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Organic farming in India: A vision towards a healthy nation

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Abstract

Organic farming with sustainable agriculture may not only meet the nutritional requirements of our generation but also the needs for future species and generation and keep our environment in robust condition. Modern agriculture that includes the use of pesticides and fertilizers has a direct effect on the environment by influencing a bad effect on soil fertility, water intake, restrict insect enhancement activity, genetic diversity of plants, increased risk of malnutrition and increased health defoliation in this way that it exacerbate health problems and many other concerns about the welfare and destruction of the environment. Planting by Organic method leads to provides macronutrients and micronutrients in plants continuously basis with the development of soil, physical, chemical and organic properties of the soil that is very beneficial to soil.

Keywords: Organic farming, healthy nation, agriculture

Introduction

Organic farming is spreading their feet very rapidly and today in approx 170 countries s producing organic food commercially or as a business purpose use. There have been 43.1 million hectares of rural natural resources of India in terms of transformation types and 2 million builders. Global biodiversity producers are as follows: As Asian (36%), percentage occupied by Africa (29%) and Europe (17%) (APEDA, Annual Report, 2015) ^[3]. This paper review and integrate various issues related to organic industries relating farming and production and enlighting different numbers of papers and different numbers of related journals. It is in chronology as from past of organic farming to the present condition and Indian environment condition related to organic farming, certification, requirements, labelling of products. Significant problems arising from organic farming from, soil fertility development, animal husbandry, certification, environment, marketing and strategic support. Emphasis is placed on the use of management in the practice of using inputs outside the farms, assuming that local conditions require privately adjusted structures. This is accomplished through, where unthinkable, agricultural, organic, and mechanical strategies, instead of using synthetic materials, to satisfy a certain capacity within the framework (FAO, Organic Agriculture (Food and Agriculture Organisation of united Nation), 2010) ^[8]. One of the biggest challenge now a days its transition to the field of preparation, part of which has become a global phenomenon and the conversion of natural resources into goods. During the last few days, there has been an awareness among the international community about conservation and food security. After a long time of development the organic agriculture is spreading his feets and seems to be a well-established commercial, social and environmental guarantee. Though there has been a continuation of plans from the very earlier days to execute, the development of the natural good is very different from its hole framework. It currently has environmental sustainability in its center to increase the concerns of founders of solid healthy soil, healthy nutrition and healthy people. (APEDA, Annual Report, 2015) ^[3].

Definition

USDA says that, "organic farming is a process that reduce or in other ways restricts the use of synthetic inputs on ongoing organic farming, (for example, fertilizer, pesticides, other chemicals, etc.) and to maximise extent feasible rely upon animal manure, organic waste outside of the farm, and naturally plant protection techniques" (USDA corporation Web site). In Other words "In organic farming we help to promotes the agricultural welfare, such as biodiversity, biological cycles and organic movements and this is achieved through

agronomic techniques that is done on the own farm, organic and machinery to avoid all products produced outside the farms.

Principles of organic farming

4 types of principles are as follow

Principle of Health

The completeness and integrity of life systems, i.e. the preservation of physical, mental, social, and environmental well-being, is defined as health. Organic farming should help maintain and improve the health of the soil, plants, animals and people. Healthy soil creates healthy plants, which nourish the health of animals and humans, according to this view. Organic farming is very important in producing high quality, nutritious food that promotes health and well-being. To achieve this, organic farming should eliminate the use of harmful fertilizers, pesticides, pesticides or chemicals and food additives (Rajib Roychowdhury, Upasana Banerjee, Svetla Sofkova and Jagatpati Tah, 2012) ^[22].

Principle of ecology

Organic farming should be based on natural systems and cycles, and should work with them over a long period of time, i.e. organic farming should be based on natural systems within a particular production area. Plants with living soil, for example, animals in the natural environment of the farm, fish and marine animals in the aquatic environment, and so on. Organic farming requires a well-designed farming system, the development of habitats, and the conservation of genetic and agricultural diversity to achieve environmental equity. Manufacturers, processors, traders, and consumers must protect and benefit the environment, including landscape, climate, ecosystem, biodiversity, air, and water (Rajib Roychowdhury, Upasana Banerjee, Svetla Sofkova and Jagatpati Tah, 2012) ^[22].

