

Gender and Agriculture: An Indian Perspective

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About the Editors



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

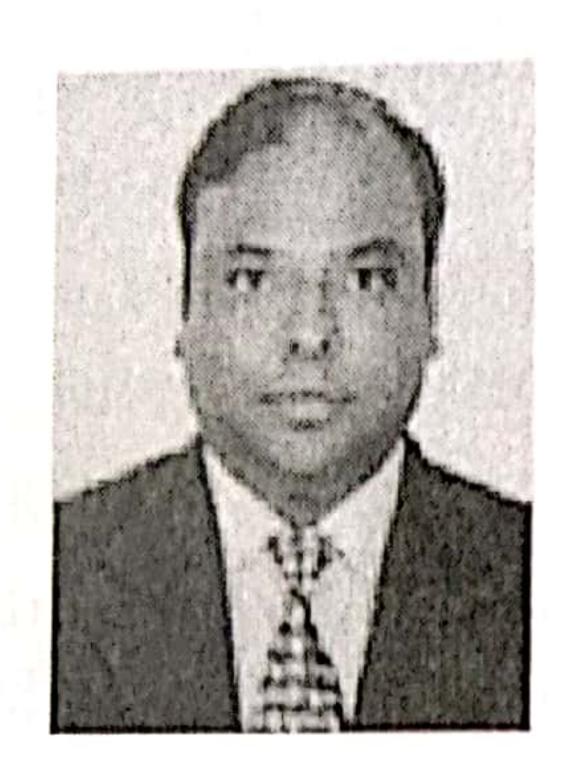
Extension in the year 2007. She joined Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a Scientist in 2007. She is working as a Senior Scientist under ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore. She did PG Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights from IGNOU, New Delhi in 2013. She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

articles in various national and international journals of repute. She has 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-

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.

Indian women often assume this burden while labouring with key disadvantages due to long-standing gender roles that can limit their access to economic resources—both within their households and communities. To be effective, any intervention to avert a food crisis caused by the pandemic will need to navigate a fraught terrain of gender inequality—and not just in the interest of social justice. Women are critical to feeding the country. The more they suffer, the more the country will suffer. Most of the food consumed in India is produced on small-scale family farms where, in many states, 40 to 60 per cent of farmers are women. Yet these women often lack equal access to quality seeds, fertilizers, good land, credit, technical advice and new technologies. Compared to men, women are less likely to own a cellphone or have the finances to purchase it. Technology literacy may also be lower for women.

As infections with Covid-19 pandemic appear to be intensifying across the globe, subsequent economic fall out and severe food shortage is pointing to a warning that the world may be "on the brink of a hunger pandemic." But averting what some experts believe could be a food crisis of immense proportions requires paying close attention to an often overlooked feature of food security across the globe: Globally women play a large and growing role in all aspects of the global food systems—whether it's growing crops and raising livestock, selling and purchasing food in local markets, or dealing with the nutritional needs of their households.

Moreover, the social network many women use to overcome these barriers could be closed-off by the COVID-19 clampdowns.

One of today's biggest challenges is that millions of women remain mostly excluded from agricultural development through no fault of their own. They are unable to participate in the urgently needed transformation of food systems, essential to sustainably defeat hunger and produce enough, and good enough food under the ongoing climate crisis. It is only when both women and men are able to contribute the food systems equally they can successfully nourish families, communities and entire nations, today and in the future. Breaking down the structural barriers that hold women back is essential to support farmers in developing countries and finally giving women an equal voice in making decisions about their farm and non-farm activities can lead to better nutrition.

Editors

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