

Practical Manual
on

Women in Agriculture

III Extension of Community Science



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CERTIFICATE

It is to certify that this is record of the practical work carried out by

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*Reg. No..... in the course of **Women in
Agriculture** during Sixth Semester of IIIrd Year B.Sc.(Hons.)
Home Science.*

Course Professor

Student

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Introduction of women friendly technologies

Introduction

Women play a vital role as homemaker wife, mother and family financier. In addition women also plays a pictorical role in agriculture and allied sectors which is estimated to about 61 million which amounts to about 30 % of the total rural workers in the country (NRCWA 2001).

According to census figures 74 percent of entire women working force are engaged in agricultural operations 28 percent as cultivators and 46 percent as agricultural labour. About 60 percent of agricultural operations like transplantation of sampling, winnowing, sowing, drying, grading, cleaning, milling, grinding, decortications, leveling, harvesting & storage etc. are performed by women except ploughing the field and in some area sowing of seed they share the work with men during peak agricultural operation especially at harvesting time. Women of farm families work on an average seven to eight hours/ day in the fields. This is besides their routine duties of cooking, cleaning and fetching water (Mankekar 1990)

They perform 70 to 80 percent of manual farm operations for crop production out of that farm activities which are time and labour intensive, monotonous, repetative and more drudgery prone.

Drudgery is generally termed as physical and mental strain agony, monotony and hardship as experienced by human being while all these results in decline in living and working conditions affecting men and women alike. The plight of women in this regard is alarming as they are constrained by illiteracy, poor health, unemployment and life of rural women is not smooth and peaceful but is full of problem and drudgery.

The drudgery of farm women in performing various activities both in home and farm increases when the activities are performed with old equipment & procedures women who performed these activities in their traditional way do not

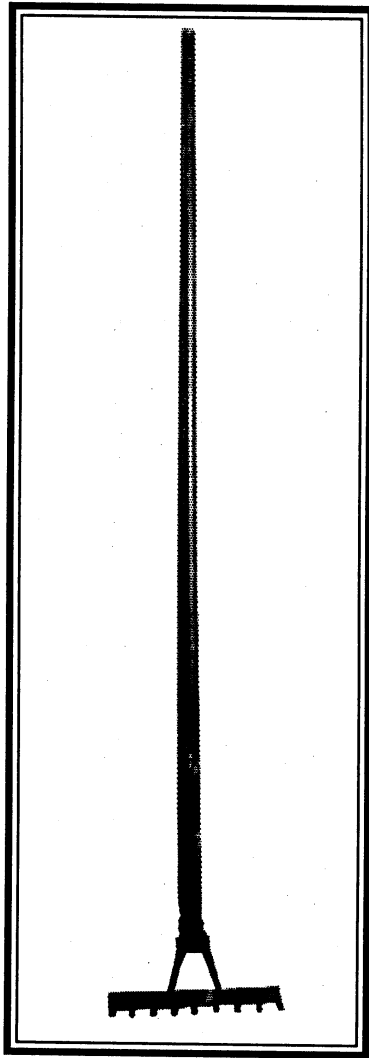
know the impact of these traditional method on their health. The work places & equipment used by them are highly insufficient & hazardous to health for working condition & inadequate method of work leads to increased drudgery to them. The main aim of making ergonomic studies in home & farm activities to reduce stress to which human body is subjected for a long period may cause loss of capabilities. The output also reduces results if the tasks does not match with capabilities of the worker of which result into body discomfort & fatigue.

There are more than 50 manually operated farm tools developed by various research organization in the country these farm equipment or technologies try to achieve one or more of the following advantages.

- 1) Reduce drudgery
- 2) Improve quality of work & also quality of produce.
- 3) Enhance / Improve the quality of work life & agricultural labourers.
- 4) Increase Utilisation efficiency of inputs.
- 5) Conserve energy.
- 6) Reduces Health Hazards.

Practical Exercise

Student will discuss need & importance of women friendly technologies.



