

Barriers to Development of Organic Farming: A Review

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ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 13 March 2019

Keywords

Organic Farming, Fertilizer, Agriculture.

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ABSTRACT

It's the ancient time agriculture which was exercised without the use of synthetic fertilizers. The use of these fertilizers come into mid of 19th century. This type of chemical use in agriculture is harmful for human health as well as for environment. With the repaid change in agriculture practices, organic farming comes into existence as a current and sustainable practice of agriculture. This study emphasis on the present status of organic farming and identifies the different barriers to development of organic farming in India. Organic farming segment is one of the fastest developing sector of agriculture. On the basis of review of literature the study found various barriers like economic barriers such as high costs of producing organic crops, financial weaknesses of the farmers, cultural barriers, Lack of knowledge and limited awareness about organic products. Organic farming is eco-friendly and beneficial for health. So Government needs carefully and profoundly evaluation of the organic sector plans and polices to improve the current organic farming sector

1. Introduction

Organic farming is a method which improve the environment and aims to cultivate the land, increase crop production and retain the soil alive. In organic farming, organic wastage like yield, animal, aquatic and farm wastage for improving the quality of food and product is used. It increases the organic production which is helpful for sustainable development and provide eco-friendly and pollution free environment. Furthermore, the organic farming practices are based on living processes and usually derive under the field of agro ecology. There are so many reasons for adopting organic farming in India. Organic farming is helpful to improve the quality of product and may be helpful to improve production as well as to improve soil fertility. It's a traditional way of agriculture, which supports fair relationships between good quality of products and good health of human and also the nation's piece. The National Organic Standards Board established in 1995 gives advice regarding the development of legislation as "A natural production management organization that promotes biodiversity, ecological cycles and soil biological activity." Organic farming emphasises on the use of organic natural resources and their reconditioning. (Emsley, 2001).

2. Current Scenario

Organic agriculture is being adopted in the world around the 178 countries with a certified organic refined area of 50.9 million hectares which is only 1.1 percent of total agriculture land and non-agriculture cultivated area of 41.5 million hectares. In totality, 92.4 million hectares area are organic. There are 36%, 29% and 17% organic producer in Asia, Africa and Europe respectively and mainly the higher producers are in Asia where maximum producers are from India which is 585'200 35% and top producers in world are Ethiopia 203'302 and Mexico 200'039. Over-all sales of organic product which include organic food and organic drink are 72 billion in 2015. Over-all demand of organic products remains positive

and sales increasing within a year over the five billion US Dollars. India has a lot of probable to produce whole varieties of organic products due to its different are which contributes different agricultural environment. With all this, Indian organic agriculture is becoming a mainstream agriculture and occupies desired space in Indian agriculture. Presently India has 33rd rank in terms of total land under organic farming and 88th rank for cultivation land under organic farming to total agricultural area. According to the authority (Agricultural and Processed Food Product Export Development), India has brought an area of 5.71 million hectare under organic certification procedure. The organic certified area includes 1.49 million hectares of fertilized agricultural land and 4.22 million hectares of forests. Organic farming has major area under organic production in Madhya Pradesh which is 4.40 lakh hectare, Maharashtra 1.5 lakh hectare and 95,000 hectare in Orissa. Nine states have drafted organic farming policies. Out of which Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Sikkim have declared their attention to attain 100% organic. Sikkim has achieved this target in January 2016. India has made significant progress in organic farming by following National Standards of Organic Production (NSOP). Launching of NPOP (National Program on Organic Production) in 2011 by the Ministry of Commerce and NPOF (National Project on Organic Farming) by Ministry of Agriculture under DAC are two important interventions for promotion of organic product through organic farming in country.

3. Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explain the present scenario of the organic farming in India. This study is based on extensive review of literature. On the basis of review of existing literature the organic farming tries to explain that how to increase the awareness level of farmers and what are the barriers to development of organic farming.

