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Development of Organic Farming in India with Tamilnadu Scenario

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Abstract

Rising interest for protected and good food because of expanding worries over the nature of food, because of synthetic substances, genuine wellbeing dangers, and ecological issues. Organic products have a growing market both in India and globally. During 2019-20 total of 3.67 million hectares of organic certification, area has in India. The CAGR of cultivation of the organic area of India is 24.20 percent during 2012-13 to 2019-20. During 2019-20, Madhya Pradesh has the highest area under organic farming followed by Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, and Chhattisgarh. This study is an attempt to understand and document the development of organic agriculture at the India level with the state of Tamilnadu status. It is evident that organic farming has been improved in recent years in India.

Keywords: Conventional, Exports, Organic Farming

1. Introduction

Organic farming can be a pathway to tending to not just craving and starvation just as various challenges including poverty, water use, ecological change, and impractical creation and utilization. Various methodologies used in organic cultivating like mulching, inter-cropping and integration of crops and livestock rearing. Nevertheless, natural cultivating depends on various laws and accreditation programs, which limit the use of practically all chemical inputs, and the strength of the soil is archived as the focal topic of the technique. Synthetic fertilizers used to develop food are answerable for most of the nitrous oxide delivered into the air because of human action. About 30 percent of global crop production and global food supply is provided by small landholdings, less than 2 hectares, using around 25 percent of agricultural land, and in a way that usually maintains rich agrobiodiversity. Standards of Organic Agriculture can be a progress pathway to the arrangements required for manageable food

frameworks and environment strength. Gerald Prolman CEO of Organic Bouquet said “The organic story is larger than just the health benefits of clean, nutritious food. organic farming whether tomatoes, grapes, cotton, or flower, help protect our environment-it’s that simple”. Masanobu Fukuoka philosopher of Japanese natural farming said “The ultimate goal of farming is not the growing of crops, but the cultivation and perfection of human beings”. This study is an attempt to understand and document the development of organic agriculture at the India level with the state of Tamilnadu status. It is evident that organic farming has been improved in recent years in India.

2. Literature Review

M.P. Manisha Gaur [1-5] established a secondary data-based analysis the organic farming in India. Stated that organic farming is ahead of momentum slowly and farmers are feeling the ill effects of conventional farming. By applying this, we can keep an environmental balance. To some extent,

the cost of chemical fertilizers may be reduced. Govind Prasad Namdev et.al.,[6] articulated that on average the total cost of farming paddy under organic & inorganic was experiential to Rs. 8521/ and Rs. 14324/ respectively. Harvest of inorganic paddy was higher than from organic paddy. But the price of organic paddy was relatively advanced than inorganic paddy. By this, net income and output ratio were sophisticated in organic farming. J.S. Amarnath [1] showed study villages were selected randomly in Erode district of Tamil Nadu. The Logit Model and Garrett's Ranking techniques were applied to draw a conclusion. The outcome of the study showed that net return from organic farming was fairly higher than from conventional farming and a rise in the quantity of farmyard manure and vermin composite would raise the yield of crops. Kundan kumar [4] stated his study, the organic farming is an integrated approach, where all aspects of farming systems are interlinked with each other and work for each other, therefore it is very much necessary to know the attitude of farmers, and for the same purpose a scale has been developed comprising of 21 statements which can be used to measure the attitude of farmers towards organic farming.

3. Objective of the study

The present study is an attempt to understand and document the following dimensions

- To explore organic agriculture at all of India.
- To study the export of organic agricultural products from Indian states.
- To understand movements of organic farming in Tamilandu and India.

