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Organic Farming In Mandya District

Hemalatha H. M.
Asst. Professor. Dept of Geography Govt First Grade college Krishnarajpet Mandya Dist Karnataka state
***Corresponding Author*- Hemalatha H. M.**
Email:- hemalathahm234@gmail.com
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Abstract

Organic farming, agricultural system that uses ecologically based pest controlsand biological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogenfixing cover crops. Modern organic farming was developed as a response to the environment harm caused the use of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers in conventional agriculture , and it has numerous ecological benefits. It is based on ecological orientation.Cycle of nutrients within the farms; predominantly farm produced materials. Weed control by crop rotation and cultural practices. Pest control based on non-polluting substances. Livestock for production and health. Optimum input: output ratio with No pollution. Maximum conservation of soils, water quality and wild life.

Keywords – Organic Framing: Conventional, Crops, Soil Fertility .

Introduction

Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils,ecosystems, and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cyclesadapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects.Organic Agriculture combines tradition, innovation, and science to benefit theshared environment and promote fair relationships and good quality of life for allinvolved (IFOAM General Assembly 2008). Organic farming is an agriculturalsystem that uses ecologically based pest controls andbiological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogen-fixing cover crops. Modern organic farming was developed as a response to theenvironmental harm caused by the use of chemicalchemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers in conventional agriculture, and ithas numerous ecological benefits. "Organic agriculture is a holistic productionmanagement system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health,including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity. Itemphasises the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farminputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adaptedsystems. This is accomplished by using, where possible, agronomic, biological,and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfil anyspecific function within the system." (FAO/WHO Codex AlimentariusCommission, 1999). According to THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTregulation of Brussels, 27 April 2018, Organic farming is an overall system offarm management and food production that combines best environmental andclimate action practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of naturalresources, the application of high animal welfare standards and high productionstandards in line with the demand of a growing number of consumers for productsproduced using natural substances and processes.

Concept Of Organic Farming

Organic Farming broadly refers to the farming methods free from toxicpesticides, chemicals and synthetic fertilisers. It

stringently follows cultivationmethods that keep the soil healthy and avoid adverse impact on environment byusing organic waste such as crop, animal and farm wastes including biologicalmaterials.

According to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR),"Organic Agriculture is a unique production management system which promotesand enhances agro-ecosystem health, including bio- diversity, biological cycleand soil biological activity. This is accomplished by using on-farm agronomic,biological and mechanical methods in exclusion of all synthetic off-farm inputs"Organic Farming System lays great emphasis on crop rotation, use of cropresidues, animal manure and off-farm organic wastes, mineral grade rockadditives and biological system of nutrient mobilisation and plant protectiontechniques for sustaining the fertility of the land under cultivation.

Scope For The Study :

To encourage and enhance biological cycles within farming systeminvolvingmicroorganisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals. To maintainand increase long term fertility of soil .Organic farming is a production system whichavoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides,growth regulators, genetically modified organisms and livestock food additives.

Research Objectives

1) To explain the concept,types.and components of organic forming

2) .To describe the benifits and why organic forming necessory.

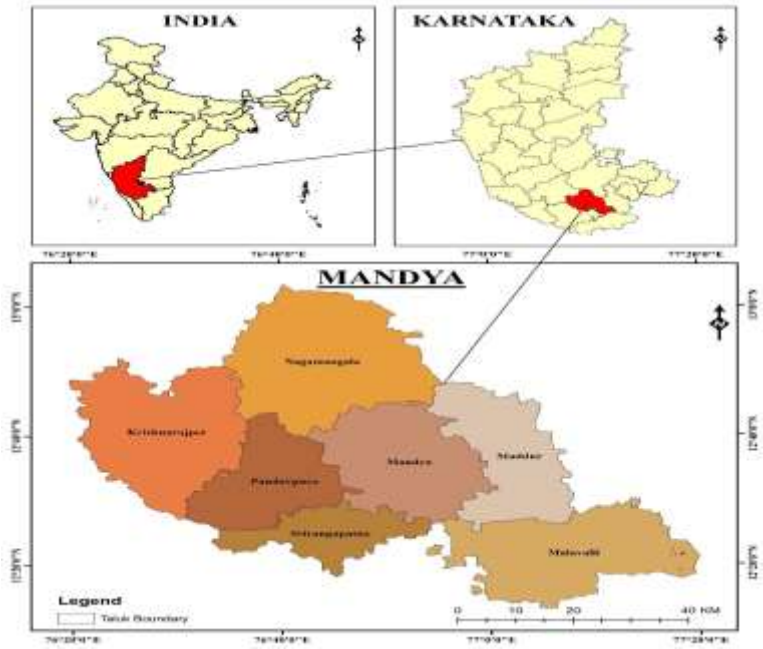
3) .To analysis the organic forming present scenario in lndia.

