

Organic Farming in India

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Organic farming is not a new thing, used from several years ago. It is an agricultural system that totally exclude the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and weedicides. The concept of organic farming was firstly illustrated by Albert Howard, Rudolf and others.

The standards in organic farming are set by International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). It is an international organisation for organic farming. The major aim of this system is to serve the fruit quality and safety. It mostly depend upon the ecological based pest control measures and fertilizers derived from animal waste and plant dry matter.

Several factors like biodiversity conservation, food quality, human health and environment purity factors are taken into consideration while operating in the field. It create environmental awarness and give the knowledge regarding the impact of GMO's on human health. As they disturb the immune system and other internal body parts like kidney, intestine, gall bladder leads to several impairment in human and become a cause of several disease and malfunctioning. The high residual effect of chemical fertilizers also laid an impact on human body.

When we compare the system of farming with conventional farming, then it uses more biocontrol agents, less pesticides, decreases nitrate and other nutrient leaching into the groundwater. Organic Farming involves steps like conversion of conventional land into organic land, also ensure the biodiversity and sustainability of the system, use of alternate source such as crop residue management etc. In this system, nanomaterials, GMO's, Plant Growth Regulators, hormones etc are strictly prohibited in livestock.

Organic Farming helps in improving soil health as they alternate the physical and chemical properties of soil. Soil physical properties like soil texture, soil structure, etc and chemical



properties like cation-anion exchange capacity, water holding capacity etc. are also modify and enhance the productivity and yield of the crop. Production per unit area increases with the increase in the time of organic farming over the land. Best quality produce or raw material are formed by adopting this operation.

The principle of organic farming involves the health, fairness, care and ecology balance of the living forms. Organic food is highly nutritional, tasty, free from pesticide residual, having more energy efficiency, less water pollution and environment friendly. Alongwith it, there are some disadvantages are lower productivity, require skill, time consuming and more labour intensive.

The operation of organic farming is started now a days in many developed as well as developing countries but the demand is still concentrated to developed countries. Consumer demand for organic food is growing. Success of organic farming depend mainly upon the growth of its domestic market. India has traditionally a country depend upon agriculture. The rural people for livelihood depends upon agriculture.

With the increasing awareness regarding safety and quality of foods, organic farming has gain importance. Organic farming has emerged as an alternative system of farming which deals with the sustainability but also ensure the livelihood option. So Organic Farming is a stupendous opportunity for the present generation and create best relationship between the earth and human.

Government of India promoting organic farming through scheme Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojna [PKVY] and Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region [MVCDNER]. This scheme laid major stress on Chemical Free Organic Farming. The domestic market of Organic Farming is growing at the rate of seventeen percent. According to FAO, Organic Agriculture mitigate the greenhouse effect and global warming through sequestor carbon in the soil.