



## STUDY OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN MEDAK REGION

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### ABSTRACT

Organic farming offers an alternative to more widespread, high input farming practices that use synthetic fertilizers, fungicides and pesticides. In the post independence period, the most important challenge in India has been to produce enough food for the growing population. Hence, high-yielding varieties are being used with infusion of irrigation water, fertilizers, or pesticides. By using organic farming it provides quality food and doesn't harm soil and environment. Organic food are been certified based on that the market prize is been decided. Organic farming can also produce large scale of food to the population.

Descriptive design method is used for completing this research. This paper discusses the issues and solutions to address by the farmers to implement organic farming and techniques. Proper training should be given to the farmers regarding the methods and techniques that has to be implemented in organic farming.

### INTRODUCTION

Organic farming can be defined as an agricultural process that uses biological fertilisers and pest control acquired from animal or plant waste. Organic farming was actually initiated as an answer to the environmental sufferings caused by the use of chemical pesticides and

synthetic fertilisers. In other words, organic farming is a new system of farming or agriculture that repairs, maintains, and improves the ecological balance. Organic farming, agricultural system that uses ecologically based pest controls and biological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogen-fixing cover crops. Modern organic farming was developed as a response to the environmental harm caused by the use

of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers in conventional agriculture, and it has numerous ecological benefits.

Certified organic agriculture accounts for 70 million hectares (170 million acres) globally, with over half of that total in Australia. Organic farming continues to be developed by various organizations today. Biological pest control, mixed cropping and the fostering of insect predators are encouraged. Organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally-occurring substances while prohibiting or strictly limiting synthetic substances. For instance, naturally-occurring pesticides such as pyrethrin are permitted, while synthetic fertilizers and pesticides are generally prohibited. Synthetic substances that are allowed include, for example, copper sulfate, elemental sulfur and Ivermectin. Genetically modified organisms, nanomaterials, human sewage sludge, plant growth regulators, hormones, and antibiotic use in livestock husbandry are prohibited. Organic farming advocates claim advantages in sustainability, openness, self-sufficiency, autonomy and independence, health, food security, and food safety.

### Organic Farming in India

In the post independence period, the most important challenge in India has been to produce enough food for the growing population. Hence, high-yielding varieties are being used with infusion of irrigation water, fertilizers, or pesticides. Green Revolution' which is given by Dr. MS Swaminathan. The Green Revolution refers to the development of high-yielding plant varieties – especially of wheat and rice, that increased food supplies in the 1940s–60s and staved off widespread starvation in developing countries.

India produced around 2.75 million MT (2019-20) of certified organic products which includes all varieties of food products namely Oil Seeds, Sugar cane, Cereals & Millets, Cotton, Pulses, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants, Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Spices, Dry Fruits, Vegetables, Processed foods etc. The production is not limited to the edible sector but also produces organic cotton fiber, functional food products etc. Among different states Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In terms of commodities Oil seeds are the single largest category followed by Sugar crops, Cereals and Millets, Tea & Coffee, Fiber crops, fodder, Pulses, Medicinal/ Herbal and Aromatic plants and Spices & Condiments.

Organic products are exported to USA, European Union, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, Japan, Israel, UAE, New Zealand, Vietnam etc.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1.To determine the development of the organic sector.
- 2.To know how the organic technique are been implementing by farmer.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

- 1.Authors: 1. Sanjay Kumar Yadav  
2. Subhash Babu  
3. Manoj Kumar Yadav

Review: High-yielding varieties are being used with infusion of irrigation water, fertilizers, or pesticides. This combination of high-yielding production technology has helped the country develop a food surplus as well as contributing to concerns of soil health, environmental pollution, pesticide toxicity, and sustainability of agricultural production. Certified organic products including all varieties of food products including basmati rice, pulses, honey, tea, spices, coffee, oilseeds, fruits, cereals, herbal medicines, and their value-added products are produced in India. Non edible organic products include cotton, garments, cosmetics, functional food products, body care products, and similar products. The production of these organic crops and products is reviewed with regard to sustainable agriculture in northern India.