Methodlogy

The research work is based on secondary data information from literature on theorganic farming collected from the published sources like the books journals, articles,project work and websites.

Study Area:

Mandya districts is one of the most agriculturally prosperous districts inKarnataka. The boundaries of the Mandya encompasses compact area699.06sqkm of an irregular shape. The Mandya districts lies between 76°19' and76°20' east longitude and 12°13' and 13°04'north latitude. The district isbounded by Hassan district on the northeast Bangalore district on the north westTumkur districts on the north and the north east Bangalore on the east andMysoredist. on the south and then south west. The district receives an averageannual rainfall of 700mm. the climate of the district comprises of moderatesummers (max 35 °C) and moderate winters minimum 20°C.



Components Of Organic Farming

Organic manures.
Biological pest management.
Non-chemical weed control.
Agronomical practices.
Alley cropping.

Types Of Organic Farming

Organic farming is divided into two types, namely:

1. Integrated organic farming
2. Pure organic farming

Pure organic farming means avoiding all unnatural chemicals. In thisprocess of farming, all the fertilisers and pesticides are obtained from naturalsources such as bone meal or blood meal.Integrated organic farming includes the integration of pest management andnutrients management to achieve ecological requirements and demands.

Organic Farming is necessary?

Sustainable and eco-friendly technology.
It improves quality, shelf and nutritive value of the farm produce.
It encourages sustainable livelihood of the producers as well as safeguards consumers' health.
It improves the physical, chemical and biological health of the soil.
Promotes healthy use of the natural resources and minimizes all forms of the pollution.
It enhances and sustains biological diversity within the system.

Organic Farming: Present Scenario In India

At present, only 1.2 per cent of the world's agricultural land consisting ofabout 58 million hectares (ha) is considered to be organic. In India, the total areaunder organic certification is 5.71 million hectares which includes 26 percentcultivable area with 1.49 million hectares and the rest 74 per cent covering about4.22 million hectares is forest and wild areas for collection of forest produce.India is the leading organic farm producer, with 8,35,000 farmers out of a total2.7 million global organic farm producers in 2016. There was an increase of 7.5million hectares in organic farmland at the global level in 2016 from 2015 whilein India it has increased by 0.3 million hectares over the same period. Totalproduction of organic farm produce and export during 2016-17 is 11,80,105 MTand 3,09,767 MT respectively. Madhya Pradesh has covered the largest areaunder organic certification with 4,64,859 ha followed by Rajasthan with 1,51,609ha. Sikkim has the distinction of being a fully organic State with a cultivated areaof 56,000 ha.

Benefits Of Organic Farming

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Increase long-term fertility of the soil.
It helps in maintaining environment health by reducing the level of pollution.
It reduces human and animal health hazards by reducing the level of residues in
the product.
It helps in keeping agricultural production at a higher level and makes it
sustainable.
It reduces the cost of agricultural production and also improves the soil health.
It ensures optimum utilization of natural resources for short term benefit andhelps in conserving them for future generation
It not only saves energy for both animal and machine, but also reduces risk ofcrop failure.

Significance Of The Study :

After reviewing various literatures, I have come to realize that most of these
previous studies have mainly focused on the effects . This is of great importance after
a long study and systematic analysis of the current research problem.
The aim of the organic farming is to produce chemical free food and to maintain the
fertility of the soil for long time . His also provides employment to the agriculture
labors in various forms like nonchemical weeding, composting and strip farming etc.

Conclusion

Most of the farmers are doing conventional form of agriculture to get the highyield and quick result, but with conventional agriculture, the fertility of the soil isdecreasing gradually and if this kind of practice continues the land become useless foragriculture .So, to avoid such a serious problem practice of organic farming helps thesoil to maintain the fertility and can get good quality of food products which are alsohealthier. However it has some minor organic farming is useful and eco-friendlyform agriculture .

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