Background

The traditional farming system of India prior to the 20th century was generally organic in nature with low production potential. Chemocentric technological advancement during Green Revolution period boosted the production potential and provided food security to the nation. However, over a period of time, this production system has started exhibiting its carrying capacity as reflected by production plateau in green revolution belt. The success of industrial agriculture and the green revolution in recent decades has often masked significant externalities, affecting natural resources and human health as well as agriculture itself. Increasing consciousness about conservation of environment as well as health hazards associated with agrochemicals and consumers' preference to safe and hazard-free food are the major factors that lead to the growing interest in alternate forms of agriculture in the world. Organic agriculture is one among the broad spectrum of production systems that are supportive of the environment. It has come to be the viable alternative to address the issues thrown as the after effects of chemo-centric agriculture practiced since 1960. Organic agriculture, without doubt, is one of the fastest growing sectors of agriculture production.

Conservation agriculture (CA) technologies involve providing a soil cover through crop residues or other cover crops, minimum soil disturbance and crop rotations for achieving higher productivity while protecting natural resources and environment. This has emerged as a way for transition to the sustainability for intensive cropping systems. Conservation agriculture system requires a total paradigm shift. In India, efforts to develop, refine and disseminate conservation-based agricultural technologies have been underway for nearly three decades and made significant progress even though there are several constraints that affect adoption of CA. Under these circumstances, the topic on organic farming and conservation agriculture becomes essential for the scientists to nurture the growing science to reach higher levels and to ensure sustainability.

Objectives

- To develop skill to undertake research on organic farming and conservation agriculture for sustainable management of natural resources, environment, energy and livelihood security
- To acquaint various technical and management aspects of organic farming and conservation agriculture to act as an expert for teaching, research and training
- To expose the trainees on the latest developments in organic farming and conservation agriculture

Organic farming and conservation agriculture systems emphasize long term commitment to soil fertility, reduction of external energy consumption, coupling traditional knowledge with modern methods besides maintaining environmental health.

Course outline

Course contents will broadly cover

- Concepts, scopes, constraints and prospectus of organic farming and conservation agriculture in India
- ITK in organic farming and conservation agriculture
- Soil and water conservation
- Organic inputs
- Organic crop production
- Organic livestock production
- Organic horticultural crop production
- Organic plant protection
- Forage crops as a component of organic farming
- Organic food and IFs for organic food production
- Biodiversity viz-à-vis organic farming and conservation agriculture
- Certification, quality and marketing
- Climate change and environmental aspects
- Prospects of eco-tourism under organic farming
- Livelihood security, economics and policy issues

The training course outline will proceed with theme wise delivery of information with practical exposures wherever required by way of showing all the ongoing field experiments on these topics, field observation at farmer’s holdings and by making visit to research centers and farms also.

Eligibility

This Summer School is meant for active researchers / teachers/ scientists in ICAR / Central Govt. Institutes / SAUs / Agricultural Colleges in the rank of Scientists/Asst. Prof. or above in the field of Soil Science, Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Protection, Agro-forestry, Crop Physiology, Environmental Science, Agricultural Microbiology, or any other related disciplines.

How to apply

Interested candidates are requested to visit ICAR CBP vortal through http://cbp.icar.org.in for filling online application. Hardcopy of successfully submitted online form may be approved by the competent authority and again uploaded in the CBP vortal latest by 17th June 2017. The hard copy of duly forwarded application along with a postal order/Demand draft of Rs. 50/- (non-refundable) drawn in favour of “Dean, CPGS” payable at Umiam (Barapani) should be sent to the Course Director.

A maximum of 25 participants will be selected for the course by the screening committee as per the ICAR guidelines. The list of the selected participants will be displayed on CPGS website www.cpgs.ac.in and will be conveyed to the applicants through e-mail. In case of any query, please contact Course Director or Course Coordinators. The selected candidates will have to confirm their participation latest by 05 July, 2017.