Hand Rake

1. Hand Rake

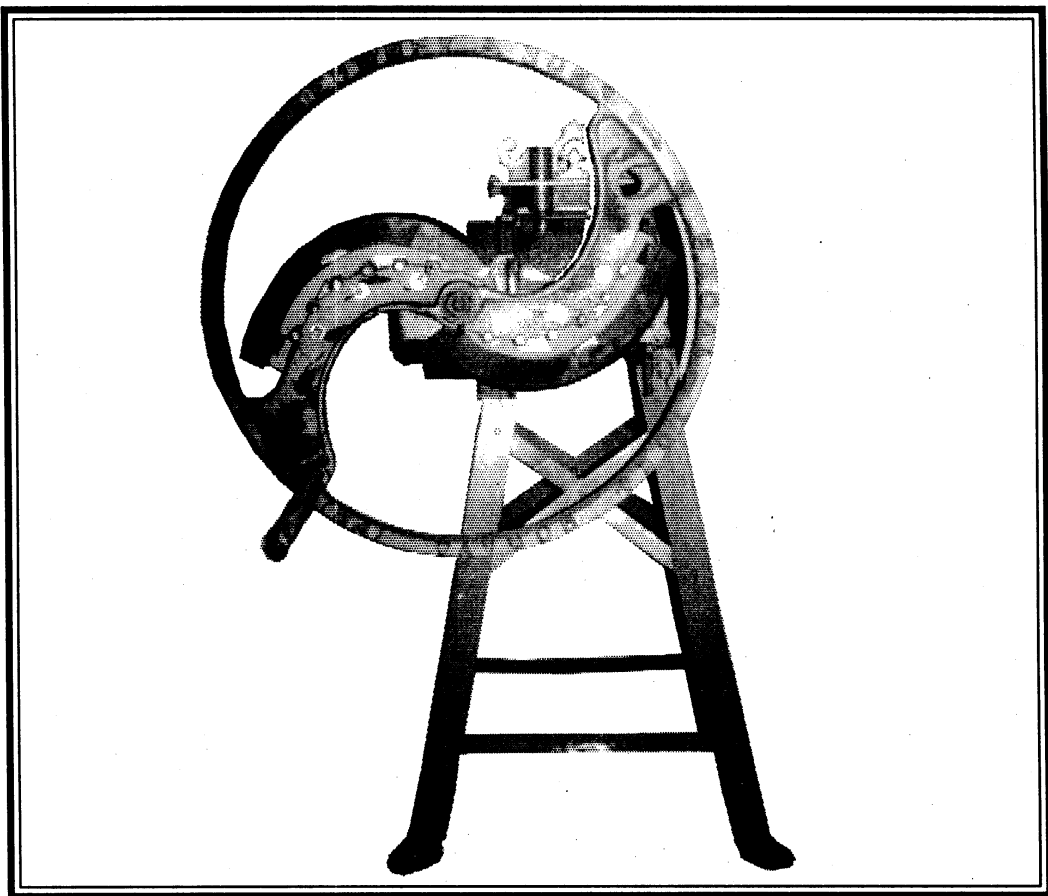
It is used for collecting the fodder and waste material from farm and animal shades. It is also useful for digging the raw turmeric and ground-nut plants. It consists of long handle and sweeping type blades.

The report shown in all the six centers of NATP scheme (2003-04) revealed Hand Rake as a time saving equipment increasing work capacity. It is also easy to handle, reduced health hazards and helped in improving body posture.

Advantages :

- 1) It reduces health hazards.
- 2) It increases work capacity
- 3) It has Multi purpose use.
- 4) It saves time and energy.
- 5) It helps in maintaining the right posture of the user thus helps in reducing the back-ache.
- 6) It is easy to collect the fodder.
- 7) Cost of operation is less.

Approximate Price : Rs. 250 /-



Chaff Cutter

2. Chaff Cutter

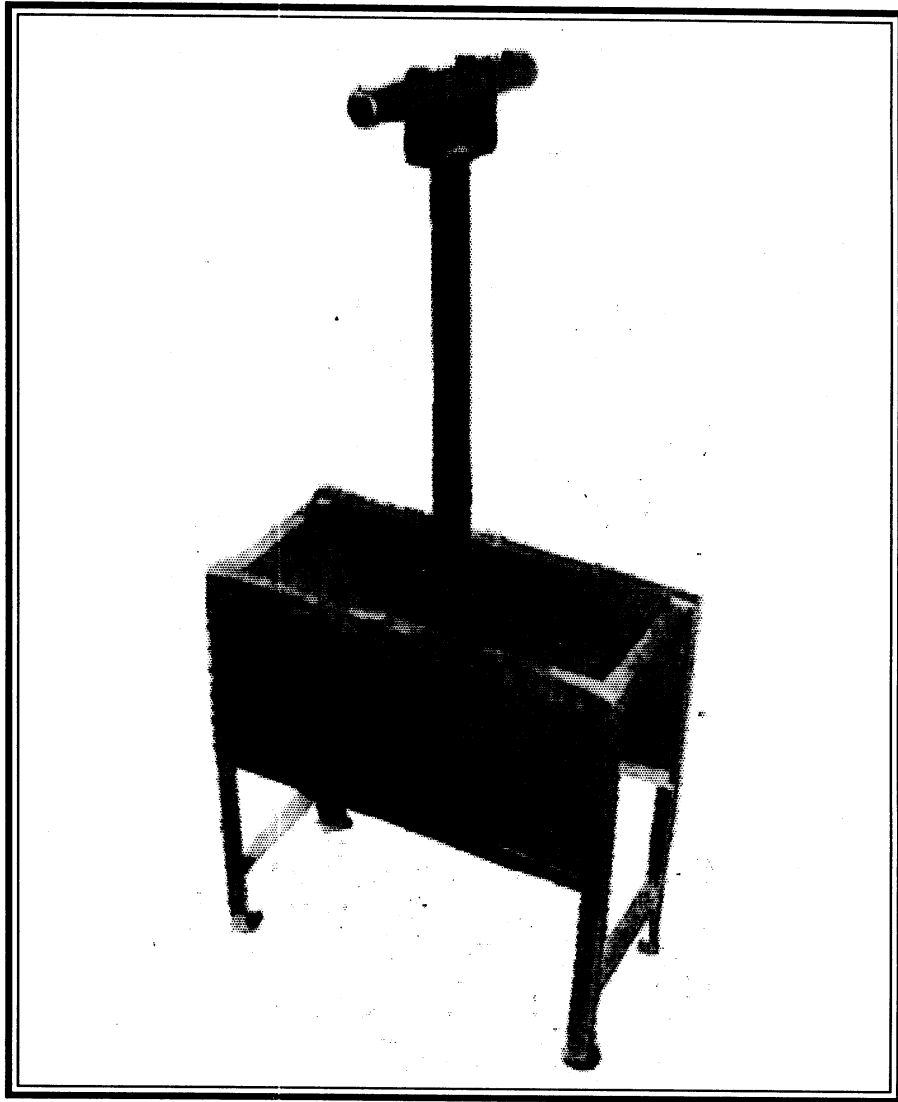
Chaffing of fodder with traditional implements is very strenuous job. Now a days two types of chaff cutter is available in market. One is hand operated chaff cutter and another is Electric chaff cutter or chaff cutter with motor.

