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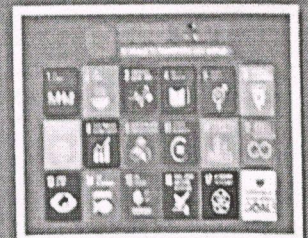
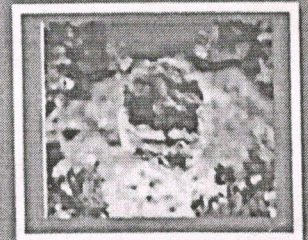
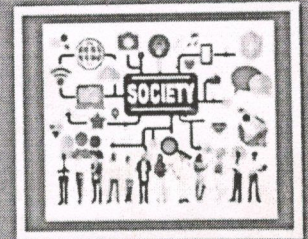
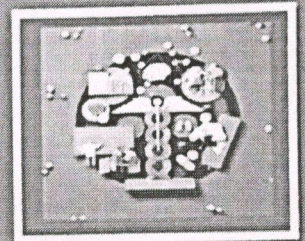
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Atmanirbhar Bharat Through Organic Farming

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Abstract:

Organic farming is an agricultural system which originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices. Certified organic agriculture accounts for 70 million hectares globally, with over half of that total in Australia. Organic farming divided in to two types, such as, integrated organic farming and pure organic farming. There is a huge scope of manufacturing such agro based organic products in India for self reliant. The main objectives of this paper are, to state the importance of organic farming and to explain the role of organic farming in self Atmanirbhar Bharat. For this research paper secondary data collection method is used by researcher. Secondary data is collected from reference books, special journals, reports, M.Phil., PhD thesis related to this topic and internet websites etc.

With the help of organic farming, India can achieve development of the economic conditions, providing employment opportunity and provide healthy food within stipulated time

Keywords: Self reliant, Organic farming, Organic agro product, Marketing, Biodiversity

Introduction:

Organic farming means farming in the spirit of organic relationship between soil, water and plants; between soil, soil microbes and waste products; between the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom; between agriculture and forestry; between soil, water and atmosphere. Nature adopts different method to supply of nutrients to the soil and maintain the fertility of soil. Organic farming avoids chemical pesticides and fertilizers and seeks to increase soil fertility through feeding soil micro-life with residues from life such as garbage compost and sewage, manure, plant residues, food processing wastes etc. The supplies of nutrients are undisrupted in the nature. Organic manure involves blending the carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, potash rich materials, in which the trace elements are present in proportion and the crucial carbon- nitrogen ratio is neither too high nor too low.

Objectives of The Study:

1. To state the importance of organic farming.
2. To explain the role of organic farming in Atmanirbhar Bharat.
3. To suggest some remedies for development of organic farming and organic agro product.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. Organic agro product plays vital role in the success of Atmanirbhar Bharat.
2. Atmanirbhar Bharat through organic agro products can possible.

Research Methodology:

For this research paper secondary data collection method is used by researcher. Secondary data is collected from reference books, special journals, reports, M.Phil., PhD thesis related to this topic and internet websites etc.

Concept of Organic Agro Product:

Codex Alimentarius Commission defines, Organic farming as holistic productions management system, which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity. Organic farming is a farming method that involves growing and nurturing crops without the use of synthetic based fertilizers and pesticides. India produced almost 1.70 million of certified agro based organic products in 2018-19. Out of which includes Oil Seeds, Sugar cane, Cereals & Millets, Cotton, Pulses, Medicinal Plants, Tea, Fruits, Spices, Dry Fruits, Vegetables, Coffee etc are important. There is a huge scope of manufacturing such agro based organic products in India for self reliant. We are inspired to produce organic products is due to the existence of diverse socio-economic, political, technical and ecological factors. Organic farming requires such a level of technology which is viable with our available capital. The raw materials, land, labour and others environments are suitable to start this venture.

Importance of Organic Farming And Organic Agro Product:

1. Organic farming product command higher prices among the health conscious buyers from developed countries, thus farmers income is improved.

