

Organic Framing through the Lens of Urban and Regional Planning

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Abstract: Agriculture is known to be a source of food for a population of one billion and is a primary source of raw materials in agro-based industries. Adverse effects of modern agricultural practice are now well known to mankind. Indian farming is said to be becoming non-viable and contribution of farming to Indian economy is decreasing with increase in inputs every decade. Also, this phenomenon in the past, has resulted in migration of more and more youth, from rural areas to urban centers, generating a chain of other phenomena and ill effects of the same. Hence an immediate need is to re-evaluate the agriculture system and find remedies to make it viable again. The Paper hence tries to understand and identify the key aspects behind 'Why in spite of all the benefits and historic linkages, Organic Farming in India is not gaining the pace it should'. Through literature reviews and primary study, the paper gives an insight into current scenario of farming in India; organic farming and its advantages; organic farming in Indian scenario and its influences on major sectors in India and; problems and constraints in organic farming. Based on these, conclusion and recommendations are provided that are general as well as specific, considering urban and regional planning as a lens.

Keywords: Farming, Organic, Planning, Rural, Sustainable, Urban.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has long been on people's thoughts and the topic of discussion among all knowledgeable individuals. Though sustainable agriculture has received a lot of attention in other parts of the world, it has yet to find a place in India. Humanity is now aware of the negative consequences of current agriculture practises. This method has been shown to have negative consequences on the health of all living animals, organisms, and plants, in addition to the farm. Because India is still predominantly an agrarian economy, sustainable agriculture has the potential to become a necessary sector in the Indian economy for long-term development. Sustainable agriculture, according to the FAO, "is the successful management of agricultural resources to meet constant expanding and adjusting human needs while preserving or increasing environmental quality and forest conservation." Maintainable crop production in all of its forms emphasise agricultural activities that meet the food needs of current generations of living beings while also protecting and conserving essential resources for future generations.

Organic farming, as it is presently known, is one attempt at achieving the goals of sustainable agriculture. Mulching, intercropping, crop/livestock integration, and other traditional farming techniques are related to organic farming ideals. Since the dawn of time, it has been a part of our ancient agricultural methods. Organic farming, as it is known today, is governed by a number of rules and certifications issued by various agencies in India and internationally. With the daily growth in population compared to the static, vital, and finite resource of land, we will be required to not only stabilise agriculture, but also to increase its outputs in such a way that future generations will not be disadvantaged. For survival, a natural equilibrium must be maintained [1], [2].

With this insight, the entire community of agriculturalists and scientists is working to develop a sustainable farming alternative to the existing chemical farming approach. It must be environmentally compatible with natural functions and processes, as well as economically and socially feasible and acceptable. Our traditional farming techniques and practices, combined with a proper mix of current technological advancements, can prove to be a solution to revert or at least reduce the vast amount of environmental degradation caused by today's agriculture, and can prove to be a bridge to address the ecologically, philosophically, ethically, and socio-culturally issues of both urban and rural areas in the name of sustainable farming or organic farming. Economically viable as well, the thorough analysis and proper implementation of sustainable/ organic/ traditional farming, as in the case of Sikkim, can have a significant impact on our country's human and natural resources, and hence on our GDP and GNH [3], [4].

1.1. Need for an Alternate Solution

- *Ecological Issues*

Chemical farming, as it is currently practiced, has negative consequences for all living species. The biotic as well as the abiotic, such as soil, are negatively impacted, resulting in undesirable changes and consequences on all species' life cycles, altering ecosystems and ecology in any place. These environmental repercussions are evident in changes in regional habitats such as soil erosion, water scarcity, saline ingress, ground and water contamination, genetic extinction, changes in bio-geo-chemical cycles, extinction of species, and so on. As a result, the agricultural sector is stagnant, and it is likely to deteriorate sooner or later, driving more people away from agriculture in an agrarian country like India. With the quantity of human and natural resources spent, as well as the economic efforts made, fairness and socio-cultural components are impossible to achieve. Aside from that, cultivable land, forest land, and pasture areas are all disappearing due to the increasing need for land to support the growing population. In fact, this has resulted in a slew of inexorable environmental and socio-cultural changes, forcing people to labour in fields where they lack expertise, causing people to be dissatisfied, and lowering Gross National Happiness.

