

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361815820>

# A Gender Analysis on the Involvement of Farmers in Rice-bean (*Vigna umbellata*) Production Activities in the Selected Regions of Nyanza, Kenya

Article in *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension Economics & Sociology* · June 2022

DOI: 10.9734/ajaees/2022/v40i931012

CITATIONS

0

READS

34

4 authors, including:



**Finid George**

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

1 PUBLICATION 0 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



**Mary GORETTI Kariaga**

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

14 PUBLICATIONS 30 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



THE ROLE OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY “MM-KILIMO” MOBILE TECHNOLOGY. [imgkariaga@gmail.com](mailto:imgkariaga@gmail.com) [View project](#)



Identification of *P. oryzae* strains in Kenya [View project](#)



# A Gender Analysis on the Involvement of Farmers in Rice-bean (*Vigna umbellata*) Production Activities in the Selected Regions of Nyanza, Kenya

Finid Onyancha George <sup>a</sup>, Mary Goretti Kariaga <sup>a\*</sup>, Valarie Palapla <sup>b<sup>o</sup></sup>  
and O. M. J. Nandi <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Agribusiness and Management Extension, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, Kenya.

<sup>b</sup> School of Science and Technology, United States International University, Kenya.

<sup>c</sup> Kaimosi Friends University College, Kenya.

## Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2022/v40i931012

## Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/88583>

Original Research Article

Received 10 April 2022

Accepted 20 June 2022

Published 27 June 2022

## ABSTRACT

**Aim:** Analyze gender relationships and farmers' involvement in rice-bean (*Vigna umbellata*) production activities in selected regions of Nyanza, Kenya.

**Study Design:** Ex post facto survey design was used.

**Place and Duration of Study:** The study was conducted in selected regions of Siaya, Kisii, and Migori between August 2020 and July 2021.

**Methodology:** Questionnaires and interviews were administered to collect information from 103 households; Kisii (18) Siaya (24) and Migori (61). Analysis was through the statistical package for social Scientist's version 26(SPSS; 26). ANOVA was used to determine the level of involvement by gender in rice-bean production, ordinal regression was used to determine the influence of gender on rice-bean production, and chi-square to determine the association between gender and rice-bean production.

**Results:** The response rate was 100% (N=103). Women were more involved in rice-bean production with a production index of 2.96 compared to men who had a production index of 2.39 translating to a significant association between gender and production activities (F=50.189,

<sup>o</sup>Professor;

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: mgkariaga@mmust.ac.ke;

$P$ -val=0.00<0.05). Gender influences rice-bean production by 61.3%. The chi-square test showed a significant association between gender and rice-bean production ( $P=0.001<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Gender influences the level of involvement in rice-bean production activities; efforts to revive rice beans may not be realized if the needs of male and female farmers are not treated separately in rice-bean production and priority is given to those that exhibit a high level of involvement. The article collaborates with the existing theory by Eagly on gender and division of labor based on stereotyping and societal nurturance to produce gender-specific roles. Efforts should be set up by the government through the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with other stakeholders to formulate policies to mainstream gender involvement in rice-bean production to unlock rice-bean potential. Provide certified seeds and extension education blended with rice-bean agronomic information.

*Keywords: Gender influences; rice-bean production; production systems; social-cultural differences.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Rice-bean (*Vigna umbellata*) is a pulse that is a legume that is small rice-shaped with a mild flavor, firm texture, and uniform ivory color that does well in tropical to temperate climates. It is grown majorly for food. Rice-bean occurs in three varieties based on their growth habit namely; erect, semi-erect, or twinning, and usually grows 30-100cm but it can grow up to 200cm [1]. The origin of the rice bean is traced to Indochina and some neighboring regions like Thailand where it was domesticated [2]. It does well in a wide range of soils including and not limited to: shallow, infertile, or degraded soils, however, highly fertile soil may deter pod formation and reduce the yield of seeds [3]. In addition, it is tolerant to drought, and temperatures [1]. Rice-bean is majorly used for human nutrition, though it can also be used as fodder and green manure. It's grown either as a pure stand or an intercrop with maize crop under small-scale production systems. The areas under rice-bean farming have been declining gradually despite its nutritional value as a result of the introduction of high-yielding crops such as maize, small and fragmented land holding has also contributed to the decline of its' production [4]. There has been a decline in the yield of rice beans in the region leaving its productivity to small pieces of land and even growing them as intercrops leaving its farming to a handful of farmers.

