

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming may be defined as the agricultural process which uses bio fertilizers and natural pest control mechanism. It is a way of sustainable agriculture method in modern era. The organic farming is an answer to the issues arose due to environmental degradation owing to excess use of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.

organic farming - a way of giving to nature in return what we obtain.

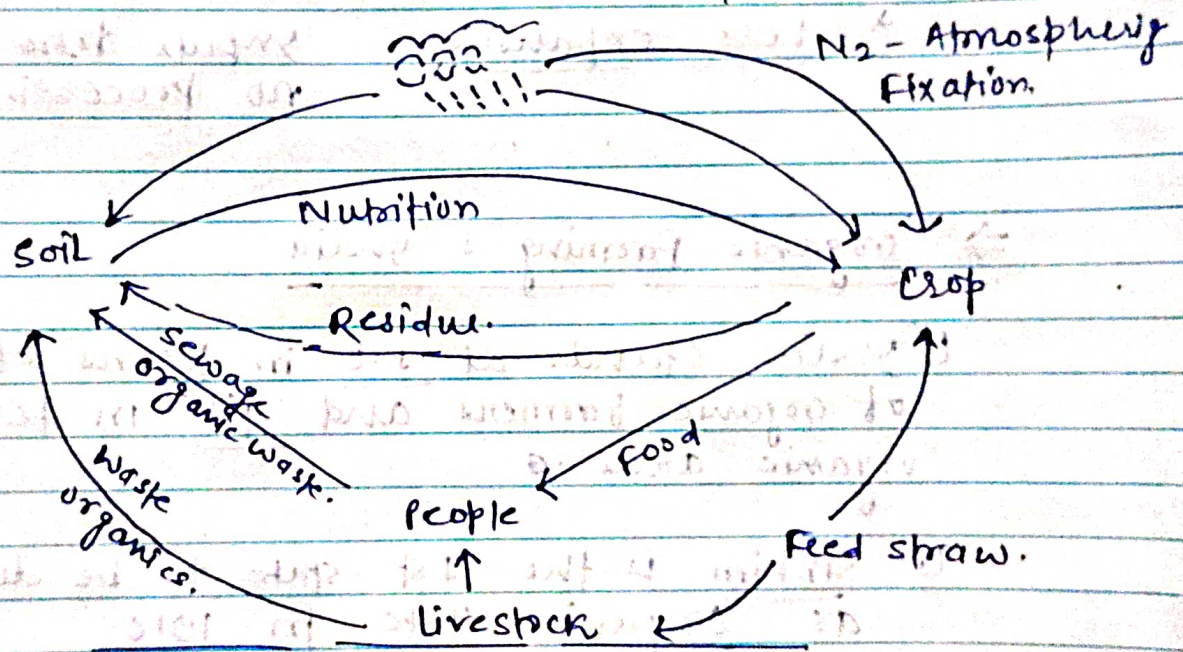
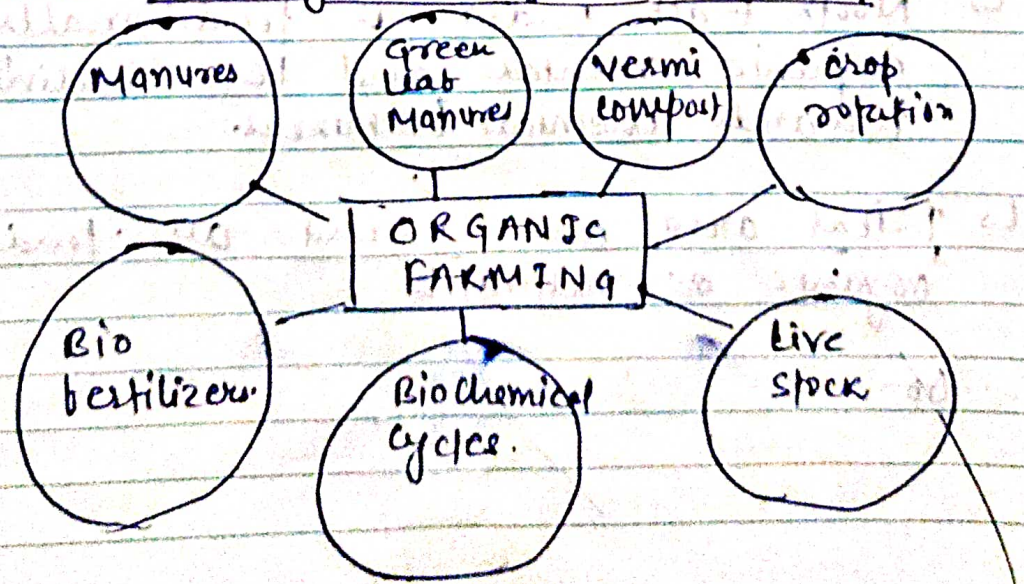