Principle of fairness

Equality, respect, and universal oversight, between individuals and their relationships with other living things, are all aspects of justice. Organic farming, on the other hand, must ensure that the environment, health, and all levels of activity related to Enviroment are properly managed. It should also help food security, reduce poverty, and reduce social living costs (Rajib Roychowdhury, Upasana Banerjee, Svetla Sofkova and Jagatpati Tah, 2012) ^[22].

Principle of care

Organic farming should be practice responsibly and carefully to protect the health and well-being of present and upcoming generations, as well as the environment. Organic farming should be able to avoid major risks by using acceptable technology and avoiding the unexpected, for example genetic engineering. Through transparent processes and participation, decisions should reflect the values and needs of all potential stakeholders (Rajib Roychowdhury, Upasana Banerjee, Svetla Sofkova and Jagatpati Tah, 2012) ^[22].

Impact of inorganic fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals on soil and crops

Modern agriculture involving the use of agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers causes

- Decreased soil fertility and pollution problems in soil

and water bodies.

- A portion of the nutrients added by fertilizers are not found available for plants and remain in the soil which can cause Eutrophication in water pools or an increase in nitrate concentration in groundwater more than allowed 10 ppm limit causing Blue baby Syndrome (Stanhill. G, 1992) ^[26].
- Increase soil acidity with nitrification.
- Formation of methane, ammonia, elemental nitrogen and nitrous oxide leads to formation of Denitrification (Narayan. S, 2004) ^[20].
- Depletion of micronutrients such as sulfur and zinc.
- These elements can react to human body and can also integrated into food chain. (Anwar, M.D.D, Patra, S Chand, K Alpseh, A.A, Naqvi and Khanuja, S.P.S., 2006) ^[2] (Yadav, 2014) ^[28].

Purpose for organic certification

The purpose of organic certification is because currently there is no such organic certification system in India but there are various agencies that are making organic certificates. This organic certification addresses the growing demand for organic food worldwide. It is intended to ensure quality and prevent fraud. For organic manufacturers, the certificate identifies suppliers of products approved for use in certified services. A certificate is a written document issued by a certification board that identified the production and processing system is properly evaluated and ensures that it meets the specific requirements of organic standards. In India all organic products meet the standards set by NPOP (Meike Janssen, Ulrich Hamm, Jul 2012) ^[16]. In Tamil Nadu the organic certificate is made by the Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department. (Nagendra gowda M. S, February 2020) ^[32].

Condition of organic farming in India

From January 1994 "Sevagram Declaration" for the improvement of yield in the field of the organic farming in India, organic farming has improved in many aspects, area and the regulating value at Government and State level has given it solid guidance. While the National Program on Organic Production (NPOP) relayed on its management structure, the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is gaining progress and takes several steps in expanding the region under certified area. To develop a certified region prior to the implementation of the NPOP in 2001 and the introduction of the licensing process for accredited organizations (APEDA, National Program for Organic Production (NPOP), 2014) ^[3], there was no such institutional system or group of organisation for organically certified area (Government of India, 2010) ^[11]. An initial stage of this program a survey in 2003-04 recommended that almost 42,000 hectares of land has been certified as organic. By the end of 2012 India has gain more than 11.2 million lands under certificate (APEDA, National Program for Organic Production (NPOP), 2014) ^[3]. Now the cultivated agricultural land was estimated at 1.4 million ha, carpeted over 8 million hectares was a forest of wildlife (Government of India, 2007) ^[10]. Improving consideration, increasing market interest, increasing farmers' mindset to prefer organic things and improving institutional assistance have reached dramatically guaranteed improvements over the last five few years. India has also achieved the title of the one of the major country which having area under certified organic

wild harvests. Having more than 77,000 MT of organic cotton India has achieved this by the world's largest producer of organic cotton last year, more than half of the world's total organic cotton. (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2013-2014)

