

Regd - Post.

Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research  
Modipuram, Meerut - 250110.

F.No.3-36/RTI/ 09 /7917

Dated: 08.02.2013.

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To,

Sh. Nishank  
A-124/6, First floor ,  
Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi 110016.

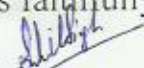
Sub:- Supply of Information under RTI, Act.2005 – reg.

Sir,

With reference to your application dated 30.11.2012, please find enclosed herewith the desired information .

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Sushil Kumar Singh )  
Central Public Information Officer  
Phone (0121) 2956316  
[Sao.pdfsr@gmail.com](mailto:Sao.pdfsr@gmail.com)

CC to :- Sh. P.P.Biswas, Principal Scientist and CPIO, ICAR, (NRM) Division Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan –II New Delhi 110012.

## Information under RTI ACT

Ref: F.No. 3-36/RTI/2013/9176 dated 28/01/2013

Please find below the reply to RTI application dairy No. 2839 dated 19/01/2013 as per the reference cited above.

a) **Total number of Projects and Name of the each of the Projects**  
One, Network Project on Organic Farming

b) **Project Outlays/Budgets for each Project**

2010-11: Rs 100.00 lakhs

2011-12: Rs 149.21 lakhs

2012-13: Rs 80.00 lakhs (till 31 January 2013)

c) **Which crops for which research is being carried out**

Research is being carried out in cropping systems approach in which Basmati rice, rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, cotton, berseem, greengram, chickpea, soybean, mustard, sunflower, groundnut, lentil, potato, radish, pea, okra, chilli, onion, garlic, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, frenchbean, ginger, turmeric and Isabgol are tested based on their location specific nature at 13 locations in India.

d) **Which technology or agro-ecology method adopted for research?**

Research project aims to develop the technology for organic farming practice for various cropping systems. The National Standards for Organic Production (NSOP) prescribed by GOI is followed.

e) **Main findings of the research**

- Okra, turmeric, cotton, carrot, black pepper and cowpea have recorded more than 20% increase in yield under organic nutrient input system compared to inorganic system. The increase in yield of onion, ginger, dolichos bean are in the range of 10-20 % while greengram, sunflower and garlic recorded 5 to 10% increase in yield. An increase of up to 5% was observed in maize, soybean, berseem, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, tomato, sorghum and peas across the seasons and locations.
- Turmeric, ginger, cotton and carrot have recorded more than 20% increase in yield under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) package compared to inorganic system. Maize, potato, radish, greengram, onion, sunflower, cauliflower, black pepper, garlic and cowpea registered an increase in yield to the tune of 10 to 20% over inorganic system. Other crops recorded up to 10% increase in yield with INM package.
- Organic carbon content of soils increased significantly in all the cropping systems with organic nutrient input systems except rice- groundnut and rice-maize systems at Karjat. An increase of > 20% organic carbon in soils was observed with many systems like rice-wheat at Modipuram, Jabalpur and Ranchi, maize- mustard- radish- green gram, rice- potato- radish, maize -

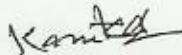


potato- okra, baby corn- potato-green gram, sorghum (F)- pea-okra and rice – barley + mustard – green gram at Modipuram, cotton –wheat, rice-wheat-summer moong, maize- potato- moong (S), maize-gram, maize-wheat-cowpea (F) at Ludhiana and turmeric +onion at Coimbatore over a period six years. The increase in organic carbon content of soil was found to be up to 10% for all the other cropping systems experimented. Rice-groundnut and rice-maize at Karjat recorded reduction of 3.3 and 3.5% organic carbon respectively with organic nutrient input system.

- Application of nutrient through INM practice also registered increase in organic carbon over inorganic system but the increase is lesser than the organic nutrient input system. Rice- maize, rice- groundnut and rice-dolichos bean at Karjat, turmeric at Calicut and soybean-chickpea at Raipur and Bhopal have recorded reduction of 2.7, 1.1, 6.7, 4.3 and 1.8 % respectively.
- Two hand hoeing at 20 and 40 days after sowing was found to be better for rice and lentil while stale seed bed + 2 hand hoeing at 20 and 40 days after sowing was better for mustard at Pantnagar.
- Keeping the field weed free with manual method or spraying of aqueous leaf extract at 3-4 leaf stages of weeds with two hand hoeing was better for basmati rice and wheat at Ranchi.
- Keeping the field free from weeds through hand weeding or combination of two hand weeding along with mechanical weeding was found to be better for basmati rice and wheat at Jabalpur.
- Mulching with fresh eupatorium/ ambrosia alone or with one hand weeding was found to be better for maize and mustard crops at Umiam.

e) Are any private companies involved in any of these research projects? If yes, then the names of the companies involved against each project.

No private company is involved in the project

  
(Kamta Prasad)  
Programme Facilitator, CU  
PDFSR, Modipuram