The status of household nutrition, food security, and gender are essentially connected. Numerous social-cultural differences exist in the role of women in the farming of crops; however, in the case of gender and rice-bean production, it is not clear [5]. Both women and men farmers do not face the same production conditions. As a result, they don't make the same production choices with implications for output and incomes [6].

According to FAO [7], women make a great contribution in third-world countries. However, their tasks vary from one country to another. In SSA women contribute to the agricultural labor force on average by 43% by supplying up to 80 percent of food crops in some societies [5]. Therefore, the gender aspect is important as far as food production, food security, and rice bean production are concerned. For instance, women contribute to agro-conservation by serving as custodians of seeds which consequently contribute to food security [8]. However, the differences in terms of the role played on the farm by each gender can affect the level of food productivity depending on who decides what to be produced, when to be produced, how to produce, when to sell, and the quantity to be sold and how much to preserve [9]. Gender disparities in asset possession, labor specialization, and endowment to inputs and output, and taking part in making a decision regarding specific activities in crop production can also affect the level of food productivity [10]. This underscores the need to analyze gender relationships and farmers' involvement in rice-bean production activities.

The role of gender, therefore, requires critical attention, because a greater number of the rural labor force in developing countries consists of women whose effort is not rewarded [11]. The larger percentage of women in the rural agricultural labor indicates men do little yet they are a critical component of the household. Inadequate information to farmers especially the female farmers act as a barrier to yielding enough food and generating adequate income to sustain the members of household members [12]. Disseminating agricultural research and extension services to both males and females as a way of improving productivity and utilization of an underutilized crop such as Rice-bean must therefore start with needs analysis and the role

played by both genders. This study, therefore, focused on the analysis of gender involvement in rice-bean production activities such as land preparation, planting, weeding, pest control, harvesting, drying, threshing, and winnowing so as to inform on the better ways extension agents can use in advocating for reviving and enhancing continued cultivation of Rice-bean so as to increase its productivity, enhance food security and income among small scale farmers. Generally, farm-level activities dominantly appear to be gendered. For example in India, activities that include; pesticide application, land preparation, planting, fertilizer application, and transplanting of seedlings in rice fields were exclusively performed by men whereas women were actively engaged in weeding, winnowing, and threshing [13]. However, in the case of rice beans, the relationship between gender and farmers' involvement is not clear hence the need to analyze gender relations in farmers' involvement in rice-bean farming.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Location of the Study

The location of this study was in Nyanza region in the selected regions within Siaya, Kisii, and Migori. The region has encountered a collapse in both formal sectors and industrial activities resulting in inflated unemployment and poverty relegating among the residents, especially the youth [14]. The average size of land holdings continues and may continue to reduce due to the cultural norms such as sub-divisions of the land. With the reduction in land sizes, there is a need to adopt rice-bean which does not require large tracts of land and as it's well adapted to diverse environmental conditions.

An analysis of gender in the involvement of farmers in rice-bean production activities (*Vigna ambellata*) was carried out in selected regions of Nyanza, Kenya. The objective was to identify gender and farmer relations in rice-bean production activities with respect to the level of involvement. The study was conducted in three counties namely; Kisii, Migori, and Siaya. Aspects of farming activities included; land preparation, planting, weeding, pest application, harvesting, threshing, and winnowing.

### 2.2 Study Population

This study targeted a population of 300 households who practice rice-bean farming in the

three sampled Counties according to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reports of 2019 in the respective counties. The sample size was determined by Krejcie and Morgan's method and the study population under study was 103 households consisting of rice-bean farmers who had technical knowledge of the crop.

### 2.3 Sample and Sampling Procedures

This study used multi-stage, purposive, and snowball sampling. In this study, the three Counties were purposively sampled because they met the criteria of rice-bean farming namely; Siaya, Migori, and Kisii. With the assistance of County agricultural field officers, Multi-stage sampling was done to establish 2 Sub-Counties in each county that practice rice-bean farming. At the Sub-County level, Agricultural officers were purposively sampled to assist in identifying farmers. With aid of Sub-county Agricultural officers snowball sampling was used to sample 103 rice-bean farmers in each Ward. Frankel and Wallen [15] explain that in snowball sampling, you begin by identifying someone who meets the criteria for inclusion in the study and then by asking them to recommend others whom they may know who also meet the criteria. This sampling method is especially useful when the researcher is trying to reach populations that are inaccessible or hard to find. Similar to rice-bean farmers who could not be easily accessed snowball sampling was used.