Agriculture plays an important role in creation of economy in country like India, as it is estimated that it constitute around 14% of Indian economy and promotes 46% of employment in country (Department of Agriculture Co operation, Department of Agriculture, 2015). From the Fulfillment of the satisfaction of food demand of developing Indians society, it also participate in regulating Indian economical value. With the Adoption of green revolution in the mid-1960s to 2000 it has expanded the wide assortment yield per hectare which increased food availability by 12-13% in developing countries and this is only due to the ingredients such as manure, pesticides which helped to tone in such a way (Yadav, 2014) ^[28].

Table 1: Major organic crops exported outside

S. No	Different Items	Outputs
1.	Spices	Cardamom, Blackpepper, chilli, Ginger, turmeric, etc
2.	Plantation	Tea, coffee, cocoa
3.	Pulses	Red gram, black Gram
4.	Oil seeds	Sesame, castor, sunflower
5.	Nut	Walnut
6.	Vegetables	Okra, brinjal, onion, tomato
7.	Fruits	Mango banana, pine apple, orange.

However, apart of this, the truth is, weak food deprivation actually wins remarkably in country like India. By continuous use of fertilizer in field and harmful chemicals definitely leads to affect the environment as well increase the chances of negative effects on health human beings as well as other organism too and even many more. Lot of Indians were accustomed to practise Organic agriculture however current farming training has pushed it to the divisive. Vermicomposting is very effective in plant growth and maintaining plant health and also it is environmentally friendly and used in such a way it that welfare the biodiversity (Lazcano, C and Dominguez J., 2012) ^[13].

Organic Certification

It is a certification program for producers of organic food, seeds and other organic agricultural products. Generally, any business that is directly involved in food production can be licensed, including seed suppliers, farmers, food processors, retailers and restaurants. Organic seeds are usually double-certified. As they are certified more the one time, first by a seed certification team and then by a monitoring team. Certificate requirements and seed requirements vary from region to region, and Normally includes set of farm yield standards or requirements for growth, harvesting, storage, processing, packaging and export of products that include:

- Avoid or resist the synthetic chemicals (eg fertilizers, pesticides, antibiotics; food additives, etc.) and genetically modified organisms and seeds
- Use of land for organic farming that has been never used for inorganic farming, if possible at least three years ago (Transformation period)
- Maintaining a strong separation or their should be a

good separation of organic seed field from inorganic ongoing cultivating area are mandatory (Protected Area)

- Time to time inspections on regular basis on site. (P. J. C. Harris K. Cadoret, H. R. Barrett A.W. Browne, Aug 2002) ^[21].

Certification Processes

In order to ensure a farm for organic farming, the farmer often has to perform many new tasks, in addition to the usual farming activities: Learn biological standards, which include clear details of what is and is not allowed in all agricultural sectors. farming, which includes storing, transporting and selling.

Their are 2 steps for organic certification

- 1. Proceeding through application form:** A farmer who intends to have his or her organic farm certified must apply to the environmental certification board. In Tamil Nadu the organic certificate is made by TNOCD (department of live Tamil Nadu certificates). The documents required Pan card, annual planting pattern, field map, General farm details, soil and water analysis report, Chitta (land documents), a written yield plan must be submitted to comity, that will be explaining everything from seed to sale (seed sources, field and cultivating areas, manure and organically pest control activities, harvesting methods, storage facilities, etc.) when going for certification.
- 2. Processing and registration of application:** application received and others registration. To register a farmer you have to pay a fixed amount. Once a farm is registered it should be kept strictly under organic conditions only (Narayan. S, 2004) ^[20].
- 3. Farm inspections and inspections and documentation:** Annual farm inspections are required, with physical visits, record inspections, and oral interviews. Record keeping, daily farming and sales records are maintained and will be monitored, and farmers should cover all activities such as conservation and buffer zone. The farmer must be present for inspection at any time. Additionally, a brief notice or unexpected inspection may be made by the certifying officer.
- 4. Sampling of soil, water and crop products if necessary:** if certificate officials doubt that the farmer has made a mistake, he has the right to collect soil, water and crop samples (FAO, Organic Agriculture, 2001) ^[9]. Analysis of the plant and soil sample will also be done if the results show the presence of any chemical or toxic substance then its certificate will be returned.
- 5. Certification of eligible farms:** if the farmer takes care of his farm under an organic condition, he will be issued with a certificate confirming that he is a farmer. (Meike Janssen, Ulrich Hamm, Jul 2012) ^[16].