Chaff Cutter has wheel with handle and sharp blades for cutting the fodder.

Advantages :

- 1) It saves time and energy
- 2) It increases work capacity
- 3) It is easy to handle and reduces health hazards.
- 4) More output in less time
- 5) Cutting fodder into small pieces upto one inch long and It is useful for saving the chaff in bulk lot and from wastage.
- 6) Operates manually or with single phase electric supply.

Approximate Price : Rs. 5,500 /-



Groundnut Decorticator

3. Groundnut Decorticator

Groundnut Decortication is generally done by women workers. The traditional practice involves breaking of the pods with hand. But now a Groundnut Decorticator is used. It is manually operated equipment for separation of kernels from groundnut pods. It is available in two types one is sitting type and another is standing type. It consist of frame, le, oscillating arm and separate seive for groundnut.

The research carried out in National Research Centre for Women agriculture (2001) showed that the output with standing and sitting decoraticators were 33.1 kg/h & 26.3 kg/h as against 1.1 kg/h for traditional method

Advantages:

1. It saves time and labour.
2. Incrases productivity without causing any health hazards.
3. This unit also seperate castor seeds from castor.
4. It is easy to handle.
5. It is very useful and readily adopted in mass scale and breakage of nuts is minimal.
6. Capacity of shelling the groundnut s approximate 30-40 kg per day.

Approximate Price : Rs. 1,025 /-



Manufactured & Supplied by :

College of Agril. Engineering, Vasandrao Naik Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani

4. Bhendi Plucker

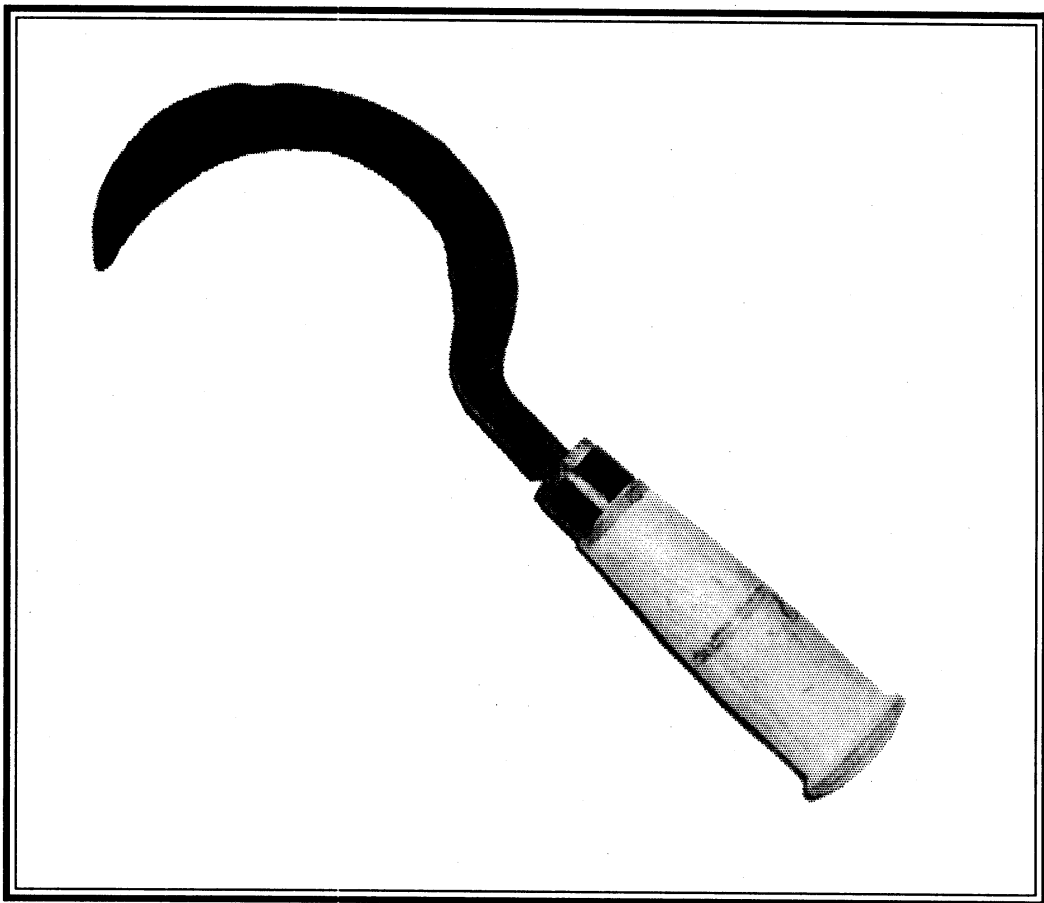
It is gardening tool which helps in plucking of Bhendi (Lady's Finger). This tool fit into the hand and cuts the Bhendi without causing any itching or discomfort to skin. Force to cut the pedicel is exerted by pressing the two fingers together, properly with the help of two rings one fit in thumb and another in little finger.