### 2.4 Limitations of the Study

The limitation of the study is that it covered only selected regions in Nyanza namely Siaya, Kisii, and Migori in the year 2021. The study was also limited to rice-bean farmers in the selected counties.

### 2.5 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data on gender roles in rice-bean production were collected, screened, coded, and keyed into the statistical package for social sciences version 26 (SPSS,26) and analyzed descriptively as frequencies and percentages and using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and chi-square test at a significance value of  $P=0.05$ . ANOVA was used to determine the level of involvement by gender in rice-bean production and chi-square to determine the association between gender and rice-bean production activities. The testing of the hypothesis was carried out at a significance level of  $P= 0.05$ .

In order to determine the level of men's and women's involvement in production activities indexing (PAI) was carried out on 8 production activities namely; land preparation (LP), planting(P), weeding (W) pesticide application (PA), harvesting (H), threshing (T), drying (D) and winnowing (W) on a Likert scale of 3 ranging from not involved (1) occasionally involved (2) and fully involved (3) and their means worked out to determine the level of involvement. Analysis of variance was then carried out on mean test whether there was any significance.

The general form of the regression equation used is shown in equation

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

Where:

$Y_i$  was a dependent variable which is the rice-bean production index

$\beta_0$  is a constant value

$\beta_i(i=1,\dots,k)$  the parameters of the model

$X_i (i=1,\dots,k)$  variables which are independent

$\varepsilon_i$  error (random)

$$PAI = (LP+P+W+PA+H+T+D+W) / 8$$

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Social-economic Characteristics of Rice-bean Farmers in Selected Regions of Nyanza

This included gender, age, level of education, farm size access to market, and access to extension services. The analysis was done by determining frequencies and percentages.

##### 3.1.1 Gender

In order to understand gender involvement in rice-bean farming; an analysis of the respondents' gender was necessary. From the findings 70% were females and 30% were males (Table 1). women were more involved in rice-bean farming in the three Counties for instance in Kisii women accounted for 14% while men 4%,

Migori women were 43%while men 17% while in Siaya women accounted for 14% and men 10%. This shows gender variation in the involvement in rice-bean production whereby women were more involved compared to men.

This is similar to studies by Adebayo et al., [16] who reported that females were more involved in the cultivation of crops considered to boost household food security. Rice-bean is considered a household food crop. Thus, this could be the reason why rice-bean farming was mainly dominated by women. A study by Milicent [17] also revealed that the production of Bambara which is similarly an orphaned (neglected) crop and a contributor to household food security was more associated with female farmers. Therefore, this could imply that women were more involved in the production of crops that contribute directly to household food security as men were associated with cash crops which are income-oriented.

##### 3.1.2 Age of the farmers

Farmers were also asked to indicate their age. From the findings, there was age variation in the participation of rice-bean farming. The majority of the farmers were of age class 35-50 years (37.9%), age group 60 years and above (14.6%) was least presented followed by age class of 19-34 years (23.3%). Based on gender 35.5% of men and 38.9% of women of age class 35-50 years were actively involved in rice-bean production. In the age group, 60 years and above men accounted for 22.6% while women accounted for 11.1%. (Table 2). This shows that most rice-bean farmers are the middle-aged class ranging between 35-50 years where females accounted for 37.9% and males 35.5%.

The middle age class normally 35-50 is the most productive age group in the human growth and development cycle. According to Babangida [18], middle-aged farmers play a significant role in small-scale agricultural production in Sub-Saharan countries. The participation could be a result of experience amassed in rice-bean

**Table 1. Distribution of rice-bean farmers by gender**

County	Total (N)	%	Male (N)	%	Female	%
Kisii	18	18	4	4	14	14
Migori	61	59	17	17	44	43
Siaya	24	23	10	10	14	14

*N=103*

**Table 2. distribution of rice-bean farmers by age**

Age range	General (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
19-34 yrs	23.3	22.6	23.6
35-50 yrs	37.9	35.5	38.9
51-60 yrs	24.3	19.4	26.4
60 yrs and above	14.6	22.6	11.1

N=103

farming and the urge to keep their families food secure. Age class 19-34 years indicated youths in their formative active stage who probably engaged in non-farming activities for fast income alternatively could be going to school for education and thus only school dropouts could be involved in the production of rice-bean. 60 years and above represented the advanced age group which was least involved due to reduced labor output as a result of reduced energy and availability of other younger family members.