Important dates

- Last date for receipt of duly forwarded application (hard copy): 24.06.2017
- Intimation of selection: 26.06.2017
- Confirmation of participation by candidates: 05.07.2017

Duration of training

The training shall be organized for 21 days from 05-08-2017 to 25-08-2017 (both days inclusive). The participants are expected to arrive latest by evening of 04-08-17 and can leave after 5.00 pm on 25.08.2017.

Travel, boarding and lodging

Participants will be paid travel (to and fro) fare by rail (restricted to AC-III/II tier subject to the availability of funds) or by bus as per their entitlement. Actual TA for the shortest route will be paid on production of the tickets. Participants are requested not to bring their spouse or any family member as there is no scope for their accommodation. If you still want to bring them then you yourself need to arrange their accommodation outside CPGS campus at your own cost. Free shared accommodation in the CPGS Guest House and free boarding (food) will be provided to the selected candidates during the training programme. The local candidates are not eligible for boarding and lodging, however, they will be provided local hospitality like working lunch, tea, snacks, etc.

Weather

Weather in Barapani during August remains very pleasant. The average temperature lies in the range of 15°C to 24°C.

About the host organization

The Central Agricultural University (CAU) has been established by an act of Parliament, the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992 (No. 40 of 1992). The jurisdiction of the University extends to seven North-Eastern hill states viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with headquarters at Imphal in Manipur.
College of Post-Graduate Studies (CPGS), Umiam (Barapani), Meghalaya is a constituent college of CAU, Imphal. It was established in the year 2007 to impart higher and quality education in the field of agriculture and allied sciences. Its location near ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Botanical Survey of India, National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, North Eastern Space Application Centre, etc. gives an additional advantage to the students and staff. The rich bio-diversity, excellent ambience, the serene setting makes the campus a unique one with exquisite natural beauty, which captures viewers’ imagination and provides an ideal atmosphere for study and research. The College has adopted unique School Concept and provides state-of-the-art facilities to students coming from different parts of the country and abroad. At present, four schools having different disciplines are functional under CPGS which are offering holistic education and training for post graduate students in their respective disciplines.

The School of Natural Resource Management (SNRM) consists of three disciplines viz. Agronomy, Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry, and Soil & Water Engineering and offering M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree programmes in the disciplines of Agronomy and Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry to develop competent human resources through quality education in the field of Natural Resources Management. The School is being served by 8 highly qualified faculty members which includes 1 Professor, 3 Associate Professors and 4 Assistant Professors. The school is having five laboratories, viz. Analytical Laboratory, Biogeochemistry Laboratory, Hydrology and Hydraulics Laboratory, Microbial Ecology Laboratory, GIS and Remote Sensing Laboratory well equipped with all the modern and sophisticated instruments for conducting empirical research.

About the city

Born in the laps of nature, Shillong offers every one of its bequeathed element for exploration to the wanderlust. It is the home to numerous waterfalls, the exciting mountain peaks, crystal clear lakes, breathtakingly beautiful golf courses, museums and the zoo are the key reasons why people visit Shillong. Apart from the natural beauty, Shillong also acts as the gateway to Meghalaya, the state famous for heavy rainfalls, caving, tallest waterfalls, beautiful landscapes and amazing people and culture.

How to reach CPGS

The College of Post Graduate Studies is ideally located at Umiam (Barapani) in Ri-Bhoi district of Meghalaya, about 20 km before Shillong City, the capital of Meghalaya, on Guwahati-Shillong Road. It is well connected by road from Guwahati, which is around 80 km. The regular bus and taxi facilities are available from Guwahati. The nearest railway station is Guwahati.

Announcement-Cum-Information Brochure

ICAR Sponsored Summer School

Organic Farming and Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Environment, Energy and Livelihood Security

(05-25 August, 2017)

Course Director
Dr. Sanjay Swami
Course Coordinators
Dr. P.K. Bora
Dr. N.J. Singh

Organized by
School of Natural Resource Management,
College of Post Graduate Studies,
Umiam (Barapani)-793 103, Shillong, Meghalaya
(Central Agricultural University, Imphal)
www.cpgs.ac.in; www.cau.ac.in

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