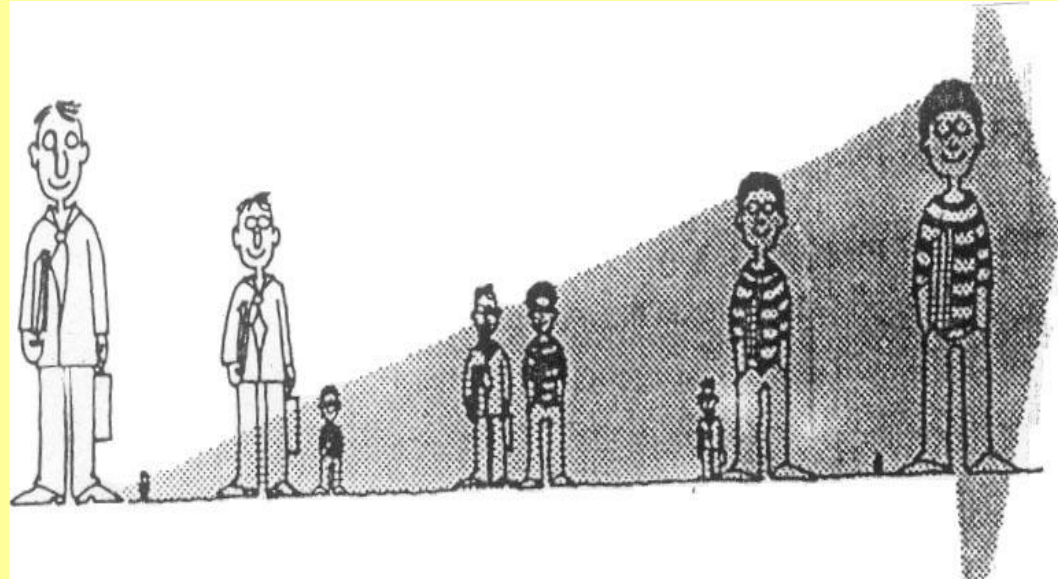


# Linkages and Extension services for promotion of Natural farming

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# **Natural farming is New or Old to the farmers?**

- ✓ **It is age old technology practiced by farmers**
- ✓ **Green revolution introduced use of in-organic inputs.**
- ✓ **Now we are reversing the process?**
- ✓ **What extent ? What is appropriate?**
- ✓ **Does it meet the present challenges?**
- ✓ **Should we promotes Yes/No ?**

**What extent and what form ?**

# **What is new?**

**New inputs especially bio agents/plant extracts.**

➤ **Bio fertilizers.**

➤ Bio pesticides

➤ New methods of residue incorporation.

➤ New formulations

# Natural Farming in India and world wide

- Old concept and practice given more thrust in recent years due to sustainability of agriculture
- Research based technologies have been evolved and recommended

Eg .Biodigester

Vermicomposting

Composting

- New programmes and scheme to promote natural farming have been adopted

## Need for natural farming ??

- Soil fertility and management
- Increasing cost of inputs – fertilizers
- Small land holding becoming less economical
- Excess use of chemicals causing residual affect
- Higher availability of agriculture wastes

