

5.12 Women in Agriculture

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS subsistence agriculture 自给农业 • women in agriculture 农业中的妇女
• agriculture 农业

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the role of **women in agriculture** 农业中的妇女.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Women in subsistence farming

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

■ 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.

■ Supporting women farmers

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

2 Practice

2.1 Describe the role of women in subsistence agriculture in many developing regions.[2]

2.2 Explain the gap between women’s farm work and their land rights. [2]

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

(a) Predict the effect on farm output. [1]

(b) State one wider benefit to the family. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In many developing countries, women perform much of the [1]

- **A** commercial export farming only
- **B** subsistence farming labour
- **C** industrial factory work only
- **D** quaternary-sector work

3.2 A common barrier facing women farmers is limited access to [1]

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

3.3 Two regions differ in women’s land rights.

(a) Explain how stronger rights could raise a region’s food output. [1]

(b) Explain how women’s roles may differ in a highly developed country. [1]

Solutions

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

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

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

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

3.2 B. weak land and credit rights limit women farmers.

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