- *Economic Issues*

In 2008-09, agriculture and related sectors accounted at 15.7 percent of GDP, compared to a healthy 49 percent in 1947. When the data is combined with workforce statistics, it shows that India is in an unsettling state since, while agriculture's contribution to the economy has fallen, it still employs roughly 52 percent of the country's population. Furthermore, even while human, technological, and economic inputs are increasing every day, outputs are not keeping pace, and in some cases have decreased. Because of the large inputs, the green revolution has achieved a peak and is now sustaining with diminishing returns. People have been persuaded to think aloud as a result of this. Similarly, Indian agriculture is becoming unviable, and its contribution to the Indian economy is declining with each decade's growth in inputs. This is due to larger economic inputs being expended on agriculture for improved production, yet the productivity rate per unit area has fallen, resulting in lower wages and profits for employees and producers. Existing agricultural methods, which are a result of industrialization and globalization, can be held solely responsible for causing us to deviate from current sustainable development targets by leaps and bounds. Clearly, India's current agricultural techniques do not lead to long-term viability.

- *Urban Issues*

Chemical agriculture practises have created a vicious spiral of negative consequences. Poverty, unemployment, the formation of slums with unsanitary and unliveable conditions, an increase in crime rate, an increase in health concerns associated to stress such as heart attacks, etc., pollution, poisoning of water bodies, and so on are some of them. Aside from that, cultivable land, forestland, and pasture grounds are all disappearing due to the need for land, a vital resource for all living species, for development in metropolitan centres and their outskirts in order to accommodate excess migratory population. This is becoming a major threat to the habitats of millions of animals and plant species that are linked to us and our existence on this planet in some way.

- *Organic Farming as a Solution to Indian Agriculture*

"A system that seeks to avoid or dramatically reduces and use of agricultural fertilizers, forced to rely instead on cereal crops, corn stalks, animal manures, off-farm solid material, mineral grade rock admixtures, and a based on biology nutrient restructuring and garden security system," according to the definition of agricultural practices system as much as possible" (Agritech).

Organic farming is not dissimilar to our traditionally practiced agriculture, which employs natural farming methods and provides a number of effective, practical, and competent remedies to the fundamental challenges of conventional chemical farming. As a result, reconnecting to our roots may be the most likely solution to the difficulties of modern agricultural practice. India's natural farming method is ancient. It is a way of growing crops that uses organic agricultural wastes, bovine and agricultural wastes, as well as aquatic as well as some other waste water bio-fertilizers to keep the soil alive, resulting in enhanced eco-friendly production outputs[5], [6].

Traditional agriculture was not so much agriculture as a source of income or a way of life, as well as a distinct production management system. Introducing management to agriculture as a modern tool, as well as the use of technology and strong knowledge to improve it, can result in positive changes in Indian agricultural practises. Agriculture might become a major participant and influencer in the Indian economy, benefiting agro-ecosystems.

- *Ecological Advantages of Organic Farming*

The conservation of natural resources and biodiversity of creatures and animals on a farm are at the heart of organic farming. It is a method that focuses on attracting beneficial insects, animals, and birds, so increasing habitats and soil biotic diversity, and thus indirectly providing ecological benefits to production systems and the ecosystem. An

organic farm is thought to have 30 percent more species than a conventional farm. Excess microorganisms and beneficial insects, particularly beneficial soil microbes, are attracted to organic farms when pesticides are not used, resulting in high production outputs.

