

A STUDY ON ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA

Dr. V. V. Basavarao

Professor

University College of Technology

Osmania University

Hyderabad

Telangana, Hyderabad, India.

Abstract

Food quality and prosperity are two essential factors that stand apart to the point of being seen in like way people. Creating biological care and a couple of food risks (for instance dioxins, cow-like spongiform encephalopathy, and bacterial spoiling) have fundamentally reduced the customer's trust towards food quality to some degree as of late. Raised conventional developing can add contamination to the hierarchy. Thus, buyers are requested for safer and better food assortments that are conveyed through more normally and really by neighborhood systems. Normally created food and food things are acknowledged to fulfill these necessities. Lately, normal developing as an improvement cycle is obtaining extending popularity. Normally created food sources have become maybe the best choice for the two clients and farmers. Normally created food assortments are significant for training natural wellbeing lifestyle. Regardless, the request that is suggested by regular developing.

Introduction

Recently, certain people are jeopardizing their existence with horrendous pesticides and fertilizers. People advancement is a huge issue in India. By people advancement, the necessity for food is creating. To fulfill the prerequisite for food creation, using engineered composts, harmful pesticides, and hybrids. From which human prosperity and nature are active ominously affected. Regular Farming is just the most effective way to safeguard and nature from deadly artificial materials. As of

now among the farmers the care about normal agribusiness in India is extending. Regular developing is authentically not any more courses of developing. Normal developing in India is a cultivating technique that plans to foster respects keep the soil alive. Likewise solid using regular waste, waste harvests, creature and estate waste, maritime waste, and other normal materials. Do you understand how regular developing is done? Not yet, this blog will help you with doing the best and reasonable regular developing in India.

What is Organic Farming in India

Organic farming in India is an agricultural process, uses pest control derived from organic manure and animal or plant waste. This farming started to respond to the environmental suffering caused by chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. It is a new system of agriculture that repairs, maintains, and improves the ecological balance. Organic farming uses organic inputs, green manures, cow dung, etc.

Principles of Organic Farming in India

Organic agriculture grows and develops with these principles. These can contribute to improving organic agriculture for the world.

There are four principles of organic farming are as follow:-

- **Principles of Health** – The health of the ecosystem, people, and communities.
- **The Principles of Ecology** – The right balance between ecosystem and environment or nature.
- **Principles of Fairness** – Good human relationships and quality of life.
- **Principles of Care** – The considerations about the environment and environment of the future.

Techniques of Organic farming

here are some techniques by which organic farming in India practiced. Check out below the methods of organic farming in India.

1. Soil Management



SOIL MANAGEMENT

Soil the board is the essential procedure of natural cultivating in India. After development, soil loses its supplements, and its manure goes down. The cycle wherein soil is re-energizing with every one of the important supplements called soil the board. Natural cultivating utilizes normal ways of expanding the ripeness of the dirt. It utilizes microbes, accessible in creature squander. The microorganisms helps in making the dirt more useful and fertile. Soil Management is first in the natural cultivating strategies list.

2. Weed Management

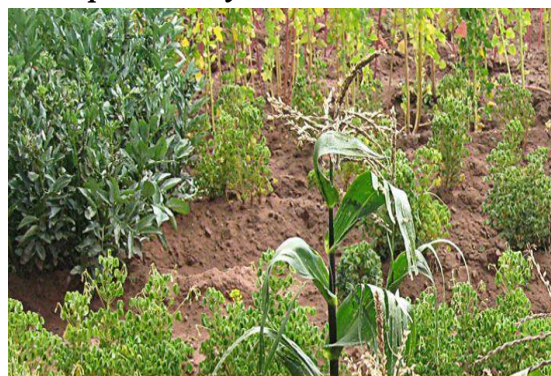


WEED MANAGEMENT

Organic farming's main aim is to remove the weeds. Weeds are the unwanted plant, growing with the crop. Weeds Sticking with nutrients of the soil affected the production of the crops. There are two techniques which give a solution to the weed.

- **Moving or cutting** – In this process, cut the weed.
- **Mulching** – In this process, farmers use a plastic film or plant to residue on the soil's surface to block the weed's growth.

3. Crop Diversity



CROP DIVERSITY

According to this technique, different crops can cultivate together to meet the growing demand for crops. Crop diversity is one of the most famous organic farming techniques in India.

