

KOHIMA COLLEGE KOHIMA

ASSIGNMENT

ON
EVS (601)

Topic:- Agricultural Practices (Jhum/Terrace Cultivation)
and its impacts on the environment in
Nerkema Village.

Submitted by:

Noushikornuo Pimyei

Roll No : 68

Sec : C

BA 6th Semester

checked
Mpr

Submitted to :

Ma'am Madabeno

Genevieve Thapo.


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my special thanks and gratitude to my teacher Mrs. Medoseno Genivie Thapo. For giving me a golden opportunity to this assignment of Agricultural Practices and its impact on the environment

It is impossible without the kind support and help of many individuals and organization. It takes this opportunity to express my gratitude to all of them.

I come to know about so many new things about the agricultural practices.

My sincere thanks to my parents and friends who helped me alot on ~~the~~ finalizing this assignment within the limited time frame.



INTRODUCTION

Jhum Cultivation is also called as shifting Cultivation and is practiced by tribal groups in northeastern states on a small patch of land. In this cultivation the area is first cleared of trees and vegetation and then burnt after that the ash that remained after burning acts as fertilizer for the soil. Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily then abandoned while Post-disturbance fallow vegetation is allowed to freely grow while the cultivator moves on to another plot.

where as in Particular, terrace agriculture increases farmability and land productivity of sloped fields. contributes to water conservation slows down and reduces water runoff, improves rainwater harvesting Prevents soil erosion by decreasing formations.

Body

In Nerhuma and its neighbouring villages, it is a combination of Jhum and Terrace cultivations, which farmers practise. This helps to sustain the food and nutritional needs of the people. However the forests provides the necessary rains, flora and fauna to maintain the perfect ecological balance. The people of this Nerhuma village do both Jhum and Terrace. They have their own individual fields. But, they also work collectively in each others fields. They form groups of six or eight and take an entire mountain side to clear the needs on it. Each group eats together once their work for the day is over.



JHUM OR SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Jhum ~~is~~ cultivation is also called as shifting cultivation. It is an agricultural system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily then abandoned while post-disturbance fallow vegetation is allowed to freely grow while the cultivator moves on to another plot.

It is also popularly known as slash and burn, is the most prevalent form of cultivation in the hilly areas of tropical areas. It involves cutting of patches forest in the month of ~~Feb~~ February to March burning of the slash.

dried vegetation after one month and then sowing of crop seeds in April in small holes made throughout sloppy fields.

Harvesting of the crops is done in succession as they ripe between July to December.

Usually rice, Maize, Millets, Sesame, Ginger, Cucumber, Pumpkin and Melon etc are grown.

It is carried out on different plots by shifting the place of cultivation after 1-2 years after which the land is abandoned and allowed to regenerate. The following quickly recovers into secondary forest from Coppies, underground rhizome, root suckers and seed bank. The Crop mix of perennials and season crops in Jhum cultivation allows Phased harvesting ensuring food security throughout the year and also provides needed diversity for nutrition and food Preferences the people of the Village.



TERRACE FARMING OR STEP FARMING

Terrace farming is a method of farming whereby 'steps' known as terraces are built onto the slopes of hills and mountains. When it rains, instead of rain carrying away the soil nutrients and plants down the slope, they flow to the next terrace. Every step has an outlet which channels water to the next step.

This helps in keeping some areas dry and others wet. On very high altitudes, other crops apart from rice can be grown. This is because rice does not do well at high altitudes. There are two types of terracing practiced by the people of Nerehama,

In Kohima district, the southern region usually begins planting by May, whereas in Northern region like Nerhema Village starts in the month of July.

While harvesting is done in the month of October and November, unlike Jhum no other crops are grown along with paddy on the terrace.

The major crops in Nagaland are rice, Corn, Millet, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Potato, Banana, Cucumber and arecanuts.

Rice is the dominant crop and also the staple diet of the people.

AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The environmental impact of agriculture is the effect that different farming practices have on the ecosystems around them, and how those effects can be traced back to those practices.

The environmental impact of agriculture varies widely based on practices employed by farmers and by the scale of practice.

And also Agriculture contributes to a number larger of environmental issues that causes environmental degradation including.

Climate change, Deforestation, Biodiversity loss, Dead zones, Genetic engineering, Irrigation. Problems, Pollutions, Soil Degradation, and Waste etc.

* The Advantages/ ~~Pros~~ Benefits of Technology in Agriculture are:-

- Modern machines can control the efforts of farmers
- They reduce the time.
- Used supply water to the crops.

- combine Machines are useful in sowing the seeds.
- They are used in the transportation.
- Irrigational technology.
- Controllable food supply. you might have droughts or floods, but if you're growing the crops and breeding them to be harder, you have better chance of not starving.

Disadvantage: • In order to keep feeding people as the population grows you have to radically change the environment of the planet.

- Farming is hard. So hard, in fact, that one is tempted to claim ownership over other humans and then have them till the land on your behalf, which is the kind of non-ideal social order that ~~not~~ tends to be associated with agricultural communities.

SOURCES OF DATA

- Primary Data

- Observation... Experiments... Personal Interviews.

- Secondary Data

- Internet... Journals Published Sources and Newspapers.

I had an interview with Mr. Kenilthauli Puniyi Age 43 on 29 of Feb 2022

Secondly an interview with Mr. Neithonus Solo Age 66 on 3th March 2022