



National Seminar on Em(powering) Farm Women, Powering Agriculture

8-9 March, 2021

National Institute of Agricultural Extension management (MANAGE)
(An Government organization under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030, Telangana State, India

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Themes of the Seminar

Theme 01: Women's Empowerment through Agriculture

Theme 02: Agricultural Innovation for reducing drudgery of women

Theme 03: Market linkage of women farmers/ agriprenuers

Theme 04: Women and Household Food & Nutritional Security

Theme 05: Access to assets, Resources and knowledge: Policies and Strategies

Theme 06: Empowering farm women through Group Approach
FIGs/CIGs/SHGs/FPOs etc.

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Theme 01: Women's Empowerment through Agriculture

Women's empowerment in agriculture is very crucial to the nation's development. Without upliftment and empowerment of this vital segment of farming community, agriculture cannot prosper, so does the nation.

Therefore empowering farm women socially, economically and politically will go a long way in powering agriculture. Women's empowerment has different dimensions and needs support from multiple stakeholders to bring them to the forefront of development.

In this context, this theme will attempt to address the following topics:

1. What are the different frameworks of women empowerment in agriculture?
2. How women can be empowered through agriculture?
3. How can empowered farm women power agriculture?
4. How women's empowerment can impact the life of their family?

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Theme 02: Agricultural Innovation for Reducing Drudgery of Women

Innovations are the key to growth, development and betterment. In the recent past, agricultural innovations are happening at a greater pace. All the academic institutions in agriculture are focused on agricultural innovations.

Quite a many of these innovations are also focused to address drudgery concerns of farm women. Reducing drudgery of farm women is a mechanism to increase their productivity and promote better health. Lot many research and extensions activities are being conducted in this area. Such efforts have benefitted the farm women. In light of this background, this theme will focus on the following key questions:

1. How women -friendly are agricultural innovations?
2. Are drudgery reduction tools and equipments reaching out to women?
3. To what extent has agricultural operations being mechanized by women farmers?
4. Are farm women getting benefitted by these tools and equipment?
5. What more needs to be done to address the lacuna/gaps?

Theme 03: Market linkage of women farmers/ agriprenuers

Agricultural production has boomed in India, ever since the 'Green Revolution'. India is leading producer of many agricultural commodities. But products need a place, where these products fetch decent value and find the ultimate users i.e. the consumers. Market linkage in India is one of the important issues bothering farmers across the States

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Women farmers' access and control to resources information approaches of market is very poor. Their presence is seen in the infrastructures of markets is very poor. Their presence is seen in the informal markets like haat, local shops, market yards etc., but not in the formalized market channels like APMC, Mandis, distant markets etc.

For farm women, this issue is still very serious. It is one of the important gender issues for farm women. Developing an appropriate market-linkage for these farm women/ agripreneurs will facilitate them to sell their produce with ease.

The core essence of this theme is to point out the concerns and challenges of farm women in marketing of produce as well as models and strategies that can address these concerns and challenges.

1. Do farm women have access to and control over resources of market?
2. To what extent, women participate in direct selling of their agricultural produce?
3. Is women FPOs a solution to facilitate farm women/ agripreneurs?
4. What market linkage can be adopted by women agripreneurs?
5. How can different successful models and market linkage motivate/inspire other women agripreneurs?
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7. How can different successful model and market linkage motivate inspire other women agripreneur?

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Theme 04: Women and Household food & Nutritional security

India's domestic food production is adequate to feed the 138 million of its population. Till September 2020 the food stock went up to 70 million tons (excluding un-milled paddy) which is enough to ensure that no one went hungry.

In spite of this fact, Global Hunger Index (GHI) points that India ranks 94th, among the 107 countries surveyed with GHI score of 27.2 as per the GHI report 2020.

This suggests that there is a wide gap between production and consumption. The present era of Sustainable Development Goal, Goal 2 relates to "Zero Hunger by 2030" i.e. complete eradication of hunger, in all its forms. This implies that a lot has to be worked out to ensure food as well as nutritional security, for all its people in India. This again becomes a serious issue, particularly for women and adolescent girls, because studies suggests that they are more at the verge of food and nutritional insecurity.

In this backdrop, this theme will point out at the following key questions:

1. How secured are the Indians, in terms of food and nutritional security?
2. How it impacts women and adolescent girls?
3. What are the indicators of food and nutritional security at individual and household level?
4. What role do women play in ensuring household food and nutritional security?
5. What strategies, policies can improve the food and nutritional security status of our country?

