Status Paper

1. Date of Start of KVK: 01.04, 2004

2. Total Land with KVK: 0.60 hectare (Developed)

2.00 hectare (Undeveloped)

3. Staff Position:

Sr.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned	Working
No.		Strength	Strength
1	Associate Professor (Training)	1	1
2	Assistant Extension Specialist	6	6
3	Technical Assistant	3	1
4	Superintendent	1	1
5	Junior scale stenographer	1	Nil
6	Drivers	2	2
7	Peon/ Chowkidar	2	2

4. Name of scheme in operation: KVK 009-94

5. Infrastructural Development: Farmer's Hostel (Trilokinath Bhawan)

6. Thrust areas identified:

- Package & practices for production of disease free seed of pea and potato
- * Development of high yielding and disease resistant (root rot/wilt complex and powdery mildew) cultivars of pea and rajmash
- * Evaluation of buckwheat cultivars suitable for double cropping sequence
- * Cultivation of off-season vegetables and seed production of temperate vegetables
- * Protected vegetable cultivation
- Development of IPM practices for the important insect pests and diseases
- * Popularization of apple cultivation
- * Post-harvest technology of hops, vegetables and fruits
- * Introduction of improved fodder and grass species
- * Popularization of balanced feeds, UMB and supplementary rations for milch animals.

7. Brief achievements:

A. OFT

- * Line sowing of pea, potato and rajmash
- Balanced application of fertilizers
- * Herbicide use in pea, potato and rajmash
- * Increasing demand for guidance on plant protection measures
- Seed treatment with Bavistin in pea

- * Increasing demand for vegetable nursery
- * Area under vegetables and pulses is increasing
- * Introduction and adoption of alternative new pea variety Palam Priya
- * Intercropping of pulses with potato
- * Increasing demand for grass seeds
- ★ Judicious use of pesticides for the control of weed, insect-pests and diseases

B. FLD on pulses & oilseed crops:

- * Rajmash varieties viz. Kanchan, Him 1 and Triloki were popularized in the valley
- * Toria variety Bhawani was also popularized in Lahaul valley

C. Training Achievements (1999-2006):

a). On-Campus Trainings:

Practicing	No. of	SC/ST participants		
farmers/Farm	courses			
women		Male	Female	Total
Vocational trainings	48	372	698	1070
Rural youth	4	70	36	106
Extension functionaries	4	26	2	28

b). Off-campus trainings:

Practicing	No. of	SC/ST participants		
farmers/Farm women	courses			
		Male	Female	Total
Total	217	2578	1640	4218

D. Other Extension activities:

Activity	Number	No. of participants (ST)		
		Male	Female	Total
Field Day	8	150	74	224
Kisan Divas	5	616	212	828
Farmers-Scientists interaction Programme	6	76	38	114
Science Day	1	36	29	65

Kisan Mela	2	387	369	756	

8. Indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area

- * Farmers make furrows with hand plough in between two lines in pea and rajmash for better water use efficiency, thereby reducing soil erosion and nutrient losses.
- * Trunk of *Salix* (2-4 years old plantation) is covered with gunny bags or/and thorny bushes to protect the bark from being eaten by the animals.
- * Farmers store the seed potato in underground pits during winter season.
- * For consumption during the winter months, the local people store cabbage heads in covered trenches by burying the roots in the soil to keep them fresh.
- * Tomato plants alongwith matured green fruits are hanged inside the room for use during winters as and when the fruits ripe.

9. Problems:

a) Administrative

- * Out of 16 sanctioned posts only 8 are in position.
- * Vehicle is a major problem to carry out the smooth working of KVK. Public transport system is very poor and hiring charges of taxies are location based instead of mileage based.
- * Because of heavy snowfall at Rohtang pass, it is not possible to reach at the kendra in time to conduct the extension activities therefore, seats in the helicopter may be arranged on the pattern of DWR, centre at Dalang Maidan.

b) Financial

- * The land allocated to KVK is undeveloped hence, additional budget is required for the development of land.
- * Working season is only from April October and the area remains cut off from rest of the world from November till March and some times upto June. It becomes difficult to arrange inputs due to blockage during crop season; hence the permission to utilize the funds of next year during the month of September-October is required to be given.
- Under FLD on pulses and oilseeds funds are released after sowing time of crops is over. Therefore, permission may be granted to conduct FLD in the following year.

c) Technical

* Almost all the inputs are procured from outside for which many a times transportation charges are more than cost of inputs. Therefore, a special provision

- be made for extra transportation fund or provision of University truck/transport on POL basis instead of hiring charges.
- * Because of limited growing season, farmers remain engaged in their activities, thus unable to spare time for trainings particularly the On-Campus programmes
- * Because of difficult topography and scattered population the farmers fields are far away and most of the areas are not approachable through road which hampers the movement.