Component of organic farming

Some of the main components of organic cultivation are biological nitrogen fixation, crop rotation, plant residues, biopesticides, biogas slurry etc. Vermi-composting is one of the major component in organic cultivating which is without any doubt successfully developing soil fertility and structure and development of plants welfare. (Nagendra gowda M. S,

February 2020) [32] (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].

Different components of organic cultivating are

- 1. Crop Rotation:** For having a sustainable farming there should be a crop rotation in one area in a time of two years or more to keep up with soil fertility and to control pests, plant disease and unwanted plants. A model which include utilization of vegetables or other crops alternatively in alternatively season thus further development of soil or soil nutrition should take place (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15]. Crop rotation means planting crops in different parts of the garden each year. Crop Rotation leads to healthy soil, not just because you have a healthy plant, but because different plants absorb different nutrients from the soil. Crop rotation helps balance these nutrients and prevents soil erosion (Crop Rotation Guide, 2019).
- 2. Crop residues:** India have a huge benefit to utilize the leftovers of the plants and straw of serials. The leftover or residues starts decaying on that field and thus leanching start, in this way re-absorption of nutrients occurs during organic farming. Crop residue when inoculated against fungi species create physico-synthetic properties and henced increase soil yield and thus increases crop yield (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].
- 3. Manure:** Manure is found in from its biological sources (plant, creature or animal and human wastes). Organic manure help in enhancing plant development straight by further developing assimilation of humic material and indirect by promoting land productivity by increasing the availability nutrient in soil for large and small plants through the soil microorganisms (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15]. Composting as a fertilizer for crop production Disposal of liquid manure from animal feed. Use of liquid fertilizer as fertilizer. It is necessary to check the available nutrients contained in the fertilizer and calculate the correct feed rate. Distribute the nutrients and fertilizers needed by the plant evenly over the target field to check (John A. Lory and Ray Massey, 2010) [14].

a) Bulky organic manure: Bulky organic manure consist compost, FYM and green manure having less ingredients compare to concentrated organic manure. Some are as follow:

FYM: Farm Yard manure (FYM) refers to the decaying mixture of dung, urine, farm waste and other additives (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].

Compost: Large amounts of waste material (degradation of vegetables, weeds, stalks, bushes, sugarcane waste, sewage, animal waste, human and industry waste) can be converted to compost manure by anaerobic degradation. Compost is used in the same way as FYM and it is good that you can add it into different types of soil and crops (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].

Green Manuring: Making green manure is the practice of

adding organic matter to soil by ploughing and adding to the soil undecomposed green plant tissues for improving soil physical structure and fertility of the soil. The green manure (legumes crop) crop provides organic matter and extra nitrogen. Commonly used green manure plants such as Sun hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), Dhaincha (*Sesbania aculeata*), Cowpea, Cluster Bean, Senji (*Melilotus parviflora*, *Vigna sinensis*), Berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum*).et (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].

b) Concentrated Organic Manure: Fat cakes, blood feeds, cornmeal, meat foods and horn and hooves (concentrated organic manure) which are made up of living organisms which are animal or plant origin as they contain high percentage of essential plants nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, compared to bulky organic manure.

Waste

- 1. Industrial waste:** Industrial products such as rendered useless during a manufacturing process and coir waste can be used as compost.
- 2. Municipal waste and sewage:** Waste such as trash and garbage (food waste like peeloff of vegetables or fruits) It is an important part of organic waste.