- *Economic and Social Advantages of Organic Farming*

When looking at the global economics of organic farming, it can be shown that organic products have retail sales of USD \$80 billion, or 8000 crore in Indian currency. In 2001, the global value of organic products was \$20 billion, \$23 billion in 2002, and more than \$43 billion in 2015. Organic produce markets in Northern America and Europe were strong in 2015, accounting for 90% of sales. Organic farming has grown In 15 years, the area has grown fourfold, from 11 thousand acres in 1997 to 43.7 thousand hectares in 2014. This shows that organic food has a bright potential. Agriculture covers 17.2 hectares in Australian accounting for 39% of global organic farmland; Europe has 6.9 million hectares, accounting for 23% of global organic farmland; Argentina has 3.1 million hectares, accounting for 7% of global organic farmland; and the United States has 2.2 million hectares, accounting for 5% of global organic farmland.

Data suggests that organic farming practices are capable of generating adequate food to survive the current global inhabitants In fact, it has the ability to support an even bigger population without requiring an increase in current agricultural land resources. This could be considered a significant factor because it has the potential to boost global food supply while also eradicating hunger. It has the ability to minimize people's reliance on other sectors of the economy while also providing appropriate employment. It is also expected to result in less poverty as a result of higher incomes and better health. According to data, employment is expected to increase by 60% in the next 40 years with increased contribution to green agriculture as compared to current levels.

1.2.Organic Farming in Current Indian Scenario

- *General*

Because of the country's diverse climate and eco-system, India is blessed with naturally viable organic forms of nutrients in all of its locations. India also has a strong traditional natural farming system, as well as inventive farmers and their skills, as well as large dry plains and minimal chemical use in agriculture. In 2007-08, India's certified cultivated land totaled around 2.8 million hectares, accounting for only 1.9 percent of the country's total.

Fertilizers are utilized to cultivate 30% of India's total arable land. Electricity is accessible in this area. 70% of the excess cash of rain-fed arable land has used very little fertilizers and is mainly reliant on organic dung for nitrogen. Similarly, chemical inputs are used the least in India's North Eastern region. These areas might be considered organic infrastructure in the country. In the future, it is expected that 18 thousand hectares of agricultural connectivity land would be accessible for agricultural practices. Northeast. According to a study, agricultural methods in India produce over 700 metric tons of trash each year, with the majority of it going to waste. Each year, this equates to around 5 metric tons of organic manure per hectare of arable land. As a result, India has immense potential to cultivate organic crops and become a major producer and supplier of organic produce on both the domestic and international markets. Given the quantity of land suited for traditional agriculture, converting farms to organic farms appears to be a simple process [7], [8].

India produced 3,96,997 metric tons of organic product in fiscal year 2007-08, which includes a wide variety of commodities such as pulses, basmati rice, honey, coffee, tea, spices, oil seeds, fruits, and even processed foods and herbal treatments. Clothing made of organic cotton fiber, cosmetics, body care products, and other value-added products are also produced in significant quantities. Traditional grocery supermarkets accounted for about 83 percent of all sales.

- *Government Policies and Organic Farming*

The Indian government has put in place a variety of policies to encourage organic farming. Under the Foreign Trade and Development Act, the Ministry of Economy launched a Nationwide Initiative of Organic Production (NPOP) in 2001. (FTDR Act). And there is the Provincial Project on Crop Cultivation (NPOF), which was initiated in 2004 by the College of Agriculture and Coordination of the Indian council of agricultural research. These two events marked the beginning of organic farming's institutionalization in India. The National Organic Program (NPOP) provides information on organic production standards, systems criteria, and methods, as well as accreditation, inspection, and certification agencies, as well as the national organic mark and the laws that govern its use.

During the 10th five-year plan, the Environmental protection Agency (epa and Coordination, Ministry of Fisheries, Reserve bank Of India, piloted the "United nations Programme on Conventional Agriculture" as a Public Private partnership Scheme based on its recommendations. In recent years, the Participatory Guarantee Process (PGS), a third-party certification scheme, has become a popular method of organic guarantee for international trade of Indian products. There are currently a plethora of recognized and approved third-party organic certifying organizations from which to pick. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and the FAO have established a technical cooperation project to promote organic agriculture. Exploring and improving PGS as an organic guarantee for produce and its consumption in India is a critical component of this endeavor. In 2006, the first PGS model for India was developed. It was fully based on models already in use in nations like Brazil, New Zealand, and the United States. Farmers can offer all of their crops as certified organic using the PGS certification technique, providing them additional influence. Similarly, PGS has proven to be a feasible way for certifying and integrating millions of small Indian farmers into an organic agricultural system in a short period of time.