4. Research methodology

This paper attempts to study the elevation of Organic farming by secondary sources through many sources. The core sources are the World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Emerging Trend, The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. Charts and tabulations are used this paper for able to understand

5. Main Reseults & Discussion

5.1 Organic farming scenario in India

North east India can turn into a huge centre of organic cultivating and the capital for natural items with its own uniqueness on the planet. Within excess of 75 percent of the space under forest in

the Northeast area and most cultivators rehearsing natural cultivating of course, there is tremendous potential for including these cultivators inside the ambit of ensured natural business sectors. Among the state Sikkim is the first state of fully following organic farming by the government policies and interventions. India has great potential, largely untapped; for a major revolution in organic agriculture. Table-1 indicates the state wise area of organic cultivation and its ranking in India in 2019-20. India's organic area in 2019-20 was 3.67 million hectares. The State with the most organic agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh has highest certified area under organic cultivation i.e. 31.64 percent followed by Rajasthan 14.69 percent, Maharashtra 7.99 percent, Jammu & Kashmir 5.87 percent and Chhattisgarh 5.68 percent during 2019-20. Around 68.86 percent area under organic cultivation in India is covered by these five states during same period. Tamilnadu has the seventeenth place with one percent area of organic agricultural land in India.[7-9].

Table 1: State wise Area under organic certification in India 2019-20 (cultivated + Wild Harvest)

S. No.	State Name	Area (in ha)	Rank	Percent of share
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7484	27	0.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	42102	16	1.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10658	24	0.29
4	Assam	26754	18	0.73
5	Bihar	22713	20	0.62
6	Chhattisgarh	208393	5	5.68
7	Goa	20787	21	0.57
8	Gujarat	95208	10	2.59
9	Haryana	6156	29	0.17
10	Himachal Pradesh	204836	6	5.58
11	Jammu & Kashmir	215276	4	5.87
12	Jharkhand	64254	12	1.75
13	Karnataka	170418	7	4.64
14	Kerala	47575	13	1.3
15	Ladakh	64	32	0
16	Lakshadweep	896	31	0.02

17	Madhya Pradesh	1161015	1	31.64
18	Maharashtra	293135	3	7.99
19	Manipur	14990	22	0.41
20	Meghalaya	45382	14	1.24
21	Mizoram	10030	25	0.27
22	Nagaland	14255	23	0.39
23	New Delhi	1	34	0
24	Odisha	115677	9	3.15
25	Pondicherry	24	33	0
26	Punjab	25638	19	0.7
27	Rajasthan	539246	2	14.69
28	Sikkim	75718	11	2.06
29	Tamil Nadu	36767	17	1.00
30	Telangana	8742	26	0.24
31	Tripura	3539	30	0.1
32	Uttar Pradesh	132032	8	3.6
33	Uttarakhand	43647	15	1.19
34	West Bengal	6392	28	0.17
Total		3669801		100

Source: APEDA website

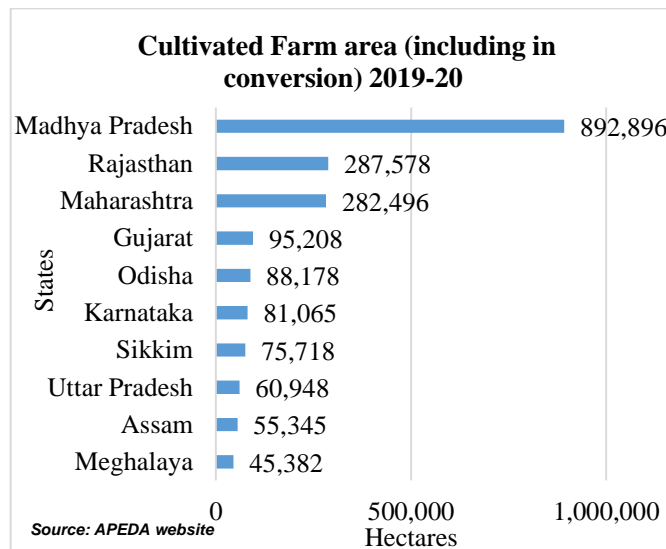


Fig. 2 Top ten states of India Organic Cultivated area

Fig.2 Indicates Top ten states Organic Cultivated including conversion area in India during 2019-20. The State with the most organic Cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, with 8.92 lakh hectares, followed by Rajasthan with 2.87 lakh hectares, Maharashtra 2.82 lakh hectares and Gujarat with 0.95 lakh hectares. Meghalaya has the tenth place with 0.45 lakh hectares area of organic cultivated area in India.