4. Review Related To Organic Farming

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Year	Sample size	Tools & technique	Results
1.	Organic Farming for Sustainable Development in India	V Basil Hans and Raghavendra Rao	2018	Based on secondary data	-	This paper concluded that organic farming is the way of modern practice which is going back to natural farming. It provides quality food without any adverse effect on environment and soil fertility. Now need arise to identify the organic product for organic farming that's demanded in international market. It automatically increase employment and help to maintain sustainable development. So, there's urgent need for effective policy to increase organic farming and production of internationally demanded products.
2.	A Study on Attitude of Farmers Towards Organic Farming	Dr. K. R. Sakthi Devi	2017	100	Chi-square test are used to analyses the data	The results revealed that majority of the farmers are aware about organic farming and they came to know about organic farming through magazines /newspaper.
3.	Organic Agriculture in India: A Summary	Nayana Sharma and Dr. Ritu	2017	Based on secondary data	-	This paper concluded that all stakeholders adopt a comprehensive approach for the advancement of organic farming like new technology and financial support for increasing the quantity and quality of organic food. For developing organic farming, it's necessary to avoid over exploitation of resources, conserving soil nutritional quality and biodiversity.
4.	Organic Farming in India: Present Status, Challenges and Technological Break through	A. K. Barik	2017	This paper based on secondary data	-	This study revealed that there is lack of quality of organic product especially for domestic market which activate the scope for specious products in the niche organic market and it leads to decrease the consumer interest towards organic products.
5.	Development of Organic Farming in Europe at the Crossroads: Looking for theWay Forward through System Archetypes Lenses	Natalia B, Katharina Biely, Ariella H, Birgit Kopainsky, Joost V and Erik Mathijs	2017	Data were collected from 150 farmers, processors, retailers, certification bodies, policymakers and NGOs	causal loop diagrams and system archetypes for qualitative and computer-based simulation models used for quantitative data for analysis	In this study researcher suggested a new technique to face the challenges against the sustainable development of organic farming. For achieving this objective, researcher defined the effectiveness of three archetypes lenses. First is Limits to Growth, Second move the difficulty and third one is Eroding Goals. Investigate the organic farming in European Union, and find out that why it remains a niche sector? Finally increasing subsidies is not important but need is to concentrate on making policy and regulatory standards for developing organic farming otherwise EU will depend on other countries for production of organic products.
6.	Determine the Barriers of Organic Agriculture Implementation in Jordan	M. Altarawneh	2016	Sample of the study was 32 experts of Ministry of Agricultural	Cronbach alpha coefficient, frequency distribution (percentage, mean, standard deviation)	The result of the study concluded the economic barriers such as high costs of producing organic crops, financial weaknesses of the farmers and their needs of more products, cultural barriers, lack of necessity to produce organic products, Lack of knowledge, lack of proper coordination between policies of organizations, low level of education in the community, limited awareness about organic products were the major barriers.
7.	Organic Farming in India : Status, Issues and Prospects	Ms. Manisha Gaur	2016	-	-	The study concluded that demand of organic food and organic product is growing fastly in the major developed countries like USA and EU. Organic farming is also developing in India but at a low rate.
8.	Organic Farming: The Return to Nature	Saima Siddique, M Hamid, A Tariq, and A Gul Kazi	2015	Based on secondary data	-	In this study basically it's defined that the organic farming works in the favour of environment and nature. It has a positive effect

