

About Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar, also spelled as Bhubaneshwar is the capital of Odisha. The city has a long history of over 2000 years starting with Chhedi dynasty (around 2nd century BCE) who had Sisupalgarh near present day Bhubaneswar as their capital. Historically Bhubaneswar has been known by different names such as Toshali, Kalinga Nagari, Nagar Kalinga, Ekamra Kanan, Ekamra Kshetra and Mandira Malini Nagari (City of Temples) otherwise known as the Temple City of India. Bhubaneswar is situated between 21°15' North Latitude 85°15' Longitude and at an altitude of 45 meters above sea level. Geographically, the city is situated in the eastern coastal plains of Odisha and south-west of the Mahanadi River.

The city has a tropical climate, specifically a tropical savanna climate. The average temperatures range between a minimum of around 12°C in the winter to a maximum of 42°C in summer. During August, the maximum temperature in Bhubaneswar sometimes may rise up to 34°C.

Bhubaneswar is connected via road with the neighboring states of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. Bhubaneswar is connected to the rest of the country by National Highways- NH-5 and NH-203.

Bhubaneswar Railway Station is located in the city centre and is connected to major cities of the country by daily express and passenger trains.

Important Dates

Last date for receipt of nomination : 10th July 2015
Intimation of selection : 13th July 2015
Last date for receipt of confirmation : 15th July 2015
from Participants

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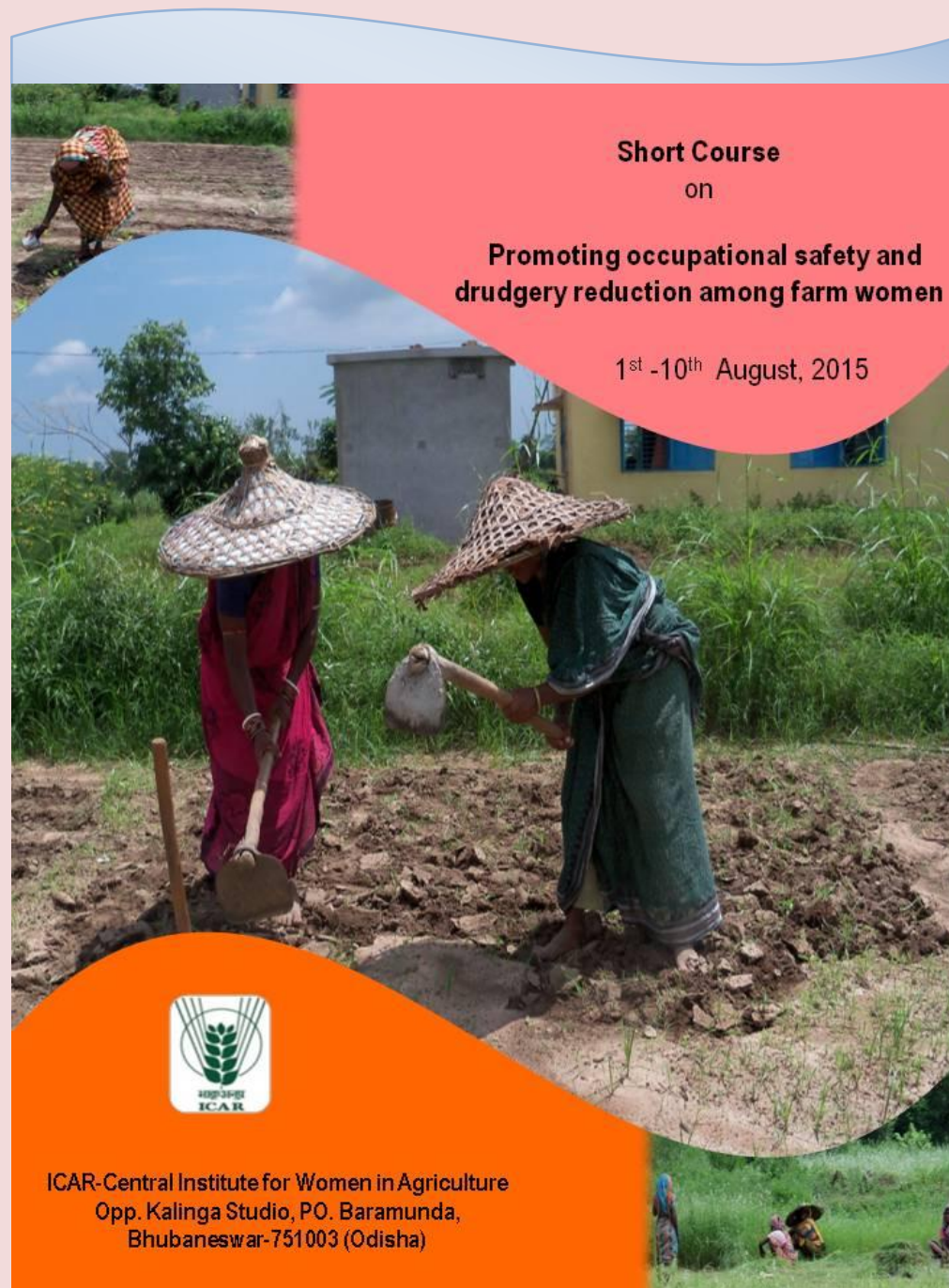
Short Course on

Promoting occupational safety and drudgery reduction among farm women

1st -10th August, 2015



ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture
Opp. Kalinga Studio, PO. Baramunda,
Bhubaneswar-751003 (Odisha)



Short Course - An overview

Women in rural India play a major role in shaping the economy of the country. The women workforce in agriculture and allied sectors is estimated to be around 101 million, which amounts to about 42 percent of the total rural workers in the country. As farm women are important stakeholders in transforming agriculture into a vibrant enterprise, they need to be empowered in all the dimensions of agriculture. This can be achieved through gender mainstreaming approaches and practices. Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (CIWA) is the nodal institute of ICAR to cater the gender sensitive needs in agriculture in the country and has been a pioneer in gender research. In this context, a Short Course entitled “Promoting occupational safety and drudgery reduction among farm women” is being organized at ICAR-CIWA, Bhubaneswar to share knowledge in different issues related to occupational health hazard, safety and drudgery reduction among farm women which will increase the work efficiency, productivity and reduce the drudgery.

