Webinar: "Sahakar Suraksha: The Locust Issue for Agri-Cooperatives"

NCDC organised a webinar, "Sahakar Suraksha: The Locust Issue for Agri-Cooperatives" on 5 June 2020 to create awareness on the burning issue of locust attack, one of the worst in the last 60 years.

- 2. The webinar was streamed live on Facebook live page https://web.facebook.com/ncdcindiaand on <a href="YouTube live page of NCDC India-"Sahakar Cooptube". The webinar was attended by senior government officials of various departments, CEOs and MD of various enterprises, cooperative leaders, farmers associated with the cooperatives and recorded over 2000 views with view-count continuously increasing. The webinar was coordinated by Shri K.K. Choudhary, Executive Director, NCDC.
- 3. To begin with, Shri Sundeep Kumar Nayak, Managing Director, NCDC, stressed the need to create awareness of the grim locust swarm situation among farmers and the role of cooperatives, also citing that around 94 percent of Indian farmers are associated with one or another cooperatives. He thanked all the experts and policy makers for joining the webinar and participants who have joined to spread awareness on how to tackle the locust infestation.
- 4. Shri S.V.S. Ranga Rao, Registrar Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh statedthat the State Govt. has started a awareness campaign to educate the farmers of the damage caused by locust swarms at procurement centres, PACs and cooperative banks with the active involvement of the employees of different cooperatives.
- 5. Shri Ajit Kesari, Principal Secretary Farmers Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh stated that the locust swarms entered the state on 17 May and teams of the government of India alongwith officials from the affected districts are taking all steps including drum beating, spraying with water and chemicals every night and so far around 7 thousands litres of chemical has been used to control the locust attack. The cooperatives play an active and important role in controlling the spread of locust swarms.
- 6. Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in his address shared the multifarious steps being taken by the state government to control the spread of locust swarms among the farmers. Teams are deployed carrying equipment such as vehicle mounted sprayer, tractor mounted sprayer, fire fighter, drones and others to prevent the spread of locust and acknowledged that beating thalis (plates), dhols and nagaras have helped in driving away locusts from damaging vegetation and crops.
- 7. Dr. S. K. Malhotra, Agriculture Commissioner, Govt. of India in his keynote address informed that over 94,800 hectare area in five districts have been affected with the attack of locust swarms. The advisory for spraying the chemical on the crops has been released and several steps to control them have been undertaken. He also emphasized on the role of cooperative institutions in controlling the spread of locust swarms by participating in different training programs and seminars organized by the government and spreading the message amongst the farmers. He informed the participants that locust number can increase by 20 times in the next three months and hence continous efforts need to be taken to avoid serious damage.
- 8. Mr. Keith Cressman, locust forecasting expert, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome indicated that Africa, Yemen and Pakistan are the most affected due to the spread of locust swarms, but due to recent cyclones like Amphan, the swarms have been pushed further east to the Indian states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. Eloborating the breeding pattern of the locusts, he said thata global early warning system has been developed by FAO in coordination with 30 countries wherein real time data is

fed into mobile application for effective forecasting of the locust swarms movement in order to prevent further damage to crops. He highlighted the use of bio pesticides, garlic and chilli mixture, neem, botanicals (linseed oil+essential oils) and other measures like the system of digging atrenche around crops to bury hoppers, which help them get rid of the locust swarms.

9. Keynote speaker Dr S K Malhotra and Mr. Keith Cressman answered questions raised by participants on the occasion.

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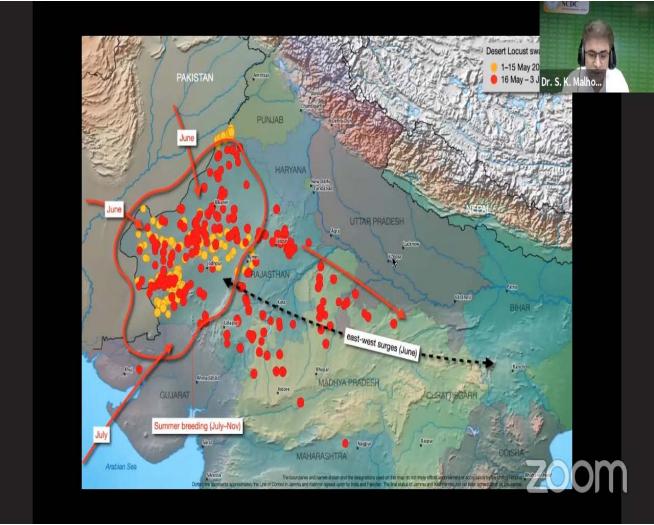


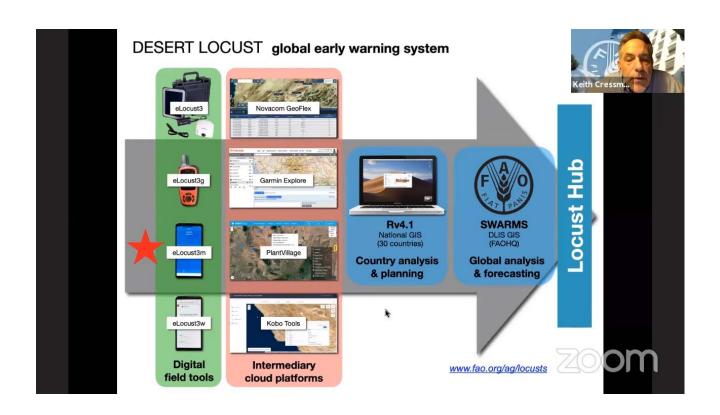




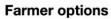












Good results

- · Dig trenches around crops to bury hoppers
- Inform local authorities (bio/pesticides)

Mixed results

- Natural repellants (garlic+chili)
- Botanicals (Linseed oil + essential oils)
- · Antifeedants (Neem)

Poor results

- · IPM (deterrent plants, mixed crops, etc.)
- Ducks
- Traps
- · Noise, music, dancing