4. Chemical Management in Farming



CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT IN FARMING

Agrarian ranches contain helpful and hurtful living beings that influence ranches. To save harvests and soil, the development of life forms should be controlled. In this cycle, normal or less synthetic compounds, herbicides, and pesticides used to safeguard soil and harvests. Appropriate upkeep is expected all through the area to control different creatures.

5. Biological Pest Control



BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL

In this method, use living organisms to control pests with or without the use of chemicals. These techniques of organic farming are followed by Indian farmers in agriculture.

Benefits

- Natural cultivating in India is exceptionally prudent, it utilizes no costly manures, pesticides, HYV seeds for the manor of yields. It has no costs.
- With the utilization of less expensive and neighborhood inputs, a rancher can acquire a decent profit from venture. This is perhaps the main advantages of natural cultivating in Indium.
- There is an enormous interest for natural items in India and worldwide and can acquire more pay through trade.
- Natural items are more nourishing, scrumptious, and really great for wellbeing to substance and manure used items.
- Natural cultivating in India is very climate amicable, it doesn't utilize composts and synthetics.

These are a few advantages of Organic Farming, which demonstrates natural cultivating is productive for everybody. We want to spread mindfulness about the benefits of natural cultivating in India to support Organic cultivating.

Limitations

- Natural cultivating in India has less options, and slow time of year crops are restricted.
- Natural farming items are low in the early years. Ranchers find it hard to oblige large scale manufacturing.
- The primary weakness of natural cultivating is the absence of showcasing of the items and Inadequate foundation.

These are the data about Organic Farming in India with kinds of natural cultivating, techniques, and benefits. We want to believe that you partake in this blog and get every one of the insights about procedures utilized in natural cultivating.

Analysis

Indian cultivating uncovers an undiscovered potential investigating the rundown of 172 nations rehearsing natural farming worldwide since just 0.4% of complete rural land is under natural development. In 2015, the product and homegrown market of the Indian natural industry developed by 30% and 40% separately. Natural cultivating has seen a radical in general advancement in pretty much every harvest type because of expansion in mindfulness in food security and ecological wellbeing. Wellbeing cognizant customers today will uphold the development of the natural rural area in numerous ways.

As per WHO, the absolute worldwide natural food market by and by is around \$37 billion. Of this \$14 billion market is for natural plants and meds, as would be considered normal to reach \$5 trillion constantly 2050. As per International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), India has in excess of 15,000 affirmed natural ranches.

Natural ranches are by and large more beneficial and ecological amicable, as it utilizes less synthetics and the buildup is nearly less compound escalated. It gives numerous natural advantages and conveys nutritious food. Concentrates on show that rehearsing natural frameworks throughout a significant stretch of time can likewise give equivalent yields or even outperform the regular strategies. It is fundamental for associations working in the natural food business to increment mindfulness among clients in non-metro urban areas. Sikkim, India's North-Eastern State, with 75,000 hectares of land under natural development

is a natural state. By 2030, Meghalaya, one more upper east province of India likewise eyes to change over 200,000 hectares of land into natural development. In Kerala, in excess of 100,000 ranchers are embracing the natural cultivating rehearses.

Because of environment changes, natural cultivating has made a significant spot all over the planet. The Indian Government is advancing natural cultivating through different plans under National Mission Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The Government has presented Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY) and Organic Value Added Development (OVCDNER) plans under the NMSA to advance natural cultivating in the country. In this plan, the state legislatures, in view of group for each 20 hectare land, will uphold ranchers by offering monetary help for greatest one hectare land. The Government has designated about \$730 for each hectare of land during the time of change for a long time. The Government of India additionally reported a venture of nearly \$15 million towards natural market advancement and around \$44 million for the participatory assurance plot (PGS) which is a natural quality confirmation framework that guarantees maker that are dynamic taking an interest in natural cultivating.

The new course on natural cultivating, led by the Chandigarh State Agricultural Marketing Board in a joint effort with KhetiVirasat Mission of Punjab to advance economical and biological cultivating practice, was an endeavor to advance the eco-accommodating idea of development. The course was gone to by specialists, ranchers, guides and educators to advance natural cultivating, decreasing the reliance of synthetic substances and manures for the rancher's and ultimately the end shoppers benefit. The class was an endeavor to cause Chandigarh and encompassing locales to embrace natural cultivating. Further, to diminish the utilization of synthetics composts and

pesticides, the State Department of Agriculture in Goa sent off a state area plan to advance natural cultivating. The plan gives half help on cost of natural contributions, of roughly \$150 per hectare and most extreme up to 2 hectares for each recipient.