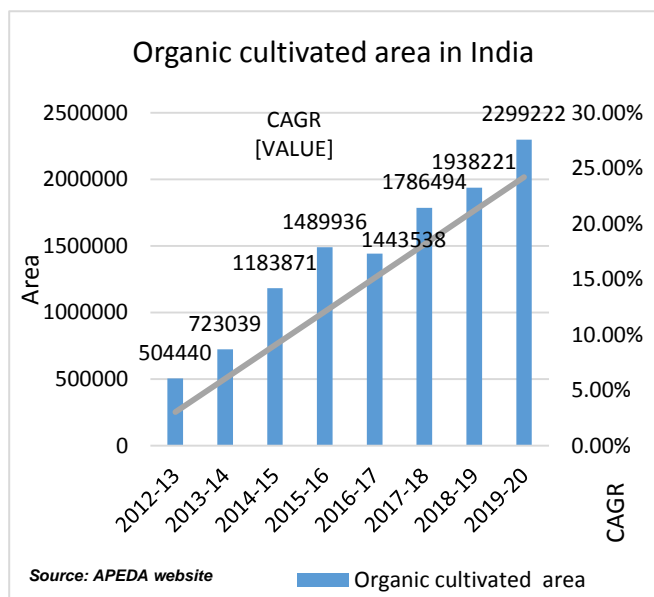


Fig. 1. Organic cultivated area in India

Fig.1 indicates that 5.04 lakh hectares of land were utilized for organic farming in India in the year 2012-13 which has grown in the year 2019-20 by utilizing 22.99 lakh hectares of land. the organic land in India has grown over four-fold in the same period. The compound growth rate is 24.20 percent during the year 2012-13 to 2019-20. This is evidence that organic farming has increased undertaking land for cultivation in recent times in India.

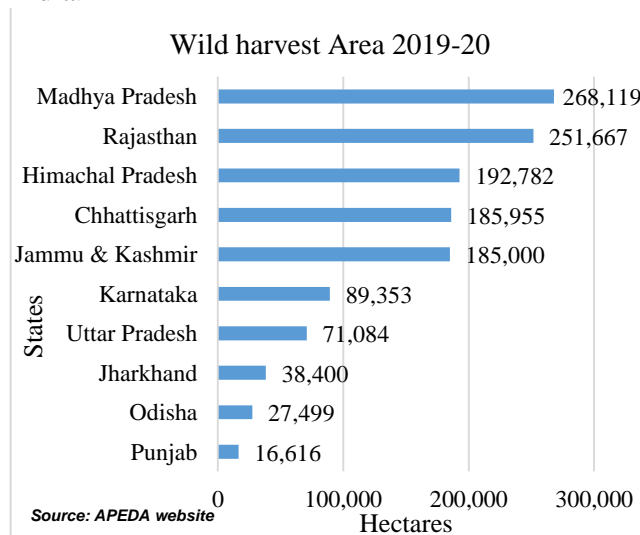


Fig.3 Top ten states of India Wild harvest Area

Fig.3 Indicates Top ten states wild harvest area in India during 2019-20. The State with the high wild harvest area in Madhya Pradesh, with 2.68 lakh hectares, followed by Rajasthan with 2.51 lakh hectares, Himachal Pradesh 1.92 lakh hectares and Chhattisgarh with 1.85 lakh hectares. Punjab has the tenth place with 0.16 lakh hectares wild harvest area in India.

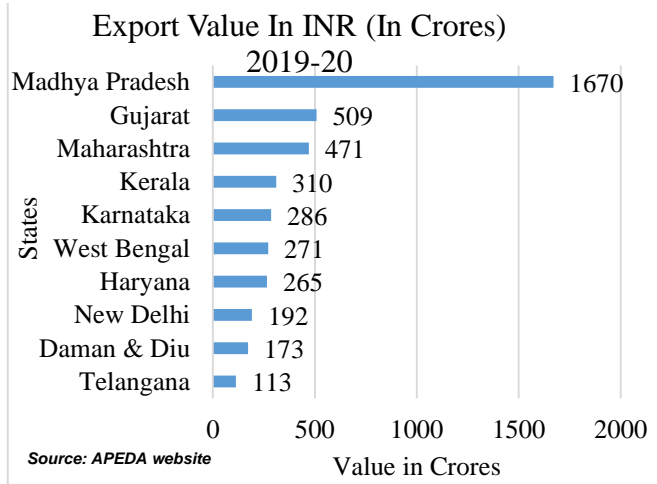


Fig.4. Top ten states of India exports in term of Value

According to Fig.4, in terms of export value, The State with the high export value of organic produces in Madhya Pradesh, with 1670 Cr., followed by Gujarat with 509 Cr., Maharashtra 471 Cr., Kerala 310 Cr., Telangana has the tenth place of organic agricultural produces export among the state with Value of 113 Cr.