2. With the help of organic farming we can increase productive land. It helps preserving agriculture.
3. Distribute the products to the members at affordable prices;
4. Marketing the products among the customers at lowest possible cost.
5. Provide employment, as well as business and sales training to the youth of our locality
6. Conduct research and provide advanced training in organic agriculture and community food systems; Restore idle land to productive use.
7. To ensure better health and environment
8. With the help of organic farming we can create job opportunities for the people.

Major Challenges

There are some critical areas of this business, especially training to the workers. Marketing and cost are also critical issues to be taken care of.

Lack of Awareness:

The most important constraint felt in the progress of organic farming is the inability of the government policy making level to take a firm decision to promote organic agriculture. Unless such a clear and unambiguous direction is available in terms of both financial and technical supports, from the Centre to the Panchayat levels, mere regulation making will amount to nothing. Many farmers in the country have only vague ideas about organic farming and its advantages as against the conventional farming methods. Use of bio-fertilizers and bio pesticides requires awareness and willingness on the part of the farming community. Knowledge about the availability and usefulness of supplementary nutrients to enrich the soil is also vital to increase productivity. Attention on the application of composts/organic manure is also lacking.

Shortage of Bio-mass:

Many experts and well informed farmers are not sure whether all the nutrients with the required quantities can be made available by the organic materials. Even if this problem can be surmounted, they are of the view that the available organic matter is not simply enough to meet the requirements.

Inadequate Supporting Infrastructure:

In spite of the adoption of the NPOP during 2000, the state governments are yet to formulate policies and a credible mechanism to implement them. There are only four agencies for accreditation and their expertise is limited to fruits and vegetables, tea, coffee and spices. The certifying agencies are inadequate.

High Input Costs:

The small and marginal farmers in India have been practicing a sort of organic farming in the form of the traditional farming system. They use local or own farm renewable resources and carry on the agricultural practices in an ecologically friendly environment. However, now the costs of the organic inputs are higher than those of industrially produced chemical fertilizers and pesticides including other inputs used in the conventional farming system.

Marketing Problems of Organic Inputs:

Bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides are yet to become popular in the country. There is a lack of marketing and distribution network for them because the retailers are not interested to deal in these products, as the demand is low. The erratic supplies and the low level of awareness of the cultivators also add to the problem. Higher margins of profit for chemical fertilizers and other major problems affecting the markets for organic inputs in India.

Low Yields:

In many cases the farmers experience some loss in yields on discarding synthetic inputs on conversion of their farming method from conventional to organic. Restoration of full biological activity in terms of growth of beneficial insect populations, nitrogen fixation from legumes, pest suppression and fertility problems will take some time and the reduction in the yield rates is the result in the interregnum. It may also be possible that it will take years to make organic production possible on the farm.

Recommendations:

1. Government should provide interest free loans for organic farming to small and marginal farmers.
2. Government should introduce pension for organic farmer.
3. Need to develop model sustainable organic farms in the country.
4. Students can be employed in such start up developed by their parent.
5. Organic product can help students to know about the process of production, marketing and financial management.
6. Government should help such enterprise for self employment and promote economic growth of the nation.
7. Government can help to provide employment opportunities among local people; it can be done through government subsidy.
8. For maintain quality and testing of organic products government needs to help through proper and adequate training to farmer as well as entrepreneurs.
9. For packaging, standardizing and provision of proper marketing channel will definitely help such entrepreneur to be self reliant so government needs to help through proper marketing training to entrepreneurs.
10. For the high demand of organic product government should public awareness of fast-food's detrimental impact on health.
11. Find out farmer's markets at different business locations.
12. Central and state government should provide financial incentives for promoting organic farming.

Conclusion:

Organic farming yields more nutritious and safe food. The organic farming process is more suitable for environment than conventional farming. Organic farming and organic agro products promote the health of people of country. We can conclude that with the help of organic farming, India can build a nutritionally, ecologically and economically strong nation in future. We can say that there is need to go forward for organic farming in India.

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