Bio fertilizers

We are surrounded by a vast rang of microorganism who are usefull in human welfare. They are beneficial to soil as they provide potential to soil Bio fertilizers are microorganisms which are having the potential to increase soil fertility for example by fixing or regulating atmospheric nitrogen and mycorrhizal fungi and phosphate Solubilisers ;These are environment friendly and a very sustainable way to attain soil fertility. Biofertilizers contain biological nitrogen fixing organism that helps them to develop and grow plants and trees, to improve biomass production and crop yield. Types of Biofertilizer:

There are two types of bio-fertilizer

1. Symbiotic Nitrogen-fixation

Rhizobium: Rhizobium Bacteria fix atmospheric nitrogen in the roots of legume plants, by producing tumorus structure known as root nodules. It is widely used with a biofertilizer that can handle about 100-300 kg N / ha in one crop season (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15].

2. Asymbiotic N-fixation

Green Algae, *Azolla*, *Azotobacter*, Mycorrhizae and *Azospirillum* grows in decaying organic matter and replenishes atmospheric nitrogen in the right soil medium.

- Azotobacter*:** *Azotobacter* has a beneficial effect on vegetables, sugars and cottons and other crops. Organisms are able to produce nitrogen and antifungal antibacterial compounds, siderophores and harmones (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy) [15]. The use of *Azotobacter* has been found to do this Yields of wheat, rice, maize, pearl millet and sorghum increased by 030% compared to control. In addition to N, these insects can also produce antibacterial and antifungal compounds, hormones, and siderophores (Dahama, 2009) [5].
- Azospirillum*:** *Azospirillum* has beneficial effect on many crops such as oats, barley, fodder and pearl millet

and many more. It fixes nitrogen by binding to root zones. *Azospirillum* specially make symbiotic association with those plant which were having C4 kind of path way for photosynthesis (Sharma, 2010)^[25].

- iii. **Blue Algae:** Blue algae reduce soil alkalinity and is suitable for rice cultivation. In order to achieve food security through sustainable agriculture, the BNF instead of industrial nitrogen fixation must meet the need for consistent nitrogen. Most N-fixing BGAs are filamentous, consisting of a series of plant cells with specialized cells called heterocyst which act as small nodules for compounding and N-fixing. BGA establishes symbiotic and fungal associations, liverworts, ferns, and flowering plants, but the most common symbiotic interaction is found between *Azolla* and *Anabaena Azollae*, a Blue green algae (BGA) (Mahdi, S.S., G.I. Hassan, S.A. Samoon, H.A. Rather., 2010)^[14].
- iv. ***Azolla*:** A small floating fern, *Azolla* harbour blue algae, *anabaena*, it is most often seen in shallow waters and shallows. They initiate fixing of nitrogen by forming association. This *Azolla*-*Anabaena* association (symbiotic) is nitrogen factory using energy from photosynthesis to fix atmospheric nitrogen around to 100-150 kg N/ha nitrogen from about 40-60 tons of biomass (Singh, 2003)^[30].
- v. **Mycorrhizae:** Mycorrhizae is a symbiotic relation of fungi and roots of Vascular plants. This helps to increase the absorption of phosphorus and improve plant growth. One of the most important advantage of mycorrhiza to the host plants lies in the extension of the penetration zone of the root fungus system in the soil, resulting in increased phosphorus uptake in plant (Tinker, 1980)^[27].

Bio-pesticide

Bio-pesticides are plant sources and include plant products such as alkaloids, phenolic, terpenoids and other secondary chemicals. They work against living insects, fungi, nematodes that affect their behavior and physiology. Some of the Insecticides are quite popular among all and are as follows; Pyrethrum, Nicotine, Neem, Margosa, and Rotenone, etc (Manchala Santhoshkumar and G. Chandramohan Reddy)^[15].