**3.1.3 Education level status of rice-bean farmers**

Rice-bean farmers were also asked to indicate their highest level of education and the results were presented as shown in (Table 3). The findings indicated that the majority of the farmers had primary education (53.4%) followed by secondary (22.3%), ones with completely no formal education (11.7%), diploma (7.8%), and bachelor's (4.9%). Gender wise females were the majority with primary education (54.2%) while males were 51.6%. Those who completely lacked formal were distributed as 16.7% female and 0% male which translates to high illiteracy among the women.

Education influences positively the farmers' decision-making on what to practice, how to practice, and when to practice. However, for this study education did not influence rice-bean farming. This could imply that women's participation in rice-bean farming could be a result of the existence of rice-bean farming and most knowledge could be passed down to generation. These results collaborate with earlier

findings by Monica et al., [19] which found that most small-scale legume farmers in Tanzania relied on their own experience and knowledge as the majority lacked formal education.

**3.2 Gender Roles in Rice-bean Production Activities**

Rice-bean production activities analyzed in relation to gender included; preparation of land, sowing/planting, weeding, pesticide application to control pests, harvesting, drying, threshing, and winnowing activities.

**3.2.1 Gender roles in the preparation of land**

Farmers were asked to indicate their level of involvement in land preparation, the data was then analyzed and presented (Table 4) as frequencies and percentages. The findings show that 83.5% of the respondents were fully involved in land preparation, and 5.8% were not involved at all in land preparation. 81.9% of female respondents were fully involved in land preparation and 87.1% of males were fully involved in land preparation. 8.3% of females and 0% of males were not involved at all in land preparation. The gender involvement in land preparation was further analyzed using the chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  to find out whether there was a relationship between gender and level of involvement. The results showed that gender had a significant association with involvement in land preparation ( $\chi^2=81.420, P-Val=0.000<0.05$ ) where the results showed that gender had an influence on land preparation.

**Table 3. Education level of rice-bean farmers**

Education level	General (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Bachelor's Degree	4.9	3.2	5.6
Diploma	7.8	9.7	6.9
None	11.7	0	16.7
Primary	53.4	51.6	54.2
Secondary	22.3	35.5	16.7

N= 103

**Table 4. Gender involvement in land preparation**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male (N)	0	4	27	31
Male (%)	0%	12.9%	87.1%	100.0%
Female (N)	6	7	59	72
Female (%)	8.3%	9.7%	81.9%	100.0%
Total (N)	6	11	86	103
Total (%)	5.8%	10.7%	83.5%	100.0%
$\chi^2=81.420$	$df=1$	$P-Val=0.000$		

Land preparation is a labor-intensive activity mostly done by men as it requires physical potential. Milicent et al., [16] affiliated tedious activities of land preparation in Bambara production with the male gender. Veenita et al., [20] also linked land preparation in paddy cultivation with a male. This study also is in line with the two findings as it indicates that males were more involved in land preparation in rice-bean production. This could imply that men were more involved in activities that were tedious and required physical strength as in the case of land preparation.

**3.2.2 Gender roles in planting**

Planting is part of production activity in rice-bean production, data was then analyzed and presented (Table 5) as frequencies and percentages. The findings indicate that 94.2% of the farmers were fully involved in planting while 2.9% were not involved at all. 95.8% of female respondents were fully involved in planting while 90.3% of male were involved in planting rice-bean. 1.4% of female and 6.5% were not involved at all in planting of rice-bean. The gender involvement in planting was further analyzed using chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  to find out whether there was a significant relationship between gender and level of involvement. The results indicated that, there was significant association between gender as

the females participated more in planting ( $\chi^2=92.191$ ,  $P-Val=0.001<0.05$ ).

Planting of the household food crops is often regarded as female work. Bella et al. [20] found that the planting of haricot bean which is a household food crop was majorly dominated by female farmers. Women are more affiliated with crops that serve a primary role in domestic food requirements [21]. These findings note that female farmers in the rural setup could be more bothered with activities that enhance the survival of their families. Adebayo et al. [15] also affiliated activities of planting with female genders. This study also concurs with the three findings. Therefore rice bean also being a household food crop has a female face hence women were more involved in its planting as they had planting materials at their disposal.