- *Legal Aspects of Organic Framing*

Certification is a critical step in ensuring that Governments regulatory bodies, importers, exporters, and buyers all around the globe accept organic goods or foods. This organic certification is a recorded reassurance from with a third - party provider in between firm and customers that the commodity, technique, or service undertaken while providing fulfills certain criteria. In addition, farms producing organic produce are supervised and inspected at regular unannounced intervals, as well as at various phases of production prior to certification, to assure quality authenticity. For the past five years, necessary records of all management procedures and materials utilized in organic production have been kept. Crops must be grown on land that has been free of hazardous pollutants for three years prior to harvest in order to get certification.

- *The Supply Chain*

Organic farming and production are practiced by three groups of farmers in India. Farmers who, for the most part, rely on indigenous knowledge and technology that has evolved over thousands of years. Farmers that raise mostly for their personal consumption and have little surplus to sell are included in this category. Farmers with small to medium land holdings fall into the second category. One sub-bifurcation includes those who try to resurrect Vedic customs while applying Ayurvedic and scientific knowledge to promote farm health, and those who adopt current organic agricultural approaches, such as Steiner's biodynamic agriculture or Fukuoka's "nature farming," among others. This second group of farmers frequently has a surplus and sells their products abroad. A third group consists of private firms, largely from North India, that have studied the market and responded by purchasing or leasing huge tracts of land and converting them to organic farm systems. More economic value is added to the previously traditionally or, in other words, organically grown produce by tagging organic to the produce presently. These businesses are actively involved in the export of their products. Organic animal husbandry, poultry, and fisheries do not exist in India, though. In India, the domestic organic market is underdeveloped, and consumers are largely unaware of its existence [9], [10].

- *Economic and Social aspects of Organic Framing*

According to a study on rising consumer spending power in India, our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 7.90 percent in the last four quarters. India's GDP is currently around 1217 billion dollars, or 1.96 percent of the global economy. Between 2000 and 2008, the country's purchasing power parity increased by 95 percent (46th World Bank Report). Increased purchasing power has the potential to improve domestic retail markets, particularly purchases of organic foods. Furthermore, rising health awareness combined with rising per capita earnings makes organic food more affordable, implying an increase in organic farm produce and hence organic farming.

In recent years, India's food grain production has practically reached a halt. Fertilizer subsidies have increased dramatically between 1991 and 2009, according to central government budget estimates. Subsidies totaled Rs. 129243 crore in 2008-09, up from Rs. 12158 crore in 1990-91. This translates to a 10.6-fold gain. When it comes to fertilizer subsidies alone, they've grown from Rs. 4389 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 75,849 crore in 2008-09, a 17-fold rise. This shows an increase in percentage of GDP from 0.85 percent in 1990-91 to 1.52 percent in 2008-09. (Sharma and Hrima, 2009). India can reduce its reliance on fertilizer subsidies by converting the country's largest farmed areas into organic farming areas systematically.

According to data, adopting organic farm management can increase yields by 93 percent on average in the world's poorer nations, such as India, where conventional chemical agriculture's expensive inputs are not affordable by the majority of farmers. This could be an important part of increased food security as well as financial security for

small farmers with small land patches. There have been a few signs of organic price premium reductions in recent years, which may increase organic produce use since its low availability, along with its improved nutrient and health benefits, attracts those who previously couldn't afford it due to its higher pricing. However, price premiums will exist on any given day, making it a win-win situation for Indian farmers and/or producers as well as the enormous agrarian workforce. Currently, a premium of 20-30% above the price of conventional items can be obtained [11], [12].

