



Advantage and Opportunities of Organic Farming

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Organic farming, sometimes referred to as biological farming, is a long-standing and conventional approach to crop production. In order to produce crops and give plants vital nutrients, this method makes use of compost, manure, crop residues, and different minerals found in nature. Most significantly, natural elements are used as pesticides in this kind of farming. In addition to keeping the environment clean, organic farming protects the natural structure of the soil.

The term "organic farming" describes a farming method that produces crops using natural or organic fertilizers rather than chemical fertilizers and pesticides. These days, farmers grow any kind of crop using a range of chemicals. Although this boosts output, the fertility of the soil is continuously declining. In addition, the balance of the environment is declining and new diseases are being acquired by people on a daily basis. The government is still working to encourage organic farming.

As people become more environmentally and health-conscious. This kind of farming protects the ecosystem in addition to producing safe and healthy crops. Therefore, organic farming is a sustainable agricultural choice that is good for the environment and human health. It guarantees the production of safe food for both present and future generations.

What is organic farming?

organic farming is a system which avoid or largely exclude the use of synthetic inputs (such as fertilizer, pesticide, hormones, food additives extra) and the maximum extent feasible rely upon crop rotations, crop residues animal manures, off-farm organic waste, mineral grade Rock additives and biological system of the nutrient mobilization and plant production.

Status of Organic farming in India

Current status

Area:

More than 4.5million hectares of land in India is under organic farming.

In the year 2015, India ranked first in the terms of the number of organic producers among over 170 countries and 9th in the terms of area under organic agriculture.

Farmers:

The number of farmers practicing organic farming in India is approximately 2.4 million.

Leading State:

Sikkim: The world's first 100% organic state.

Madhya Pradesh: The largest state in the country in terms of certified organic farming (about 27% of the total share).

Other major states: Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttarakhand.

Rajasthan 1st organic district is dungarpur

1st village of organic farming is dadia (jaipur)

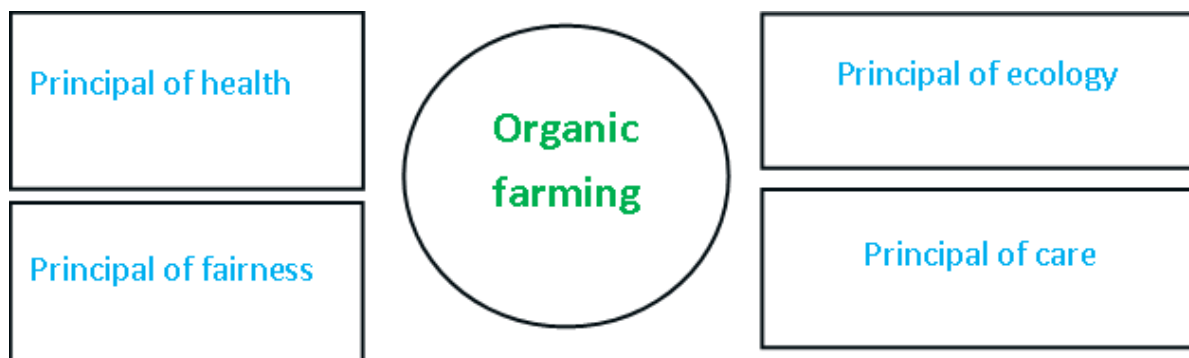
Organic farming does not advocate use of external inputs. It was certification systems that allowed the allowance for use of external organic, biological and mineral inputs as supplementary source to meet the gaps

Aims of organic farming

The aim of organic farming is to maintain optimum soil health And thus making the soil capable of supplying all essential Nutrients to crop for its proper growth and development. Organic farming aims at sustaining and increasing the Productivity by improving soil health and over all improvement of Agro-ecosystem.

Organic farming gives quality organic food and also helps to Restore soil fertility on long term basis.