						on human health, birds, insects, wildlife, and soil flora. In this study basically focus is on weed management, soil management and crop rotation which is helpful to increase the organic farming and improve human health and environment.
9.	Present Status And Prospects Of Organic Farming In India	Dr. M. S. Deshmukh And Nitin Babar	2015	Based on secondary data	-	Results indicated that Organic farming provides employment and livelihood security. Many countries are able to convert cultivated area into organic farming as like USA. But in India, area and production of organic is very low. So government needs to develop policy for increasing organic farming and food production in India.
10	Constraints faced by tribal women in adoption of organic Farming	Sonali Sharma and SnehlataMaheshwari	2014	Respondent 100 women	Mean per cent score, mean weighted score	The main constraints reported by majority of the respondents are lack of risk bearing capacity, lack of initiative and lack of decision making capabilities. Economic constraints includes non - availability of credit facility for production. This is followed by low credibility of purchasing and lack of skill and knowledge.
11.	Farmers' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice toward Organic Vegetables Cultivation in Northeast Thailand	ShimulMondal, TheerachaiHaitook and SuchintSimaraks	2014	40	Mean are used under frequency method	The paper concluded that the Knowledge level of farmers about organic vegetables is high and required to recognize the systematic Supervision of organic vegetables. Farmers are aware about knowledge of organic vegetables and organic farming.
12.	The Factors Influencing the Application of Organic Farming Operations by Farmers in Iran	M. Savari, R. Ebrahimi-Maymandand F. Mohammadi-Kanigolzar	2013	120	Multiple correlation coefficient, f-test, t-test	This study revealed that there is a positive relationship among the uses of organic farming operations and different variables of the study. Variables of farming are work experience, literacy, attitude towards organic farming, educational publication and use of awareness level about organic farming.
13.	Status of Organic Farming and Research Experiences in Rice	K. Surekha, V. Jhansilakshmi, N. Somasekhar, P.C. Latha, R. M. Kumar, N. Shobha Rani, K.V. Rao and B.C. Viraktamath		field experiment were conducted for five years (2004-5 to 2009-10) on 10 crops	Percentage and mean were used for analysis data	This study concluded that generally there is no significant difference between the production of non - organic pesticide and organic pesticide. Organic farming improve the environment (fertility of soil, quality of food, health) and sustainability. Organic farming provides the benefit to future generation and growing economy.
14.	Comparative study of India's organic agriculture with the Leading Countries: Europe and U.S.A	K.Gurung, P. Sharma and MandeepDhalor	2013	Comparative study based on secondary data	-	This paper analyzed that organic agriculture in India is suffering from poor relation between the organic producers (farmers) and consumers (users of organic product) through market. In India, government don't give any financial help to farmers. In India, poor farmers have to bear the whole expenses starting from the conversion and till the certification. Europe and U.S.A support farmers for production of organic products. Now, Indian government needs to support the organic farmers financially and build relation between farmers and market also through new policy.
15.	A Review of Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture in Northern India	S. K. Yadav, Subhash Babu, M. K. Yadav, Kalyan Singh, G. S. Yadav, and Suresh Pal	2013	A review paper	-	This study concluded that the organic farming have a positive effect on crop productivity, quality parameters of crops and soil fertility Which is helpful to provide quality food and for increasing employment as well as peace in the nation. It defines that the complete region can't afford to go at a period because of its assurance to protect food and nutritious security.

5. Conclusions

Organic farming protects the soil fertility and feed the nation by long time productivity. Organic farming provides

opportunity of employment. In this study, with the help of review of literature, defines that area of production is very low for organic products in India comparatively to others country.

Various barriers like economic barriers such as high costs of producing organic crops, financial weaknesses of the farmers, cultural barriers, lack of necessity to produce organic products, Lack of knowledge, lack of proper coordination between policies of organizations, low level of education in the community, limited awareness about organic products are major barriers to development of organic farming. These days, the organic sector is one of the rapidly growing sector of agriculture in India. So all stakeholders must adopt a comprehensive approach for the advancement of organic farming.

6. Suggestions

India needs technical and institutional support for increasing organic farming. Open systematic training centre for developing organic farming is needed which is helpful for

increasing production of organic food. Even certification of land for organic farming can be encouraged through cooperatives, and self-help group. ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) and the NPOF (National Project on Organic Farming) have to play important role for increasing organic farming and to develop favourable policies to strengthen this sector. Government need to promote the organic farming through awareness program and support the organic farmers financially and build relation between farmers and market through strong national policy. These policy will give an important place to develop organic farming and helps to remove the current issues and obstacles as well as avoid the over exploitation of resource and conserving soil nutritional quality. Government needs carefully and profoundly evaluation of the organic sector policies and plans to identify how to improve and develop the current organic farming sector.

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