Ergonomic Assessment while using the Bhendi Plucker revealed that the heart rate though marginally less ranging from 80 bpm to 100 bpm while using bhendi plucker as compared to conventional method of plucking bhendi and the incidence of muscular pain reduced to very light pain in fingers and wrist.(Technical Report of NATP 2003-04)

Advantages:

- 1) It saves time which increases work capacity and productivity.
- 2) The user's hands are saved from injuries due to Bhendi spines.
- 3) It reduces health hazards.
- 4) It is easy to carry.
- 5) Easy to operate.
- 6) Multipurpose uses such as plucking Brinjal and flowers such as Rose.

Approximate Price : Rs. 35 /-



Improved Sickle

5. Improved Sickle

It is simple harvesting tool. It is used for cultivation of wheat, Jowar (sorghum), Soyabean, rice and grasses. It consists of metallic blade and a wooden handle. The blade is made in a curved shape. The teeth of serrated sickle is made sharp for efficient working in the field. The handle of the sickle is made up of well seasoned wood. The torqed end of the blade for fixing the handle is called tong. The plain or serrated edge in the inner side of the blade is called cutting edge. Protective metallic best fitting at the Junction of the blade and the handle to keep the tong tight in the handle is called ferrule.

As per the brief resume of the research work carried out by the National Research centre for women in Agriculture -2001 showed that use of improved sickle reduces the drudgery by 16.5 % as compared to local sickle during wheat harvesting. Use of improved sickle helps to reduce physiological workload and drudgery of agricultural workers during harvesting operation.

Ergonomic assessment of both traditional & improved sickle at all the centres of NATP scheme (2003-04) revealed that physiological cost of work was less in terms of heart rate and energy expenditure while using improved sickle as compared to traditional sickle.

Advantages:

- 1) It is easy to use.
- 2) It saves time.
- 3) Improve work capacity.
- 4) It is labour consuming device.
- 5) Easy to handle because of light weight and sharp serrated edge.

Manufactued & Supplied by:

College of Agril.Engineering.

Marathwada Krishi Vyadeepth, Parbhani.

Approximate Price : Rs. 50 /-



Fertilizer Broadcaster

6. Fertilizer Broadcaster

It is used to broadcast pallette & granular fertilizer to ensure the precise and uniform application. The structure of broadcaster is made up of aluminium. It consists of hopper, agitator, broadcasting disc, handle and straps.

The heart rate of women while broadcasting manure and fertilizers with fertilizer broadcaster ranged from 88 bpm and 136 bpm against a maximum of 91 b min to 128 b min with use of traditional method. Similar data was also observed for energy expenditure. (Technical Report of NATP 2003-04)

Advantages:

- 1) It is labour saving.
- 2) Time & energy saving.
- 3) It Reduces health hazards.
- 4) It is easy to use.
- 5) Uniform distribution of granular fertilizer.
- 6) It saves 60 percent operating time and improves posture.

Approximate Price : Rs. 800/ –



Tabular Maize Sheller

7. Tabular Maize Sheller

It is hand operated tool to shell maize from dehusking cobs. It consist of galvanised steel pipe with four tapered fins rivetted to its inner periphery. For shelling the maize, the sheller is held in left hand, a cob in right hand is inserted into it with forward and backward twist.

Report of NATP (2003-04) revealed that the heart rate and energy expenditure were significantly less while using tabular maize sheller as compared to traditional method of shelling and the output both in quality and quantity was much more than that of traditional method.