## Strengths of Natural farming

Naturally grown food are getting popularity and choice in urban area

# Present strategies and promotional policy

- ZBNF project

## Methods used are

Systematic R and D

Awareness programme

Trainings

Exposure visits

Input subsidy

Literature and mass media

## Change observed:

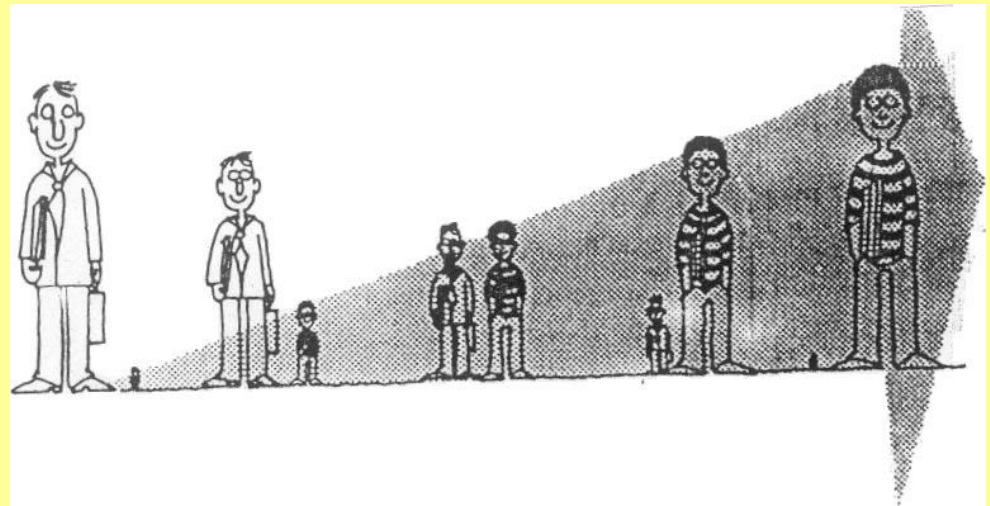
- Wide publicity of natural farming –importance, need
- Little but growing demand for organic products.
- **Natural farming** concept adopted as a programme by DoA.
- Mostly followed by big and progressive farmers.
- Considerable research and development of methods

# **Extension Services and Linkages**



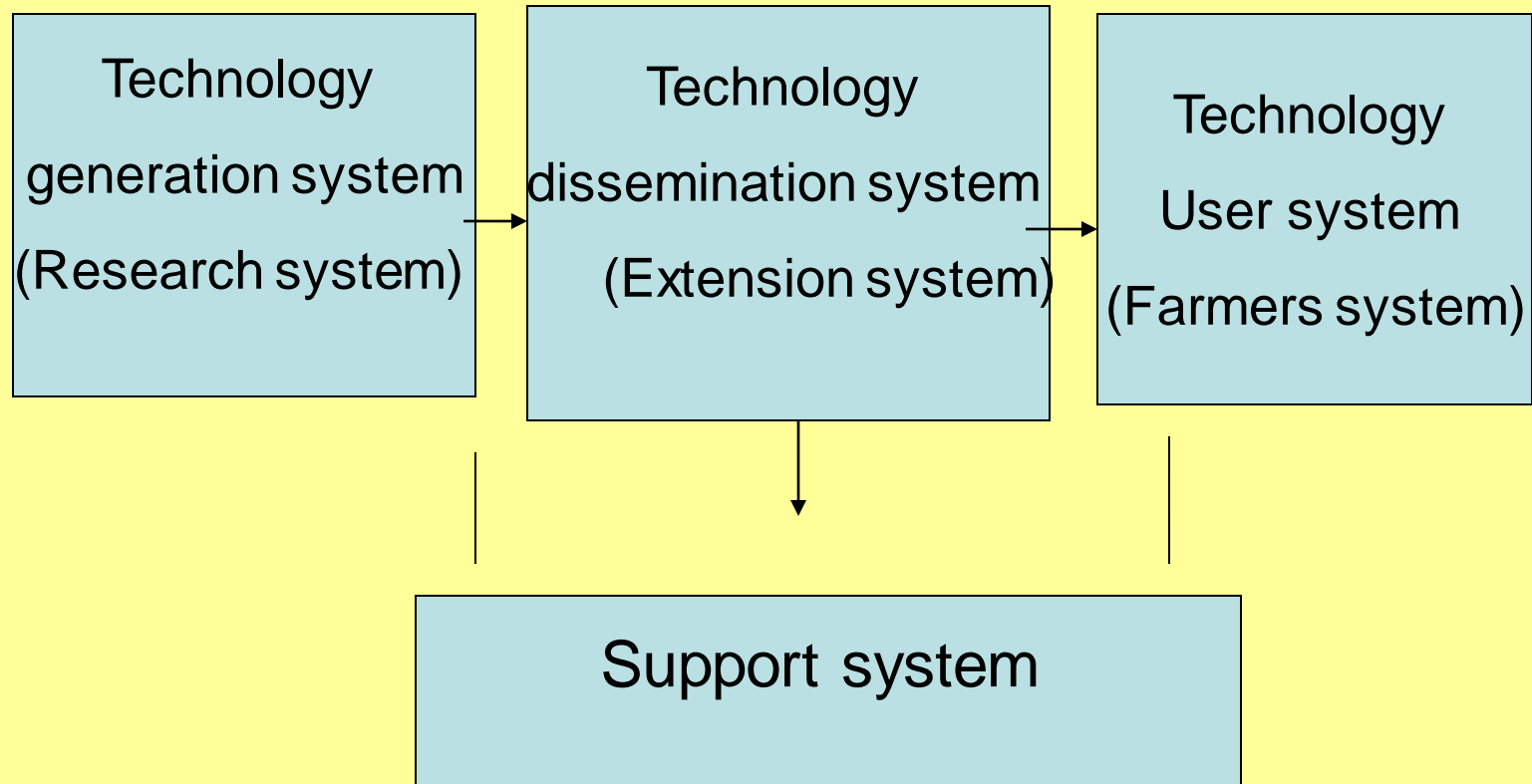
# Three types of extension models - adopted world wide,