**3.2.3 Gender roles in weeding**

Gender involvement in weed activities was also covered in this study. The frequencies and percentages were as shown below (Table 6). The findings indicate that 86.4% of the farmers were fully involved in weeding while 4.9% were not involved at all. 93.1% of female respondents were fully involved in weeding while 71% of males were fully involved. 1.4% of females and 12.9% were not involved at all in weeding rice-bean. A chi-square test at a significance

**Table 5. Gender involvement in planting**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male (N)	2	1	28	31
Male (%)	6.5%	3.2%	90.3%	100%
Female(N)	1	2	69	72
Female (%)	1.4%	2.8%	95.8%	100%
Total (N)	3	3	97	103
Total (%)	2.9%	2.9%	94.2%	100%
$\chi^2=92.191$	$df=1$	$P-Val=0.001$		

**Table 6. Gender involvement in weed control**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male (N)	4	5	22	31
Male (%)	12.9%	16.1%	71%	100%
Female(N)	1	4	67	72
Female (%)	1.4%	5.6%	93.1%	100%
Total (N)	5	9	89	103
Total (%)	4.9%	8.7%	86.4%	100%
$\chi^2=83.707$	$df=1$	$P- Val= 0.000$		

level of  $P=0.05$  also revealed a highly significant relationship between gender and farmers' level of involvement in the weeding activities ( $\chi^2=83.707$ ,  $P- Val=0.000<0.05$ ).

Women's active participation in weeding activities implies their significant concern for better and vigorous growth and development of rice beans at the early growth stage [22]. This is in tandem with the study by Chayal et al. [23] who found weeding as one of the major activities that women greatly participate in. This study also affirms that weeding in rice-bean production was a major concern to females rather than males.

**3.2.4 Gender roles in pesticide application and pest control**

Gender involvement in pest control activities was analyzed using the frequencies, percentages, and Chi-square test. The analysis was done and presented (Table 7). The findings indicate that 90.3% of the farmers were fully involved in pest control while 4.9% were not involved at all. 90.3% of female farmers were fully involved in pest control while 87.1% of males were fully involved. 2.8% of females and 9.7% of males were not involved at all in pest control of rice-bean. Chi-square analysis at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  also revealed that gender had a significant influence on farmers' level of involvement in pest control activities ( $\chi^2=88.21$ ,  $P- Val= 0.000<0.05$ ).

Women are often involved in farming activities that do not require more physical strength. According to Veenita et al., [19] women are less involved in land preparation due to more physical strength required by the task. Contrary to pesticide application which does not require a lot of physical strength. This could explain why more females were involved in pest control as far as rice-bean production is concerned. Alternatively, in women's activities on the farm, they may notice pest problems more than males who are less concerned.

**3.2.5 Gender roles in the harvesting of rice-bean**

Results of the analysis of gender involvement in harvesting activities based on frequencies indicated that 91.3% of the farmers were fully involved in harvesting activities while 5.8% were not involved at all. 98.6% of female respondents were fully involved in harvesting while 90.3% of males were involved in the harvesting of rice-bean. 1.4% of females and 6.5% of males were not involved at all in the harvesting of rice-bean (Table 8). The results of the chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  further revealed a highly significant difference in the level of involvement of female and male farmers in the harvesting activities. The difference in the levels of involvement was highly significant at  $\chi^2=88.667$ ,  $P- Val=0.000<0.05$  significance level.

**Table 7. Gender involvement in pest control**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male (N)	3	1	27	31
Male (%)	9.7%	3.2%	87.1%	100%
Female(N)	2	4	66	72
Female (%)	2.8%	5.6%	91.7%	100%
Total (N)	5	5	93	103
Total (%)	4.9%	4.9%	90.3%	100%
$\chi^2=88.21$	$df=1$	$P- Val= 0.000$		



**Table 8. Gender involvement in harvesting**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male(N)	6	2	23	31
Male (%)	19.4%	6.5%	74.2%	100%
Female(N)	0	1	71	72
Female (%)	0%	1.4%	98.6%	100%
Total (N)	6	3	94	103
Total (%)	5.8%	2.9%	91.3%	100%
$\chi^2=88.667$	$df=1$	$P-Val=0.000$		

A similar finding was reported in India by Mata and Sasvari [24] who rated the involvement of female farmers in harvesting activities at 60%. This study also affirms that harvesting of rice-bean is mainly done by a female. This could as a result of it being tasked to supplement household food security which is a responsibility tasked to women.