2. Authors: 1. Christine Watson  
2. Hugo F. Alrøe  
3. Erik S. Kristensen

Review:Agriculture and organic agriculture in particular are developing rapidly, due not only to technological change but also to changes in agricultural policy and public expectation. Research has a role to play in all of these and many other aspects of developing the organic food chain. The precise purpose of the research is usually defined by the funder, and may differ with whether the funder is from the public or private sector. Development of organic research through both the public and private sector and go on to explore some of the issues that surround research on organic agriculture in terms of approaches and appropriate methodologies.

Year:2006

3. Authors:1.Władysława Łuczka  
2.Sławomir Kalinowski

Review: To explore farmers' opinions on the barriers to the development of organic farming. A survey was carried out with 262 Polish organic farmers in order to classify the barriers to organic farming development into production, and economic aspects, market aspects and institutional and regulatory aspects.

This is especially true for two types of farming: specialized grazing livestock farms and mixed holdings. The farmers believe that market aspects and institutional and regulatory factors are the key barriers to the development of organic farming. Most farmers say they intend to continue their organic production activity only if financial support is provided. Nearly one in five farms (18.3%) want to discontinue organic production in future.

Year:2020

4.Authors: 1.Anjali tiwari  
2.Vikas kumar

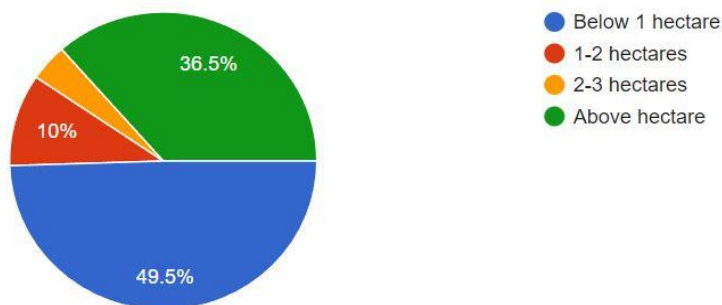
Sustainable agriculture to meet the country food production requires sustainability of the natural resource. Depleting water resources and soil erosion are major threat to country food production and environmental security. Proper management of natural resources by organic agriculture farming may have potential for meeting food demand, maintaining soil fertility and increasing soil carbon pool in different agroecosyste

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY This research is aimed find the current status of organic farming. To analysis the methods and techniques that are been implement by farmers. The research design used is Descriptive method. Data used for

collection is both primary as well as secondary. Major part of data was collected through convenience questioner, which helped to know about the status of organic farming.

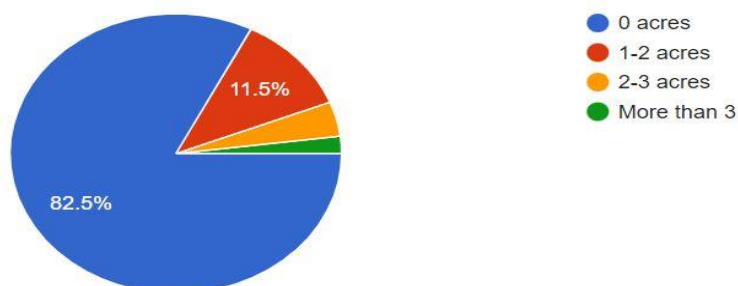
### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1Q) Area of cultivated land



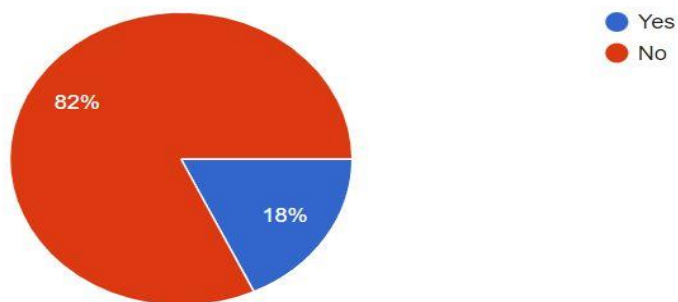
49.5% of the farmers have below 1 hectare. More than 36.5% of the farmers have above hectare.10% of the farmers have 1-2 hectares.