- **Government driven extension model**
- **Farmer drives extension model**
- **Mixed model**

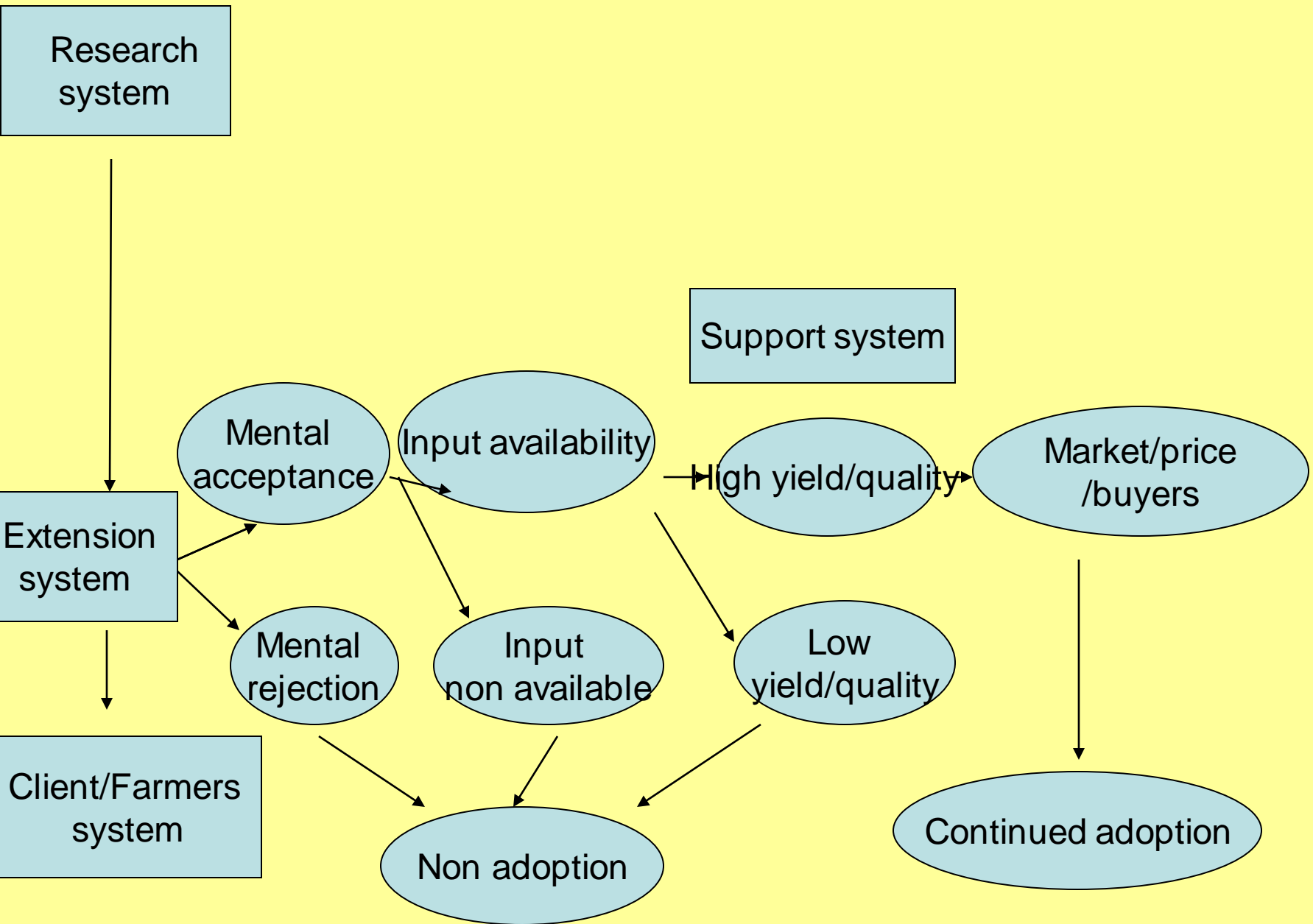


***In farmers driven and mixed model, this is being practiced***

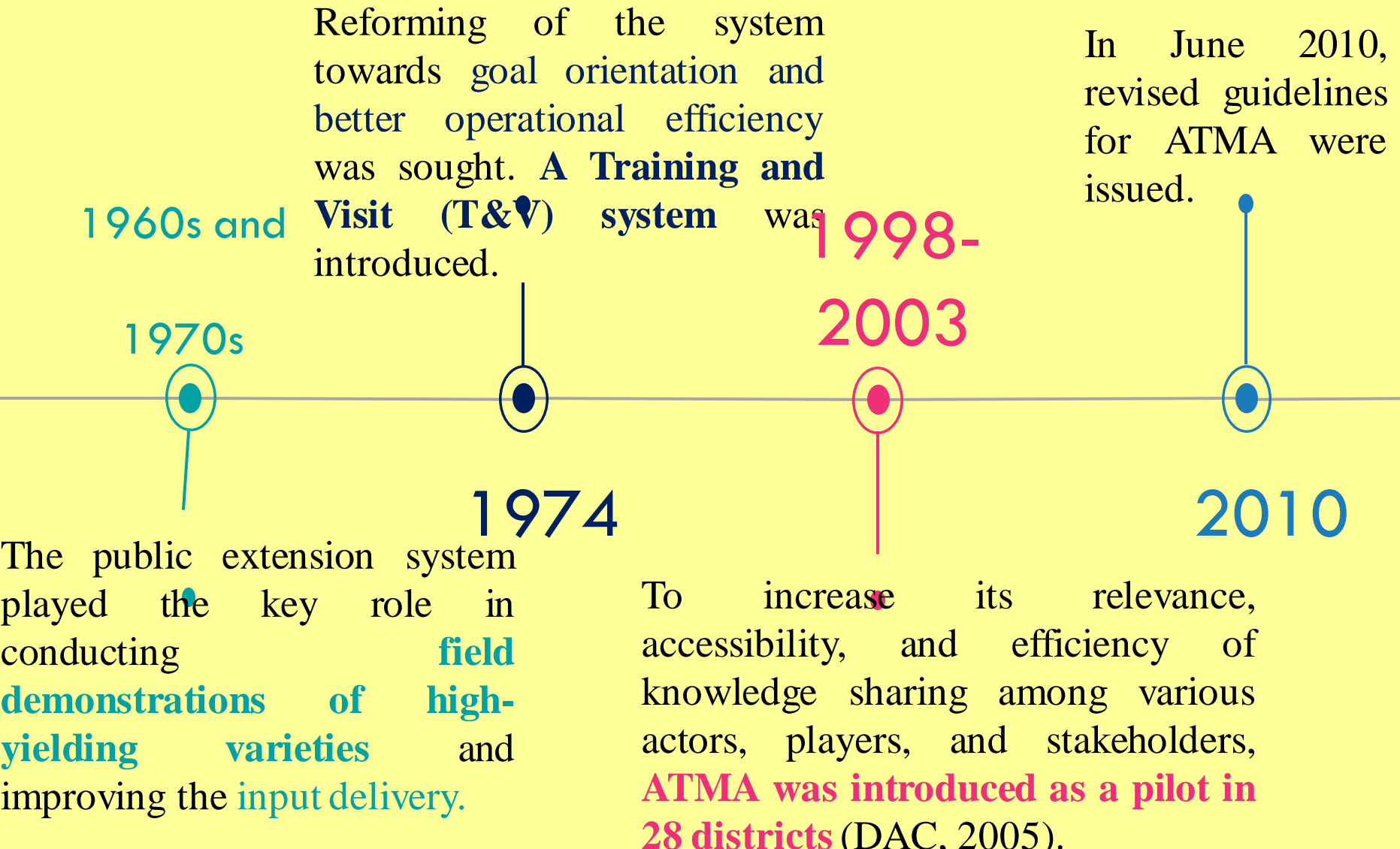
# TOT System has 4 subsystem



# Process of technology adoption



# Brief History



Extension strategies for promotion of natural farming.

I **Standardization of package of natural farming for different zones.**

compilation of recommendations from different source

II **Compulsion/Coercions:**

Compulsion with fertilizer bags.

Linking seed subsidy with the one unit by the farmer.

