

Conservation Agriculture and its Way of Implementation in Nepal

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Nepal is one of the underdeveloped countries in the world and a net food importer. It is the agriculture dependent countries with 31.7% GDP comes from agriculture. More than 65% people are involved in the agriculture. There are different types farming system adopted in Nepal. The most adopted system is the subsistence farming system in which producer consumes a large part of agriculture. It is prevailing in most of the parts of Nepal. Another is modern agriculture system in which agriculture is considered as an industrial enterprise. This system is restricted in certain area like poultry industry of Chitwan, tea industry of Ilam. In Nepal, subsistence farming is dominant so there is the loss of the cultivable land and is degrading day by day due to the impractical and unscientific method of farming system. So, new concept of conservation agriculture should be introduced in order to prevent loss.

Conservation Agriculture: Conservation agriculture is a farming system which aims to prevent loss of arable land and regenerating the degraded land. It promotes maintenance of a permanent soil cover, minimum soil disturbances and diversification of plant species. It enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrients use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production. Approximately, one third of the planet's soil are degraded. In many countries, intensive crop production has depleted soils to the extent that future production in these areas are jeopardized. It is less labour intensive and reduce green-house gas emission. Nepal should implement the concept of conservation agriculture in order to ensure a sustainable future land to protect the environment that feed us. In Nepal conventional tillage is mainly adopted It has come to great cost to an environment and soil productivity with negative impact on our house-hold food security.

It is quite challengeable to implement CA but not impossible in Nepal. First of all, in order to start CA farmer should plan a good crop rotation. They should start composture and concentrate on achievable objectives. They should initiate an area where there is enough cover and use equipment designed to do the job. The farmers should understand the calibration of the herbicide applicator and learn to identify and use herbicide correctly. In order to implement CA, Nepal should began the systematic study the CA technology which emphasis on the no tillage and development of no tillage seeder. A series of equipment should be developed based on local agricultural condition. This may include manual direct seeder, no/minimum tillage seeder for two wheelers etc. Conservation tillage center should be established. Farming system based on ca should be further studied and implemented to solve a specific regional problem. The Permanent Raised Bed (PRB) system and Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF) should be used. So, conservation agriculture practicing system makes Nepal a change in noticeable, economic, ecological and social scenario.

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