





# GENDER AND INDIAN SOCIETY



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# Gender and Indian Society

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Anitha Kumari P., studied in Kerala Agricultural University and did her Ph.D. in Participatory technology transfer approaches, besides obtaining P.G. Diploma in Journalism and M.A. (Psychology) with specialization in Counselling. Her areas of research expertise are Participatory technology transfer approaches, area wide

technology/problem specific extension delivery mechanisms, training, social intelligence and leadership, gender and technology adoption. She worked as an Agricultural Officer in Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare, Kerala state during 1989-93 and joined in ICAR-Agricultural Research Service (ARS) since 1993 and is continuing at ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI). She worked as a Scientist-in-charge, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Allappey for 10 years. She has published more than 50 research papers besides training manuals, technical bulletins, extension folders and popular articles. She is recipient of ICAR National award on "Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi Award for the best extension scientist/worker" for the biennium 2003 -04. Developed cloud based interactive android mobile application "ekalpa" for CPCRI mandate crops and formulated one Farmer Producer Company under the ICAR CPCRI Farmer FIRST Programme (FFP) with support from NABARD. She had been the principal investigator of 14 external funded projects supported by DBT, ICAR, CDB, District Panchayath, NABARD, APCC/ FAO, State Govt., Planning Board. Presently working as a Principal Scientist (Agricultural Extension) at ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Regional Station, Kayamkulam, Kerala.



Letha Devi G., did her graduation in Agriculture from Kerala Agricultural University in 2001 and topped the university. She completed her Master's in Dairy Extension from National Dairy Research Institute in 2004 and topped the university with Director's Gold Medal. She completed her doctoral degree from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in the discipline of Agricultural

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Extension in the year 2007. She joined Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a Scientist in 2007. She is working as a Senior Scientist under ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore. She did PG Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights from IGNOU, New Delhi in 2013. She has published a number of research papers, and popular

articles in various national and international journals of repute. She  $h_{as}$  published a number of books on various topics related to agriculture and rural development.



Ashaletha S., is working as a Principal Scientist in ICAR. CIFT, Cochin. She holds a doctorate degree in Agricultural Extension. She has completed 22 years of service in ICAR. Her areas of interest includes Entrepreneurship, Gender studies, Impact studies, etc. She has handled a number of Independent projects ands published about 23 research papers in journals of national and international repute.

She is a recipient of Merit award from Minister for Fisheries for Empowering coastal women of Kerala.



Adhiguru P., is presently serving as a Principal Scientist (Agricultural Extension), Agricultural Extension Division, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Pusa, New Delhi, India. His significant research project experience includes coordinating 39 ICAR-extramural research projects in Agricultural Extension, ARYA-Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture, ICAR-

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CSISA(CIMMYT) collaborative project on Rice-Wheat System Productivity, ICAR-IPFRI Project on Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI), Sustainable rainfed agriculture-impact assessment of World Bank sponsored Watersheds [ICAR-IFPRI-ICRISAT-ODI-CRIDA-World Bank], ACROSS-Atmospheric & Climate Research-Modelling Overserving & Services Scheme. The other projects include ICT-mediated Agricultural Extension, Geometry of information flow in agriculture, Agriculturalbased interventions for sustainable nutritional security, The Upcoming of supermarkets in India: implications for smallholders, Perspectives of Agricultural Extension in India. He has visited fellow in Iowa State University, USA and Centre for Biosafety Assessment, Technology and Sustainability (BATS), Switzerland. He is associated with International Collaborative programs with CGIAR Institutes and International Universities, including exchange programs. He has been providing policy inputs related to MoUs for National and International organizations. He has also edited books, policy papers, policy briefs, research papers related to Agricultural Extension, Food Security, Nutritional Security, Environmental Sustainability, Institutional Innovation, ICT, etc. He has also represented ICAR in International Technical Groups Meetings of SAARC, ASEAN, etc. and also visited countries: Egypt, USA, Switzerland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Singapore.

Gender equality is a systemic redistribution of power, opportunities and access for people of all genders through the dismantling of harmful structures such as patriarchy, homophobia and transphobia. Human dignity is the highest attribute of society. The Constitution of India also states that all citizens, regardless of caste/ creed / race / origin, should not be deprived of their human dignity. Gender equality is fundamental to sustainable and globally accepted development as a necessity for the promotion of human rights.

Gender inequality refers to the inequality of treatment of the perception of the individual. The status of women is the basis of society's progress and is fundamental to human development. In India the birth of a girl is still not welcomed. Discrimination continues unabated, whether in the areas of survival, health, education, employment or any other broader perspective of social life.

Despite the fact that the Constitution of India has given equivalent rights to the two people, sex uniqueness remains. Ladies are seen to be burdened busy working. According to the insights from the UN, women comprise half of the World Population, complete 66% of the work, get 10% of the all-out pay and own 1% of the all-out resources. The present circumstance is a lot of more awful in India. Women are regularly expected to change their positions according to the necessities of their accomplices or family. Crafted by ladies inside the family goes unseen as its considered their obligation to do family tasks when office work. In terms of level isolation, ladies are packed in low-paying positions. "Equivalent work and inconsistent compensation" is still a typical practice.

Children growing up in this environment and seeing the differential job example of the man and lady become familiar with the exercises of sexual orientation imbalance directly from their youth and the example will undoubtedly proceed for ages. Participation of ladies in the dynamic methodology inside their home, working environment or local area is minor, not in any event, coming to 25% of the absolute populace of ladies in India.

Young ladies ought to be instructed, recognized about their privileges, should be given open doors in various area of work power. Regardless of having such countless authorizations managing ladies issues yet the crimes against women are high. The segregation is still so predominant

which is troublesome for the social climate. Except if the attitude of the general public is changed and an advanced methodology is taken towards insurance of rights and interest of ladies in the public arena they would be a survivor of unfairness.

There must be arrangements and projects that accomplish equity and value among ladies and men. To see the adjustment of the world, we need to focus key regions like Men and Women's awareness; Women's admittance to and authority over assets; and Formal foundations, laws, strategies, and designs

,我们也可以有一个人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们也会不是一个人。 第二章