All demonstration necessarily include one unit of vermi compost unit

Eg Sarvodaya Mahasnagha

III **Incentive based promotion**

Incentive in price of the commodity

Rewards

Any others

## IV Promotion of natural farming practices through groups

- SHG
- Farmers interest groups

(it is possible to produce and use as well market with certification.)

Eg ICRISAT, Organic food club,

**Eg Organic club, Yamakanmaradi**

- **Products : Organically produced grains, vegetables etc.**
- **Sarvoda**

## V NGO and NGO\_Go partnership

## VII Focus on small and marginal farmers

Through group or individual approach

## VIII Promotion of commercial units.

More commercial units – more usage

VIII Registration of natural farming farmers/produce in Agril Dept and Separate space in APMC.

IX Village committees and federations to operate like in milk cooperatives.

X Linkages with multiple agencies. Banks- Line dept-SAU's, Private players, Urban household participation, ICT application

XI Key communicators and role models  
development.

XII Gram panchayat/village committees to lead  
like Raleganasiddi



# Possibilities

Individual farmer-More work, costs, risk, arrangement ..

Group of farmers – Sharing in costs, work, risk ..

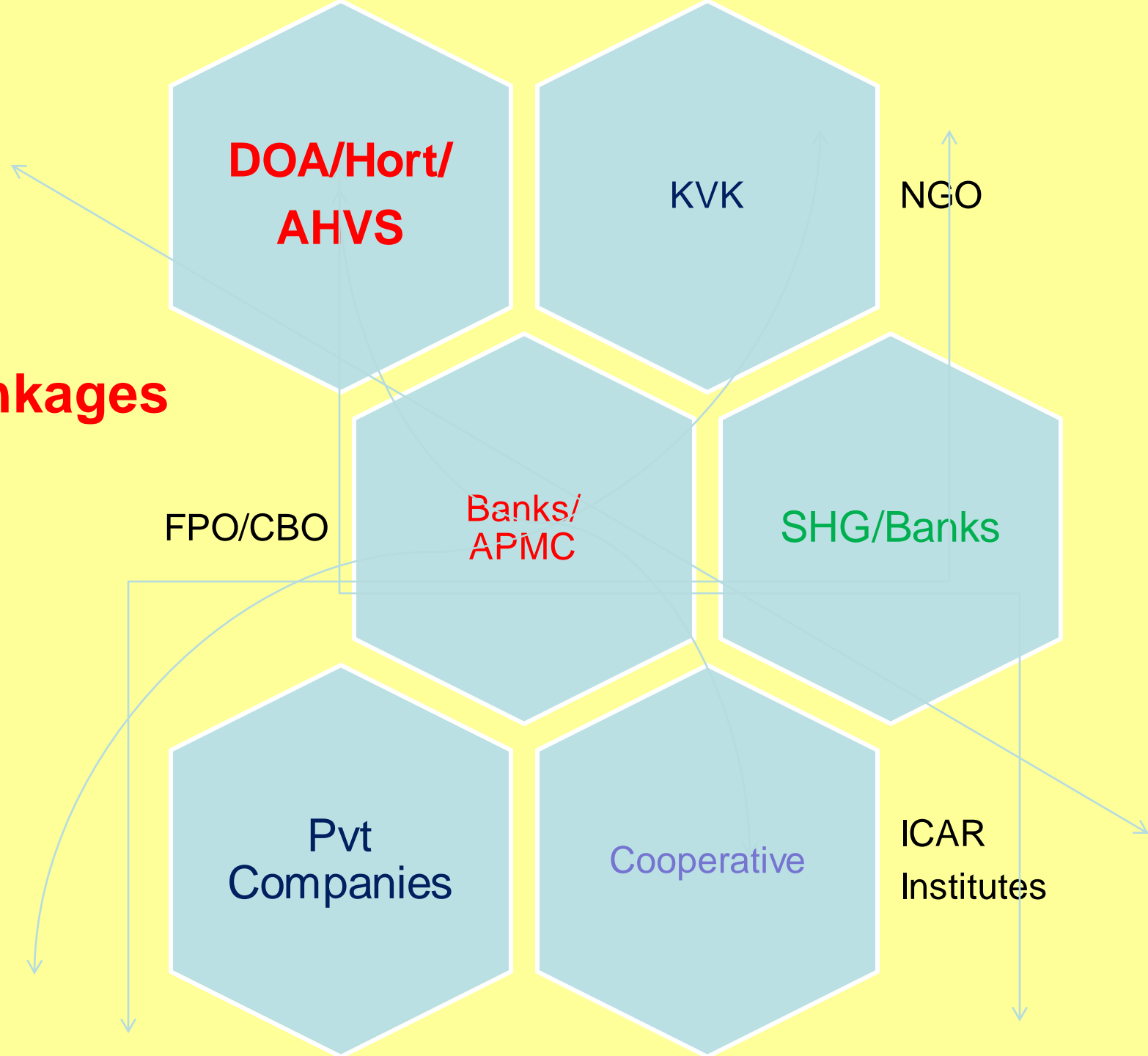
Starting difficulties in group because of

