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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, A CURRENT GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: For this reason, it is important to establish a parameter of the positive-negative conditions of women who work directly in agricultural production systems in Mexico, to help improve goals, expectations and standards to reduce their concerns. The surveyed levels have the characteristic of being from communities near the city of Celaya, Guanajuato. Women play an important role in agricultural production, it is vital to monitor how they are in terms of growth, development and strategies carried out by federal and state agencies in order to improve the quality of life of Celaya women. This article proposes the analysis and establishment of parameters of the conditions of women who work directly in primary and secondary production systems in Mexico.

Keyword: Quality of life, growth and development, gender perspective, agricultural production.

INTRODUCTION

The analysis of gender based on its position and cultural context within a society has the challenge of helping to eliminate the prejudices and resistance that still exist towards the incorporation of women, improving the conditions of agricultural production systems, always seeking the scope and possibilities that their implementation brings with it for the full development of a country.

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), women will represent 52% of Mexico's population by 2022. More than 992 thousand women in Mexico work in productive chains, whether primary or secondary. Therefore, the participation of women in the economic sector represents 41.3%, with the main activities being commerce, private non-financial services, manufacturing industries, construction, transportation and other activities. Regarding women's participation in agricultural production sys-

tems, in its statistical report on the occasion of International Women's Day. In the last three economic censuses;

- i) In 2008, its occupancy rate was 39.9%.
- ii) In 2013, they represented 41.1%.
- iii) In 2018 it was 41.3%.
- iv) Finally, for the year 2022 it had an average of 3.9, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The economically active population of women is 46.2% and starts at the age of 14 and lasts until over 60 years old (inegi.org.mx, 2023).

With these data we establish the importance of a gender perspective analysis that allows us to understand three aspects: the term gender, the perspective itself, redefining the concept of quality of life and the impact of the following variables:

- a. The behavior of quarterly household current expenditure income, daily and general expenditures.
- b. Level of education completed.
- c. Barriers to access to health services.
- d. Type of social security affiliation.
- e. Type of housing and basic services available.
- f. Access to dietary requirements according to age, sex, physical condition, health status and occupation.
- g. Type of social cohesion and integration in their environment.

To consider only some aspects in order to evaluate the real labor and socioeconomic conditions that women have within the productive economic chain (processing and distribution) of food products in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

THE WOMEN OF GUANAJUATO

The Institute for Women in Guanajuato (IMUG, 2023), the Ministry of Agrifood and Rural Development (SDAYR, 2022) and the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES, 2023) have established guidelines to promote and foster conditions that enable non-discrimination, equal opportunities and equal treatment between genders; the full exercise of all women's rights and their equal participation in the political, cultural, economic and social life of the country, and among its specific objectives is the execution of the policy of permanent coordination between the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration, as well as state and municipal authorities in relation to women. (gob.mx/inmujeres, 2023).

In the Municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato, (INEGI, 2023) there are 35 surrounding communities considered urban, it is known as "the Golden Gate of the Bajío", due to the diversity of its primary and secondary sectors and in years its industrial, agricultural, livestock and commercial development, have placed it as one of the municipalities with greater development. According to the Celaya Sociodemographic Indicators and Educational Figures issued by the General Directorate of Educational Policy and Planning Directorate, the population of Celaya went from 468,469 in 2010 to 521,169 in 2020, which corresponds to an increase of 11.2% of the population in a period of ten years (equivalent to 52,700 people). By sex, women are in the majority with a total population of 267,881. The average level of schooling per municipality in the State of Guanajuato places Celaya in second place. With an illiteracy rate of 3.4% in a rate of people 15 years of age and older. The rest of its population establishes People 18 years of age and older who have as maximum schooling some grade approved in high school or baccalaureate; basic normal; technical or commercial stu-

dies with finished secondary school; technical or commercial studies with finished high school; normal degree; bachelor's or professional degree; master's or doctorate (Population and Housing Census, 2020). (Population and Housing Census, 2020). Women have a median age of 30 years, representing 11,685 women (www.inegi.org.mx, 2023).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) mentions that in Mexico, 15% of all producers nationwide are women, the driving force for change in the sectors they develop. In the article "Rural women key to rural development and food security", the relationship in rural women represents more than a third of the world's population and 43.0% of the agricultural labor force (gob.mx/agricultura, 2023). INEGI (INEGI, 2023) estimates that around 938 thousand women participate in agricultural production systems (inegi.org.mx, 2023).

METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

General Objective

To evaluate, analyze and diagnose the real labor-socioeconomic conditions of women in the economic production chain (processing and distribution) in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

Specific objectives

- To evaluate the socioeconomic working conditions of women in the economic production chain (processing and distribution) in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.
- To analyze the possibilities that the population under study has for growth and development in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

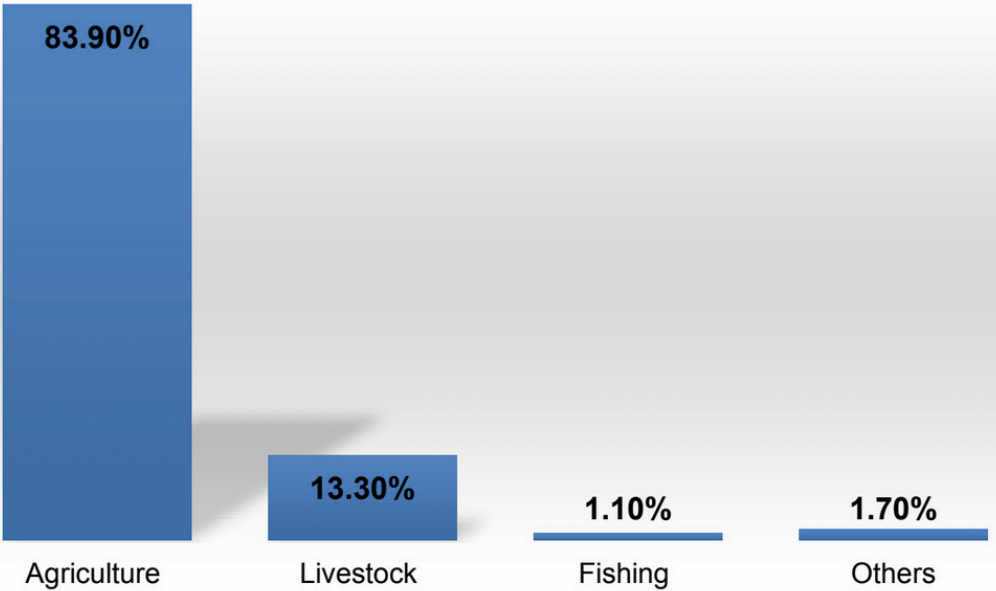


Figure 1. Participation of women in agricultural production systems

Source: gob.mx/agriculture, 2023.

TECNOLÓGICO NACIONAL DE MÉXICO ROQUE



Estamos realizando una encuesta sobre los sistemas de producción agrícola, crecimiento y desarrollo con perspectiva de género para los municipios aledaños a Celaya Guanajuato, para lo cual nos resulta indispensable contar con su colaboración. Necesitamos preguntarle sobre las condiciones y características que prevalecen en sus ámbitos y entorno social; su edad, estado civil, escolaridad, entre otros.

EDAD _____ ESTADO CIVIL _____ HIJOS Sí () No () ¿Cuántos hijos? _____
 NIVEL EDUCATIVO (Favor de marcar con una "X")

- 1. () Primaria
- 2. () Secundaria
- 3. () Preparatoria
- 4. () Licenciatura
- 5. () Posgrado

Mis gastos semanales oscilan entre:

- (.....) \$500.00 a \$700.00 pesos
- (.....) \$800.00 a \$1,200.00 pesos
- (.....) \$1,300.00 a \$1,500.00 pesos
- (.....) más de \$1,600.00 pesos

Durante un día normal de trabajo/escuela Yo? ()

- 1. Estoy habitualmente sentada durante todo el día y me desplazo en muy pocas ocasiones.
- 2. Trabajo de pie y/o me desplazo a menudo pero no tengo que levantar pesos.
- 3. Transporte cargas ligeras y/o debo subir y bajar escaleras o cuerdas frecuentemente
- 4. Tengo un trabajo en el que transporte cargas muy pesadas y/o requiere un esfuerzo físico importante.

¿Cuántas comidas hago en un día normal de trabajo/escuela?

- () 1 () 2 () 3 () Mas de 3 () Ninguna

Abandono la escuela Sí () No ()

Mencione la razón que la hizo abandonar la escuela: ()

1. Cuestiones económicas
2. No me gastó la escuela
3. No me gustó el personal
4. Estaba muy lejos de casa
5. Mis padres se mudaron
6. Mis padres se divorciaron, así que tuve que mudarme
7. No encontré útil la escuela
8. Me fui a educar en casa
9. Mis amigos abandonaron
10. Fui intimidado
11. Me mudé a un programa especializado de secundaria
12. Me uní a un programa vocacional
13. Me tuve que ir por trabajo
14. Me tuve que ir por deporte
15. Otro _____

Según su estatura, ¿crece usted que su peso actual es...? ()

1. Excesivo
2. Normal
3. Escaso

¿Aproximadamente cuántas horas al día duerme usted habitualmente?