2Q) How many acres do you cultivate organic farming



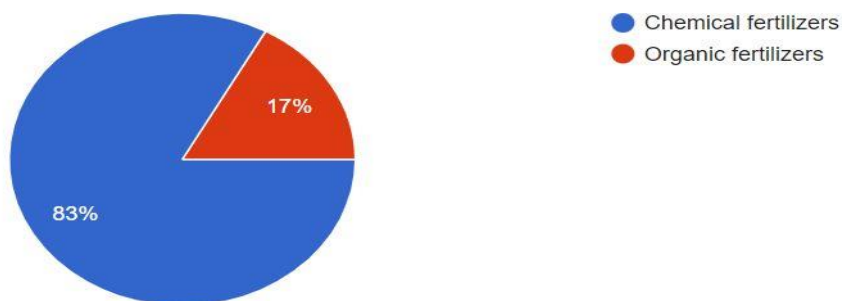
82.5% of the farmers doesn't cultivate organic farming.11.5% of the farmers cultivate organic farming in 1-2 acres. More than 9% of the farmers cultivate organic farming in more than 3 acres.

3Q) Do you use organic farming



82% of the farmers doesn't cultivate organic farming.18% farmers are cultivating organic farming.

4Q) In case fertilizers are applied, which kinds do you use?



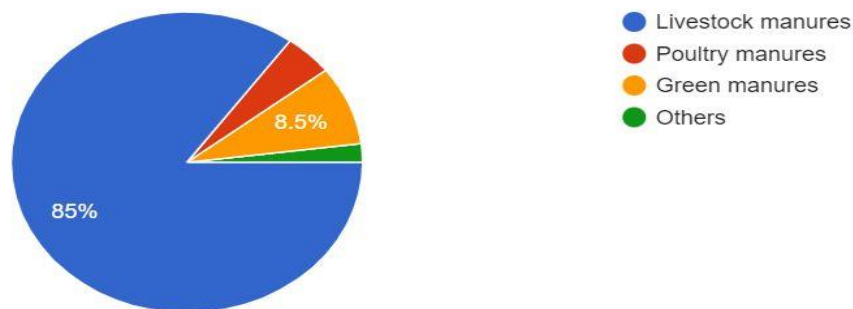
83% of the farmers use chemical fertilizers.17% of the farmers use organic fertilizers.

5Q) How do you preserve soil fertility?



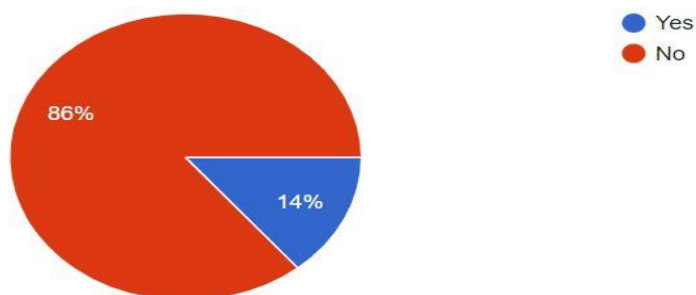
86.5% of the farmers use chemical fertilizers for soil fertility. Remaining 15% of the farmers use crop rotation,inter cropping.

6Q) In case organic manures are used, can you specify any of them



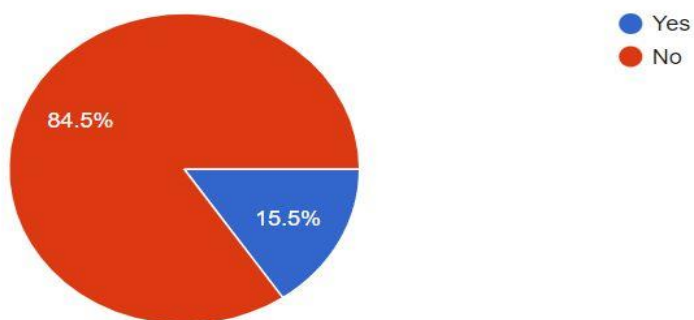
Most of the farmers use livestock manures(85%) for organic manures. 8.5% of the farmers use green manures for organic manures. Remaining 6% of the farmers use poultry manures.

7Q) Do you prepare any type of organic fertilizers?