**3.2.6 Gender roles in threshing**

Gender in relation to threshing was also studied. The findings indicate that 78.6% of the farmers were fully involved in threshing while 14.6% were not involved at all. 95.8% of female respondents were fully involved while 38.7% of males were involved in threshing rice-bean. 1.4% of females and 45.2% of males were not involved at all in the threshing of rice beans (Table 9). The chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  revealed that there was a highly significant relationship ( $\chi^2=67.956$ ,  $P-Val= 0.000<0.05$ ) between gender and involvement level of farmers in the threshing activities in the as presented in Table 11.

These results point out that threshing activities were predominantly carried out by women which are in support of findings by Amri and Kimaro [25] and Meinze-Dick et al. [26]. Even though the results varied from those by Mata and Sasvari [24] in which males were more in the winnowing activities of rice compared to females, however, the variation could be a result of crop shift from

food to cash crop thus the gender role is also expected to change with male farmers dominating as opposed to the previous.

**3.2.7 Gender roles in drying the rice-bean**

The results for the descriptive statistics and chi-square test for gender involvement in drying activities of Rice-bean are presented in Table 10. The findings indicate that 83.5% of the farmers were fully involved in drying rice-bean while 11.7% were not involved at all. 98.6% of female respondents were fully involved in drying while 48.4% of males were fully involved in drying rice-bean. 0% of females and 38.7% of males were not involved at all in drying rice-bean. A chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  further revealed a highly significant difference in the farmers' level of involvement by gender in the drying of rice bean ( $\chi^2=86.00$ ,  $P-Val= 0.000<0.05$ ).

The higher percentage of female farmers indicates that women were highly involved in drying activities compared to males. Most women stay at home taking care of young kids and household chores as compared to their male counterparts [19]. This could indicate that most of the women were able to dry the crop in the comfort of their homes as they were at home most of the time. This, therefore, implies that most females were involved in the drying of rice-bean as they were at home most of the time.

**Table 9. Gender involvement in threshing**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male(N)	14	5	12	31
Male (%)	45.2%	16.1%	38.7%	100%
Female (N)	1	2	69	72
Female (%)	1.4%	2.8%	95.8%	100%
Total(N)	15	7	81	103
Total (%)	14.6%	6.8%	78.6%	100%
$\chi^2=67.956$	$df=1$	$P-Val= 0.000$		

**Table 10. Gender involvement in drying of rice-bean**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male(N)	12	4	15	31
Male (%)	38.7%	12.9%	48.4%	100%
Female (N)	0	1	71	72
Female (%)	0%	1.4%	98.6%	100%
Total ((N)	12	5	86	103
Total (%)	11.7%	4.9%	83.5%	100%
$\chi^2=86.00$	$df=1$	$P- Val= 0.000$		

**3.2.8 Gender roles in the winnowing of the rice-bean**

The analysis of gender involvement in the winnowing activities of Rice-bean was achieved by descriptive statistics and a chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$ . The results are presented in Table 11. The findings indicate that 76.7% of the farmers were fully involved in winnowing while 20.4% were not involved at all. 95.8% of female respondents were fully involved in winnowing while 32.3% of males were fully involved in winnowing rice-bean. 2.8% of females and 61.3% of males were not involved at all in the planting of rice-bean.

A chi-square test at a significance level of  $P=0.05$  revealed a significant gender difference in the involvement level of farmers in the winnowing activities ( $\chi^2=60.014$ ,  $P-Val=0.000<0.05$ ).

Female farmers were highly involved in winnowing activities than their males. The finding suggests winnowing activities were more of a female's activity and concurred with Meinze-Dick et al. [26].

**3.2.9 Assessment of Gender Involvement in Rice-bean Production Activities and influence of social-economic characteristics on rice-bean production**

The overall assessment of gender involvement was done by use of analysis of variance, multi-regression, and chi-square analysis. The results through a chi-square showed a significant association between gender ( $P- Val=0.000<0.05$ ) and rice-bean production activities. Through ordinal- regression gender contributes 63.7% influence on rice-bean. Through the ANOVA women were more involved in production activities in the selected regions of Nyanza. Women had higher Production Activities Index of 2.96 compared with a male who had 2.39 translating to a significant association between gender and production activities ( $F=50.189$ ,  $P-val=0.00<0.05$ ). The finding concurred with Sangir et al. [27] who established more involvement of female farmers in the production activities of food crops. The social-economic characteristics had no significant influence on rice-bean production activities [28].

