

Center for Smart Agriculture

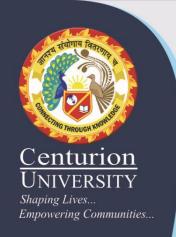
Organic Farming



Module 1: Introduction to Organic farming

Session 1: Definition, principles and importance

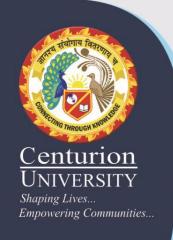
of organic farming



What is Organic farming

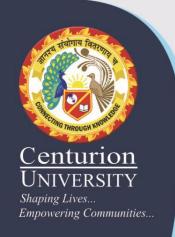


Organic farming can be defined as a unique production management system which promotes enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity, and this is accomplished by using on farm agronomic, biological and mechanical methods in exclusion of all synthetic off-farm inputs..



Principles of Organic farming

- protect the environment, minimize soil degradation and erosion, decrease pollution, optimize biological productivity and promote a sound state of health
- maintain long-term soil fertility by optimizing conditions for biological activity within the soil
- maintain biological diversity within the system
- recycle materials and resources to the greatest extent possible within the enterprise



Aims of Organic Farming

- To maintain the long term fertility of the soil
- To reduce the input cost.
- To effectively utilize the natural resources.
- To avoid all forms of pollution caused by agricultural techniques.
- To provide a quality foodstuff.



Principles of organic farming



Health



Care

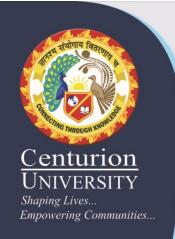
Principles of Organic Farming



Ecology



Fairness

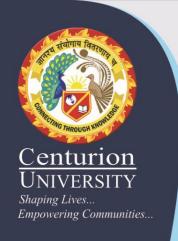






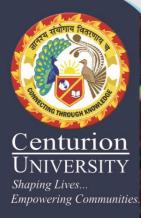
all the essential components need to developed in a systematic manner.

- (i) Habitat development
- (ii) on-farm facilities for input production
- (iii)cropping sequence and combination planning



The Important Goals of Organic Farming

- A sufficiently high level of productivity
- Compatibility of cultivation with the natural cycles of the production system as a whole
- Maintaining and increasing the long-term fertility and biological activity of the soil
- Maintaining and increasing natural diversity and agrobiodiversity
- Maximum possible use of renewable resources
- Creation of a harmonic balance between crops and animal husbandry
- Protection of, and learning from, indigenous knowledge and traditional management systems

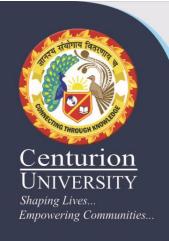




- * High nutritional value
- * Poison free
- * Food tastes good
- Food lasts longer
- Resistant to pests and weeds
- Lower input cost
- Drought resistant
- * No pollution
- * Increases fertility of soil
- *







THANK YOU