<p>¿Qué tan saludable es su alimentación?</p> <p>1. ¿Le ha gustado? Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. ¿Le ha acostumbrado comer así en su país o en el extranjero? Sí () No ()</p> <p>3. ¿Le ha acostumbrado comer el tipo de comida que consume en su país? Sí () No ()</p>	<p>¿Cuándo fue que se realizó su último análisis?</p> <p>1. Nunca ()</p> <p>2. Hace () meses</p> <p>3. Hace () años</p> <p>4. Más de un año ()</p> <p>¿Le ha resultado alguna vez su salud de salud en su país? ()</p> <p>1. Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. Sí me o no me ha resultado ()</p> <p>3. Sí me o no me ha resultado ()</p>
<p>Actividades cotidianas</p> <p>1. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>3. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p>	<p>¿Cómo se siente en su vida social?</p> <p>1. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>3. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p>

<p>¿Dónde trabaja?</p> <p>1. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>3. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p>	<p>¿Qué alimentos consume habitualmente en su casa?</p> <p>1. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>2. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p> <p>3. ¿Tiene alguna actividad física? Sí () No ()</p>
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Figure 1. Second questionnaire (1st part)

Source: Own elaboration

¿Qué opinión tiene de las siguientes?

Tengo confianza en las instituciones
 Creo que existe mucha discriminación
 No hay igualdad social
 No me interesa la participación social y comunitaria
 Existo mucha inseguridad en el empleo
 No es de mi interés la valoración de la democracia
 Tengo desconfianza por la política y rechazo a los partidos

¿Participa de manera regular en las actividades?

Asociación voluntaria
 Organizaciones políticas
 Organizaciones religiosas
 Organizaciones medioambientales
 Clubes deportivos
 Organizaciones de cooperación

¿Considero que se puede confiar en la mayoría de la gente?

1 "nunca se en lo humano promedio"
 10 "se puede confiar en la mayoría de la gente"
 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10

¿Crees que la mayoría de la gente intentaría aprovecharse si pudiera, o que sería honesto con usted?

1 "siempre intentarían aprovecharse"
 10 "las personas son honestas conmigo"
 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10

¿La mayoría de las veces la gente intenta ayudar a los demás o que participamos?

1 "nunca intentan ayudar"
 10 "siempre intentan ayudar"
 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10

¿He sufrido discriminación?

1. ¿Por edad? Si () No ()
 2. ¿Por sexo? Si () No ()
 3. ¿Por raza o lugar de nacimiento? Si () No ()
 4. ¿Por nivel de estudios o clase social? Si () No ()
 5. ¿Por lengua? Si () No ()
 6. ¿Por ideas políticas? Si () No ()
 7. ¿Por religión? Si () No ()
 8. ¿Por orientación sexual? Si () No ()
 9. ¿Por discapacidad? Si () No ()
 10. ¿Por estatura? Si () No ()

¿Cómo puedo mejorar mi calidad de vida?

Desarrollando nuevas capacidades
 Volviendo a la escuela
 Teniendo una mejor relación con la sociedad
 Teniendo una mejor protección social
 Aumentando mis finanzas con negocio propio
 Involucrándome mayormente a los Gobiernos

¿Hasta esta parte, puede indicarnos cómo ha refinado el cuestionario?

() Le he refinado sólo
 () Le he refinado con ayuda por el/a encuestador/a

¿Para estar al tanto de las noticias lo usa?

() Teléfono celular
 () Televisión
 () Internet
 Otro: _____

¿Conocimiento de uso del suelo?

1 "No es necesario"
 10 "Es muy necesario"

Agricultura en el país 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10
 Si es de riego o temporal 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10
 El tipo de sistema de riego que ocupan 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10

¿Conocimiento de uso de los sistemas de riego para los cultivos?

1 "No es necesario conocerlos"
 10 "Es muy necesario conocerlos"

Gravedad 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10
 Rodado 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10
 Mediante canales de tierra 1...2...3...4...5...6...7...8...9...10

Tengo familiares que son:

