

Success Story (Farm Woman)

1. Title of the Success Story

“Improved Crop Production and Women Empowerment through Scientific Farming Practices”



2. Profile of the Location

Village : Pipalpada,

GP : Bagpur,

Block : Narla

District : Kalahandi

Mob : 8260294922

Agro-climatic zone : Western Undulating Agro-Climatic Zone

3. Profile of the Farmer

Name of the Farm women : Smt. Tejaswini Herpal

(give passport size photo)

Landholding : 28 ac

Livelihood base : Paddy, Cotton, Pigeon Pea and Fish Farming

Socio-economic background :

Through scientific crop production, varietal evaluation, integrated pest management and fish farming, she has strengthened her family income and empowered rural women through active participation in Self-Help Groups. The farmer has adopted these improved technologies in his/her farm after attending KVK trainings and demonstrations, which helped in improving crop productivity and income.

4. KVK Intervention

Year and season of intervention : Linkage with KVK since 2023

Technologies demonstrated (name, scientific basis, rationale)

The farmer has actively participated in training and extension programmes organized by KVK. **Through these programmes the farmer received support on** varietal evaluation of crops, vegetable seedling production, pest management practices, and improved crop cultivation techniques.

She implemented these practices in her farm after receiving training and demonstrations (FLD) from KVK at an early stage of farming. She also shares this knowledge with other farmers by providing practical guidance and hand-holding support during farm visits.

Stakeholder involvement and participatory planning : Nil

5. Technology/Application Details**Description of technology/practice introduced :**

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) introduced improved crop production technologies through varietal evaluation of high-yielding and climate-resilient crop varieties, vegetable seedling production, integrated pest management (IPM), and scientific crop cultivation practices. The farmer adopted improved varieties of paddy, cotton, and pigeon pea after on-farm evaluation and demonstrations. Scientific nursery management and quality vegetable seedling production techniques ensured healthy seedlings with better field establishment. Eco-friendly pest management practices, including regular pest surveillance, need-based plant protection measures, and integrated crop management, were implemented to minimize crop losses. Improved agronomic practices such as timely sowing, balanced nutrient management, proper weed management, and recommended irrigation schedules contributed to higher productivity, improved crop quality, and enhanced farm income.

Scientific principle :

The production system is based on improved varieties, balanced nutrient management, integrated pest management, timely intercultural operations and enterprise diversification. Combining multiple enterprises improves resource-use efficiency, spreads production risk and ensures sustainable income while conserving natural resources.

Mode of implementation (demo, training, capacity building) :

The technologies were implemented through a combination of farmer training programmes, Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), on-farm demonstrations, field visits, and continuous technical guidance by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). The farmer participated in capacity-building programmes on varietal evaluation, vegetable seedling production, integrated pest management (IPM), and improved crop cultivation practices. Regular advisory services, field monitoring, and hands-on demonstrations enabled the farmer to successfully adopt and replicate the recommended technologies on her farm, leading to improved productivity and enhanced farm income.

6. Outcomes and Impact

Change in yield/productivity (with data) : Annual turnover

Crop (Paddy): Rs. 1,95,126.00

Diary : Rs. 65,000.00

Goatary : Rs. 60,000.00

Poultry : Rs. 40,000.00

Others : Rs. 30,000.00

Economic benefits (before vs. after intervention) : Rs. 4,20,054.00

annually

Risk reduction/resilience achieved :

Earlier, the family's income depended mainly on seasonal crop production, making it vulnerable to crop failure, pest attacks and unpredictable weather. After adopting integrated farming, income is generated from different enterprises throughout the year. This has reduced financial risk and made the farming system more stable and resilient under changing climatic conditions. Diversification across crops and allied enterprises reduced dependence on a single crop, improved resilience against erratic rainfall, pests and market fluctuations, and ensured year-round income.

Environmental benefits (soil health, water use, biodiversity, etc.):

Judicious input use, IPM, improved nutrient management and better field sanitation reduced chemical load, improved soil health and supported biodiversity

7. Indicators of Sustainability/Adoption

Number of farmers replicating : 12

Inclusion in panchayat/block-level planning :

Seeing the success of her integrated farming model, KVK regularly uses her farm for demonstrations and exposure visits. Farmers from nearby villages visit her farm to learn about different farming enterprises. Her work has encouraged local extension agencies and Panchayat-level functionaries to promote integrated farming among other women.

Integration with other schemes (MGNREGS, PKVY, OLM, etc.) :

The farmer regularly shares experiences with nearby farmers and participates in KVK programmes. The model is suitable for replication

through convergence with KVK, Agriculture, Fisheries/Horticulture and OLM.

Institutional mechanisms supported :

Smt. Tejaswini Herpal maintains regular contact with Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agriculture deptt, Fishery deptt, OLM, Department of Horticulture and her Self-Help Group. She actively participates in training programmes, demonstrations and extension activities organised by these institutions. Their continuous technical guidance has helped her adopt improved farming practices with confidence.

8. Challenges and Learnings

Implementation difficulties :

In the beginning, managing different farm enterprises together was not easy. She faced challenges in understanding natural farming techniques, pest management and enterprise management. However, regular training, field demonstrations and continuous guidance from KVK helped her overcome these difficulties. Gradually, she gained confidence and successfully established an integrated farming system on her farm.

Farmer perceptions and behavior change :

Her farm acts as a learning site for local farmers where they receive exposure and practical knowledge on multirole agricultural enterprises.

Lessons for upscaling and replication :

The experience of Smt. **Tejaswini Herpal** shows that integrated farming can be a profitable and sustainable option for small and medium farmers.

By combining different enterprises and adopting improved technologies, farmers can increase their income while reducing production risks. With proper technical support and regular capacity-building programmes, this model can be successfully replicated in other villages.

9. Policy and Programmatic Implications :

Strengthening farmer-led demonstrations, quality input supply, market linkages and convergence among line departments can accelerate adoption of sustainable farming systems.

Need for convergence, investment, or policy tweak

10. Testimonials and Quotes :

The continuous technical guidance and demonstrations of KVK helped me adopt improved technologies with confidence. My farm income has increased, and I now encourage other farmers to adopt scientific farming practices Formation and strengthening of **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**

- Access to finance and credit
 - Skill development and livelihood activities
 - Functional literacy and capacity building
- Participation of women in local governance

11. Supporting Visual Evidence

Photographs with captions (JPEG only):

- Before and after intervention
- Technology in use
- Training, meetings, or field day events