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Theme 05: Access to assets, Resources and knowledge: Policies and strategies

Empowerment of farm women cannot be realized until they have access to and control over the resources of production e.g. land, labor, inputs, credit, market, etc. Access to and control over resources is one of the major gender issues that put farm women at the back front. They do not have control over the resources, decision making, w.r.t farming, marketing, etc. This is a serious concern that needs to be addressed by concerned stakeholders at different levels.

Policy makers should address these concerns through amendment in acts, laws, policies, strategies, etc. so that they can be mainstreamed in agriculture for development.

This theme will discuss on the following key questions to address the issues:

1. What is the status of farm women w.r.t. access to and control over resources?
2. What are the challenges and constraints in this regard?
3. It is the present laws, policies adequate to provide this authority and privilege to farm women?
4. What policies, laws, strategies change is needed to mainstream farm women in this regard?

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Theme 06: Empowering Farm Women through Group Approach FIGs/CIGs/SHGs/FPOs etc.

Group dynamic has a significant role in empowering an individual and the group as a whole. Several forces play important role in impacting the behavior and characteristics of group members. Therefore, group approach has a key role to play in empowering farm women as well. Group approach like FIGS, CIGS, SHGS, women FPOs, clusters etc. have proved to be very successful in strengthening an individual's potential within a group. It has created huge visible impact in the lives of the group members.

It is therefore vital, that the potential of group approach should be tapped for strengthening and empowering farm women, who together can do miracles and prove themselves.

In this content this theme will focus on the following key questions:

1. How does group approach impact farm / rural women?
2. What are the dynamics of group approach that can really empower farm women?
3. In what way, these groups/ clusters e.g. FIGs, CIGs, SHGs, FPOs have been able to influence farm women?
4. To what extent these groups/clusters concept penetrated in the women farming community?
5. What more needs to be done to build on this approach?

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About MANAGE

MANAGE was established in 1987, as the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension at Hyderabad, by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, as an autonomous Institute. In recognition of its importance and expansion of activities all over the country, its status was elevated to that of a National Institute in 1992 and re-christened to its present name i.e., National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management. MANAGE is the Indian response to the challenges of agricultural extension in a rapidly growing and diverse agriculture sector. The policies of liberalization and globalization of the economy and the level of agricultural technology becoming more sophisticated and complex, called for major initiatives towards reorientation and modernization of the agricultural extension system. Effective ways of managing the extension system needed to be evolved and extension organizations enabled to transform the existing set up through professional guidance and training of critical manpower. MANAGE is the response to this imperative need. Professional services provided by MANAGE are management training, consultancy, management education, research and knowledge management services(www.manage.gov.in).

Information for the Participants

About the Seminar

This national seminar on **'Em(powering) Farm Women, Powering Agriculture'** is to be held at National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad from March 8-9, 2021. The scope of the seminar is to provide a National platform for exchange of ideas among researchers, academicians, development practitioners and students to generate pool of information that can suggest valuable policies, recommendations and strategies to empower farm women in agriculture. The seminar will address key topics and issues related to governance, policy environment, capacity and management. advisory methods and cross cutting themes selected seminar will be published in an edited book with ISBN number.

Seminar Venue

The seminar will be organized on virtual platform, online mode. The link of the seminar shall be shared to the participants on appropriate time.



Seminar Important Dates:

Abstract submission
Last date -
8th February, 2021

Full length paper
submission-
15th February, 2021

Accepted after
review suggestions-
26th February, 2021

Final Paper
submission-
4th March, 2021

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Seminar submission

We encourage scholars at scientific institutions, universities, public and private sector institutions, developmental departments to submit their abstracts and papers. Abstracts and Papers shall be written in English and the selected papers shall be published in ISBN numbered book. Abstracts should be confined to 300-500 words. Selected papers for oral presentation must be in Arial 11 point font, 1.5 spacing, and 1 inch margin at top, bottom and sides. The abstracts and full length papers should be submitted through email (cgansua@gmail.com). The papers should not exceed the range of 6000-8000 words. Papers will be selected through blind peer review based on relevance, quality and novelty of research. Papers will be checked for plagiarism and if found plagiarized, will be rejected.



Contact and submit emails to:

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