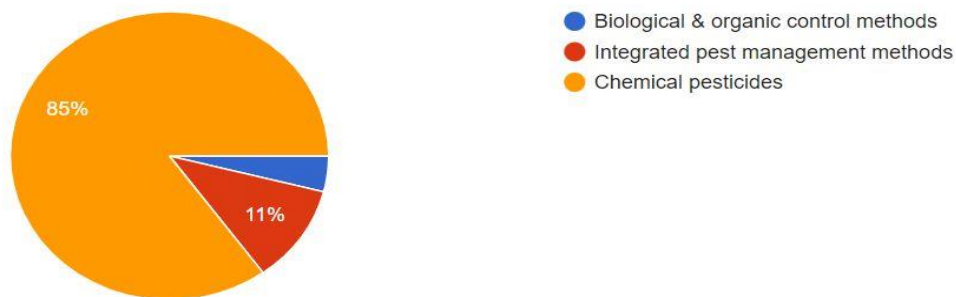
14% of the farmers try to prepare organic fertilizers. 86% of the farmers doesn't try to prepare organic fertilizers.

8Q) Do you use any type of Crop rotation or Intercropping



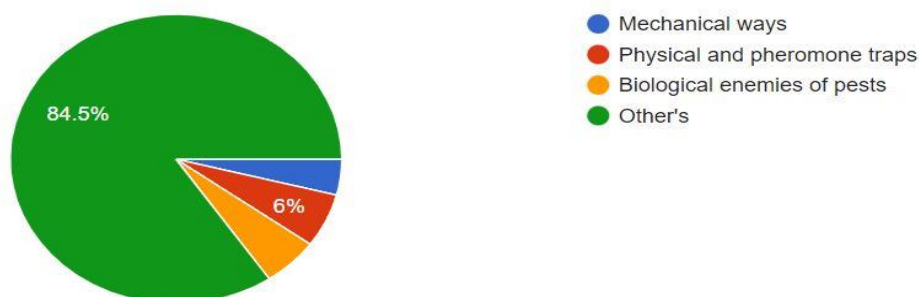
84.5% of the farmers doesn't use any type of crop rotation and intercropping.15.5% of the farmers use crop rotation and inter cropping.

9Q) How do you control pests and diseases?



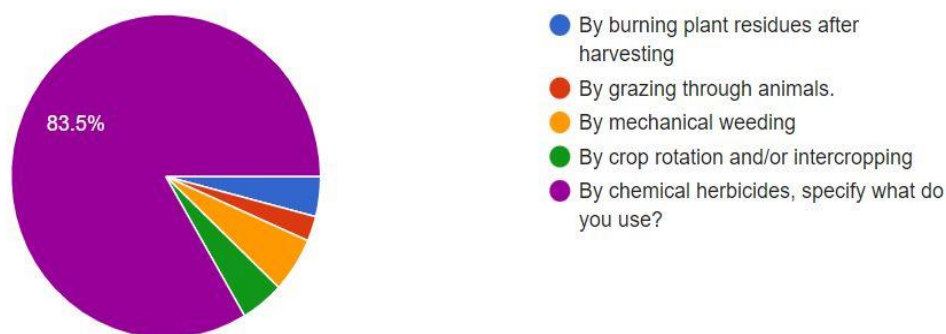
85% of the farmers use chemical fertilizers for pest and diseases.11% of the farmers use integrated pest management methods. Remaining 9% of the farmers use biological and organic control methods.

10Q) In case of non-chemical methods for plant protection are used. Can you specify that?



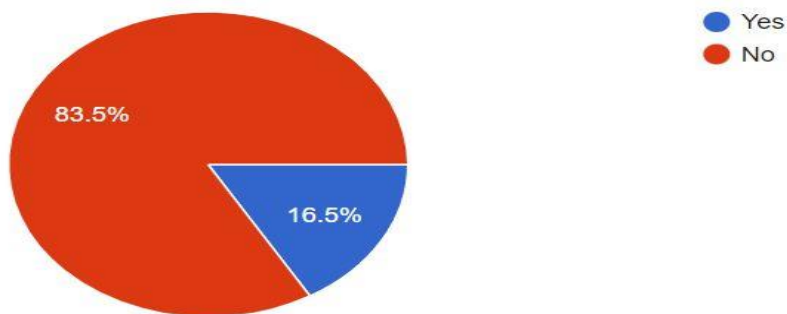
84.5% of the farmers use other methods.6% of the farmers use physical and pheromone traps Remaining 10% of the farmers use mechanical ways and biological enemies of pest.

