

Success Stories Developed, Indigenous Technologies Identified and Innovative Methodology Adopted by KVK Pulwama.

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Success story is the essence of any institution in general and KVK's in particular. It depicts the magnitude of work culture. It is a corner stone on which the edifice of income generating activities followed up with field level demonstrations, transfer of technology skills, conducting of on farm testing / trials and other related activities of a KVK is built. In fact a KVK without success stories is like a human being drained off blood. Success stories act as a catalyst in making an institution more vibrant, work oriented and people friendly. They infuse a new life in the work culture of KVK's and make them more responsive to the needs of the people. Success stories are a gauge for measuring the amount of success a KVK has achieved in the implementation of its work programme.

Success stories of an institution are out come of continuous persuasion and regular follow up of the trainees involved in a particular technology / skill by the scientific staff of the KVK. KVK Pulwama also has its own share of success stories, indigenous technologies identified and

methodologies adopted, some of which are discussed here under:-

A. Success Stories:-

1. Staple Embroidery:- In order to maintain wider socio economic system, various income generating activities are indispensable and accordingly a forty days skill oriented programme was conducted at KVK Pulwama, wherein ten unemployed rural girls were imparted training in staple embroidery. This training proved to be beneficial as sixty percent adopted this skill to earn their livelihood. Brief details of the case study are given hereunder:-

Name of the village	:	Malangpora
No. of women trainee	:	Ten
No. of families who have adopted the skill	:	Six
Percentage of adoption	:	60%
Source of training	:	KVK Pulwama
Duration	:	40 days

Benefits of adoption per unit/ per family

Name of the skill transferred	No. of trainees	Percentage of adoption	Income before training (Rs/unit)	Income after training (Rs/unit)	Impact indicator
Staple embroidery	10	60%	10,800/p.a.	32700/p.a.	21900/p.a. (67%)

2. Cutting and Stitching :- A three months on campus vocational training programme on cutting and stitching of cloth was conducted for eleven educated rural girls belonging to Sunrigund and Malangpora villages were imparted this skill oriented training and

special emphasis was laid on setting up of units to achieve economic independence. Constant motivation and fellow up action result in 36% success in establishing the units. Brief details of the case study are given hereunder:-

Name of the village	: Malangpora,	adopted the skill
Sunrigund		Percentage of adoption : 36.36%
No. of women trainee	: Eleven	Source of training : KVK Pulwama
No. of families who have	: Four	Duration : 03 months

Benefits of adoption per unit/ per family

Name of the skill transferred	No. of trainees	Percentage of adoption	Income before training (Rs/unit)	Income after training (Rs/unit)	Impact indicator
Cutting & Stitching	11	36.36%	Rs. 9700/p.a.	Rs. 15700/p.a.	Rs. 6000/p.a. (38%)

3. Compost making out of kitchen waste

Twenty rural women of adopted village Murran were trained on utilization of kitchen waste for compost making which could increase the yield and also curtail the production cost on account of fertilizer besides making environment ecofriendly. The impact of the programme was 29%.

Brief details about the case study are as under:-

Name of the village	: Murran
No. of rural women trainee	: 20
No. of families adopted	: Four
Percentage of adoption	: 50%
Source of training	: KVK , Malangpora
Year of Training	: 2004

Benefits of the adoption per unit/per family

Sl.No.	Name of specific technology/Skill transferred	No. of trainees	% of trainees adopted	Change in Income (Rs.)		Impact indicator
				Before training (Rs/unit)	After training (Rs/unit)	
01	Compost making out of kitchen waste	20	50%	7050/-P.A.	10075/- P.A.	3025/-P.A. (29%)

4. Poultry Farming

Training was imparted to some rural youth in the vicinity of the Kendra for adopting poultry farming as a source of livelihood after continuous persuasion and motivation by the scientists. One farmer a resident of Malangpora adopted poultry farming for improving upon his livelihood through this enterprise and he could earn a profit of Rs. 28209/- per anum.

Brief details about the case study are

Expenses**Fixed assets :-**

Poultry house	: 70,000=00
Land	: 20,000=00
Cost of utensils	: 3200=00

Recurring expenses:-

Cost of chicks 505 @ Rs. 16/ chick	: 8080=00
Cost of feed	: 15000=00
Mortality	: 10 birds

Total : 23080=00

Income (Rs.)

From sale of live birds : 51975=00

From sale of manure : 400=00

From sale of sack (18 No's) : 414=00

Total : 52789=00

Assuming depreciation @ 10% of fixed assets : 7500=00

Net income = (52789) - (23080 + 1500) = 52789 - 24580 =28209=00

The more income is reflected because he has integrated his activities.

