

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

**REPORT OF
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**

Topic: Organic farming

Name of the Village: Dakshin Bhatra

Date: 4th December, 2024



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

ACCREDITED BY NAAC

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Ref. No.

Date 30.11.2024.

NOTICE

All students are hereby notified that on 4th December we shall visit Dakshin Bhatra village and on 5th December we shall visit Mahananda River bank as a part of Community service. Details will be notified later on. Every students and faculty members are requested to be present on the mentioned dates.

Doyel Roy.
30.11.2024.



About Dakshin Bhatra

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Dakshin Bhatra village is 313320. Dakshin Bhatra village is located in Maldah Old subdivision of Maldah district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 41.9km away from sub-district headquarter Narayanpur (tehsildar office) and 3.4km away from district headquarter English Bazar. As per 2009 stats, Sahapur is the gram panchayat of Dakshin Bhatra village.

The total geographical area of village is 205.2 hectares. Dakshin Bhatra has a total population of 958 peoples, out of which male population is 489 while female population is 469. Literacy rate of dakshin bhatra village is 35.80% out of which 44.58% males and 26.65% females are literate. There are about 208 houses in dakshin bhatra village. Pincode of dakshin bhatra village locality is 732142.

•Study Area

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	958	489	469
Literate Population	343	218	125
Illiterate Population	615	271	344



Survey: Students of Department of Botany assisted farmers in Dakshin Bhatra Village, in understanding the value of organic farming as it can be a sustainable solution to many problems that arise from conventional farming, which uses chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

- **Problems Identified and Analyses of problems**

The following problems are identified.

1. Government Schemes are yet to reach Small Farme
2. High Interest Rates.
3. Transportation Problems.
4. Insufficient Water Supply
5. Less Use of Modern Farming Equipment

- **Short term possible solutions for the problems identified**

- Informed the volunteer about the schemes to be received by the farmers from the government.
- I request the bank officers to grant loans at low interest.
- Use of improved machinery instead of ancient tools for farming.

- **Long term possible solutions for the problems identified**

- We intimate the volunteer to sanction pensions from higher authorities.
- Use of improved machinery instead of ancient tools for farming.
- While cultivating the crop one should dig one's own bore without depending on rain water.

Organic farming

Organic farming means growing crops using only natural fertilizers and neem powder without using any chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Practices to be followed in organic farming:

- Fertilizers should be used for crops even if they are made by nature to grow crops.
- The use of fertile fertilizers increases the nutrition of the crop and hence the crop grows well.
- Dry cow dung, leaf litter, varmi-compost and Neem flour etc. are used for cultivation of crops which made with the soil fertile and produce good crops.

Practices that should not be followed in organic farming:

- No insecticides should be used while growing crops.
- The use of chemical fertilizers of no benefit to the crops and also reduces the fertility of the soil.
- Insects such as earthworms Snakes and spiders that are useful for soil fertilization should not be killed with chemicals.

Advantages of Organic Farming:

- **Economical:** In organic farming, no expensive fertilizers, pesticides, or HYV seeds are required for the plantation of crops. Therefore, there is no extra expense.
- **Good return on Investment:** With the usage of cheaper and local inputs, a farmer can make a good return on investment.
- **High demand:** There is a huge demand for organic products in India and across the globe, which generates more income through export.
- **Nutritional:** As compared to chemical and fertilizer-utilized products, organic products are more nutritional, tasty, and good for health.
- **Environment-friendly:** The farming of organic products is free of
- Chemicals and fertilizers, so it does not harm the environment.

Disadvantages of Organic Farming:

- **Incompetent:** The major issue of organic farming is the lack of inadequate infrastructure and marketing of the product.
- **Less production:** The products obtained through organic farming are less in the initial years as compared to that in chemical products. So, farmers find it difficult to accommodate large-scale production.
- **Shorter shelf life:** Organic products have more flaws and a shorter shelf life than that of chemical products.
- **Limited production:** Off-season crops are limited and have fewer options in organic farming.

Conclusion:

Interest in organic agriculture methods is growing, especially in areas where the present farming system has degraded resources essential to agricultural production (especially land). Non production factors, such as the farmer's health, are also mentioned as a reason for shifting to organic management. Consumers also have an interest in organic agriculture. Consumer awareness of the environmental costs of agriculture (such as the deteriorating quality of drinking water and soil, and the impact of agriculture on landscape and wildlife) is increasing. The awareness of environmental quality and health is often promoted by environmental groups, especially in developed countries. The resulting demand for organic products creates the opportunity to sell organic products at premium prices, enabling organic farmers to continue, and often expand. Some governments have begun to recognize the possibility that it may be cheaper to support organic agriculture than to rectify problems associated with certain resource-destruction production practices. For this reason, several governments have introduced subsidies for organic agriculture. These subsidies come in many forms, such as direct payments to farmers (both for those in the conversion stage and also for established organic farmers), and indirect aid (such as for education, research, extension and marketing).



Team members of Department of Botany, Gour Mahavidyalaya