fig - Working of organic farming



↳ Benefit of organic Farming

- * Environment friendly - Less toxic
- No harmful leaching
- * Healthier and Tasty Food - Nutrients rich
- * Income Generator - domestic demand ↑
Export benefit
- * Less expensive - inputs from nature
no processing required.

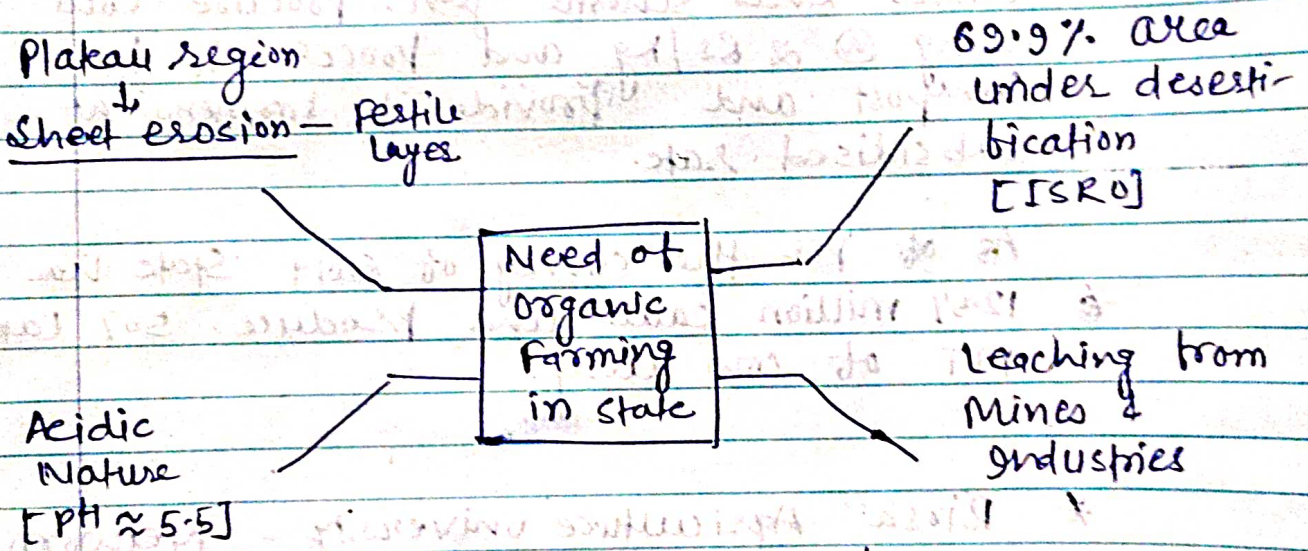
⇒ organic Farming & India

- ↳ India stands at 1st in terms of number of organic farmers and 9th in terms of organic area.
- ↳ Sikkim is the 1st state to be declared as organic state in 2016
- ↳ North East India is traditionally organic oriented and less inclined towards chemical fertilizers.
- ↳ Tribal area and island are traditionally organic cultivators.