- *Problems and Constraints in Organic Farming*

There are a few noteworthy observations on organic farming in the Indian context based on a literature review and primary research. Organic farming is a method of farming that has combined technological advancements over time in combination with traditional farming techniques in India, for the benefit of both natural and socio-cultural systems. As a result, successful organic farming practices can be useful and very profitable in the long run in the Indian setting as compared to current chemical agricultural practices. However, organic farming, like any other aspect of the economy, has its own set of advantages and disadvantages.

Organic farming is said to necessitate more acreage, with estimates ranging from 65 to 200 percent more field area than non-organic farming. As a result, switching to organic farming without incurring significant financial expenditures is challenging for farmers, particularly those with modest land holdings. Another threat to the world posed by organic farming is the premium it produces and the public awareness it generates, both of which have the ability to destroy the rainforests, savannahs, and grasslands that serve as the principal carbon sequestration sources on this planet. This might be a major hazard, as it could wipe out numerous ecosystems as well as the plant and animal species that live there.

Another downside is that organic produce, such as organic milk, cereals, pork, and other meats, emit more greenhouse gases during production. Furthermore, due to the use of nitrogen-generating plants in organic farming, higher levels nitrous oxide, a gas with 310 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide, is created. By delivering nourishment to lakes, valleys, and groundwater, these plants may also cause algal blooms, habitat destruction, and subsequent dead zones. Organic product is mostly an export-regulated sector in India, since it lacks considerable strength in marketing and promoting organic things domestically owing to a lack of awareness among the general public.

1.3. Problems and Constraints in Organic Farming

- *Through the Eyes of Practitioners*

Many fields have seen very low outputs during the transition from inorganic to organic farming, according to reports. It will take considerable time for complete biological activity to be restored, including the establishment of beneficial insect populations, nitrogen fixation from fixing plants and legumes, pest suppression, and fertility issues. This process could take up to 3-4 years. Small and marginal workers are unable to take such a risk in this situation. There are no programmes in place to reward farmers at this time. As a result, small farmers find it difficult to survive in this situation.

Organic agricultural goods made in India can only be sold in the European Union if they are recognized as meeting the same standards as those set out in EU Regulation 2092/91. Furthermore, the EU does not recognize Indian local certifiers. Certifying from an EU-approved certification authority is required in order for the product to be sold in EU countries. Furthermore, exporters are not permitted to apply directly for licenses, but must rely on their selection. Furthermore, these import licenses are only valid for a limited time. All of these factors operate as roadblocks to organic farming acquiring traction in the community. However, India's appeal to the EU for inclusion in the authorized list of third nations was recently approved. India has also been recognized for conformity assessment by USDA's NOP.

Another finding of the primary study is that many farmers in the country had just a hazy understanding of organic farming and its benefits until 2018. Many people are unaware that farmers continue to use chemical farming and are victims of the downward spiral of present agricultural techniques. It has also been found that, if financial resources are available, small and marginal farmers have trouble obtaining organic manure and insecticides, as opposed to artificial fertilizers and pesticides. Organic manures must either be created on-site using bio-mass or collected from the surrounding region if none are available. Bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides are still relatively unknown in the country. Lack of marketing and distribution networks for the same, due to a lack of interest in and use of them due to low demand, is a key stumbling block. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides also have better profit

margins. Many farmers are finding it difficult to include or entirely switch to organic farming as a result of this behavior. Chemical fertilizer, pesticide, and even hybrid seed producers have more vested interests, which makes it more difficult to promote and accept organic farming among the general public. Seeds that are hybrids are engineered to respond to fertilizers and chemicals. These industries have a vested interest in conventional farming, which explains their hostility to organic farming.

