

ECONOMIC ISSUES OF ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The primary motive of this paper is to take a look at the economics of small, landless, and marginalized farmers to speculate on viable solutions on the knowledge they can enhance their earnings via organic farming to assess. An essential cause to emphasize the need for natural farming in the United States of America is the fact that most of the farming groups are resource bad and are beyond their ability to purchase a reasonable amount of fertilizers and chemicals. "Our peasant land is also very small... organic farming has to end up a viable choice for us because it permits us to maximize yields for our farmers by providing our merchandise not simplest to India expertise also to niche markets overseas," said Brijendra, India's surroundings Minister Swaroop told Hindu. In 2010. For small, disbursed landowners. India produces a wide sort of food plants along with cereals, pulses, and oilseeds. Agricultural diversification is a priority of the vital authorities, imparting technical and economic aid to farmers to promote diversification, particularly inside the fields of horticulture, floriculture, medicinal and fragrant plants, beekeeping (weepy agriculture), and sericulture is furnished. The government keeps working on developing the agribusiness sector, with a focus on infrastructure and food processing. Expertise, there is nonetheless room for similar improvement and modernization of era and agricultural infrastructure to attain world-magnificence standards.

keywords: Diversification, financial components, Marginal length, Elasticity Purchasing electricity.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian financial system, despite this, smiles along through numerous constraints which include fragmentation of landholding, low productivity, and conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. No nether or less, there are growing investment possibilities within the zone because of the rising want for great and price-delivered merchandise. The Definition of the word "natural", is an ecological management manufacturing device that promotes and complements biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological interest. It is far primarily based on the minimum use of off-farm inputs and on management practices that repair, holds, and enhance "ecological concord" (country-wide standards Board of the USA Department of Agriculture (USDA). it may be emphasized right here that inside the manufacturing and advertising and marketing of organically produced agricultural merchandise, the check is on the manner of its manufacturing in place of the product though great standards, which can be quite strict, must be adhered to. on the opposite, inside the manufacturing and marketing of maximum commercial merchandise, the strain is at the satisfactory of the very last product.

ORGANIC FARMING

The technique and outlook toward agriculture and marketing of meals have seen a quantum alternate global over the last few decades. While in advance the seasons and the climate of an area decided what could be grown and when, nowadays it is the "market" that determines what it desires and what needs to be grown. The focal point is now more on the amount and "outer" excellent (look) rather than intrinsic or nutritional best, additionally referred to as "energy". Pesticides and different chemical residues in food and a common decreased pleasant of meals have led to a marked increase in various illnesses, particularly numerous varieties of most cancers, and decreased physical immunity. This vast commercialization of agriculture has also had a totally bad effect on the environment. Using insecticides has caused sizable ranges of chemical build-up in our surroundings, in soil, water, air, animals, or even in our bodies. Fertilizers have a short-term impact on productiveness information and an extended-term bad impact on the environment wherein they remain for years after leaching and going for walks off, contaminating floor water and water bodies.

MAIN PRINCIPLE OF ORGANIC FARMING

The main ideas of natural farming are the following: To paint as a great deal as viable inside a closed device, and draw upon nearby assets. To preserve the lengthy-time period fertility of soils. To avoid all kinds of pollutants that can result from agricultural techniques. To provide foodstuffs of high nutritional pleasant and sufficient quantity. To reduce the usage of fossil strength in agricultural exercise to a minimum. To present livestock situations of life that confirm their physiological need. To make it possible for agricultural producers to earn a living thru their paintings and broaden their possibilities as a person. The four pillars of organic farming are:

- Organic standards.
- Certification / Regulatory mechanism.
- Technology packages.
- Market network.

ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA RURAL ECONOMY

The position of natural farming in India's rural economic system can be leveraged to mitigate the ever-increasing trouble of meals security in India. With the speedy industrialization of rural states of India, there was a crunch for farmland. Similarly, with the exponential populace growth of India, the want for food sufficiency has emerged as the want of the hour. Moreover, the overuse of plant growth inhibitors, insecticides, and fertilizers for a quicker increase of agricultural produce is adverse to human health and the surroundings as an entire. The proposition of natural farming in India's rural financial system holds excellent, as an opportunity to arrest this hassle. The advent of the procedure of organic farming in India's rural economic system is a new idea. The huge fur or the overuse of dangerous pesticides and fertilizers to increase agricultural output has in truth catalyzed access to organic farming in India's rural financial system. The manner of natural farming entails using taking place and decomposable rely on growth and ailment resistance of various crops. The idea of organic farming in India dates returned to 10000 years and it finds its reference in lots of Indian ancient books. Agriculture changed into the main source of livelihood in India

and the usage of clearly occurring matters for improved productivity, sickness resistance, and pest manipulation turned into continual use because of time in memorial. using oil desserts, cow dung, neem leaves, and many others. continues to be practiced in India to beat back pests and used as preservatives. The use of chemical fertilizer for increased productivity began in the overdue 1850s. In India, the primary use of chemical fertilizer for multiplied agriculture productiveness started in 1906.