↳ — oo

⇒ Organic Farming and Jharkhand

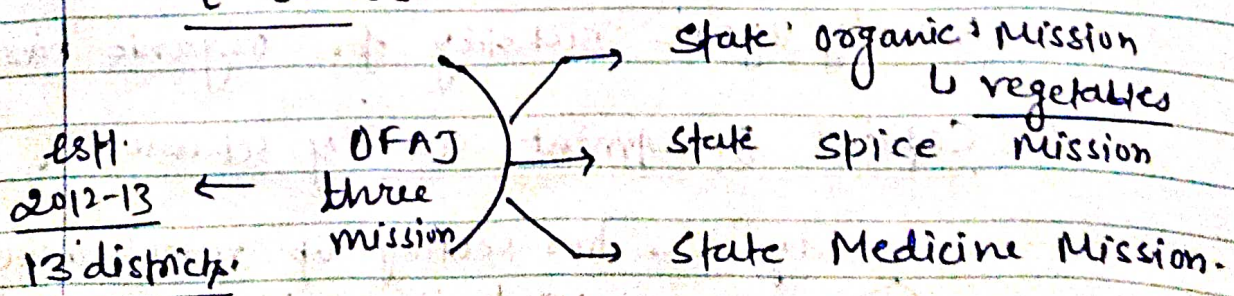
Jharkhand has around ~~2~~ 3/4th of its population in rural area who obtain their livelihood from agriculture and allied activities. However in recent days due to overuse of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers land loses its fertility. Hence organic farming is call for now due to following factors-



due to above factors and to conserve our land towards SDG goal-13 our state need to step towards organic farming

⇒ Government initiatives towards organic Farming

* Organic Farming Authority of Jharkhand [OFAJ]



* JSRPS Initiatives → Organic fertilizers to farmers.

Started in 5 districts as Pilot Project. 345 master trainers to train SHG members who inform farmers for organic fertilizers.

* Gorodhan Naya scheme

Under this scheme govt. procure Cow dung @ 2 Rs/kg and process it for compost and provide to farmers at subsidised rate.

As per the survey of 2019 State has 12.57 million cattle and produce 507 lakh MT of cow dung.

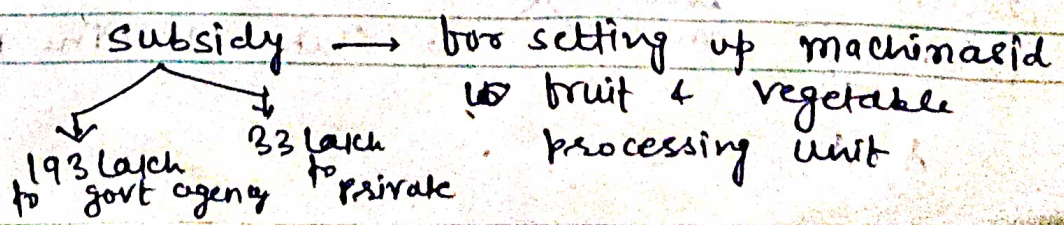
* Birsa Agriculture university - Network of Bio fertilizers

* Namami Gange scheme - Under this 78 villages of Sahajani situated on the bank of the Ganga - organic farming started.

* Paramparagat Krishi Yojana

5000/ha 3 years subsidy for organic farming

* Capital Investment subsidy scheme



⇒ Challenges

Among top 5 states in desertification

unawareness among farmers about use of excess pesticides/fertilizers

Nitrogen fixation bacteria is must for plant - available only in 70% of area of Jharkhand.

⇒ Way forward

* setting up of online platform, Jaiwik haat organic Bazaars where organic fertilizers are easily available.

* Eco-agei workshop and training programs for Agriculturists

* Diversification of crops as per soil suitability and use of organic waste for revival of soil fertility.

Conclusively we can say that to ensure healthy and sustainable agriculture is need of hour. we can learn from our Adivasi community [eg Paharia] who still practice organic farming in natural way. Apart from govt. steps: Ksishak Sakhis who are trained under DDY-NRLM are spreading awareness among mass about organic manures such as Dhargivamitaa, Jahnvimitaa, Nimastha etc.

Fish Farming ¹²¹ in JH

Fish farming has emerged as one of the promising sectors and as an alternative livelihood option for rural youth. It provides ample opportunity for income, export, nutritional security to locale. Though it has not a base as broader as agriculture sector its contribution towards rural growth, employment and poverty elimination, is remarkable.