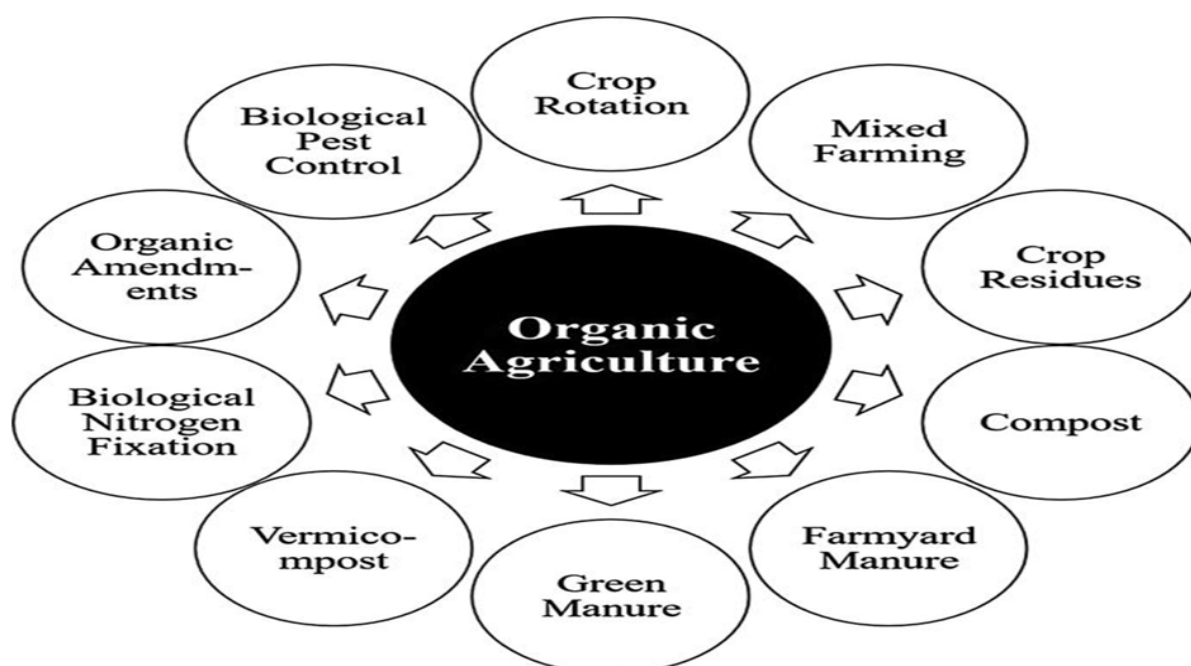
Principal of organic farming



- To safeguard the environment and the health and welfare of present and future generations, organic agriculture should be handled carefully and responsibly.
- Relationships that guarantee equity with respect to the shared environment and opportunities in life should be the foundation of organic agriculture.
- Living ecological cycles and systems should be the foundation of organic farming; it should cooperate with, imitate, and support these systems.
- The health of soil, plants, animals, humans, and the planet as a whole all be maintained and improved by organic farming.

Component of organic farming

Organic soil management (compost, vermicompost, Fym) crop rotation, green manures, biopesticides, biofertilizer biological weed control.



Objective of organic farming

Produce food with Higher nutritional quality.
Allow Satisfaction to Agricultural Producer.
Wider social and Ecological impact Of farming system.
Work with natural System .
Avoid Pollution.
Maintain and Increase soil Fertility.
Use renewable Resources as far as possible.

Socio-economic opportunity in organic farming

Contributes to preservation of biodiversity.
Produces healthy food.
Ensures jobs in agriculture, food processing And marketing.
Improves health of soil
Low water consumption and Low input cost
High produce cost (Improve economic Status) and High demand due to social awareness.
Huge export potential and Promotion of sustainable agriculture for Small farmers

Advantage of organic farming-

Organic farming helps to prevent environmental degradation and can be used to Regenerate degraded areas.
Organic manure produce an ideal condition in the soil for high yields and good Quality of crops. They reduce the need for purchased inputs.
They improve the soil chemical properties such as supply and retention of soil Nutrients and promote favorable chemical reactions.
Organically grown plants are more resistant to disease and insect and hence only a Few chemical sprays or other protective treatment are required poison-free. Creates job opportunities for the peoples.
It leads to reduction in farm waste as the is recycled and used form.

Challenges in organic farming

Lack of market,infrastructural and target groups and Lack of awareness.
Ineffective weed control and low yield.
Scarcity of inputs, small land holding and shortage of biomass.Lack of special infrastructure .

Indian govt. Scheme for organic farming

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY): Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana promotes cluster based organic farming with PGS (ParticipatoryGuarantee System) certification. Cluster formation, training, certification and marketing are supportedunder the scheme. Assistance of Rs. 50,000 per ha /3 years is provided out of which 62 percent (Rs.31,000) is given as incentive to a farmer towards organic inputs. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas YojnaAssistance for promotion of organic farming on different components are also available under RashtriyaKrishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level

One District - One Product (ODOP): The programme aims to encourage more visibility and sale of indigenous and specialized products/craftsof Uttar Pradesh, generating employment at the district level.The presence of aggregators is imperative tobring about economies of scale for the small and marginal farmers.

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tuneof Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilizers, supply ofRhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/Zinc Solubilising Bacteria

Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhti (BPKP): BPKP, a sub-scheme of PKVY is aimed at promoting traditional indigenous practices which gives freedom to farmers from externally purchased inputs and largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on

biomass mulching, use of cow dung-urine formulations; plant based preparations time to time working for soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs directly or indirectly

Conclusion

A comprehensive method of producing food, organic agriculture collaborates with the Sustainable use of natural resources that are accessible locally. In order to promote organic agriculture, a comprehensive strategy involving the collaboration of all stakeholders and environmentally friendly Technologies, marketing infrastructure, and funding for the production of both high-quality and large-scale organic products. Using natural resources instead of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, organic farming is a sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural method. It contributes to biodiversity conservation, soil fertility maintenance, and pollution prevention for water sources. In addition to being healthy, food grown organically gives farmers a reliable and secure source of income. As a result, organic farming is essential to our future as a sustainable and balanced agricultural system in addition to aiding in environmental protection.