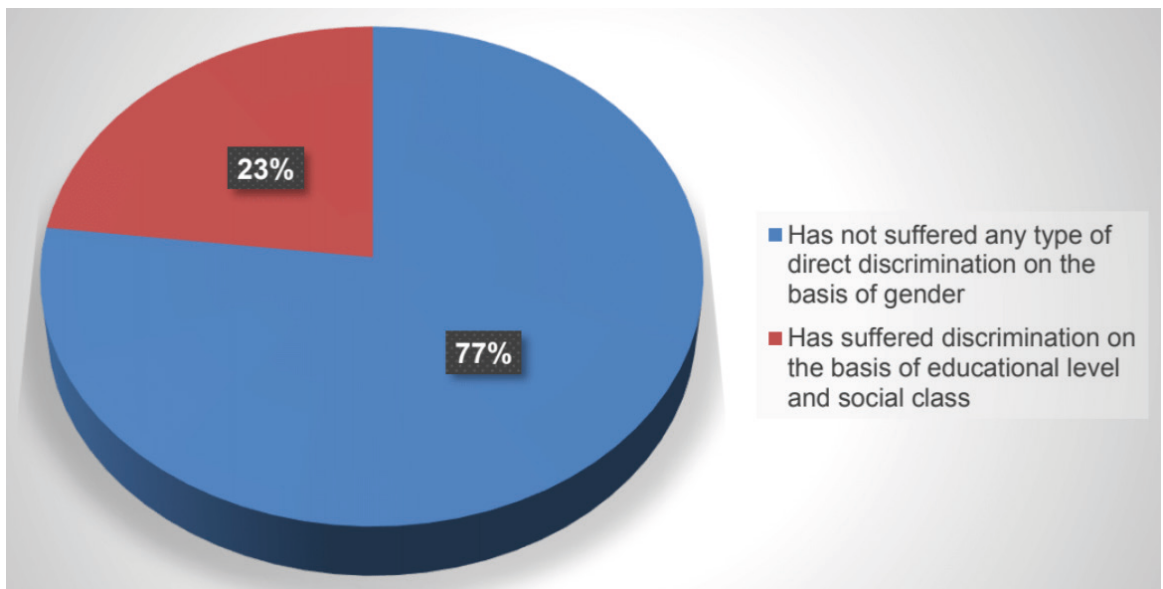
() Jornaleros.
 () Personal eventual.
 () Familiares productores.
 () Jornaleros por corto tiempo (en donde se incluyen familiares del productor).
 () Jornaleros por largo plazo (en donde se incluyen familiares del productor).
 () Jornaleros por corto tiempo (que pueden ser trabajadores contratados por jornada).
 () Jornaleros por largo plazo (que pueden ser trabajadores contratados por jornada).

¿Para realizar tus actividades diarias en el campo considera que es necesario?

() Teléfono celular
 () Teléfono fijo/Radio
 () Internet
 () Ninguno de los anteriores

Figure 2. Second questionnaire (2nd part)

Source: Own elaboration.



Discrimination by gender

Source: Own elaboration

- To diagnose the socioeconomic conditions of women in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.
- Establish a program with a gender perspective that conditions the continuity of development and job growth for women within the productive economic chain that improves their social environment in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis is that the greater the growth and improvement of working conditions in the agricultural production systems with gender equity, the greater the labor-social development, which will significantly influence the quality of life of women in a positive way in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

Within this first stage carried out in the first semester of the year 2023, for the purposes of the study, a non-experimental mixed research approach was carried out with qualitative and quantitative approaches using a probabilistic sampling, applying the first 100 surveys as a pilot to five companies in the primary and secondary sectors, using semi-structured questionnaires, discussion groups, in-depth interviews to establish the instrument to be applied to the agricultural-productive systems, selected according to the place where women work, considering the following variables, these are mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal 5 (ODS, 2023) Agenda 2030. (gob.mx, 2023).

1. Sex.
2. Age.
3. Access to basic environmental services.
4. Eating and health habits.
5. Socioeconomic level.
6. Level of schooling.
7. Working conditions

8. Trust in public institutions.
9. Degree of community participation
10. Trust in the people around them.
11. Use of technologies in the workplace
12. Practices and activities related to some of the main aspects of agricultural production systems.
13. Types of discrimination.
14. Options to consider to improve their quality of life.
15. Use of digital media to stay in touch
16. If you have family members working in similar systems corresponding to agricultural production.
17. Type of activities performed outside the work environment

In a second stage carried out in the second half of the year 2023, for study purposes using a semi-structured questionnaire with a total of 34 items that were included in the questionnaire, are shown in figures one and two.

A non-experimental mixed research approach with qualitative-quantitative approaches was carried out using a probability sampling by applying 100 surveys to three companies in the primary and secondary sectors to focus groups selected according to the place where women

To ensure and protect the women surveyed, the names of the companies and places where the questionnaires were administered will be omitted, in order to obtain better information to evaluate the working and socioeconomic conditions of women involved in agricultural production processes in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

Schooling	Conditions labor	Confidence in institutions
1. Non-completion of studies. 2. Basic level. 3. Upper middle 4. Higher level 5. Postgraduate.	1. Daily work activities. 2. Frequent working conditions in your work area. 3. Having suffered a mishap in their work environment.	1. He is confident 2. It considers that there is discrimination. 3. He has no confidence 4. He has a lack of interest in institutions.

Table 2. Variables considered to establish the gender perspective.

