



## Organic Farming versus Conventional Farming: Future of Agriculture

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Agriculture is a practice of human civilization that has been around for thousands of years. Since the time human beings gave up hunting and gathering and began to plant crops, farming has molded our societies, economies, and cultures. Farming methods have undergone seismic transformations in centuries. Earlier, people used to depend only on natural rhythms, animal traction, and organic farming. Now, the world is dominated by machine-based, chemical-driven, and biotech-based large-scale commercial farming. But with the world grappling with pollution, health problems, and global warming, the organic farming vs. conventional farming debate has never been more timely. Which method of farming is best suited for the future? Which can feed billions without ravaging the earth? Let's discuss both systems in depth.

### Conventional Farming: Feeding the World at Scale

Traditional farming, or modern or industrial farming, is all about productivity and efficiency. It employs synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, genetically engineered seeds, sophisticated farm equipment, and major irrigation systems. The concept is straightforward: more food in shorter periods.

### Why it Works

Traditional agriculture has been at the center of providing food for the world's population. In the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 70s, nations such as India recorded crop production at an all-time high due to chemical fertilizers and high-yielding seeds. Had these innovations not occurred, most nations would have been hit by famine.

### Some evident advantages are:

**High food production:** It provides sufficient food supply for the world's 8 billion people.

**Cheaper prices:** Mass production keeps food within the reach of ordinary people.

**Rapid results:** Farmers receive instant and repeat harvests.

### The Dark Side

But that is not the end of the story of high yield. There are disadvantages to conventional farming:

- Overuse of chemicals has resulted in soil degradation and loss of fertility.
- Pesticides tend to contaminate water sources and are harmful to humans and animals.
- Ploughing the same crop over and over again (monocropping) decreases diversity.
- Excess use of machines and irrigation leads to climate change.

In summary, though traditional farming alleviates current hunger, it creates long-term issues for the environment.

## Organic Farming: Back to the Roots

Organic farming is entirely different in its approach. Rather than relying on chemicals, it operates in harmony with nature. Compost, cow dung, green manure, crop rotation, and natural pest control are used by farmers. Growing food is not the sole focus; a healthy ecosystem is what the emphasis lies on.

### Why People Prefer It

In the current world where health and safety of food are top issues, organic farming is the trend. The reasons are obvious:

**Healthier food:** The crops are pesticide- and residue-free.

**Environmental protection:** Organic farming preserves soil fertility and prevents pollution.

**Biodiversity:** Crop rotation and intercropping promote harmony in nature.

**Sustainability:** Organic farming nurtures the land so that future generations can also farm successfully.

### Challenges of Organic Farming

It is not perfect despite its popularity.

**High prices:** Organic produce is pricier in the marketplace.

**Time-consuming:** Growers have to put in more effort and time.

**Insufficient for everyone:** Organic farming alone cannot provide food for the world's population.

### What to Compare

Once we place both types of farming side by side, the comparison becomes obvious:

**Productivity:** Conventional farming takes the prize with more output, but organic farming works on quality rather than quantity.

**Nature:** Organic farming is much friendlier to the environment.