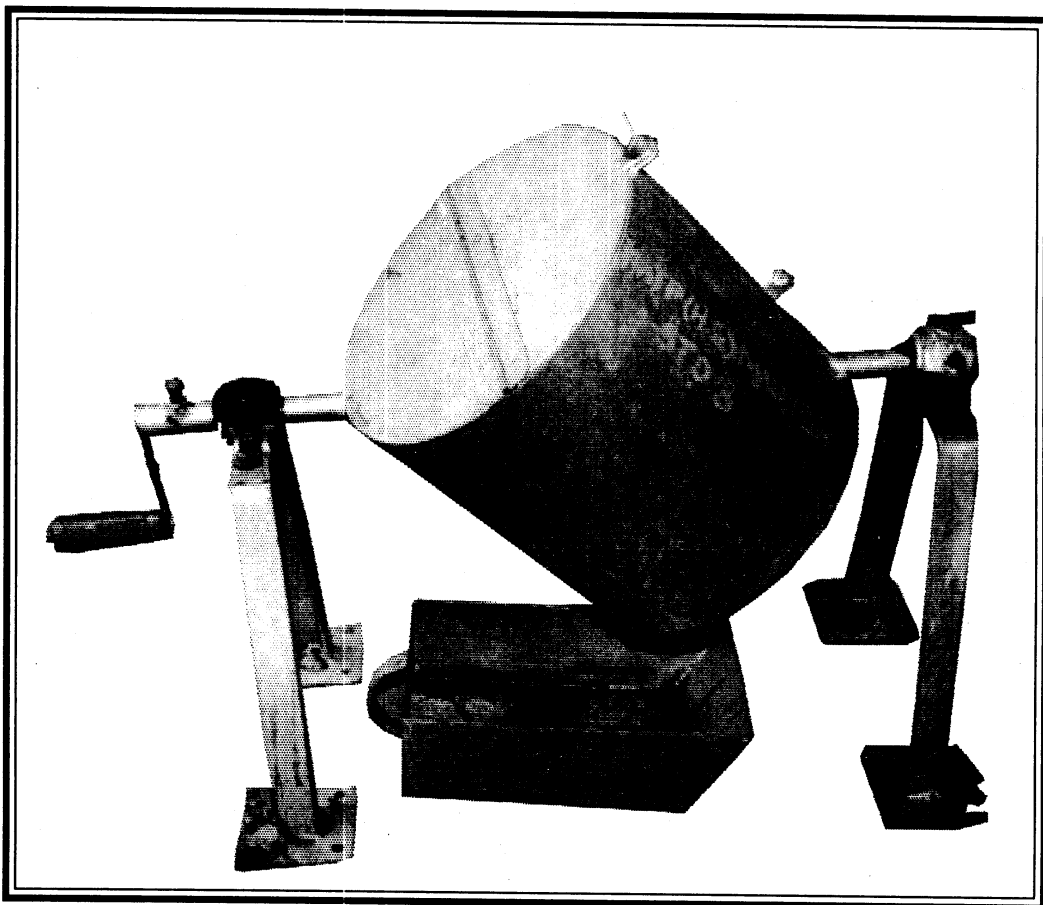
Advantages

- 1) It saves labour and time.
- 2) It reduces health hazards.
- 3) More output in less time.

Manufactued & Supplied by :

Central Institute of Agricultural hGINEERING, Bhopal.

Approximate Price : Rs. 25 /-



Seed Treatment Dram

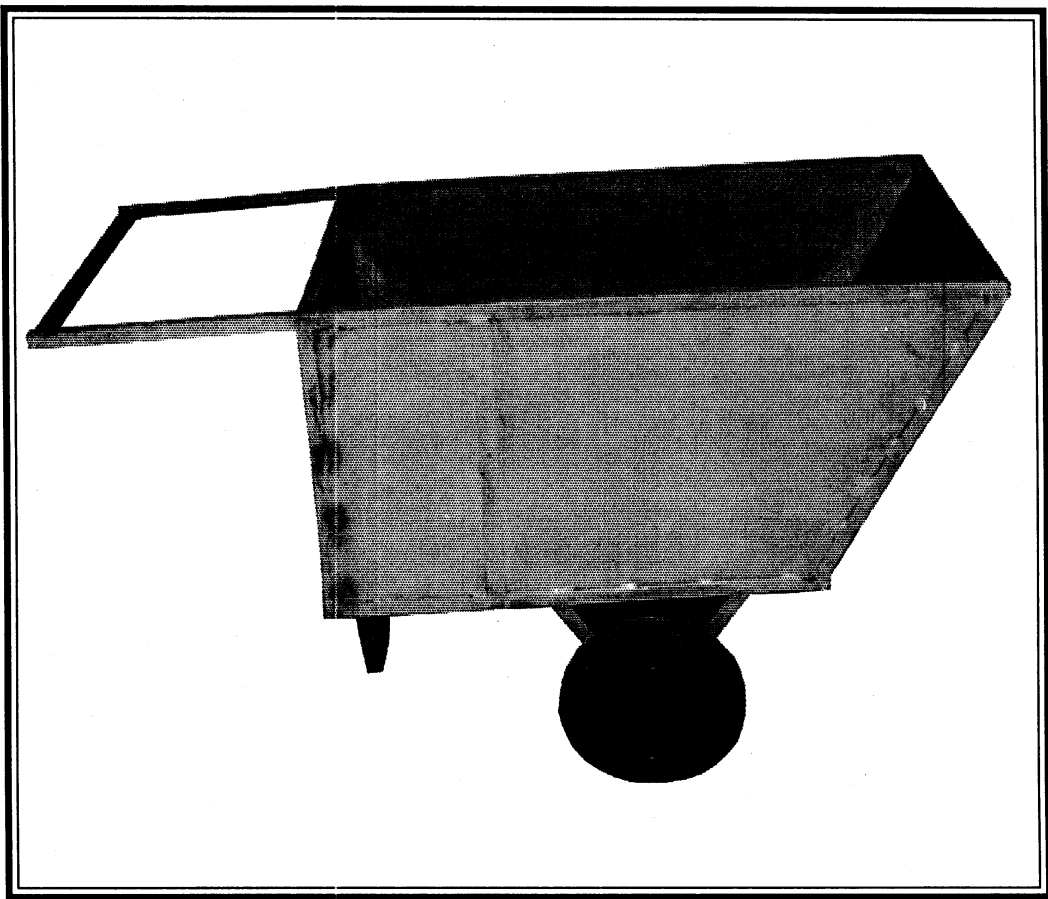
8. Seed Treatment Drum

It consists of a Drum mounted on a frame at 40° with horizontal & operated manually by a crank handle. It is used for thorough mixing of chemicals like Agrosan and sirason with seeds before sowing as a plant protection measure.

Advantages:

- 1) It saves time
- 2) Uniform application of germicides to the seeds.
- 3) It is easy to handle.
- 4) It increases work capacity.
- 5) It reduces health hazards.

Approximate Price : Rs. 3200/-



Wheel Barrow

9. Wheel Barrow

It is very useful to carry waste material from one place to another. These wheel barrow is made up of good quality mild steel sheet of 16 gauge. These have been designed in such a way that person need not exert much force in pulling the cart. The cart runs smoothly with the help of wheels.

