

Exercise walk-through

Women in Agriculture ■ 5.12

eXercise

You must be able to

- describe women's role in **subsistence agriculture** 自给农业
- explain the gap between women's work and their land rights
- explain how supporting women farmers raises output
- compare women's roles across development levels

Method — Women in subsistence farming

In many developing regions women do much of the **subsistence farming** — planting, weeding, harvesting, and processing food for the family.

Method — Work vs rights

Despite this work, women often have weaker rights to **own land**, get credit, or access tools, limiting how much they can produce.

Method — Supporting women farmers

Giving women equal access to land, credit, and training raises yields and improves family nutrition and income.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Describe the role of women in subsistence agriculture in many developing regions.

Solution 2.1

Method: Women in subsistence farming

Worked steps

they do much of the daily farm labour — planting, weeding, harvesting **B1** and processing food for the household **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain the gap between women's farm work and their land rights.

Solution 2.2

Method: Work vs rights

Worked steps

women often do most of the work **B1** but have weaker rights to own land or get credit **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A programme gives women farmers equal access to credit and training.

- (a) Predict the effect on farm output.
- (b) State one wider benefit to the family.

Solution 2.3

Method: Supporting women farmers

Worked steps

(a) output/yields rise **B1**. (b) better family nutrition, income, or children's education **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

In many developing countries, women perform much of the

A commercial export farming only

B subsistence farming labour

C industrial factory work only

D quaternary-sector work

Solution 3.1

Method: Women in subsistence farming

A commercial export farming only

B subsistence farming labour 

C industrial factory work only

D quaternary-sector work

Worked steps

B. women do much subsistence farm labour in developing regions.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A common barrier facing women farmers is limited access to

- A** sunlight
- B** land ownership and credit
- C** seeds that exist
- D** any customers

Solution 3.2

Method: Supporting women farmers

- A sunlight
- B land ownership and credit
- C seeds that exist
- D any customers



Worked steps

B. weak land and credit rights limit women farmers.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Two regions differ in women's land rights.

- (a) Explain how stronger rights could raise a region's food output.
- (b) Explain how women's roles may differ in a highly developed country.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) women could invest in and expand production, raising yields **B1**. (b) in developed countries farming is more mechanised/commercial, so roles are less about manual subsistence labour **B1**.