b.1. Schooling

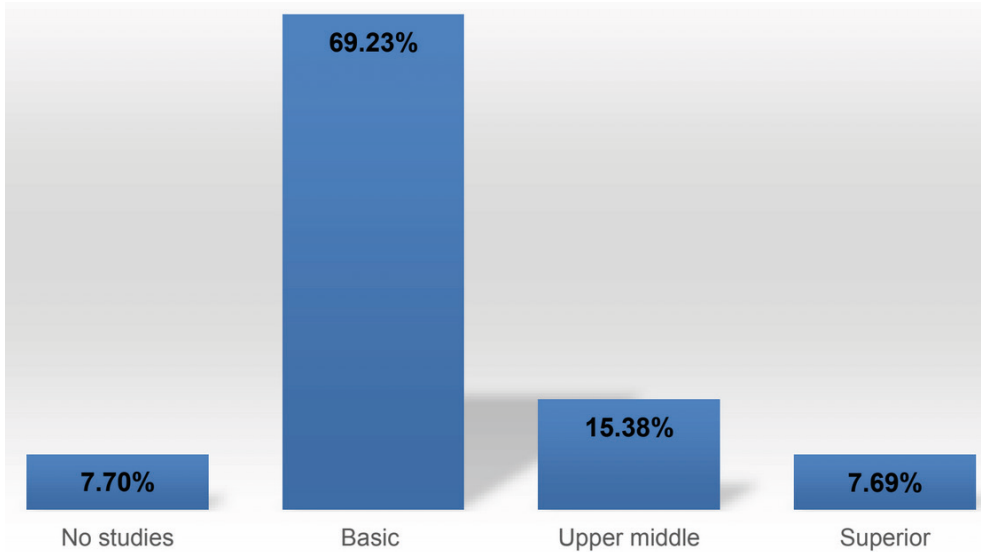


Figure 3. Level of schooling

Source: Own elaboration

b.2. School dropout.

