

Note: Figure in parenthesis are percentages of total houses

Source: Field Survey 1995

Gender Division of Labour

The variation in gender roles in economic and other activities between the TA and NTA is not that distinct. In the TA, 60 per cent of the labour is contributed by males and 36 per cent by females. Children account for about four per cent of the total labour involvement. In the NTA, 50 per cent of labour needs are met by men members, 40 per cent by women, and about three per cent by children.

Within the TA and NTA, across different activities, female labour supply is almost equal to livestock-raising activities in both the TA and NTA. In housework, female involvement

accounts for 70 per cent or more. Men are more involved in purchase of agricultural inputs, access to technology, and information acquisition. In the TA, 86 per cent, and in the NTA, 88 per cent of the total labour used in these pursuits comes from male members of the household. The contribution of children in total labour supply is low at about four per cent. Among the various activities, children's involvement is high in livestock and household activities. About six per cent of the total labour in household work is accounted for by children in both the TA and NTA, while six per cent in the TA and four per cent in the NTA are accounted for by child labour in livestock raising (see Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: **Gender Division of Labour in Farm and Livestock Activities**

(in %)

Activities	TA			NTA		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
Farm Work	62.0	33.1	4.9	60.1	38.0	1.9
Land preparation	72.4	23.2	4.4	79.3	19.2	1.5
Manure preparation	56.9	37.5	5.6	44.7	52.8	2.5
Weeding	47.4	47.2	5.3	50.5	47.2	2.3
Irrigation	76.0	19.6	4.4	69.8	29.0	1.2
Harvesting	57.4	37.6	5.0	57.3	40.7	2.0
Livestock keeping	51.8	42.0	6.2	46.6	49.4	4.0
Food preparation	34.5	62.3	3.2	28.7	68.2	3.2
Milking	71.2	25.2	3.6	67.0	32.5	0.5
Sanitation	57.3	35.6	7.1	47.1	49.5	3.4
Grazing	25.0	25.0	0.0	38.3	21.7	4.0
Fodder collection	45.7	45.0	9.3	45.4	49.5	5.1

Source: Field Survey 1995