5. Apiculture

Rural youth from around villages were imparted training for starting a bee keeping unit. After receiving training some trainees from Tral and Pulwama area started bee keeping units which are successfully going on and they are earning a good amount of profit from this unit in addition to pollination of their orchards by these bees.

Brief details about the success story are as under:-

Name of Farmer : Mr. Manzoor Ahmad Source of training : KVK Malangpora
 Village : Gulshanpora, Tral Year of training : 2006-07
 District : Pulwama

Investment:-

Sl. No.	Particular	quantity	Rate (Rs)	Amount
1.	Beehives	2	1400/ colo	2800.00
2.	honeybees	5 frames	400 / colo	800.00
3.	Other equipment	2	2000/ colo	4000.00
				7600.00

Year of adoption : 2006 = 14900.00

Colony position as on date

No. of colonies : 10
 Expected Honey after migration : 1.5 qtls
 Expected returns : Rs. 22500.00
 Net Profit : 22500-7600

6. Cases of large adoption

Implementation of KVK programmes has resulted in cases of large adoption by the farmers in respect of field, fruit and vegetable crops. Due to continuous persuasion by the scientists of KVK during conduct of FLD's, OFT's and trainings related to various aspects of

Cases of large scale adoption

Sl. No.	Name of crop/technology	Variety	% age adoption
1.	Brown sarsoon	KS – 101	30
2.	Moong	PS -16	32
3.	Paddy	Shalimar Rice- 1	45
4.	Use of pollinizers and pollinating insects	Golden Delectious Red Gold	53
5.	Scientific training and pruning	-	45
6.	Management of corm rot disease in saffron	-	25
7.	Management of chilli wilt disease	-	25

farming, some cases of large adoption/ success stories have also been developed as under :-

B. Indigenous Technologies (ITK'S)

The ITK's are the product of centuries of trials and errors, natural selections and keen critical observations that can form a knowledge base on which researchers and extension workers can plan their research strategy. Farmers knowledge is limited to what they can sense directly, normally through observation and what they can comprehend with their own concepts. Similarly not all the practices have been scientifically evaluated to ascertain their relevance in the present times. In a situation where land is limited and population continues to grow, many traditional ways of farming may no longer be tenable. Therefore, with little refinements and blending with

modern scientific techniques, all the indigenous techniques followed by the farmers can be made more effective and adaptable. The scope still remains to blend these ITK's with modern technical knowledge which could lead to an efficient resource management strategies with more emphasis on productivity and sustainability. Indigenous technologies developed on the basis of experience gained and lessons learnt by the farmers are generally eco friendly, in expensive and socially acceptable and do not require off farm inputs. Some of the indigenous practices are:-

1. Mixed cropping of Rajmash with Maize

Since some local Rajmash varieties are pole type and need staking with wooden sticks which is cumbersome process in Rajmash growing areas. As such the farmers

grow Rajmash in Maize field so that the staking problem is over come by Maize plants on which the Rajmash plants grow.

2. Raising of Honey Bee colonies in earthen make pots (Mattka)

In this the local farmers keep a Mattka embedded in the walls of a house. They used to put some sugar and a queen bee in the Mattka with a small hole for the bees to enter into the Mattka. So that they could frame a comb inside for honey. After a few months they would open the Mattka and collect honey.

3. Use of wood Ash as manure and insecticide

Locally it is believed that wood ash has insecticidal property as such the local farmers used to collect the ash from the kitchen and spread it on vegetable beds. In addition to killing the insects it also added nutrient to the soil.

4. Growing of Almond plants in Saffron field

This technology adopted by people in saffron belts was based on the principle of mixed cropping, because by the

time the Almonds are ready to harvest the various cultural operations for saffron cultivation would start. This facilitated the local farmers saving of cost involved on account of extra labour.

C. Innovative methodology Adopted to implement the KVK programmes

Innovative methodologies are adopted to meet the technical requirements. Progressive farmers, ex-trainees and experienced rural women are invited and involved in imparting training on various aspects of farming and also demonstrate various technologies adopted by them in their own fields. Thrust is laid on vegetable cultivation and various programmes in Home Science like preservation, knitting, crewel embroidery and compost making from kitchen waste. The programmes are developed in such a way as to cater to our socio-economic needs and facilitate development and adoption of modern technologies to meet the challenges of the future. These ex-trainees amongst the farming community proved to be very effective for implementing the program me.