

## Gender and Youth Inclusion in Modern Extension Programmes

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### Abstract

Gender and youth inclusion in modern extension programmes is essential for achieving equitable and sustainable agricultural development. Inclusive extension systems address structural barriers that limit access to information, skills, and resources for women and young farmers. Evidence shows that gender-responsive and youth-focused interventions improve participation, accelerate technology adoption, and enhance productivity and income outcomes. Women-focused training, youth skill development, and collective action platforms strengthen capacity building and decision-making ability. Digital tools and innovative delivery mechanisms further expand outreach and attract youth engagement in agriculture. Institutional support, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and enabling policies play a critical role in mainstreaming inclusion within extension systems. Despite persistent challenges related to social norms and unequal access, targeted strategies and supportive frameworks improve effectiveness and sustainability. Strengthening gender and youth inclusion ensures resilient extension services and inclusive transformation of agricultural systems.

**Keywords:** *Gender inclusion, Youth engagement, Agricultural extension, Capacity building, Inclusive development*

### 1. Introduction to Gender and Youth Inclusion in Extension

#### *Concept and importance of inclusive extension*

Inclusive extension refers to advisory systems designed to equitably reach diverse social groups, particularly women and youth, who are often underrepresented in conventional programmes. Inclusive models emphasize equal access to information, skills, and services. Empirical studies show that inclusive extension can improve technology uptake by 20–30% and enhance overall programme effectiveness through broader participation and responsiveness.

#### *Gender and youth dimensions in agricultural development*

Women contribute nearly 40–45% of the

agricultural labour force globally, while youth represent a major share of the potential workforce and innovation drivers. Despite this, gaps persist in access to land, credit, training, and extension services. Evidence indicates that gender- and youth-sensitive interventions improve productivity, income diversification, and adoption of modern practices by addressing structural and socio-economic constraints.

#### *Rationale for targeted extension interventions*

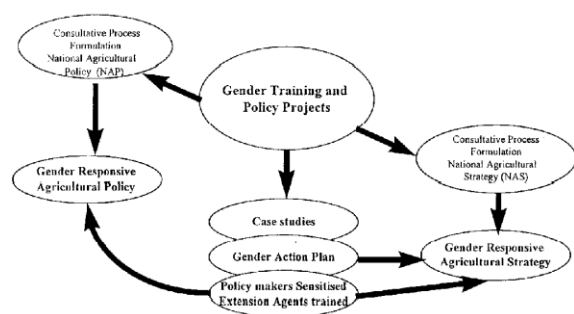
Targeted extension interventions address differential needs, roles, and capacities of women and youth. Customized training, flexible delivery methods, and skill-oriented programmes enhance relevance and impact. Data suggest that targeted approaches strengthen participation,

improve learning outcomes, and support inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation.

## 2. Gender-Responsive Extension Approaches

*Addressing gender-specific constraints in access and resources*

Gender-responsive extension recognizes differences in access to land, credit, inputs, and information. Women farmers often receive fewer extension contacts and limited technical guidance. Evidence shows that reducing access gaps through tailored outreach and flexible service delivery can raise women's productivity by 10–20% and improve efficiency of resource use at the household level.



*Women-focused training and capacity building*

Training programs designed for women emphasize practical skills, leadership, and enterprise development. Group-based and hands-on training enhances participation and learning outcomes. Empirical findings indicate that women-focused capacity-building initiatives improve adoption of improved practices, strengthen income-generating activities, and enhance confidence in farm decision-making.

*Role of women's groups and collectives*

Women's self-help groups and collectives serve as effective platforms for knowledge sharing, input access, and collective marketing. Participation in organized groups strengthens bargaining power and peer learning. Studies report that women

engaged in collectives demonstrate higher technology adoption rates and more sustained engagement with extension services.

## 3. Youth Engagement in Modern Extension Programmes

*Youth as drivers of innovation and technology adoption*

Youth bring higher risk-taking ability, adaptability, and openness to new technologies in agriculture. Young farmers show faster uptake of improved practices, mechanization, and digital tools. Evidence indicates that youth-led farms adopt innovations 20–30% more rapidly, contributing to improved productivity and modernization of agricultural systems.



*Skill development and agripreneurship promotion*

Extension programmes targeting youth emphasize technical, managerial, and entrepreneurial skills. Training in value addition, processing, and agri-services supports income diversification and employment generation. Studies show that skill-based youth programmes enhance self-employment opportunities and increase profitability through enterprise-oriented agriculture.

*Use of digital tools and ICTs to attract youth*

Digital platforms, mobile applications, and online learning tools align with youth preferences and learning styles. ICT-

enabled extension improves access to information and interactive learning. Empirical assessments reveal that digital engagement significantly increases youth participation in extension programmes and strengthens continuous learning and innovation adoption.

#### **4. Institutional and Policy Support for Inclusion**

##### *Role of extension institutions and organizations*

Extension institutions shape inclusive service delivery by integrating gender and youth considerations into planning, implementation, and evaluation. Institutions adopting inclusive frameworks report improved participation and more balanced access to advisory services. Evidence indicates that structured inclusion strategies enhance programme reach and effectiveness across diverse farming communities.

##### *Partnerships with NGOs, private sector, and community groups*

Partnerships with non-governmental organizations, private enterprises, and community groups strengthen outreach and relevance of extension services. NGOs facilitate social mobilization, private actors contribute skills and market linkages, and community groups support local engagement. Studies show that collaborative models significantly increase participation of women and youth.

##### *Enabling policies and incentive mechanisms*

Policy support and incentive mechanisms promote inclusive participation in extension programmes. Targeted incentives, capacity-building mandates, and institutional accountability improve engagement outcomes. Empirical assessments suggest that enabling policy environments contribute to sustained

inclusion and equitable access to extension services.

#### **5. Challenges, Opportunities, and Way Forward**

##### *Key challenges in gender and youth inclusion*

Gender and youth inclusion in extension faces barriers related to social norms, unequal resource access, and limited institutional capacity. Women and youth often experience lower extension contact frequency and restricted participation in training. Evidence indicates that these constraints reduce technology adoption and limit productivity gains among underrepresented groups.

##### *Emerging opportunities for inclusive extension*

Growing emphasis on inclusive development, digital extension tools, and youth-oriented agribusiness models creates opportunities to strengthen participation. Digital platforms and flexible training formats improve accessibility and engagement. Studies show that inclusive and technology-enabled programmes achieve higher outreach and improved learning outcomes.

##### *Strategic way forward*

Future extension strategies should integrate gender and youth analysis into programme design, strengthen partnerships, and promote enabling policies. Capacity building, incentive mechanisms, and monitoring of inclusion outcomes will enhance equity, effectiveness, and sustainability of modern extension programmes.

#### **Conclusion**

Gender and youth inclusion strengthens extension effectiveness by expanding participation, accelerating innovation adoption, enhancing skills and livelihoods,

and ensuring equitable, resilient, and sustainable agricultural development through inclusive institutional, policy, and partnership frameworks.

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