In India, the percentage of the population who can afford to buy organic food at current prices is significantly smaller. Quite the opposite of this preconception and fallacy about organic products, the upper middle class and middle class, not the upper class, are the greatest consumers of organic products. This is owing to the fact that, unlike the upper class who purchase these products, women in this sector are still rooted in their families and consider their family's health. According to primary research, producers and farmers hold a completely different viewpoint than the average individual. They honestly believe that the government in India should not interfere in agriculture in any way. Because all of the government's programmes aren't complete and have loopholes, they inevitably have a negative overall effect that the farmers must bear. The reason for this is that agriculture is not a business for a large percentage of Indian farmers; rather, it is their way of life or, to put it another way, a livelihood activity. Many people resent interference in their daily lives. This is one area in agriculture that the government does not comprehend or practice in an effective manner in India. Their experience speaks of the government announcing programmes, but there is no follow-up to see if the intended beneficiaries are receiving them [13], [14].

Production or yield of crops or produce in farming is never fixed according to farmers' practical inputs. This is not modified in the government's schemes, resulting in a loophole. In addition, the banks lack qualified personnel to assess production and the amount of investment required every crop rotation. Crop insurance is thus a failure, and when the crop fails, farmers sink deeper into debt, plunging more into poverty with each crop failure. Subsidies do not have a back end. Out of the total, 40% is the loan amount that the farmer takes, 30% is the promoter's investment, and the remaining 40% is the subsidy. This subsidy is also supplied by the bank as a loan to the farmer until the actual subsidy arrives. The subsidy is not provided for or adjusted after the budget is released, or it falls short. The farmer is now responsible for 70% of the loan, rather than 40%, which is insufficient to cover his crop earnings. Another alarming reality is that agriculture items are the only products on the market whose prices are determined by the market force rather than the producer. As a result, farmers are not always able to recuperate their input. Given the current situation, even massive government loans will not transform the situation for farmers.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Success of organic farming in India depends on multiple and complex factors

Organic agriculture is rapidly evolving. In several countries, its share of agricultural farms is increasing. Organic products continue to be in high demand around the world. Due to its agro-climatic areas, India has a lot of potential to produce all kinds of organic products, and traditional farming has been done in India since ancient times. This has the potential to help organic farmers in India connect into the growing organic farming sector. There have been few attempts in India to examine the economics and effectiveness of organic farming. Such research can provide useful information for taking necessary steps toward a speedier and more systematic spread of organic farming in the country. Government programmers are currently becoming an economic liability for the country, as well as failing to benefit farmers and thus becoming a social liability. Organic farming should be promoted in India through favorable government policies and practices. It's also a good idea to double-check the system's functionality. Farmers currently practicing chemical farming, farmers currently practicing organic farming, and current and potential allied field professionals should all be included in the understanding of these policies before they are formulated. Under the Ministry of Agriculture, a Ministry of Organic Agriculture might be established, which would serve as the sole authority for the promotion, implementation, management, and export of organic farming products in India. The authority should also be in charge of connecting farmers with other groups, such as NGOs, farmers' organizations, and the commercial sector.

As small farmers are incorporated into value chains, the incorporation of sustainable agricultural concepts into rural development strategies can result in improved access to safe water and sanitation, improved food security, improved financial stability, improved community health, and so on. Furthermore, fostering transparency and accountability through the adoption of rules that include traceability mechanisms might help to boost confidence both domestically and globally, notably in Europe, which accounts for a large portion of exports.

Strong planning and policies are essential for the growth of organic agriculture in India. In terms of the government's role in promoting organic farming, observations reveal that the government has a limited role and

decision-making capacity. The promotion motive is not seen in terms of the government's financial role or technical assistance to state and local bodies and Panchayat. The government should take the lead in sponsoring trainings and demonstration programmes to raise knowledge about the benefits of using various organic inputs. The state agricultural department and state agricultural colleges should be actively involved in these activities and encourage education and professional conduct through their services.

In nature, organic farming is a labor-intensive process. As a result, if small-scale producers are included in a well-defined way, they can play a significant part in this. The picture can be changed by connecting small/marginal producers with organic export networks/chains. As a result, the development of organic supply chains should be prioritized. Another key flaw in the organic agro-industry is the lack of well-established marketing channels and physical green markets. To improve the technological efficiency of organic production, organic input marketing channels should be established [15].