11Q) How do you control Weeds



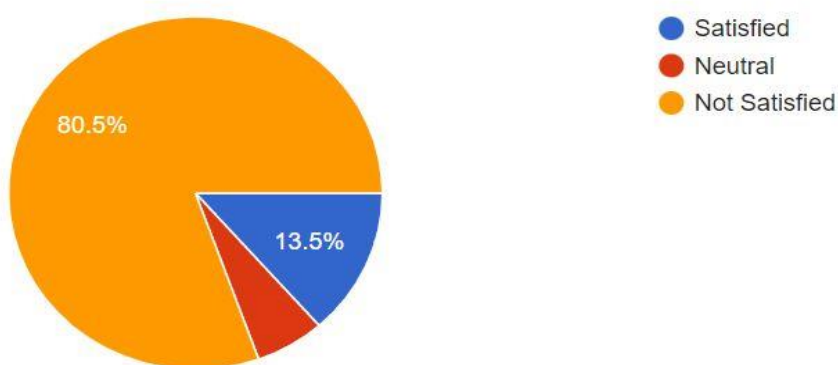
83.5% of the farmers use chemical herbicides for weed control.Remaining 15% of the farmers use different methods like burning plant residues,Mechanical weeding.

12Q) Organic yield's are high?



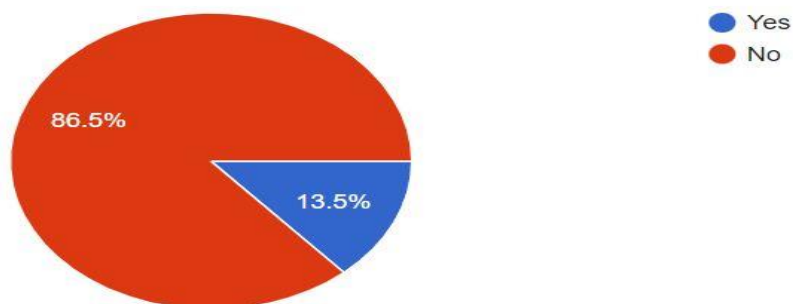
Farmers feel organic farming yields are low.83.5% of the farmers feel organic farming yields are low.16.5% of the farmers feel organic farming yields are high.

13Q) Satisfaction level of Organic farming



80% of the farmers are not satisfied by using organic farming.13.5% of the farmers are satisfied by using organic farming.6% of the farmers are neutral.

14Q) Do you attend any training for Organic farming



86.5% of the farmers are not having any training for organic methods.13.5% of the farmers are trained.

**LIMITATION OF STUDY**

The limitation of this study was that the responses gathered were only gathered from the farmers of Medak regions, telangana state.

**CONCLUSION**

By this data analysing we can conclude Organic farming is an agricultural method that adheres to the principles of sustainable development.It's an agricultural production management method that

does not utilize pesticides, chemical fertilizers, industrial synthetic products, or genetically modified organisms. By using organic farming it provides quality food and doesn't harm soil and environment.Organic food are been certified based

on that the market prize is been decided. Organic farming can also produce large scale of food to the population.

The farmers are mostly trying to implements organic farming due to lack of knowledge farmers are not able to implement organic farming. No proper traning is given to farmers. By this study we have discuss about the about the organic inputs,organic crop rotation,inter cropping, Cover crops and green manuring, Mulching. Organic farming fertilizers and pesticides are not been prepare by there own.

## SUGGESTIONS

Most of the farmers doesn't have knowledge on organic farming methods and techniques. Traning should be given to farmers. Farmers face lots of problems to get the organic product certificate.The government has to get awareness between the farmers.The farmers are not satisfied by using organic farming. Farmers face difficulties in apply fertilizers and pesticides frequently. Farmers have to use crop rotation, green manure,organic fertilizers,biological method should be used to control pest and diseases.

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