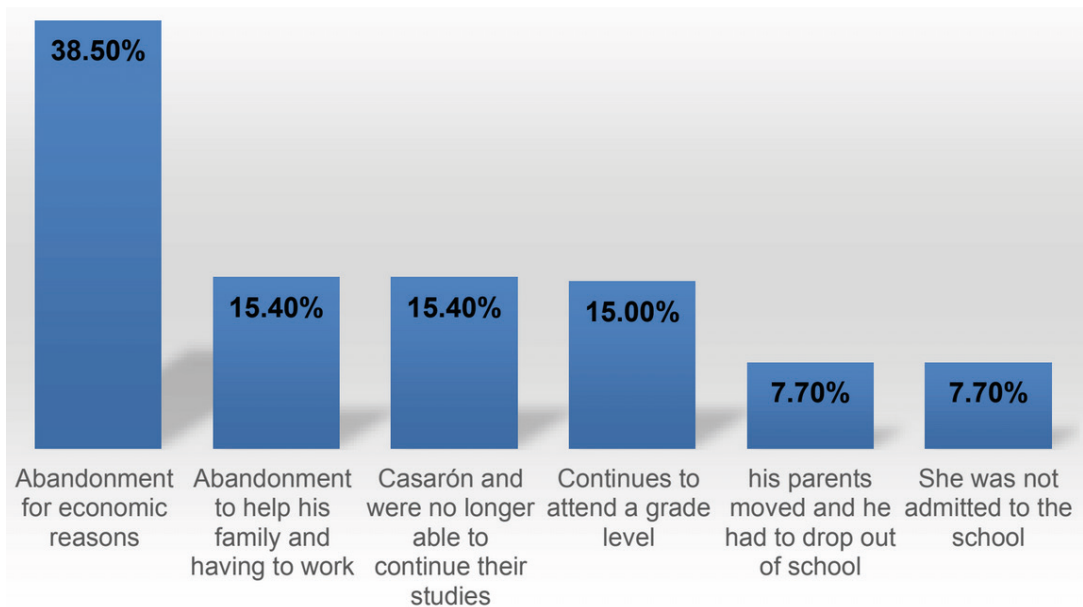


Figure 4. School dropout

Source: Own elaboration

b.3. Working conditions

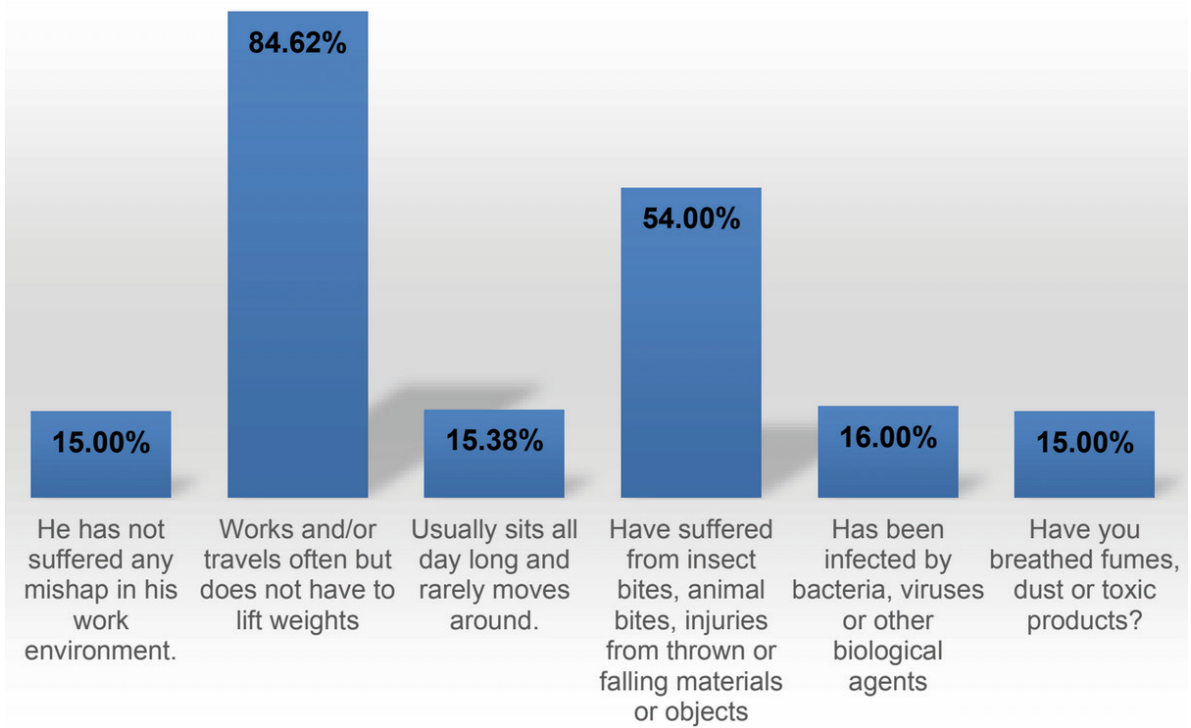
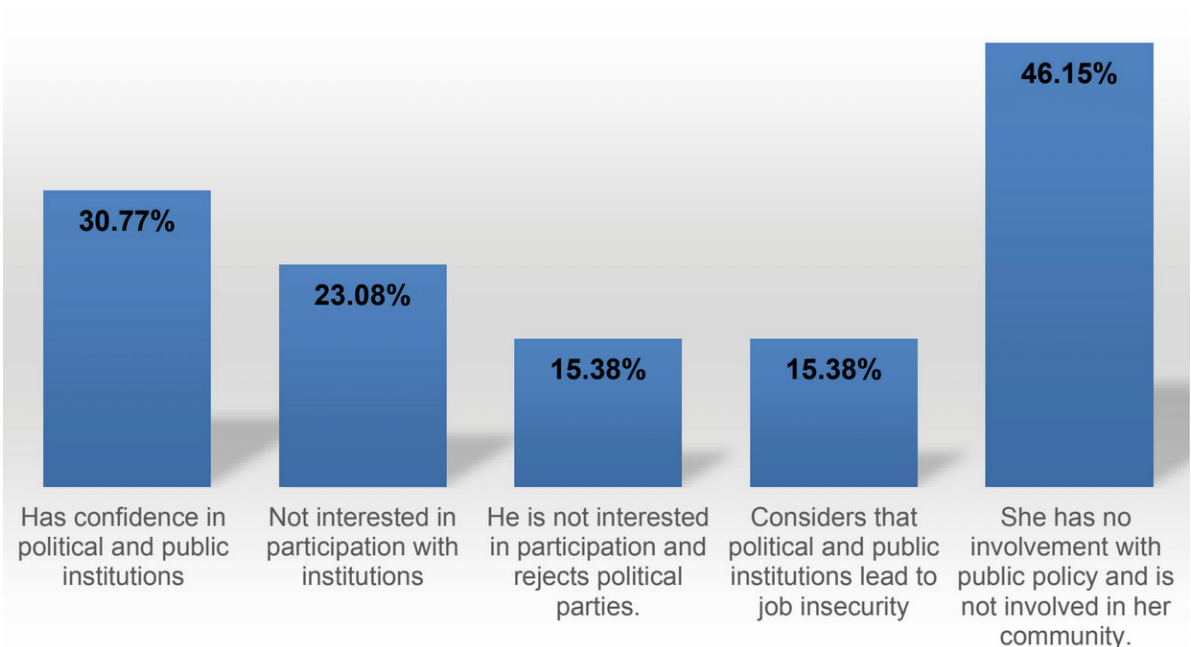


Figure 5. Working conditions

Source: Own elaboration

b.4. Trust in federal, state and municipal institutions.



Graph 6. Trust and Participation with Institutions

Source: Own elaboration

Average age	Average number of children	Level socioeconomic (expenses)	Perception of their position in life within the cultural context.
32 years old	2	1,323.08 pesos per week	1. Eating habits; They eat an average of two meals a day. 2. Health and care. 3. Access to basic services. 4. Degree of community participation.

Table 3. Variables considered to establish quality of life and impact.

c.1. Health and care.

