WOMEN TECHNOLOGY PARK RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

. Along with Jhuming as major occupation, they practice the hunting, fishing, collection of major and minor forest items like wild vegetables, fruits, nuts, medicinal herbs, honey, materials for ritual performance and construction of their traditional houses, fence, rope ways and bridges, hunting and fishing equipments, etc.

WOWMEN TECHNOLOGY PARK AT ARUNACHAL UNIVERSITY

- The centuries of interaction with their surroundings helped them to reveal many secrets of their nature which helped them to develop a symbiotic man-nature relationship.
- Such knowledge systems form their guiding principles, whom today we call as 'IDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS'.
- Most these people do not cultivate separate garden for growing of vegetables and root crops.
- They collect wild vegetables, fruits, nuts, roots, mushroom, honey, medicinal plants, etc. from the forests during different seasons.
- Some of these wild vegetables are also obtained from the jhum field in the form of weeds.
- They also collect variety of insects and worms from their forest and eat

IKS in TRANSITION

- These rich knowledge systems are gradually dying away from the society as these were possible when population was less and there was abundance of forest resources.
- The productivity through indigenous technique is very low, which can not cope with the present demand of employment and commodity.

INTERVENTION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

- It refers to involvement of science and technology to preserve the positive traditional knowledge systems through improving the quality and quantity while conserving its environment.
- Here, the term intervention should not be mistaken as interference or intrusion or obstruction rather as involvement and contribution

WHY WTP IS NECESSARY ?

- Arunachal Pradesh, a cent percent tribal inhabited state.
- 94% of the is under rugged topography
- 82%. of land is under forest.
- So, the life of the people is very hard.
- Shifting cultivation does not support even the basic sustenance.
- Inaccessibility, illiteracy and absence of technological development are the other factors that add to its backwardness of the state.
- Though the social status of male and female are almost same, but females share the major responsibility of the family.

WOMEN TECHNWOOLOGY PARK

- Besides heavy domestic works like cooking, preparation of local beer, pounding of rice, collection of firewood and wild vegetable, weaving for family, tending animals, fetching of water; females share the major work in the jhum field, like clearing of the forest, weeding, sowing, harvesting, etc.
- Climbing hills with heavy loads, collecting firewood and vegetable from deep forests are risky and taxing tasks for females.
- Life of an woman is made more pathetic due to polygamy, early marriage and high child birth, bride price, general prejudice against female, etc

- WTP is making an attempt to revive and popularize following indigenous knowledge systems through the intervention of science and technology.
- MUSHROOM CULTIVATION
- SERICULTURE AND MODIFIED LOIN LOOM
- CULTIVATION OF WILD VEGETABLES OF A.P.
- CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS
- BIO AND VERMI COMPOSTING
- REARING OF ORNAMENTAL FISH AND
- BAMBOO PROPAGATION
- SPINNING ON SILK YARN

OBJECTIVES

- To act as a foundation for promoting and popularization of improved technologies in some of the activities where women are engaged for earning of their livelihood.
- II. To serve as a platform for technological information pool, documentation and highlight of issues related to women's technological needs.
- III. To upgrade indigenous knowledge/technology prevalent in the state.

- IV. To create awareness about new technologies suitable for the women in the state.
- v. To provide training and guide in accessing to better technology.
- vi. To identify specific S&T intervention to furnish technological solutions to location specific problems.
- vii. To organize interactive meet of women entrepreneur on one hand and financial institution and market representatives/agents on other

METHODOLOGY

Basic training of the trainers

- One month theoretical knowledge on techniques of gardening, mushroom cultivation, maintenance of ornamental fish, sericulture, medicinal plants, etc.
- Two months training on processing of cocoon, use of carding machine, weaving, etc at Arunachal Seva Sangh Midpu.
- Mushroom cultivation at Mushroom Development Centre at Itanagar.
- Medicinal Plant Cultivation from State Forest Research Institute (SFRI) at Itanagar and at Sessa, etc.





























