

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana



“Empowering women in Agriculture”

Rural women form the most productive work force in the economy of majority of the developing nations including India. More than 80% of rural women are engaged in agriculture activities for their livelihoods. About 20 percent of farm livelihoods are female headed due to widowhood and desertion or male migration. Agriculture support system in India strengthens the exclusion of women from their entitlements as agriculture workers and cultivators. Most of the women-headed households are not able to access extension services, farmers support institutions and production assets like seed, water, credit, subsidy etc. As agriculture worker women are paid lower wage than men.





Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP)- A way towards empowering women farmers

To improve the present status of women in agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced “Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP) as a subcomponent of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). MKSP strives to improve the present status of women in agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment.

Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission ASRLM proposes to cover 12500 women SHG members under MKSP project in five blocks, namely

Ujjani majuli (Majuli), Kushdhowa(Goalpara), Borkhetri (Nalbari), Paka-Betbari (Barpeta) and Lumbajong (Karbi Anglong) within three financial year i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by strengthening community institutions of the poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture.

Objectives:

- > To create sustainable agricultural livelihoods opportunities for women in agriculture
- > To enhance the participation of women in agriculture in productive manner
- > To enhance the managerial capacities of women in agriculture for better management of bio-diversity
- > To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities.
- > To enable women to have better access to inputs and services of the government and other agencies
- > To improve the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes with a convergence framework.





MKSP Frame work

The project aims at improving the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

The details of the Framework and its Scope includes the following activities

1. Detail Project Report Preparation for proposed MKSP adhering to the MKSP guideline
2. Technical Protocol documentation.
3. Value Chain study on selected commodities.
4. Institution building:
 - a. Producer group formation
 - b. Awareness on MKSP, enrolment under MKSP, Mobilisation
5. Capacity Building of the Mahila Kisan/ Producers Group etc for implementing the project.