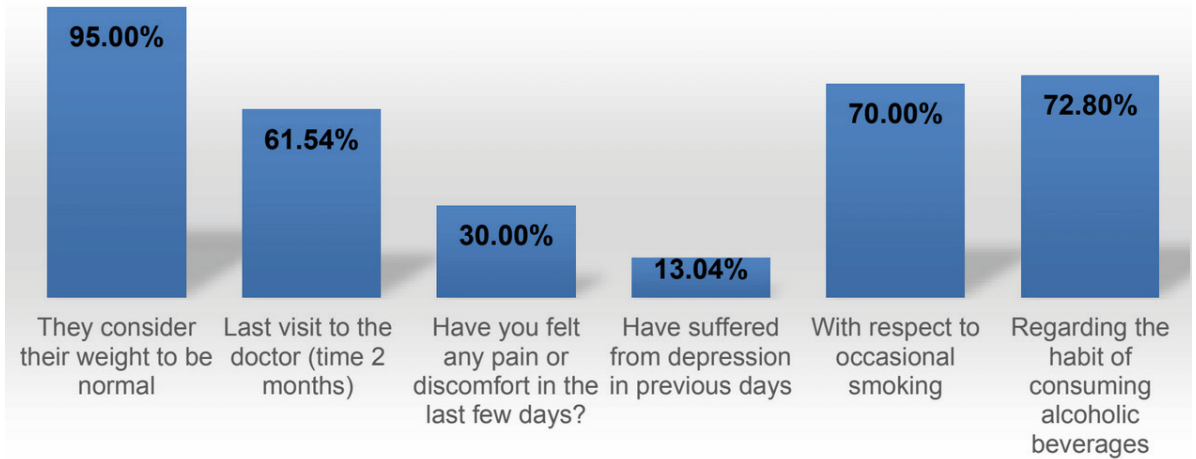
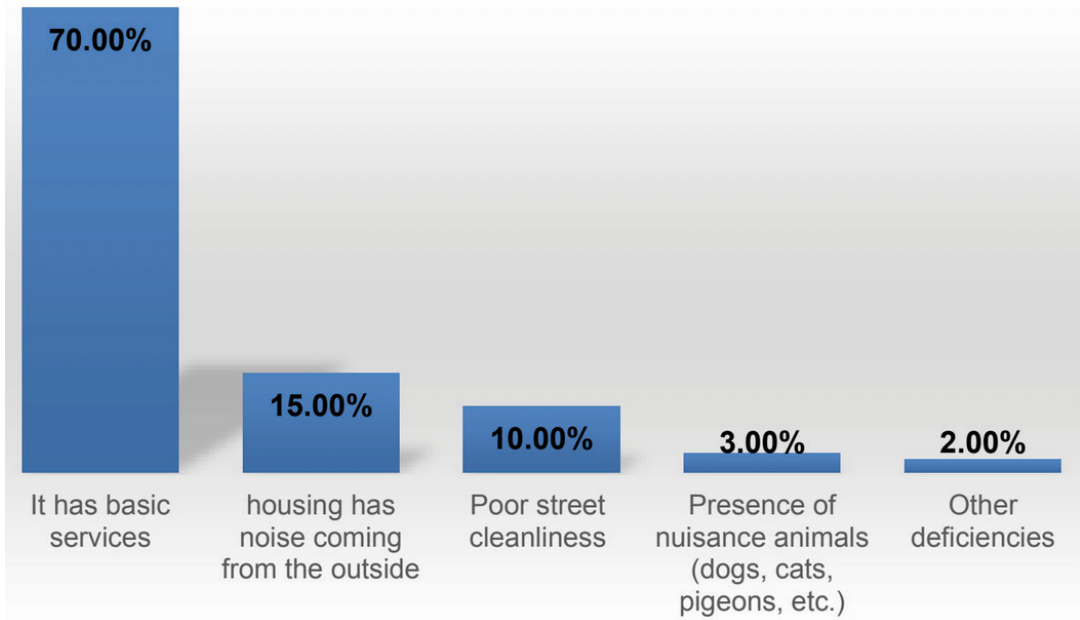


Figure 7. Health habits

Source: Own elaboration

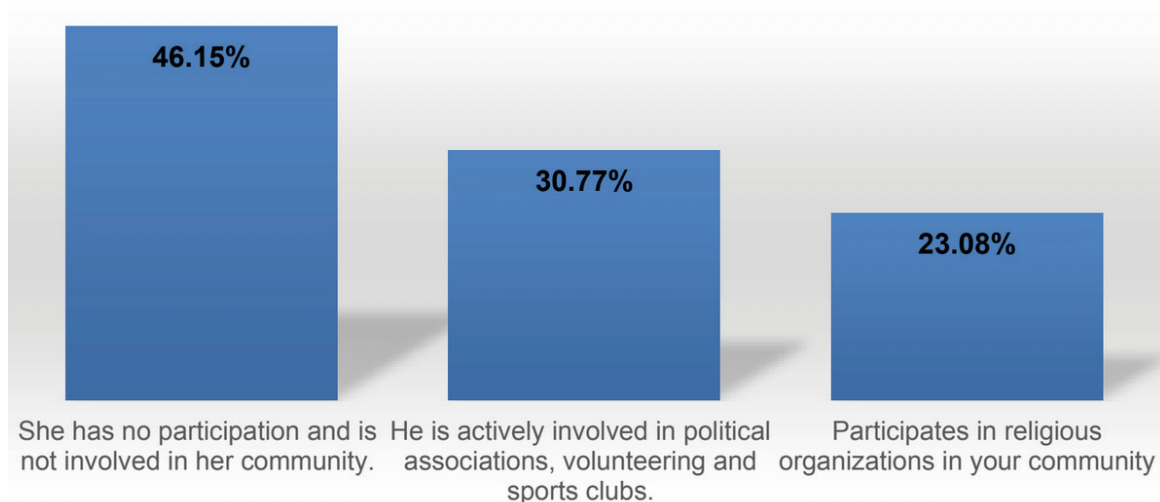
c.2. Basic housing services.