Advantages:

- 1) It saves time
- 2) It is useful for carry the grains, dung, waste material etc. from one place to another.
- 3) It is easy to handle.
- 4) It increases work capacity.

Approximate Price : Rs. 350/-

Practical Exercise

Student will collect information of women friendly technologies developed by VNMKV , Parbhani

Study of Women Self Help Group

The concept of self-help was envisaged to empower the poor in a holistic manner. Through the self-help groups (SHGs), a variety of people's institutions emerged for addressing various issues of empowerment. Self-help demanded mobilization of people and their resources for dealing with the social problems that plagued their community. It called for the people to save money, access credit and use for productive purposes; and to voice their opinions in a political space. The assumption was that collective action was mandatory both for poverty alleviation and for women's empowerment, which would in turn lead to social, economic and political empowerment, ultimately resulting in holistic human development. Bangladesh has been acknowledged as a pioneer in the field of micro-finance.s

Maharashtra has a long history of self-help and cooperative movements. Since its first people's mobilization movement in 1947, it had embarked on a long journey of cooperation and now houses many successful people's organizations. Access to financial services in small doses and at the right time to meet their consumption or production needs is necessary to ease the poor out from poverty. The SHG and bank linkage programmes work towards achieving this.

This movement stems from the people's desire to meet their needs and determine their own destinies through the principle of "by the people for the people and of the people". The origin of SHGs is from the brainchild of GRAMEEN BANK of Bangladesh, which was funded by the economist Prof. Mohammad Yunus of Chittagangj University in the year 1975. This was exclusively established for the poor.

SHGs are generally formal groups whose members have a common perception of need and importance towards collective action. SHGs are small economically homogenous affinity group of the rural poor voluntarily joining together to save small amounts regularly which are deposited in a common fund

to meet members' emergency needs and to provide collateral free loans decided by the group (Jha, 2000).

SHGs have been recognised as a useful tool to help the poor and as an alternative mechanism to meet the urgent credit needs of poor through thrift (Rao, 2002).

Women contribute nearly half of the human capital in the country. They are still the most deprived and neglected segments of the society despite the constitutional guarantee for equal rights and privileges for men and women. Women continue to be the victims of a process of economic, social, cultural and political marginalization. Women are viewed as home members and are not encouraged to undertake professions to which men have natural access. She still suffers from many of the social and economic constraints due to her poor access to economic and other resources with negligible role in major family decisions.

The Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged in order to help the poor women in securing inputs like credit and other services. The concept of SHG in India was introduced during 1985. SHG is a small, economically, homogeneous and affinity group of rural poor who is voluntarily ready to contribute to common fund to be lent to its members as per group decision, which works for group solidarity, self group awareness, social and economic empowerment in the way of democratic functioning (NABARD, 1995).

Self-help groups are supposed to be the vehicle, which can build on the social capital of the local community especially its women with the help of loans start some income generating activities. Thereby seeking out a sustainable livelihood for themselves and their respective families. SHG provide the benefits of economics in certain areas of production process by undertaking common action programmes like cost effective credit delivery system. It generates a forum for collective learning with rural people, promoting democratic culture, fostering an entrepreneurial culture, providing a firm base for dialogue and cooperation in programmes with other institutions, possessing credibility and power to ensure participation and helping to assess the individual members management capacity (Fernandez, 1995).

These groups also provide a space to women for discussing and negotiating economic, social and political issues thereby giving them share and control over

developmental funds besides increasing the bargaining power in the family. The SHG empower women and train them to take active part in the socio-economic progress of the nation.

The SHGs have inculcated a great confidence in the minds of rural women to succeed in their day to day life. SHG is ultimate policy vehicle for women empowerment. Realizing the significance of SHGs in women's development, Government of India also directed its financial institution like NABARD to link SHGs with banks. Currently one lakh SHGs have been linked through various banks. The SHGs linkage programmes showed that 85 per cent of the groups linked with banks are exclusively for women. NABARD has refinanced Rs.1.50 Crores to the banks. Many rural development programme like 'Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana SJ&SY) which is the combination of six rural development programmes is based on Self-Help group strategy. It is a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and get women participation in all rural development programmes.

Self Help Groups promote saving among members and use the pooled resources to meet the emergent need of their members. The number of members in SHG is normally ranged from 10 to 20. It is expected that within the group there should be true democratic culture in which all the members must participate actively in the decision making process by taking part in the debate rather he should say discussion.

The basic objective of SHG is to develop saving capacity among the poorest sections of the society which in turn reduce dependence on financial institutions and develop self reliance microfinancing among rural women through SHG develop abundant self confidence, self esteem, social and economic empowerment as well as provides financial autonomy to make them economically independent.

Features of the SHG are as follows

- 1) Voluntary membership,
- 2) Participatory planning,
- 3) Education and training,
- 4) Resource mobilization,
- 5) Self management,
- 6) Anti bureaucracy,

-
- 7) Empowerment building,
 - 8) Linkage building,
 - 9) Linkage with other agencies,
 - 10) Ongoing evaluation sustainability,

Functioning of Self Help Groups

1. Group members usually create a common fund by contributing their small savings on a regular basis.
2. Groups involve flexible systems of working and manage pooled resources in a democratic way.
3. Loan requests are considered by groups in periodic meetings and competing claims on limited resources are settled by consensus.
4. Loans are given mainly on trust with minimum papers and without any security.
5. The loan amounts are small, frequent for short duration and are mainly for conventional purposes.
6. The rate of interest vary from group to group and the purpose of loan. It is higher than that of banks but lower than that of money lenders.
7. At periodic meetings, besides collecting money social and economical issues are also discussed.
8. Defaults are rare due to group pressure and intimate knowledge of the end use of credit.