⇒ Fish production in Jharkhand

↳ A total of 1.57 lakh active fishes cultivators as per 2019-20 and among which 32% are women. There are mainly four types of fish which dominate the sector

Major carp	-	82%	}
Exotic carp	-	9%	
Minor carp	-	8%	
Minor carp	-	1%	

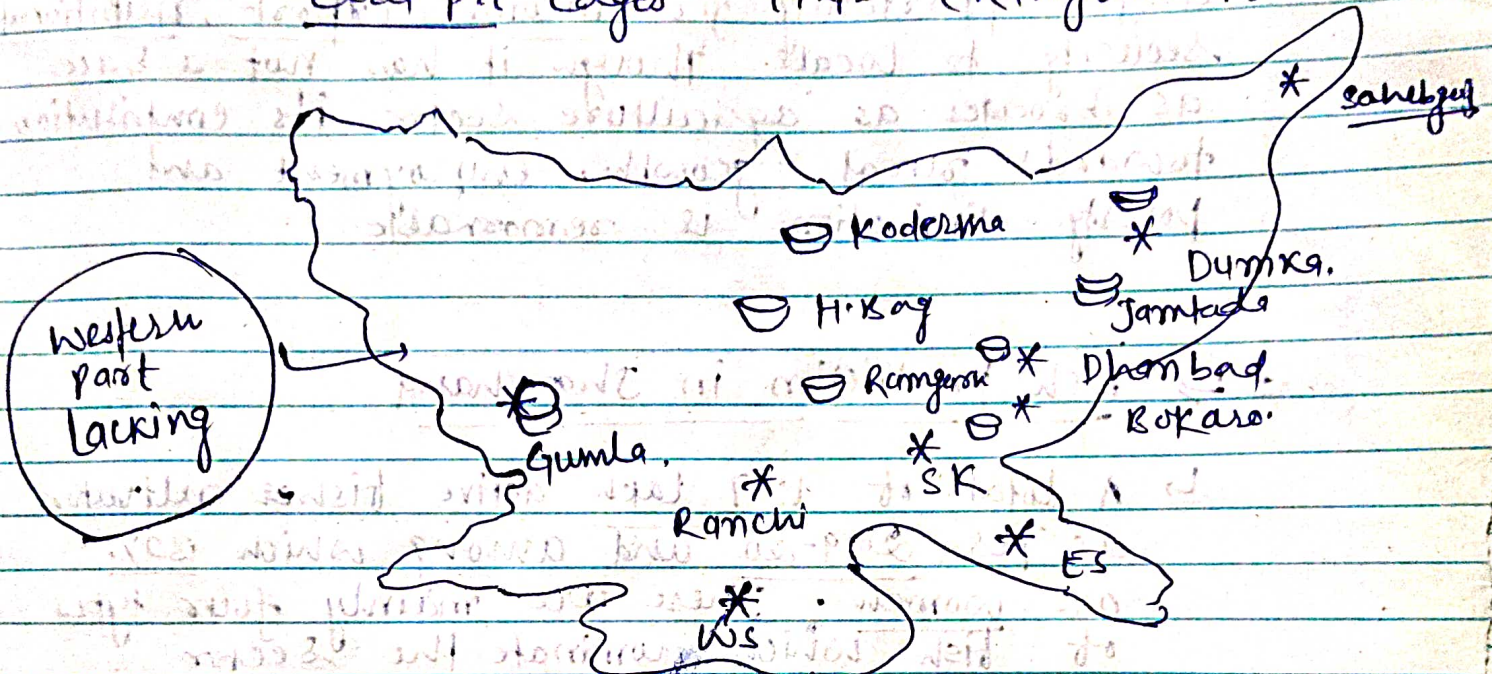
↳ Dhanbad, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Dumka, Deoghar, Saraikela, West Singhbhoom & East Singhbhoom are major fish producing districts.

↳ The Fish farming infrastructure of state is as:

Tanks	}	Government	-	17.9 thousand
		Private	-	17.9 thousand x 1.29 lakhs
Cages	-	435		

Hatcheries
 Government - 17
 Private - 107

Coal pit cages - 1741 (Ramgarh ↑).



* → Dists. with 6000 MT fish production

⊙ → Hatcheries.

⇒ Government Stakes towards aquaculture

* Riverine Fish Farming - 1200 youth got employment in Sasairkela. attracting youths.

* Financial assistance

80-90% for construction of ponds up to 3 lakhs.

for Pickup vans.

* Training

3 days - for fish seeds culture

5 days - for fish culture.

* Research } Fisheries College (Gumla)

} Fisheries Research Institute
Ranchi

- ↳ ornamental fish cultivation
- ↳ soil & water testing

* JHAMCOFISH - a Cooperative Society
It is to strengthen the fishing
environment in the state.