Access to basic services

Source: Own elaboration

c.3. Community participation.



Graph 9. Community participation

Source: Own elaboration

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

To test the hypothesis, the variables mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal 5 (ODS, 2023) Agenda 2030 were considered. (gob.mx, 2023).

The intention was to identify socioeconomic conditions of growth and development that women have within agricultural production systems to achieve gender equality in order to empower all women and girls in three aspects:

a. The term gender, which represents the integration into a social system, where roles are assigned, differentiated based on various divisions according to gender and tend to perform external public activities in social life.

Gender discrimination

b. Women's own perspective, according to the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES, 2023), which defines it as those actions that help improve the quality of life and well-being of women through political empowerment and skills (gob.mx/inmujeres, 2023).

c. Definition of the concept of quality of life and impact, taking the concept of the World Health Organization (WHO) as the perception that a person has of his or her position in life within the cultural context, the value system in which he or she lives respect to his or her goals, expectations, standards, and concerns (www.gob.mx, 2023).

CONCLUSIONS

The established objectives have served to elaborate the instrument with which the conditions and characteristics that prevail in their spheres and social environment within the agricultural production systems that women have were evaluated and there will be a greater labor-social development, which will significantly influence the quality of life of women in a positive way in the Municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

By conducting this research and comparing the results, it can be observed that there is a relationship between the improvement of working conditions considering the gender perspective in the Agricultural Production Systems with respect to growth in the quality of life, we conclude the following:

I. The term gender continues to be represented and determined by an assignment of labor roles in the Agricultural Production Systems which are mostly:

1. The use of chemical fertilizers, use of natural fertilizers applied through machinery.
2. The sale of grains, such as corn, wheat, beans, rice and sorghum.
3. Labor in production units and sowing per area for grain or vegetables.
4. Management of breeding and production units for animal exploitation or better known as livestock; breeding and reproduction, fattening of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, goats, poultry, among others also internal deworming and vaccination, the use of balanced feed, bathing against skin parasites.
5. Land use management with irrigation system (gravity or rolling) or earthen canals.
6. Labor as day laborers (casual and family workers) in the development of agricultural activities. Their workdays are short term, long term.

For there to be a greater gender perspective in the Agricultural Production Systems and therefore a better allocation of labor roles that improve socioeconomic conditions, it is mandatory that companies have a commitment to training in the use and optimization of activities involving the use of cell phones, landline phones, internet, among others. There are training programs in the management and use of information and communication technologies (ICT'S).

II. Women's own perspective will be given through empowerment and leadership, as mentioned by the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES). This organization in its program for the Advancement,

Well-being and Equality of Women 2023, mentions criteria for the Execution of Actions Modality I. In its line 5.1.9, where it establishes a strengthening the instances that promote equality. This is understood as the dissemination, strengthening and support in the empowerment of women's capacities that contribute to their incorporation into the labor market, through training processes and the development of skills in information technologies to market products and services through virtual social networks and the promotion of project development. Other aspects to consider are: The implementation of welfare projects to address the disadvantages of those who lack access to health services. Provide tools to promote the co-responsibility of personal and family life in the work spaces considering the gender perspective in the Agricultural Production Systems (gob.mx/inmujeres, 2023).

III. Redefine the concept of quality of life and impact by having a single methodology that considers in its analysis in a comprehensive manner, rules to regulate the society that the law creates and legitimizes the relationships between men and women with political, social and economic models For this reason, the solution would be to unite various legal methodologies conceptions.

a. First, institutionalize mechanisms aimed at establishing policies to develop human talent with digital skills that consider the gender perspective in the Agricultural Production Systems.

b. To provide direct support for the preparation of social groups that are currently in adverse conditions, allowing them to become incorporated into micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, although this is not a definite possibility for women.

c. The evaluation of socioeconomic conditions that women have together in agricultural production systems as a sustainable measure is a method where the human factor is a key point, it is a modality to achieve exponential sales must be given time and dedication in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato.

The final conclusion is that a gender perspective integrated into the agricultural production system will improve both the growth and development of women in the municipality of Celaya, Guanajuato, as long as we propose and develop actions to be taken to act on gender factors, creating conditions for change

that allow progress in the construction of gender equality in relation to policies.

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