**Table 11. Gender involvement in rice-bean winnowing activities**

Gender of Respondent	Not involved	Occasionally involved	Involved	Total
Male(N)	19	2	10	31
Male (%)	61.3%	6.5%	32.3%	100%
Female (N)	2	1	69	72
Female (%)	2.8%	1.4%	95.8%	100%
Total (N)	21	3	79	103
Total (%)	20.4%	2.9%	76.7%	100%
$\chi^2=60.014$	$df=1$	$P-Val=0.000$		

**Table 12. Involvement index by gender in rice-bean production activities**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Female	72	2.96	.201	.024
Male	31	2.39	.615	.110
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>.457</b>	<b>.045</b>

**Table 13. ANOVA on level of involvement in rice-bean production activities by gender.**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.071	1	7.071	50.189	.000
Within Groups	14.230	101	.141		
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.301</b>	<b>102</b>			

**Table 14. Overall contribution of gender on rice-bean production activities**

Pseudo R-Square	
Cox and Snell	.411
Nagelkerke	.613
McFadden	.477

The study indicated that a majority of rice-bean farmers were females (70%) as opposed to males (30%) who were fewer. The majority of the farmers are aged between 35-50 years which coincides with the representation of most farmers in the rural setup according to a number of studies. The majority of the rice-bean farmers in the study area had a land size of 1 acre and below and practiced rice-bean production on average of ¼ an acre. The largest acreage was found approximately to be 4 acres. On education level, most of the farmers had primary education level (53.4%), 22.3% secondary level and 11.7% completely lacked formal education, 7.8% diploma and 4.9% bachelor degrees similar to other studies that have found most farmers to be illiterate.

The analyzed data revealed that women were more involved in production activities in the selected regions of Nyanza. Women had a higher Production Activities Index of 2.96 compared to a male who had 2.36.

The study focused on evaluating the association between gender and farmer participation in the production tasks of rice-bean. Using chi-square, ANOVA, and multiple regressions the objective of the study was analyzed. The results further showed that there is a statistically significant association between gender and farmers' participation in production roles in rice-bean. This implies that there is a close association between gender and the participation of farmers in the production of rice-bean legumes. These results are corresponding with other similar studies carried out on indigenous traditional crops that supplement the nutritional and food security of subsistence farmers.

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with data analysis and presented results, it can be concluded as follows:

The level of participation by gender in farming activities was highly significant with female farmers reflecting higher participation than males in all the rice-bean production activities; this could be a result of males being involved in higher-paying employments or focusing on cash crops such as sugarcane which is the main cash crop in the area and some males could be engaged in fishing while women continuous effort in its cultivation could be as a result of a role it plays in the household food security and nutrition.

The variation in participation in production activities was highly significant as women were predominantly involved in all the activities. This can be explained by men dominating other cash crops like sugarcane thus females participate fully because it plays a major role in the household food security.

These results have implications for the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with key stakeholders and other development partners.

**The ministry of Agriculture through extension agents should:** Embrace mechanisms that can enhance the participation of small-scale farmers in the revival and revitalization of rice bean by disseminating agricultural information and technologies which tallies with both male and female farmers

Create partnerships and linkages for the value addition of rice beans as a way of creating a market for the rice bean.

The needs of male and female farmers should be treated separately in rice-bean cultivation activities. Female farmers should be prioritized as they exhibit a high level of involvement in an effort of reviving the crop; thus appropriate information and technologies should be geared to each gender in order to boost rice-bean production as a way of sustainable food production in the household.

### CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

### REFERENCES

1. Dahipahle AV, Kumar S, Sharma N, Singh H, Kashyap S, Meena H. Rice bean—a multipurpose, underutilized, potential nutritive fodder legume—a review. *Journal of Pure & Applied Microbiology*. 2017 Mar 1;11:433-9.
2. Isemura T, Tomooka N, Kaga A, Vaughan DA. Comparison of the pattern of crop domestication between two Asian beans, azuki bean (*Vigna angularis*) and rice bean (*V. umbellata*). *Japan Agricultural Research Quarterly: JARQ*. 2011;45(1):23-30.,
3. Khadka K, Acharya BD. Cultivation practices of ricebean. *Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Pokhara*. 2009.
4. Acharya BK. *Cultivation and use of ricebean. A case study of Dang District, Nepal* (Master's thesis, The University of Bergen).
5. FAO. *The state of food insecurity in the world 2007*. Food and agriculture organization, Rome; 2007.
6. Berik G, Rodgers Y. Gender and macroeconomics. In D Poff (Ed,) *Encyclopaedia of Business and Professional Ethics*. Springer. 2017;1-7.
7. FAO Contribution of Pakistani women in agriculture: productivity and constraints. *Sarhad J. Agric*. 2011;27(4):637-643.
8. Momsem JH. Gender and agro biodiversity: Introduction to the special issue. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*. 2007;28(1):1-6.
9. Yos S. *Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge for Sustainable Development*. Chiang Mai: Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge. Study Centre for Research and Sustainable Development, Sociology and Anthropology Department, Faculty of Social Science; 1999.
10. Akinsanya MF. *Gender involvement in arable crop cultivation in Ogun State*. published doctoral dissertation, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. 2002;14-27
11. Meinzen-Dick R, Lauren P, Stephan D, Jessica A. *Gender and Collective Action: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis International Research Workshop on 'Gender and Collective Action', 17-21 October 2005, Chiang Mai, Thailand; 2005*.
12. Saito KA, Weideman CJ. *Agricultural extension for women farmers in Africa*. World Bank; 1990.
13. Goldey P, Varma SK. *Gender roles in farming systems in Haryana state, India: Implications for food security*. Unpublished manuscript. Haryana Agricultural University at Hisar; 2005.
14. KNBS. *Economic survey*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya; 2015.
15. Fraenkel JR, Wallen NE. *How to design and evaluate research in education*. New York. NY: McGraw Hill Publishing, Co. generation in rural Mali. Human organizations; 2000. Retrieved August 19, 2012, Available:<http://www.mhhe.com>
16. Adebayo K, Lamboll R, Westby A. *Social Implications of the Development of Cassava Postharvest Systems in Africa*. Expert Consultation at the Natural Resource Institute; 2009. Available:[http://www.nri.org/projects/GCP MD/files/2 Adebayo paper.pdf](http://www.nri.org/projects/GCP_MD/files/2_Adebayo_paper.pdf). University of Greenwich, United Kingdom.
17. Milicent O. *Gendered cultivation of Bambara ground nut in Mumias and Butere districts, Kenya* (Master's thesis, Egerton University); 2014.
18. Babangida AU. *Profitability and production efficiency in beans production in North-West Nigeria*; 2016.

19. Monica K. Kansime, James Watiti, Abigail Mchana, Raymond Jumah, Richard Musebe & Harrison Rware: Achieving scale of farmer reach with improve common bean technologies: The role of village-based advisors, *The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension*; 2018.  
DOI:10.1080/1389224X.2018.1432495
20. Veenita K, Maya K. Gender roles of Garo women in paddy cultivation. *Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development*. 2019;14(1):71-75.
21. Bella NS. Eileen Bogweh Nchanji, Isaac Roger Tchouamo. A Gender Analysis on the Participation and Choice of Improved and Local Haricot Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) by Farmers in Cameroon" published by *Agricultural Sciences*. 2020;11:12.
22. Carr ER. Men's Crops and Women's Crops: The Importance of Gender to the Understanding of Agricultural and Development Outcomes in Ghana's Central Region. *Elsevier Journal of World Development*. 2007;36(5):900-915.
23. Nakazi F, Njuki J, Ugen MA, Aseete P, Katungi E, Birachi E, Kabanyoro R, Mugagga IJ, Nanyonjo G. Is bean really a women's crop? Men and women's participation in bean production in Uganda. *Agriculture & Food Security*. 2017 Dec;6(1):1-1.  
DOI 10.1186/s40066-017-0102.
24. Chayal K, Dhaka BL, Suwalka RL. Analysis of the role performed by women in agriculture. *9. Humanit Soc Sci*. 2010;5(1):68–72.
25. Mata G, Sasvári AA. Integrating gender equality and equity in access and benefit-sharing governance through a rights-based approach. *Rights-based approaches*. 2009:251.
26. Amri E, Kimaro C. The Role of Gender in Management and Conservation of Seed Diversity of Crops and Varieties: A Case Study in Bariadi, Tanzania. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Science*. 2010;8(4):365-369.
27. Meinzen-Dick R, Quisumbing A, Behrman J, Jenzano PB, Wilde V, Noordeloos M. Engendering Agricultural Research. Paper presented at the 2010 Global Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development. Montpellier, France, 28–31 March; 2010. Available: <http://www.slideshare.net/IFPRIGender/engendering-agricultural/>
28. Sangir A, Hassan MZY, Javed A. Gender Participation in Crop Production Activities. *Journal of Agriculture & Social Sciences*. 2005;1(4):343–345.

© 2022 Onyancha et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

*Peer-review history:*

*The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:*  
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/88583>