SERICULTURE AND NODIFIED LOIN LOON









































DOMESTICATION OF WILD VEGETABLES



Attempt has been made to grow following vegetables items

OIIK, OSHIK, OKU, OIIN, OGIK, OLAP, ORI, JOOGEN, JOOKO, RAARƏ TAKA, TAKSAP,TOOKO, TALAP,















SEASONAL VEGETABLES















VERMI COMPOSTING

- Organic manure production through Vermi Composting which is picking up importance every where and making ahead towards large scale production.
- The preparation is cheap and the production is fast, and the effectiveness is also high. Following are the details of the vermi-composting.
- **Earthworm**: 3000 species of earthworm have been identified in the world, of which few of them are used for economic multipurpose and vermin-composting, such as-
- A. Eisinia Fotida, exotic and commonly used one
- B. Eudrilus Eugeniae, exotic and used.
- C. Perionyx Excavitus, indigenous.
- •
- The above mentioned earthworm species have low mortality rate (longevity 1 to 3 years), voracious feeder and give high quality vermincast.

















Other items grown in the WTP

- 1. Banana
- 2. Jatropa
- 3. Pineapple
- 4. Lemon grass
- 5. Cottom
- 6. Sajna
- 7. Aamla
- 8. Gauva
- 9. Sugar cane
- 10. Papaya
- 11. Lemon
- 12. Vegetables

TECHNOLOGICAL BACK-UP & LINKAGE

- 1. The Arunachal Seva Sang, Midpu (KVIC):
 - 2. The Mushroom Development Centre, Itanagar:

3.The State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar

- 4. Seri-culture Farm in Lohit Mukh and Holongi, Assam
- 5. Gramdam Udyok Sangstan, Kumarikata
- 5. RRL Jorhat and Itanagar

6. The Department of Life Sciences, Arunachal University (Department of Botany and Zoology) are most indispensable for the WTP.

Trainings









10. DETAIL PROGRESS REPORT METHODOLOGY

• Observations/results:

- a. Silkworm waste and used up straw from mushroom cultivation can be used either for vermi worm compost and bio–compost respectively.
- b. Wild vegetables found in the nearby forests grow well in the garden of WTP.
- c. There are varieties of beautiful fish in the rivers of Arunachal Pradesh. Fish collected from nearby rivers thrive well in the aquarium.
- d. Tapioca leaves are also good substitute feed for silkworms. The forest of the university campus is rich in wild caseru trees.

10. DETAIL PROGRESS REPORT METHODOLOGY

Observations/results:

f. The growing of seasonal vegetable in between era plants is profitable.

- g. The interest of local people on medicinal and ornamental fish is less because these are not directly related to their life situation.
- h. The production of raw materials would be more profitable rather than the finish product, especially in case of sericulture and modified looms. There is a high demand for mushroom and silk worms among the local people of the area.

- 1. Floriculture (ZAPAR)
- 2. Preparation of dust free chalk
- 3. Recycling of waste papers
- 4. Lemon grass distillery
- 5. Bead designing
- 6. Cane and bamboo works
- 7. Plantation of more fruit trees

Why to continue?

FUTURE PLAN

•The project is very much related to the life situation of the people of the area.

•Now many villagers are dependent on WTP.

•Give training on vocational training to SSA mission in the state.

•Still many more villages are to be given training on sustainable management of resources.

- WTP is one of the centers of attraction to many outsiders who visit the University.
- It is also a constant source of learning for PG girl students.
- It also acts as a source of research for many of the students of Department Life Science of the University.

.Many medicinal plants, wild vegetables, bamboo, fruit trees, cotton plants, already grown on the centre need constant maintenance.

It would be beneficial for the University to use the expertise of already trained people of the WTP.A

At last, the most important one is that it is one of the out reach programmes where University can help rural laddies directly.

CONCLUSION

- The WTP remains open 7 days in a week
- We sell vermicompost, mushroom, spawn,
- We give free training to any interested individual and group

Clothes, saplings, vermi, vegetables, etc.

• Shank you