* Office cum sell centre - Co-operative
Societies can apply through JHAMCOFISH.

* Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada

↳ Subsidy from 40% to 80%.

↳ Market accessibility

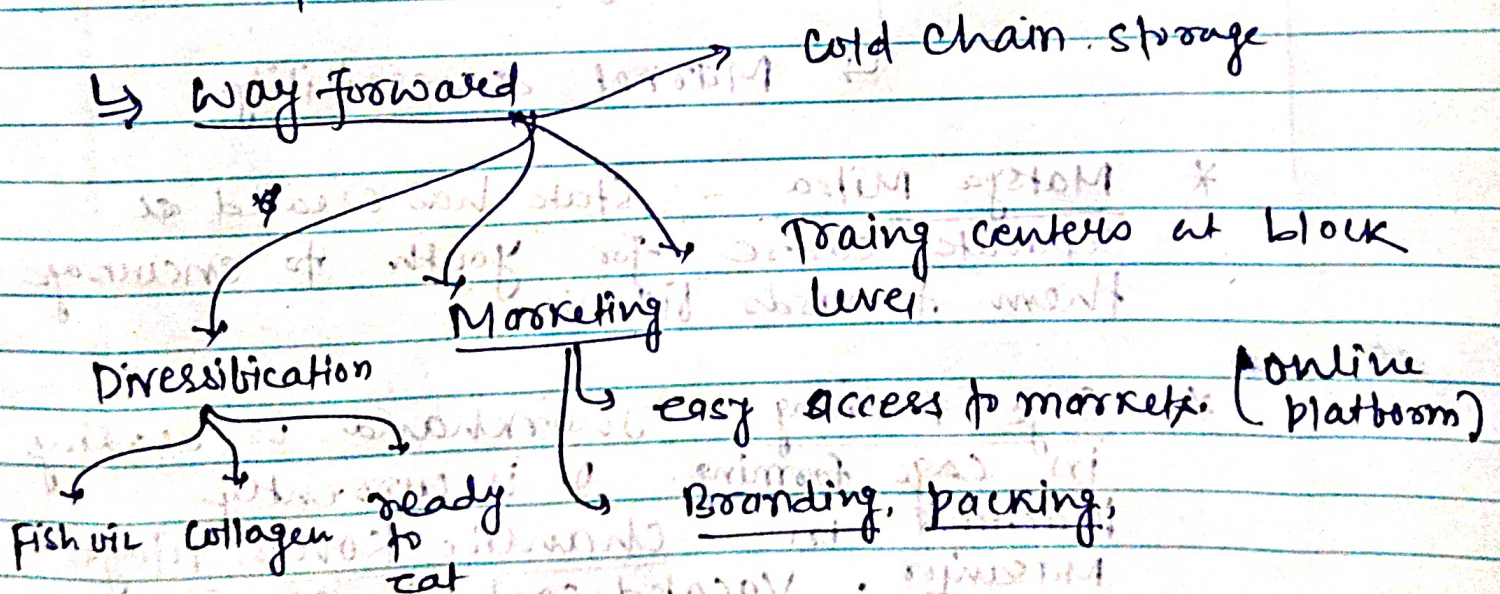
* Matsya Mitra - State has created a
separate cadre for youth to encourage
them towards fisheries.

* Cage Farming - Jharkhand is leading
in cage farming. It is currently
practiced in Chandil, Konar, Tilaya,
Masanjor. Vacated coal pits are also
utilized for same.

* Floating feed - Chandil, Ranchi,
Shanabad, Bokaro

↳ Challenges.

- * Inadequate infrastructure such as cold storages, navigation system, old vessels.
- * Limited market access - state has achieved self sufficiency however excess production couldn't meet target.
- * Socio-Economic Status - Low insurances, Inadequate credit, low income among rurals - hinders to adopt new technologies.
- * Awareness among fisherman - It is low due to which they could add value to produces and meet the potential income.



From the above it is clear that Jharkhand has shown consistent increase in fish production. In 2000 state has only 14000 MT production which rose to 2.58 LMT in 2023 and expected to touch the mark at 3.28 LMT - In this journey cage farming played a pivotal role. Govt has planned to set up 5200 cages in 2023-24. The project 'Neeli Kranti' has accelerated the growth.