Practical Exercise

Student will visit local Self - Help Group & collect information of the SHG

Visit to enterprises set by Women SHGs

The SHGs have inculcated a great confidence in the minds of rural women to succeed in their day to day life. SHG is ultimate policy vehicle for women empowerment. Realizing the significance of SHGs in women's development, Government of India also directed its financial institution like NABARD to link SHGs with banks. Currently one lakh SHGs have been linked through various banks. The SHGs linkage programmes showed that 85 per cent of the groups linked with banks are exclusively for women. NABARD has refinanced Rs.1.50 Crores to the banks.

It is true that poor status of Indian women in villages can be transformed with the help of SHG's. As the success rate is high at many places of India, the SHG's are the real path finders in the life of poor Indian women.

SHGs showed so much confidence in SHG member's ability to start and run micro enterprises. Their activities include making paper cups and paper plates out of biomass, tailoring, screen-printing, mat making, making sculptures and other ornamental articles, making greeting cards, knitting plastic wire baskets and making dolls and spoons using locally available coconut shells as raw materials. They also prepare household products like pickles, apple jam, phenyl, etc.

Practical Exercise

Student will collect information of enterprise set by Women SHGs

Study of women empowerment programme -

Title of Programme : Empowerment of women in Agriculture (NATP)

Funding Agency : Mission mode World Bank Aided, ICAR, New Delhi

Budget sanctioned: 54.27 lakhs

Duration & period of the project : 2001-2005

Objectives of the project

- Technological empowerment of farm women to reduce their drudgery and increase work of efficiency in the context of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- To identify and promote need based drudgery reducing tested technologies in agricultural and animal husbandry.
- To assess the impact of drudgery reducing technologies.
- To introduce entrepreneurial activities for economic empowerment of women in Agriculture
- To enable women groups to develop into viable units for self-reliance and self-sustenance
- Information empowerment of rural women in the area of nutrition

Operational area of the project included a cluster of eight villages from two blocks Purna and Parbhani practicing women farmers from those villages. The environment-building programme was carried out through various activities for effective implementation of the project. Drudgery reducing technologies in agricultural and animal husbandry was identified and they were distributed for use among all women individually and on sharing basis. The impact assessment of drudgery reducing technologies was done through ergonomical assessment. Need based enterprises were selected for entrepreneurship development of women. Impact assessment of the project revealed significant changes in reducing the drudgery of farm women in agriculture and animal husbandry. It also brought about significant improvement in economic independence of farmwomen through need

based entrepreneurship development. The project also had positive impact on psychological aspect like hopes and satisfaction with life, communication skills, leadership qualities, teamwork, recognition and status in the society. The project has resulted into a successful model of women empowerment, which can bring miracles in improving the quality of life of rural women.

Practical Exercise

Student will collect information on women empowerment programme - NATP

D. PRESENT STATUS OF THE SHG						
Discontinued		Inter loaning		Active		
1. If discontinued						
Year (with month)						
No. of members at the time of discontinuation						
Reasons						
•						
•						
•						
•						
•						
2. If inter loaning (Not involved in any entrepreneurial / income generating activity)						
No. of members at present						
Activities involved in						
• Money collection and lending						
• Conducting meetings						
Frequency of meetings				Regular	Sometimes	Rarely
Average no. of members attending meetings						
Activities undertaken during meetings		Always / Sometimes / Never				
		Money collection/ inter loaning (A / S / N)	General discussions (A / S / N)	Discussion regarding social issues (A / S / N)	Organizing /conducting trainings	Activities under taken during meetings (Any other
• Organizing/conducting trainings						
• Any other						
Reasons for not starting any entrepreneurial / income generating activities						
•						
•						
•						
•						
3. If active,						
Number of members						
Monthly collection						
Inter loaning				Yes	No	
Entrepreneurial/income generating activities				Individual		Group
Name of the activity / activities						
If income generating/ entrepreneurial activities are undertaken individually, than list the activities and individuals involved						
Activity						
No. of members involved						

No. of members involved					
Finance for activity		Personal / Loan			
If loan taken	Amount	Source	% used for activity		Present status of loan due
Income generated (annually in Rs.)					
Involvement		Was involved before group formation	After group formation		
Training undertaken for income generating activity		Yes	No		
If yes					
Trainings acquired and number		Organization Individual/SHG Agency/individual	Duration and place	Training Institute	Level of usefulness Low/ Medium /High
•					
•					
•					
•					
• Market orientation		Low	Medium	High	
If the SHG members are undertaking entrepreneurial activities in a group					
Name of the project					
Year of start					
No. of members involved					
Involvement		Before group formation	After group formation		
Individual member's contribution in entrepreneurial activities					
Activity		No. of persons involved			
•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
•					
Initial investment					
Source of finance		Personal funds (%)	Loan (%)		
If loan has been taken		Individual loan from SHG	Indi .loan from bank/agency	Any other	
Use of loan		% used for activity	Other activity for which used		
Repayment		Individually	Group accounts		
Present status		% returned			
Income from entrepreneurial acti. (annually in Rs.)					