**Strong
Generic
Institution of
Poor**

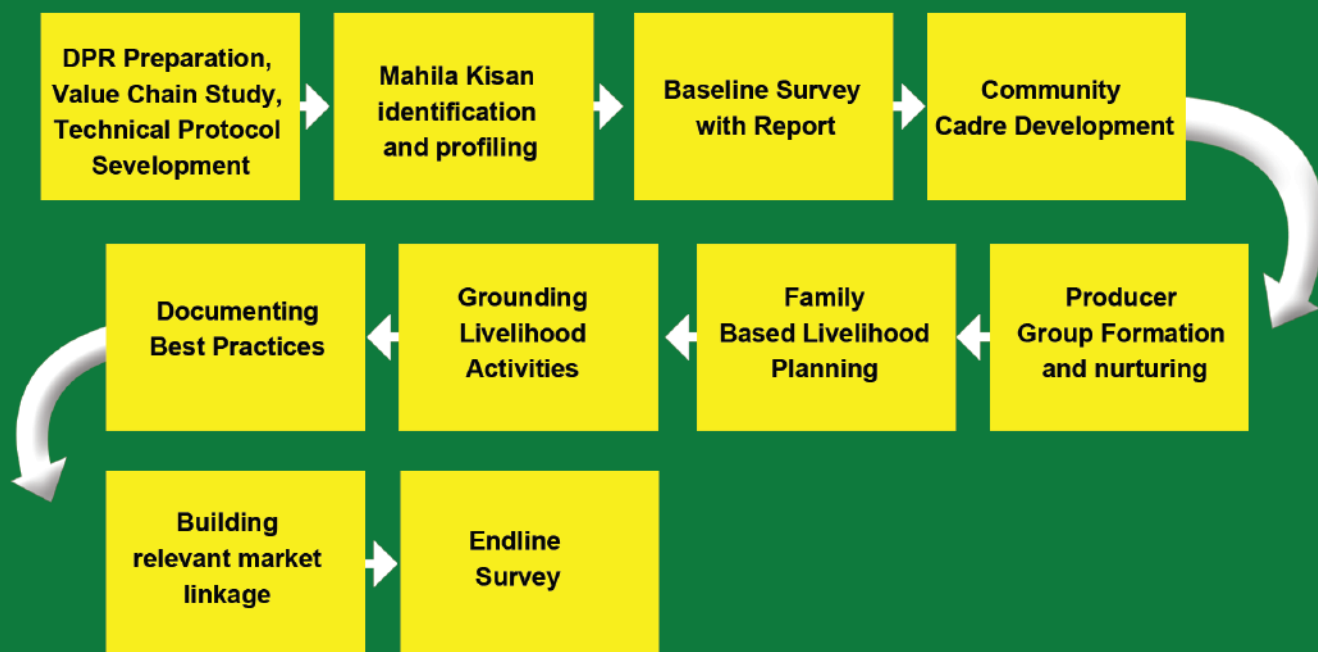
**Community
institutions
of farmers**

**Sustainable
agriculture
practices
(Non Pesticidal Management
/Integrated Pest Management)**

**Community
resource
persons/
Community
Para Professional**



**Diagrammatic representation
of MKSP implementation:**



Expected Key output and outcome of MKSP

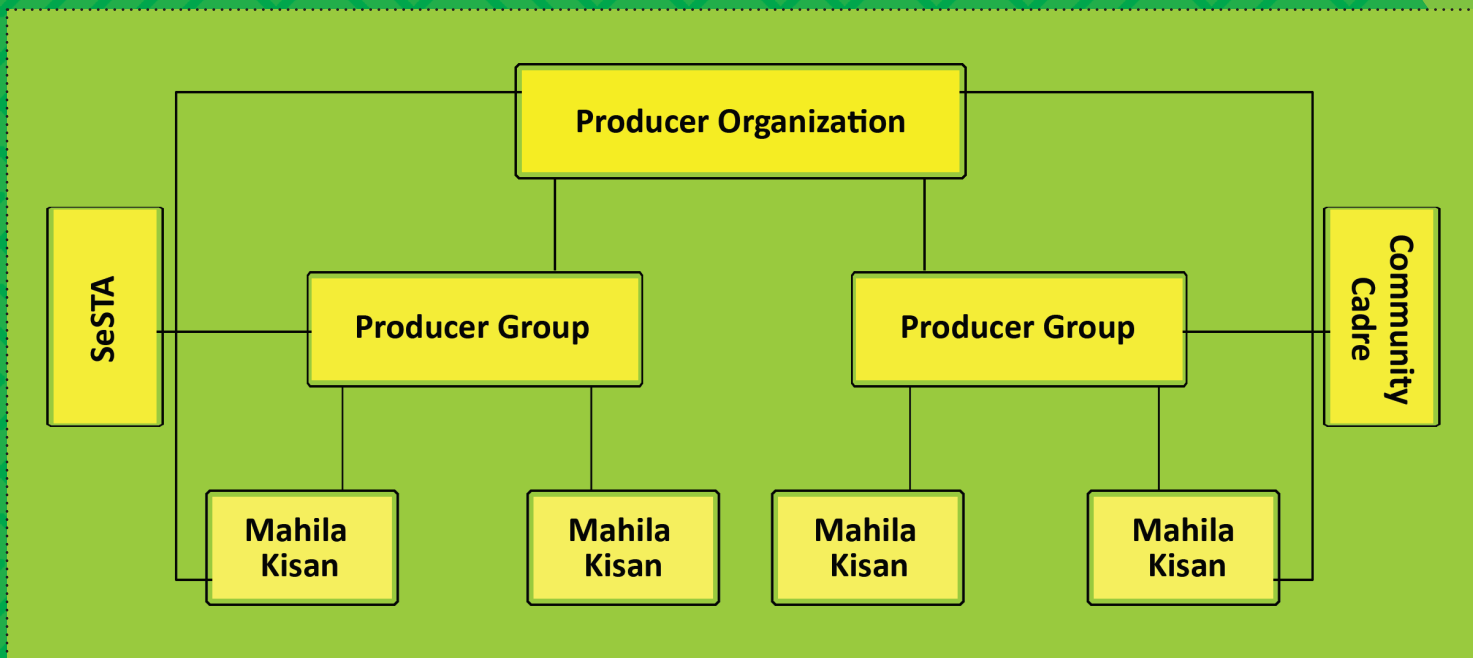
1	> System of Rice Intensification (SRI)B With 5000 households covering 10000 bigha of land. > Paddy productivity to increase by 1.8 times. > Of the participating families, 2500 will go for second cropping.
2	> Introducing System of crop Intensification in vegetables, pulses, oil seeds etc with 7000 households covering 3500 bigha of land.
3	> Implement Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) with 800 households for holistic development of resources through establishing proper linkages between the different resources.
4	> Demonstrate orchard development and intercropping covering 500 bigha of land with 500 households.
5	> Develop irrigation potential of 2000 bigha of land with 850 households through creation of area specific irrigation infrastructure.
6	> Frame demonstrations for soil health management, plant nutrition management and plant protection with emphasis on natural/organic techniques > This is planned through 5 seed village for green manuring, 1500 vermicompost units and targets of demonstration in other simple techniques in at least 13500 bighas of land.
7	> Ensuring livelihoods of 1000 landless and marginal farmer through livestock rearing.
8	> Farm mechanization for drudgery reduction and increasing cropping intensity through Producer Collective by establishing 5 Agro Business Centre
9	> Create a cadre of 375 Community Resource Person under different thematic activities to support the Individual MKs, Producer Groups and Producer Organization in planning production and market linkage.
10	> Enabling 12500 Mahila Kisans to actively participate in the decision making, adopting specific skills relating to livelihood activity and link up with the market by organizing them into 800 vibrant Producer Groups.
11	> All the Producer Groups are engaged in some livelihood activities.
12	> Ensure sustainability of the project through promotion of a three tier structured community level institution consisting SHG, village level committees and registered block level community institution. > Community cadres will be skilled to provide services to Mahila Kisan and Producer Group through the Producer Organization.



Identifying Target Population in saturation & cluster basic and activity detailing	Basline survey	12500 MKs
	Value Chain Studies	
	PRA exercise	
CBO promotion and grooming	Producer Group	800 PGs 5POs
	Producer Organization	
Community Cadre	Krishi Sakhi	250 KrishSakhi 125 PasuSakhi
	Pasu Sakhi	
Activity Implementation	Training on different activites	12500 MKs
	Grounding the livelihood activites	
Convergence	Government line departments	Knowledge Support Financial Support Material Support
	CSR	
	Resource Institutions like KVK, RARS, CPCRI, AAU, RRI Titabor	



Operational Structure of Implementation:





Building Strong Community Institution and Capacity Building

Mobilizing the women farmers, facilitating them with demonstrations of sustainable agriculture technologies and providing continuous handholding support to Mahila Kisan during critical stages of intervention are the basic essence of the MKSP project. Eventually women emerge as best practitioners and trainers after abundant amount of capacity building rounds and practical sessions. The various aspects of sustainable agriculture practices which are covered during the capacity building sessions are summarized as follows

- o Low cost sustainable practice such as NPM/IPM/ Integrated Nutrient Management
- o Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices
- o Soil health improvement
- o Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging
- o Bio-diversity enhancement-Poly cropping , multilayer farming etc
- o Use of indigenous knowledge
- o Resource Management
- o Suitability of technology to local agro-ecology
- o Resilience to climate change Integrated Natural Framing
- o Drudgery reduction for women farmers
- o Focus on landless, small and marginal farmers as project participants



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