5.2 Organic farming scenario in Tamilnadu

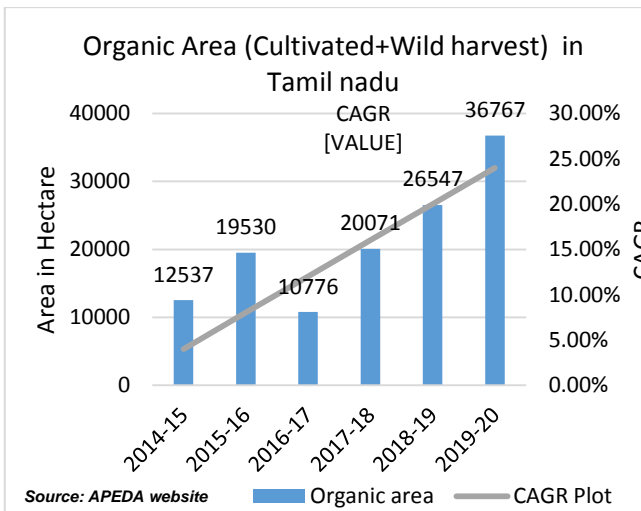


Fig.5. Organic Area (Cultivated + Wild harvest) in Tamilnadu.

Fig.5 indicates that 0.12 lakh hectares of land were utilized for organic farming in Tamilnadu in the year 2014-15 which has grown in the year 2019-20 by utilizing 0.36 lakh hectares of land. The organic land in India has grown nearly threefold the period. The compound growth rate is 24.01 percent during 2014-15 to 2019-20 which shows Tamilnadu has a growing state.

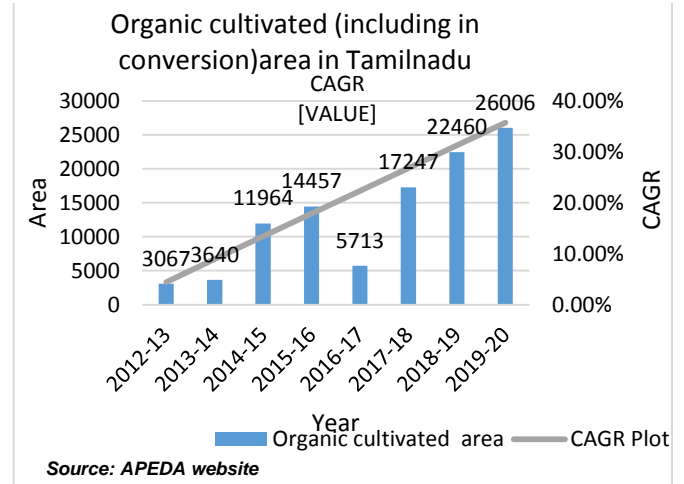


Fig.6. Organic cultivated (including conversion) in Tamilnadu.

Fig.6 indicates that 0.03 lakh hectares of land were utilized for organic cultivated area in Tamilnadu in the year 2012-13 which has grown in the year 2019-20 by utilizing 0.26 lakh hectares of land. The compound growth rate is 35.71 percent during 2012-13 to 2019-20.

Conclusions

Indian farmers whatever dreams remained darkened by crises of COVID-19. Due to the continuous lockdown and limitation of movement they were unable to access the organic market. Future growth is expected to be influenced by the effects of climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, support measures, and increased interest in organic food procurement. The graceful market and profit margin have inspired the farmers to undertake organic farming. To provoke and to switch the organic farming practices by farmers, the Government to initiate construction of the infrastructure of both fiscal and technical support. This study is attempted to understand and document the development of organic agriculture at the India level with the state of Tamilnadu status. It is evident that organic farming has been improved in recent years in India.

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