



Role of Women in Modern Agriculture and Adverse Consequence of Modern Agriculture

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Abstract

The concept of sustainable agriculture has come up because yields from modern farming technique (Modern Agriculture) reaching a plateau and the environmental problems due to excessive use of chemical and fertilizers and pesticides residue in food chain. The ration of work hours devoted by women in agriculture fodder collection and fuel collection is 1:0.60 :0.25. women, particularly poor village women are used modern techniques in farming. Modern Agriculture is that form of farming which produces sufficient food to meet the needs of the present generation without eroding the ecological assets and productivity of life supporting systems of future generations.

Keywords: Women Agriculture; Tools and Techniques

Introduction

Agriculture in India defines familial tradition social relations and gender roles. However, the agriculture practices carried out in India are still largely traditional. Indian agricultural technology have many limitation compared to modern agricultural technologies around the world. India's agricultural sector today still faces issues of efficiency due to lack of mechanization with poorer conditions of farmers as well as small farm sizes. In India traditional agriculture is still dominant as many farmers depend on livestock in crop production, for manure as fertilizers and they use animal powered ploughs. According to the Economic survey of 2017-18, "with growing rural to urban migration by man, there is feminisation of agriculture sector, with increasing number of women in multiple roles as cultivators, entrepreneurs and labourers'. Even globally women are playing and important role in matters of food security and preserving agro diversity.

Modern agricultural practices use mechanized equipment for irrigation tilling and harvesting along with hybrid seeds. In India the agriculture technology are labour intensive whereas the modern agriculture technology are mainly capital intensive. The agri-

cultural lands in India are small and disconnected in the ownership of individuals making in mechanization difficult.

On the other land for modern agriculture are being consolidated into one large farm. This led to easy access for mechanized equipment and use of hybrid seeds for increased productivity and disease resistance [1].

Contribution of women in agriculture

Women's role in agriculture has been verily vital in the production, processing and distribution sector. According to the 2011 census, the total number of female workers engaged in agricultural activities in India stood at 65%, with 30.3% of the total cultivators and 42.6% of total agricultural labourers being women. This shows that women participation in the organized agricultural sector is increasing and therefore support.

Agriculture is the main alternative for rural women and it should come with better access to land and resources for the prevention, adaptation and mitigation of climate change concerned with rural. Women learning how to deal with cultural resistance and adapting to various manifestations of this phenomena modern technology.

Women are powering modern farming in both the develop and developing countries. While it's true that we haven't reached parity yet in every region the upward trends are remarkable. On average across low-in-come in developing countries women provide 43% of farming labour. Realizing the importance of women in modern agriculture is on important aspect of gender relations. In India the roll of women in modern agriculture in considered just to be a 'help' and not an important economic contribution to agricultural production.

Advantages of traditional and modern technology

There is very less chance of the crop being lost to environmental factors like, drought, flood, plant diseases or low, yield. The modern agricultural technology make sure that the agricultural sector gains profit every harvest season with very less crop losses. India produces 218 million tons per year [2]. The scientists are advising farmers for adopting modern technology to increase productivity and enhancing "agricultural value chain".

Disadvantages

The main disadvantages seen in the modern agricultural technology is the excessive use of synthetic fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides they deplete soil fertility and are harmful for the environment. Also, Modern technologies and highly increasing the use of non renewable sources of energy.

The advent of modern technologies has fulfilled the food requirements in many areas of the world. However, these practices are leading to major environmental damage.

Conclusion

The study shows that approximately more than 80% of women in rural India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Among the entire farming community, more than 30% of women are cultivators themselves more than 45% are the ones that serves as agricultural laborers. This just shows that women are the major driving force in the agricultural sector. They have ability to handle new mechanized equipments for agriculture, so as to save their valuable time. Great emphasis is being laid on making women self sufficient and their skill-development by means of various and demonstration programmes organized consistently from time to time. Women in agricultural sector have come a long way and increase participation with whole hearted practical implementation of the training skill also.

It extremely important to recognized the roll of women and contribution in modern agriculture. They drive tractor, reaper, harvester, heavy equipments like mega machines etc. So women should be additional benefits, subsidies and cost deduction for purchasing and essential agricultural equipments.

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