Profit distribution pattern		Equal	According to financial contribution	According to physical or work contribution
Training for entrepreneurship		Yes	No	
If yes				
Trainings acquired and no. of trainings	Organization Individual/ SHG agency /any other	Duration and place	Training Institute	Level of usefulness Low/ Medium /High
Other activities				
Meetings				
• Frequency of meetings		Regular	Sometimes	Rarely
• Average number of members attending meetings				
• Activities undertaken during meetings	Money collection/lending (A / S / N)	General discussions (A / S / N)	Discussion regarding social issues (A / S / N)	Lectures/demonstrations (A / S / N)
Linkages with other agencies				
Name of the agency	Purpose of linkage	Usefulness (VU/U/SWU)	Frequency of contact (A/S/N)	Remarks
	1. 2. 3.			
Any other observations useful for the case study				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Study of women empowerment programmes- AICRP

Introduction

Women play a critical role & perform unique duties in the wellbeing of all households in general and farm households in particular. Since women by nature do their chores in a gentle way, they are more adept in adopting simple science based environmentally benign technologies, which can help in enhancing income, nutritional status of their families and reduce drudgery by increasing physical efficiency and reducing fatigue and body hurt while helping to maintain a sound and clean environment. In spite of women's enormous contribution in household and agricultural field they are neglected in many important decisions. Hence there is a need to empower women in general rural women in particular.

In this context All India Coordinated Research Project on Home Science sponsored by ICAR New Delhi was initiated in the year 1982 in VI year plan in six state Agricultural Universities namely Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, Maharana Pratap University of Agricultural & Technology, Udaipur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad and G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar with three components viz. Foods & Nutrition, Family Resource Management and Human Development & Family Studies. In the year 1996 two more components i.e. Textile & Clothing and Home Science Extension Education were included and the project was extended to three more state Agricultural Universities viz , Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, CSK HP Krishi Vidyapeeth, Palampur and Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani. Thus at present the project is in operation in nine state Agricultural Universities. In XI five year plan the AICRP on Home Science has been merged with National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar. Subsequently the Bhubaneswar centre has been upgraded to Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture.

The broad objective of the multidisciplinary project has been to improve the quality of rural families in general and economically weaker section in particular. The AICRP on Home Science has achieved improvement in the quality of life of rural families through inter disciplinary approach by empowering them through creating awareness, enhancing knowledge & developing skills and ultimately to economic empowerment.

The technology empowerment intervention mechanism of all the components of AICRP in Home Science has been integrated in the adopted villages through self help groups for a holistic development of rural families and training about qualitative changes in rural life. Besides the targeted research work decided at National level in unit meetings and annual workshops the AICRP unit is also involved in Community Welfare activities in five adopted villages of Parbhani District by disseminating the knowledge and technologies to rural women and adolescent girls through short term training programmes.

To achieve the objective of empowerment of rural families in general, rural women in particular, the following broad objectives has been set for the five components of AICRP on Home Science.

1. Nutritional implications for Human health in Agrarian Eco system
2. Ergonomics of farm women's drudgery in Home, farm and allied fields.
3. Comprehensive child care through farm creche and Home Intervention
4. Value addition of Agro and Animal based fibers.
5. Data base on rural women

Choudhary Devilal outstanding All- India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) award for the year 2003 was presented to AICRP in Home Science for outstanding contribution in field of Home Science by ICAR, New Delhi on 19th October 2004. The award was received by Coordinator Dr.(Mrs)Tej Verma and five Technical Coordinators on behalf of nine centres of AICRP on Home Science.

Practical Exercise

Student will collect information on women empowerment programme - AICRP

Visit to MAVIM

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) is the State Women's Development Corporation of Government of Maharashtra, established on the 24th February, 1975 on the occasion of International Women's year. MAVIM has been declared as a Nodal agency by Government of Maharashtra on 20th January 2003 to implement various women empowerment program through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Mission of MAVIM The mission of the corporation is "To bring about gender justice and equality for women, investing in human capital and the capacity building of women, thus making them economically and socially empowered and enabling them to access sustainable livelihoods.

Objectives

- To organize women through Self Help Group
- To build the overall capacities of women
- To enhance self confidence amongst women
- Entrepreneurial development of women
- To synchronize employment opportunities & market linkages
- To promote women's initiative for equal opportunities, prosperity & participation in governance.
- To build grassroots institutions over SHGs as a way forward to sustainable development.

Features of the functioning of MAVIM

- To perform as a state level nodal agency to implement various women empowerment schemes aided by the central & state government.
- To converge with concerned departments of government, financial institutions, NGOs & self help groups to meet the demands.

MAVIM at a Glance

Sr. no.	Particulars	No.
1	Total Districts	34
2	Total Cities	13
3	Total villages	11161
4	SHGs	77446
5	Total Members	1052156
6	Total Savings	Rs.293.04 Cr
7	SHGs linked with banks	66149
8	Amount mobilised through bank	Rs.763 Cr
9	Total women elected in PRI	24149
10	Total Drugery Reduction Model	4776
11	Total members benefited through convergence	54195
12	Total women literate due to project interventions	96961
13	Total villages covered in Nirmal Bharat Swacchata Abhiyan	3824
14	Total Micro Livelihood Plans (MLPs) operationalised	143
15	Total members of MLP	4227

Practical Exercise

Student will visit MAVIM ,Parbhani to get information.