For final sale of organic produce in the country, "green markets" or output market channels and linkages need be built. Some export and value-added initiatives must also be well-developed. Small farmer support systems, such as incentives for "group certification," should be implemented. Group certification methodologies are now in use, but they require political recognition and reinforcement. More technical guidance, quality seed stock, and training programmes should be provided to improve the units' economic and scale efficiency. It is also necessary to provide more production expertise to farmers through promoters.

Certification is a time-consuming and costly step in organic farming registration. The lack of essential certifying bodies, as well as annual inspection and certification processes, stifles the expansion of organic farming in India. Though inspection and certification competencies are on the rise in the country, they also present opportunity for local farmers with small and medium holdings to enter the organic business. In terms of international trade, this tendency requires additional political support.

Organic farming is considered to be less profitable in the early years. However, the comparison of inputs and outputs, as well as the return on investment, are not taken into account. In comparison to current farming practice, the input is small. Following that, after a few years, the inputs are nearly zero, and the net production is exactly equal to profit. This is something that needs to be spread among farmers in order to dispel the myth and encourage more farmers to continue farming organically. In addition, technical counseling and a few conversion or input subsidies should be devised to aid farmers in the process of converting lands from conventional to organic farming. It will significantly increase the country's organic farming.

In terms of education, The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) should lead the charge in developing organic farming course curricula that can be administered at universities throughout India. It would be tremendously advantageous to provide a month information newsletter for agriculture on local and worldwide pricing for organic food commodities. Structured data/information on different levels of organic import data and potential markets at the global, provincial, and county level is also desperately required. FAO, ESCAP, the World Trade Organization, and IFOAM are examples of international groups among others, can use organic agricultural promotion as a corporate social responsibility project (CSR).

The establishment of a research centre and a national network for organic farming could substantially aid in the adoption of organic agricultural practices in India. New discoveries in the field and research-based solutions to limits can have regenerative impacts. As a result, the government should investigate and design a model that meets the demands of farmers in order for agriculture to grow and become a vital part of the Indian economy, as it was in the past, in order to ensure the survival of an agrarian economy in an agrarian country.

2.2.From the lens of Urban and Regional Planning

Organic farming has the potential to significantly reduce farmer migration from rural to urban regions. This is because organic farming can give financial security, resulting in fewer people travelling to urban areas in quest of better career prospects. This lowers reliance on urban agglomerations and ensures city sustainability through decentralization of settlements. Furthermore, according to literature, an increase in green agriculture investment can result in a 60% increase in employment when compared to current levels. This will result in the development of 47 million new employment over the next 40 years, lifting many people out of poverty and bringing financial and, eventually, social stability. Because fewer people will be drawn to urban areas, there will be less pollution produced. Uncontrolled population produces waste, and waste collection is mismanaged, which is a major source of pollution in urban areas. Rural lifestyles also produce less garbage than urban lifestyles since people live in traditional ways with the least amount of waste possible. This, in turn, will aid in the preservation of ecological

balance, which is the most important consideration in any planning process when considering the current climate crisis and future generations' requirements [16].

3. CONCLUSION

Organic farming may produce enough food on a global per capita basis to feed the current human population, as well as an even bigger one, without expanding the amount of land currently used for agriculture. As a result, organic farming may be the only option to end hunger. This is an equitable planning approach in and of itself. Currently, a large portion of India's earnings is spent on subsidies. This includes agricultural subsidies, which are increasing by the day. India may put this larger portion of its economy to better use elsewhere, most likely in urban, rural, or regional planning, to ensure the social and cultural security of its people in the future. Addressing this novel notion at the planning level from the start can help to decrease future constraints on its development as well as the impacts it generates. Organic farming appears to be a long-term and unifying theme. Ecological, environmental, intellectual, ethical, social, legal, and other considerations are all weighed against cost effectiveness. Organic farming is a way of life or a way of thinking.

It is only logical that only a transition in the agro ecosystem in a nation with only a demographic of more than one million inhabitants be a well-planned undertaking needing the greatest respect and concern. There might be a number of roadblocks along the way. Understanding these issues and their implications will help you make better decisions.

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