HIGH PREMIUM:

organic meals are typically priced 20 - 30% higher than conventional food. This top rate could be very essential for a small farmer whose earnings are simply sufficient to feed his/her family with one meal.

LOW INVESTMENT:

Organic farming usually no longer involves capital investment as high as that required in chemical farming. In addition, because organic fertilizers and insecticides can be produced domestically, the yearly costs incurred by the farmer also are low. Agriculture substantially depends on outside elements consisting of climate, pests, and sickness. moreover, most of the small farmers are depending on herbal rain for water. consequently in instances of natural calamity, pest or disease assault, and abnormal rainfall, when there is a crop failure, small farmers practicing organic farming need to go through much less as their investments are low. (It has to be referred to that even as shifting from chemical farming to organic farming, the transition might be costly).

SYNERGY WITH LIFE FORMS:

Organic farming involves synergy with diverse plant and animal lifestyles forms. Small farmers can understand this synergy without problems and consequently discover it clean to put in force them.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE:

Small farmers have an abundance of conventional know-how with them and inside their community. maximum of this traditional understanding can not be used for chemical farming. information, about organic farming, the farmers can employ traditional expertise. similarly, in the case of organic farming, small farmers are not dependent on individuals who provide chemical know-how.

ORGANIC FOOD CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

Few people believe that organic food is the handiest "concept" famous in developed international locations. They suppose that when it comes to natural meals, India only exports natural food, and little or no is consumed. 50% of the natural food production in India is centered toward exports, there are numerous who look toward natural food for domestic intake. The maximum crucial reason for getting natural food changed into the concern for the fitness of kids, with over 66% of parents preferring organic food to non-natural food. Although organic meals are priced over 25% greater than conventional meals in India, many dads and moms are willing to pay this higher top class because of the perceived health blessings of organic food.

ORGANIC FOOD EXPORTS FROM INDIA

Organic meal exports from India are increasing with more farmers moving to natural farming. With the domestic intake being low, the top market for the Indian natural meals industry lies in the US and Europe. India has now emerged as a leading supplier of organic herbs, natural spices, natural basmati rice, and so on. The export quantity to 53% of the organic meals produced in India. that is substantially high whilst in comparison to the percent of agricultural merchandise exported. In 2003, the most effective 6 - 7% of the whole agricultural produce in India was exported (meals Processing market in India, 2005).

Top ten Countries with the largest producers of organic farming (2010)

ORGANIC FOOD	SALES (TONS)
Tea	3000
Coffee	550
Spices	700
Rice	2500
Wheat	1150
Pulses	300
Oil Seeds	100
Fruits & Vegetables	1800
Cashew Nut	375
Cotton	1200
Herbal Products	250
Total	11,925

Table 2
Countries with the largest area of
organic farming (2010)

Countries	Areas (million hectares)
Australia	22,69
Argentina	3,07
United States of America	2,03
Spain	1,97
China	1,61
Italy	1,49
France	1,38
Uruguay	1,31
India	1,18
Germany	1,0

Twenty-century s world agriculture has moved fast towards organic crops. The increased production of organic crops also resulted in increased agricultural exports, thereby increasing revenue and employment opportunities (The Hindu in 2010). The important reasons which emphasize the need for organic farming in the country are the fact that :

- Most of the arable soils in India contain organic carbon below the threshold level.
- The majority of the farming community is resource-poor and the purchase of fertilizers and chemicals in adequate quantities is beyond their capacity. A large fraction of farm by-products of plants and animals origin is utilized for non-farm use that is, fuel or other domestic purposes.

The following areas for research and development under organic agriculture need attention.

- Research projects for the formulation of organic farming practices may have to be farmed and implemented as a national project.
- Incentives for the production of good quality organic manure, bio-pesticide, bio-fertilizer, and green manuring crops may be strengthened.
- The development of pesticides of plants origin (such as neem) and the use of agents especially under the Integrated pest management programmed system need to be promoted.

CONCLUSION

Natural meal production prices are higher in advanced countries as organic farming is hard work intensive and labour is high priced. The growing demand for organic meal products inside the evolved nations and the substantial assistance by using the Indian government coupled with its cognizance of agri-exports are the drivers for the Indian natural food enterprise. Ecologically and economically sustainable organic farming is pre-considered as necessary for allowing wider adaptability, secured livelihoods, and ensuring affordability at the customer's stop. India has a wealthy history of natural farming and the growing home marketplace of natural meals can offer essential power to the organic movement. Consciousness program at both the purchaser and farmers degree is important for bringing approximately massive scale natural conversion. information most-significantly modern organic farming technology like Inhana Rational Farming (IRF) can popularize the exercise even a few of the useful resource terrible farmers by ensuring ecologically and economically sustainable organic crop production in a time-bound way. Case research of IRF natural practice also testify the corresponding GHG mitigation and edition potential as meditated within the excessive carbon sequestration, soil resource regeneration, high power use efficiency as well as improvement of plant resilience, understanding highlights remains its value effectiveness and time sure outcomes.

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