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ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA



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ABSTRACT:

All traditional Farming in the world is now considered as anorganic Farming, " the organic farming movement arose in the 1940 consciously organic agriculture began more or less simultaneously in Central Europe and India. In 1944, an international campaign called Green Revolution was launched in Mexico and it took place in India during 1962 -67. After 1965 to 2015 the production of food grain has increases fivefold, from 50.82 M.T. in 1950-51 to 252.05 million tonnes in 2014-15

Indiscriminate and excessive use of chemical fertilizers pesticides and insecticides. This make

question mark on sustainability of agriculture production in the long run. Government lunched the organic farming policy in 2005, Government lunched R.K.V.K., SHC, and N.M.S.A. still organic farming has to get a momentum.

KEY WORDS : *Anorganic Farming, Green Revolution,*

INTRODUCTION :

Traditional farming was the original type of agriculture and has been practiced for thousands of years in all over the world. All traditional farming is now considered to be "organic farming" although at the time there were not known organic methods. After the industrial revolution had introduced inorganic methods, some of which were not well developed and has serious effects, an organic movement began in the 1940s as a reaction to agriculture's growing reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. The organic farming movement arose in the 1940s in response to the industrialization of agriculture in U.S.A., Canada, U.K., and Australia. In 1939, Lord North bourn coined the term organic farming in his book look to the Land (1940), out of his conception of " the farm as organism",. To describe a holistic, ecologically, balanced



approach to farming – in contrast to what he called chemical farming, which relied on “imported fertility” and cannot be self-sufficient nor an organic whole. Early soil scientist also described the difference in soil composition when animal manures were used or “organic” because they contain carbon compounds where super phosphates and haber process nitrogen do not.

Consciously organic agriculture began more or less simultaneously in Central Europe and India. The British botanist Sir Albert Howard is often referred to as the father of modern organic agriculture, because he was the first to apply modern scientific knowledge and method of traditional agriculture. From 1905 to 1924, he and his wife Gabrielle, herself a plant physiologist, worked as agricultural advisers in Pusa, Bengal, where they documented traditional Indian farming practices and came to regard them as superior to their conventional agriculture science. Their research and further development written in his 1940 book. An Agricultural Testament, which influenced many scientists and farmers of the day.

In 1944, an international campaign called the Green Revolution was launched in Mexico with private funding from the U.S. It encouraged the development of hybrid plants, chemical controls, large-scale irrigation, and heavy mechanization in agriculture around the world. One of the reasons for this, was widespread belief that high global population growth, would soon create worldwide food shortage unless human kind could rescue itself through ever higher agricultural technology.

In India, during 1965-70 the Green Revolution period the production of food grains has increased five folds, from 50.82 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 252.05 million tons on 2010-11. India has 2.4% of global area which supports 16% of world’s human population and 17% of cattle population.

Organic and Conventional Farming -

But indiscriminate and excessive use of chemicals during the period has put forth a question mark a sustainability of agriculture in the long run calling attention for sustainable production. , which shall address social, ecological and economical issues together. We have shown 10 differences between organic and conventional farming.

Table 1 – organic and conational farming.

Organization	
1. Ecological oriented, efficient labour in put	1. Ecological oriented and minimumlabour input
2. Balanced combinations of enterprises	2. Dis-appropriate development of enterprises.
3. Stability due to diversification	3. Program based on market
Production	
4. Cycle of nutrient within the farm	4. Predominantly though fertilizers.
5. Pest control by non-pollution substances	5. Pest control by pesticides
Mode of influences life process	
6. Production is iterated environment building healthy landscapes	6. Emancipation of enterprise from their environment by chemical and technical manipulation.
Social Values	
7. Optimum input output radio	7. Low input : Output ratio
8. No pollution	8. Considerable pollution
9. Maximum conservation of soils, water quality and wildlife.	9. Using up soil fertility often resulting in erosion and moisture losses
10.Holistic approach	10.Economic motivate

Organic Farming Policy since 2005 to 2015.

Indian Government started policy (2005) seeks to actualize to area and crop potential for organic farming, sustaining soil fertility, conserving bio-resources, strengthening rural economy, promoting value addition, accelerating the growth of agro-business and securing a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families. The government has launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to promote use of organic farming and reduce dependence on chemical inputs, agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh said. Government started Soil Health Card Scheme (SHCS). Governments have taken all possible steps to meet the challenges of drought and have announced a subsidy of 50% in diesel, seeds, where 50% rainfall deficit has been reported. In 2014, a new scheme proposed to be started with the State Government to provide insurance cover to production, productivity and farmers income.

In Maharashtra sponsored schemes i.e. vermin-component production schemes was started since 2000-01, that aims of promoting organic farming. From 2003-04 integrated use of fertilizers, promotion and certification and soil testing of organic farming and Soil Health Card (SHC) distribution scheme has been started. So far Rs.45 crores were spent and 6.5 lakh ha. was brought under, organic farming during 2004-08. The state organic farming policy 2013-14 has been declared and give more preference to National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under organic farming about 7.51 lakh ha area of the state is covered. There are more than 17704 organic farming groups of which 1683 organic farming groups are certified. Government will change year old organic farming policy, said Fadnis on June 20, 2015. Also the C.M. announced making 5,000 village drought free by end of 2015.

Aims and objectives of organic farming policy

- 1) Maintenance of soil fertility by using natural resources.
- 2) Identification of area and crops suitable for organic farming.
- 3) Adoption of biological methods for pests and disease control.
- 4) To generate rural employment opportunities.
- 5) Promotion of group certification.

Constraints of Group Certification

- A) Organic manure contains lesser amount of nutrient
- B) Lack of awareness about organic farming to farmers.
- C) Lack of marketing facilities.
- D) Higher input cost.
- E) Lack of suitable agriculture policy.
- F) Low yields during conversion from conventional to organic.

Suggestions

India is mainly an agricultural country, promoting the organic agriculture is of paramount importance to protect biodiversity and cultural diversity of India. Though there are above six constraints in accepting and implementing the organic farming by our Indian farmers, organic farming in India has attracted number of farmers. Most of the farmers have been cultivating organic produce successfully, but still it has to get a momentum.

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