

**Evaluation Organization for the Evaluation of Functioning of the Horticultural Producer's
Co-operative Marketing and Processing Society Limited (HOPCOMS), Bangalore, Karnataka State
NRIF Experience in the Field**

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***In-depth Study on "Market Survey and Analysis of Horticultural
Produce in the North Eastern States & Sikkim (2006-07)***

Funded by

Ministry of Agriculture, GoI & in collaboration with AFC, New Delhi

कृषि वित्त निगम मर्यादित

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AFC/DIR/ADMIN/2006/732

May 01, 2006

The President
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93, G11-B, Pocket Sunder Vihar
NEW DELHI - 110 087

**Reg. : Services of Consultant for Study on Market Situation and Potential for
Horticulture Produce in NE States and Sikkim**

Dear Sir,

This has reference to the CV of Shri Dharamraj Kumar, Consultant of your organization, followed by the discussions you had with us about the modalities for his deployment with AFC in connection with the above study.

We are now pleased to inform that based on his experience and expertise for similar type of assignments and your assurance for a quality report in accordance with the TORs of the Study (a copy of which has already been provided to you) we have decided to avail the services of Shri Dharamraj Kumar as Team Leader-cum-Marketing Expert on the following terms and conditions :-

TERMS AND CONDITIONS :

1. Nature of Assignment :

This is purely a Temporary Project Assignment.

2. Period of Assignment :

Under the above assignment, his services would be utilised for a period of approximately 3 non month from 1st May, 2006 to 31st July, 2006.

3. The Job :

During the period of engagement he will work as Team Leader-cum-Marketing Expert

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Agency: Natural Resources India Foundation (NRIF)

Poly Culture in Coconut for Humid Tropics and Coastal Plains

*Dr. P. Rethinam
Dr. K. Sivaraman*



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On Nov.6, '08

NEW INITIATIVES TO BOOST ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA

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By

Mr. R.P. Mattoo*

* R P Mattoo, Eminent Citizen, MG NREGA, Govt. of India & President, Natural Resource India Foundation (NRIF), Delhi and

For 4TH Indian Horticulture Congress 2010 (November 18-21, 2010)


Abstract

- *This paper reviews the progress of the organic farming movement in the context of emerging support from government and NGOs, research institutes, agencies, philanthropists and experts. The paper examines India's rich recorded knowledge in the area of organic farming. India's ancient literature is rich in knowledge of organic farming. Almost 65-70 percent of net sown areas is cultivated without chemicals and 80 percent of the farmers practice chemical free farming. It has thus been stressed that for these areas and farmers there is urgent need of bench mark details for future programme formulation and implementation.*
 - The weakness in pushing organic farming for wider acceptance has been the lack of awareness and skill among the extension machinery, focus of the certification system to process based standards, absence of quality standards, cumbersome procedures and inspector raj approach of the certification system etc.
 - The presumption that yield decrease would inevitably result through switch over from chemicals to organic inputs was not found supported through published research. The claim is not true for rain-fed areas and most vegetables, fodders, pulses, oilseeds and other field / plantation crops.
 - Organic farming programmes need to be *re-structured following a two pronged approach: a) for the vast majority of farmers are still practicing natural farming; and, b) those that have to be re-converted from chemical farming to organic farming.* Possible options in strategy, action plans and policy supports have been discussed and some suggestion given. *Need of farmers' identification and registration and farmers' record keeping, documentation, farm production record, record of crop cultivation practices, training of farmers, facilitators in production, in resources conservation and optimization in uses, social sensitization was felt as a necessity.*
 - The formation of 'groups of farmers' & 'clusters of villages' as large number of farmers are expected to be registered under this programme should precede large scale implementation of organic farming programmes/ projects. *This would strengthen the communication and coordination and operational parts of the programme.*
 - *Diversity in traditional organic farming being a reality, all stakeholders need orientation while for 'farmers' and 'extension workers' or 'promoters' at ground level a strong capacity building programme on technology, resources mobilization and management, as well as, quality and process parameters would go a long way in optimizing the boost in yields through organic farming.*
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**"IMPACT EVALUATION OF ORGANIC FARMING AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION
IN ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED AREAS"-Executive Summary**

Final Report on
**"IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE ORGANIC FARMING
AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION IN ENHANCING
PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED AREAS"**
January 2011

Sponsored by
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Vojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110 001**



Study Conducted by
Natural Resources India Foundation (NRIF)
Website: <http://www.nrif.org.in/>

Agency: Natural Resources India Foundation (NRIF)

Agency: Natural Resources India Foundation (NRIF)

ORGANIC FARMING OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN VARIOUS AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES OF INDIA BY MARGINAL FARMERS BY R. P. MATTOO* 1

1. Introduction

Indian Agriculture has made tremendous efforts since independence through various Intensive development programmes like Green Revolution, White Revolution, Yellow Revolution and Blue Revolution. While adopting improved varieties of crops, the breeds of animals have helped scientists develop technologies from time to time and produce innovations in farm management practices, such as,

- Use of fertilizers for plant nutrition and pesticides for control of pests and diseases;
- Application of irrigation could make available many vegetables almost all the year round.

Thus India's production of food grains, vegetables, fruits and other biomass, such as, milk, poultry (eggs, meat) and fish has increased many folds over that at the time of independence. Consequently, the country succeeded to a great extent to meet the growing population's demand and move towards reducing the food and nutritional insecurity, thus touching first of eight millennium development goal (MDG). But the programmes implemented by centre and state governments have steadily made progress over the years. This has lead country spending around Rs.15000 Crores in foreign exchange to meet the demand for fertilizer through imports. On the other hand, large tract soils of intensively cultivated fields have been losing natural fertility and becoming toxic, water getting contaminated and, members of farming families getting sick and indebted.

This has leaded an old wave yet again worldwide for revival of organic agriculture or land husbandry free from chemical fertilizer and plant protection formulation. But in India having organic agriculture as heritage, majority of farmers, especially in hilly and mountainous regions continue to be organic farmers. Its propagation to other areas has received considerable attention following an alien path and in isolation of India's own knowledge and proven tract.

Authored by * R. P. Mattoo (President, Natural Resources India Foundation: <http://www.nrif.org.in>;

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