

(様式5)

指導教員 承認印	主	副	副
	Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ

2020年 2月 26日
Year Month Day

学位（博士）論文要旨
(Doctoral thesis abstract)

論文提出者 Ph. D. Candidate	生物システム応用科学府 <u> </u> 食料エネルギーシステム科学 <u> </u> 専攻				
	博士後期課程 <u> </u> 専修グループ(Department Course)				
主指導教員 氏名 Chief Advisor's Name	草廼 基	副指導教員 氏名 Vice Advisor's Name	千年 篤	副指導教員 氏名 Vice Advisor's Name	赤井 伸行
		氏名 <u>宮嵩 絢子</u> Ⓜ (Your Name(Family, First) and Seal)			
論文題目 Title	Empirical Analysis of Intra-Household Resource Allocation for Women in Rural Society of Northern Ghana (ガーナ北部の農村社会における女性の世帯内資源配分に関する実証分析)				

論文要旨 (和文要旨(2000字程度)または英文要旨(500words))

※欧文・和文どちらでもよい。但し、和文の場合は英訳を付すこと。

Write a summary in Japanese (2000 characters) or in English (500words).

If the abstract is written in Japanese, needed to translate into English.

This thesis provides empirical analysis of intra-household resource allocation with special attention to gender in Muslim and patriarchal society, as an evidence of rural northern Ghana. Household members bargain over resource allocation within family. Through estimating the linkage of labor and asset allocation for women, the study aims at capturing women’s bargaining power. The analyses used two different household micro datasets: the national level household aggregated data and the sex-disaggregated data in northern Ghana.

First, in order to capture the outline of intra-household resource allocation by gender, the analysis used the national level household survey. Regression analysis was applied to explore the relationship between participation in two types of off-farm work and productive asset allocation by gender. The main findings show that there is a positive relationship between women’s productive assets and off-farm work participation. The results also indicate that polygamous women are less likely to participate off-farm work. The effects of women’s intrahousehold bargaining power against a male household head, on their off-farm work participation were not confirmed and the model may not control for individual unobservable factors such as social status of women’s blood relationships in local community, which may affect the distribution of agricultural assets within a household.

Therefore, based on these results of the first analysis, subsequent analysis dealt with the sex-disaggregated dataset the author had collected in the northern three villages, with attention to the wife’s seniority and the different household structures including monogamy and polygamy. There are three analytical steps: 1) capturing the trait

of intra-household resource allocation, 2) estimating the relationship between participation in off-farm work and productive asset allocation by gender and wife's position in family, and 3) exploring the gender roles and bargaining outcomes in decision making between spouses. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were adopted for the analyses. Results show the distinct gender patterns in intra-household resource allocation under patriarchal Muslim society. The determinants of off-farm work participation by gender were quantitatively estimated in regression models. Results indicate that family composition and traditional status have a significant correlation with off-farm work participation, instead of women's asset condition. Women's household role and bargaining power were estimated based on the answers to several situational questions. Findings confirm that women are substantially constrained compared to men in many aspects, such as domestic violence, family status, and family planning.

Social norms embedded in the Islamic patriarchal Africa may strongly affect women's intra-household resource allocation and bargaining power. In the study areas for original survey, the mechanism of intra-household resource allocation is directory aligned with the patriarchal system and polygamous family structure. Woman's family status is influenced by the tradition of the Dagomba ethnicity. With combination of using the national household data and the sex-disaggregated survey restricted to northern Ghana, the thesis highlights the unique features of intra-household resource allocation and bargaining power balance for the Dagomba women in patriarchal Islamic dynamics.

(英訳) ※和文要旨の場合(300 words)

If the abstract is written in Japanese, needed to translate into English.(300 words)