About Training Programme

Occupational health hazard refers to the potential risk to health and safety for those who work outside and inside the home. As farm women involve in both household and farm activities they are more prone to health hazard. Many agricultural operations and household activities performed by women involve lot of physical strain, which create serious health problems in long run. Besides, women in average have smaller stature and less physical strength. Their vital capacity is 11 percent lesser and Hemoglobin is approximately 20 percent less. They have low heat tolerance and greater cold tolerance. So, as compared to men, they are more prone to occupational health hazards as they have reproductive function. Besides, rural women traditionally perform their activity, which are drudgery prone. Drudgery is generally conceived as physical and mental strain, agony, fatigue, monotony and hardship experienced by human being, while all these result in decline in performance of men and women alike. The plight of women in this regard is alarming as they are constrained by illiteracy, poor health, unemployment, low technical know-how and skills. The main reasons for drudgery perception were monotone, tiring, laborious, repetitive and time- consuming tasks. It is now clear to most of people that farm women are involved in all the activities of agriculture and mostly they are working with traditional methods/ tools while number of farm tools and equipment/ technologies has been developed by the research organizations in the country. These technologies are primarily developed keeping men workers in consideration and many of the developed equipment/ technologies are not suitable to farm women as such, because ergonomical characteristics are different from men workers. This programme envisages changing the outlook of development functionaries in addressing drudgery. Following topics would be covered during the Short Course:

- Gender issues in crop production and suitable technologies to reduce drudgery
- Gender perspective in agriculture research and development
- Ergonomical characteristics of farm women of India
- Occupational health hazards faced by farm women at their work place
- Role of Bureau of Indian Standards in farm mechanization
- State government schemes for promotion of women friendly farm equipment
- Extension strategies to combat drudgery among farm women
- Role of AICRP on Home Science in addressing drudgery of farm women
- Work place assessment techniques and participatory evaluation of stress index
- Opportunities for farm women in horticulture
- Occupational skin diseases among farm women
- Nutritional security of farm families and suitable technologies to improve their health status
- Focusing on gender and drudgery issues in livestock production system
- Women friendly IPM technologies including vermi-composting
- Women friendly farm tools and equipment for drudgery reduction

- Gender friendly post-harvest equipment/ technologies
- Statistical analysis techniques for processing of field data
- Drudgery faced by farmwomen in horticulture sector
- Occupational health hazards and technologies for addressing fishery sector
- Design consideration for developing/ modifying/ refining the equipment for farm women
- Minimizing health hazards of Farmwomen in seed production and management
- Exposure visit to different ICAR institutes

About Participants

Scientists, Assistant Professors or equivalent and above working in ICAR Institutes/ SAUs / KVKs / CAUs/ Agricultural faculty of AMU, BHU, Vishwa Bharati and Nagaland University can apply for this training programme. The participants must have a Master's degree in agriculture and allied subjects. The number of participants will be 25 including the institutional candidates (10%).

Procedure for participation

Nomination for the training should be sent online through CBP portal site (<http://iasri.res.in/cbp>). The hard copy of successfully submitted online application along with a postal order/ DD of Rs 50 /- (Non refundable) must be sent to the Course Director after approval of the competent authority. The amount will be drawn in favour of ICAR Unit-DRWA, Bhubaneswar payable at Bhubaneswar. The applications received would be scrutinized and will be intimated to the participants.

About ICAR-CIWA

The ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (formerly Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture) was established in 1996, under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. This unique institution is expected to catalyze and facilitate R & D institutions to bring farm women perspectives in their programmes and prepare women to take a lead role in technology development and dissemination. After up-gradation of institute, the operational and administrative control of All India Coordinated Research project on Home Science is vested with the Institute. The CIWA is located at Baramunda, opposite to Kalinga Studio, on Khagari-Nandan Kanan road about 10 km from Bhubaneswar Railway Station and 8 Km from Bhubaneswar air port.

Infrastructure

ICAR-CIWA has administration-cum-laboratory building. This building has equipped with conference hall, committee rooms, exhibition hall, data centre, specialized library and training hall. Laboratory facilities are for research in Agronomy, Ergonomics, Horticulture, Tissue Culture, Entomology, Fisheries and Home Science. ICAR-CIWA also has a trainees' hostel with necessary facilities to accommodate 20 persons. CIWA has about 12.8 ha farm area for participatory research technology refinement in crop production, drudgery reducing farm tools and equipment, horticulture, livestock production, fisheries and entrepreneurship development.

General Information

The travel expenses will be reimbursed as per entitlement (maximum to 2nd AC train fare). Participants will also be provided free boarding and lodging. The participants will be accommodated in ICAR-CIWA guest house, located in Campus of Indian Institute of Water Management, Near Kalinga Hospital, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar.