

What is Farm Forestry?

Farm Forestry means growing trees on farmlands for commercial purposes like timber production or for variety of non-commercial purposes like groundwater control, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of polluting nutrients in the soil etc. Some of the positive outcomes of farm forestry are given below.

1. Production of quality timber products.
2. Increase in farm incomes.
3. Support community development
4. Increase in employment.
5. Environmental benefits.

How did Forests get converted into Farmland?

In the 1980s and 90s, there was a massive increase in agricultural land, which was majorly carved out of tropical forests. Roughly 80% of the global agricultural expansion happened by cutting tropical forests. More than half a million square miles of new farmland was created in developing countries between 1980 and 2000. This massive increase was fuelled by a rapidly growing population which resulted in increased demand for agricultural output. Researchers found that deforestation was predominantly carried out by corporate-run farms.

What are the Different Types of Agro-Forestry?

Agroforestry is a term used to describe a system where through some kind of spacial arrangement or temporal sequence trees, shrubs etc are grown in the same land management units such as agricultural crops and animals. There are 3 main types of agroforestry systems:

1. Agrisilvicultural system – it is a combination of crops and trees.
2. Silvopastoral system – it is a combination of domesticated animals and forestry.
3. Agrosylvopastoral system – it is a combination of trees, animals and crops.

What are the Advantages of Social Forestry?

1. Helps in covering barren lands
2. Provides raw materials for the pulp industry
3. Increases forest cover and restores ecological balance.
4. Controls pollution
5. Helps in employment generation.

Know in detail about [Social Forestry, its benefits, and its types](#) on the linked page.

Aspirants can go through the following links to prepare for upcoming UPSC Civil Services Exams more comprehensively –

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	Farm Acts, 2020 – Arguments For & Against	Forest Survey of India – An Overview
Montane Forests of India – Alpine, Wet Temperate	Tropical Rain Forest – Characteristics	Littoral and Swamp Forests in India
Tropical Deciduous Forests of India	The National Forest Policy 1988	REDD UN Program to Combat Forest Deforestation
Natural Vegetation in India – Types & Characteristics	Tropical Evergreen Forest in India	Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife
Green India Mission (GIM) – NAPCC Mission	Mangroves in India – Important Facts	List of Agricultural Revolutions in India

Frequently Asked Questions on Farm Forestry

Q 1. What is the meaning of Farm Forestry?

Ans. Farm Forestry means growing trees on farmlands for commercial purposes or for a variety of non-commercial purposes like groundwater control, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of polluting nutrients in the soil, etc.

Q 2. What is Social Forestry?

Ans. Protection of forests and promotion of afforestation of barren and deforested lands for social and environmental development is called Social Forestry.

Q 3. What are the advantages of Farm Forestry?

Ans. Given below are the advantages of Farm Forestry:

- It can help in the production of quality timber products
- Increase Farm Income
- Beneficial for environment
- Promotes Afforestation
- Supports Community Development

Q 4. What is the main objective of Social Forestry?

Ans. Social Forestry can help in the development of barren land through the plantation of trees and help the

people to meet the growing need for products like timber, wood, etc.