- Diverse interest
- Lack of trust
- No one to take lead
- Stability



Start with small group (5-10) and set an example, others would follow.  
It is better to have more number of small groups  
than one large group

**Linkages**



# What kind of linkages can work ??

- **Structural or Functional**
- **Formal v/s informal**
- **Strategy**
- **Synergy**
- **Win-Win strategy**
- **Common agenda**
- **Common programme**
- **Sharing etc**

# Types of the groups

SHG

Members with common interest involved in saving and thrift activities as well as IGA

FIG

Group of farmers with specific interest- production, processing etc

C.G.

Crop based groups interested in improving production as well as marketing

Productive clubs

Farmers of one particular crop and different productivity level come on one platform and share their management practices in relation to yield.

Crop growers association

Association of particular crop growers for improving production marketing etc

# Successful models

- 1 Sarvodaya Maha Sangha
- 2 Ralegansiddi – Anna Hazare
3. AMUL
4. Mahagrape
- 5... many more

## **Successful case:**

**Name : Saryodaya Mahasagha,  
Surasnshettikoppa under BAIF**

**Location : Surashittikoppa,  
Kalagahtagi taluka**

**No. of member : 42**

**Executive committee : 11 (one ex-  
officio member from BAIF)**

**Commodities transacted: Paddy, mango,  
vermicompost, finger millet**

# Thank you

Any questions

Suggestions

Additions ???

# What is? what ought to be ?

## What is ?

- Traditional practices of FYM application and few adopting composting/vermicomposting methods.
- Adoption only by big and progressive farmers
- Organically produced products do not have separate space for sale. No price attraction.
- Individual farmers with interest have taken up on their own

## What ought to be ?

- Integrated approach instead of one practice approach need to be adopted
- Small and marginal farmers need to adopt.
- Separate space in APMC need to be created
- Retail chain of natural products
- Group and community participation.



Is “Ought to be” possible ?

As a individual farmer it is difficult or not possible ?

Why ?

- Contacts for information
- Risk
- Costs
- Logistic arrangements
- Investment



Can government (department) do this ?  
can it be sustainable and cost effective?

# Types of the farmers/farm women group:

- **SHG**
- **Farmers Interest group (FIG)**
- **Commodity group (CG)**
- **Productivity clubs**
- **Commodity growers association**