To diminish the unfriendly impact of consuming harvests and an Earth-wide temperature boost, the Bulandshahr District Administration, in the territory of Uttar Pradesh, demands ranchers to take up natural cultivating and develop numerous yields. The goal was to spread mindfulness about the faults of yield consuming and to advance climate safe cultivating to limit the harm brought about by the eccentric weather conditions changes. To guarantee the food security in India, a researcher from Central Arid Zone Research Center (CAZRI), Arum Kumar Sharma, started rehearsing and advancing natural cultivating in Dantiwara town, Rajasthan. In his eight years of escalated research at CAZRI, his group thought of an end that natural cultivating is the fix of all evil impacts brought about by utilizing substance composts and pesticides. He accepts that Green Revolution needs to come right into it zeroing in on natural practices rather than compound cultivating by focusing on 60% of dryland, we have today. Around 400 Bigha agrarian grounds in Dantiwara have been put under natural cultivating rehearses with steady inspiration and getting the message out all through the country.

India has been independent in food staples for more than 10 years at this point. Natural horticulture will flourish in India and will contribute in taking care of 1.5 billion individuals by 2030. As indicated by insights by Assocham and TechSci, the natural cultivating market in India will stretch around \$1.36 billion by 2020 with a development pace of 25-30% each year. Natural cultivating is quickly filling in India and financial backers concur that difficulties truly do exist in this area however when mindfulness and instructive

preparation about the advantages and the set-up of natural cultivating is spread to the ranchers, a positive monetary result will follow.

Statistics of Organic Farming

- Cultivable land area under organic farming has **more than doubled from 11.83 lakh ha in 2014 to 29.17 lakh ha in 2020.**
- Over the years, the organic promotion activities led to development of **state specific organic brands**, increased domestic supply and exports of organic produce from the northeast region.
- As per international resource data from Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Statistics 2020, India stands at 9th position in terms of certified agricultural land with 1.94 million ha(2018-19).
- Status of other countries (area under organic certification)
 - . China (3rd position)-3.14 million hectare
 - . USA (7th position)-2 million hectare
 - . **India (9th position)-1.94 million hectare**
 - . Brazil (12th position)-1.18 million hectare
- Assistance Provided by Different Government Schemes
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** The scheme promotes **cluster based organic farming with PGS certification.** Cluster formation, training, certification and marketing are supported under the scheme. Assistance of Rs.50,000 per ha/ 3 years is provided out of which 62% i.e., Rs. 31,000 is given as incentive to a farmer towards organic inputs.
- **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):** The scheme promotes **3rd party certified organic farming of niche crops** of the north east region through farmers producer organizations (FPOs) with focus on exports. Farmers are given assistance of Rs 25000/ ha/ 3 years for organic inputs including organic manure and biofertilisers

etc. Support for formation of FPOs, capacity building, post-harvest infrastructure up to Rs 2 crores are also provided in the scheme.

- **Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS)** under Soil Health Management Scheme: 100% assistance is provided to state government/ government agencies for **setting up of mechanized fruit/ vegetable market waste/ agro waste compost production unit** up to a maximum limit of Rs.190 lakh/ unit (3000 Total Per Annum TPA capacity). Similarly, for individuals/ private agencies assistance up to 33% of cost limit to Rs 63 lakh/ unit as capital investment is provided.
- **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance** at 50% subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supply of rhizobium culture/ phosphate solubilising bacteria (PSB)/ zinc solubilising bacteria (ZSB)/ azotobacter/ mycorrhiza and vermicompost.
- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Financial assistance** is provided for **promotion of bio-fertilizer** (rhizobium/ PSB) at 50% of the cost limited to Rs.300 per ha.

Conclusion

Normal developing yields more nutritious and safe food. The commonness of regular food is growing definitely as customer searches for the normal food assortments that are accepted to be better and safer. Likewise, normal food perhaps ensures food taking care of from farm to plate. The regular developing cycle is more eco-obliging than conventional developing. Normal developing keeps soil sound and stays aware of environment uprightness subsequently, propelling the strength of buyers. Additionally, the normal produce market is by and by the speediest creating

business area from one side of the planet to the other including India. Normal agribusiness propels the strength of clients of a country, the ecological adequacy of a nation, and the financial improvement of a country by pay age completely. India, at this point, is the world's greatest normal producers and with this vision, we can reason that elevating regular developing in India can create an invigoratingly, earth, and fiscally strong country in not really far off future.

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