Vermicompost

Vermicompost is an organic manure or compost produced by the use of earthworms, which feed on organic matter and extract it in a finely digest manner. These are rich in macro and micronutrients, vitamins, growth hormones and immovable microflora which are essential for plant growth (Nagavallemm, K.P, Wani, S. Lacroix, V.V. Padmaja, C. Vineela, M. babu rao and Sahrawat., 2005)^[18].

Organic Standard Source (Nagendra gowda M. S, February 2020)^[32]

1. **Conversion time:** It is the time required to convert an inorganic field into a completely organic field. Its two-year annuls and three-year perennials.
2. **Bath area:** An area of 3 square meters should be left at the boundary of the garden to separate the organic field from the rest of field. If the natural field is in a low-lying area, then there should be a drench dug to prevent the infiltration of contaminated water into the natural

field. One percent of the area should be covered under trees to protect surroundings and the farm to have a living fence.

3. **Crop selection and variety:** Yield should be appropriate to the time and season. The seed used on the farm must be organic and if organic seeds are not available then in that situation the farmers can go for commercial seed for the first year and then from the next upcoming year they must use the seeds produced on their farms.

Plant crops should be as diverse as they avoid losing the farmer.

Only decomposing organic matter for microbes welfare, plant or animal waste should be used to reduce the loss of essential nutrients. The accumulation of metals and other contaminants from inorganic area should be avoided (Government of India, 2007)^[10].

The origin farm must promote soil and water conservation.

Weeds should not be controlled by chemical means.

No use of synthetic growth controls (Meike Janssen, Ulrich Hamm, Jul 2012)^[16].

Certification and product Labelling

Using the word "organic" into a food product is an important selling point of view in today's consumer market as people become more aware toward their health. The certification stands to protect the interested consumers in organic products from the misuse of the word organic, and to make the purchase of products an easy task. However, organic labeling has been made possible by certification. In India the following certificates and labels are authorized to produce, sell and export any natural product.

1. **Comprehensive Certificate:** This is a certificate issued by an environmental certification agency that ensures that the field is protected biologically in accordance with NPOP standard certification that needs to be renewed annually by paying the prescribed fee. The scope certificate contains the following details of the organic grower and field.
2. **Certificate of Performance:** Certificate of Performance is an accreditation certificate issued to APEDA which means that the products or stocks mentioned in the patent are manufactured and / or modified according to the current NSOP / NPOP standards. This certificate will also be issued to the seller, if the interested seller provides the required information to the organisation only after the verification process done by the Organic Certification inspector. (P. J. C. Harris K. Cadoret, H. R. Barrett A.W. Browne, Aug 2002)^[21] (Sarvana Kumar, V. Jain, D.K, 2004)^[24].

Scope to promote organic farming

- Enhance physical structure and texture of soil.
- Enhance soil water holding capacity.
- Enhance microbial activity hence increase deep soil nutrients availability. (Narayan. S, 2004)^[20].

Benefits of organic farming

- Improving environment health by controlling pollution.
- Agriculture product increases in sustainable way of farming.
- Enhance soil texture, structure and health.

- Water holding capacity of soil increases by organic matters.
- Improves soil nutrient that are essential for plant growth.
- Organic products are better for health.
- Underground water get free from toxic elements in area where organic farming held.
- Breaking of bulk material by vermicompost which leads to Humus formation.
- Vermicomposting increase plant growth by releasing auxin to soil.
- Maintain C: N ration in soil. (Nagendra gowda M. S, February 2020) ^[32]

Major problems in marketing in Indian organic products. (Nagendra Gowda M. S, February 2020)

- Price expectations are high
- Relatively low life to their competitors
- Transportation problem, and government policies.
- Hectic process for exporting.
- Poor service as customer care or courier service.
- Poor marketing system
- No such effort to increase market

Market for organically grown food

Consumers Nowadays were worry about high levels of saturated fats, sugar, salt etc in their diet and the risks of ingredients and harmful chemicals or chemically grown fruits or vegetables, resulting in seeking for healthy foods especially organic foods. In addition, awareness of the environmental damage associated with the use of modern agricultural techniques, especially agricultural chemicals, is increasing. At the same time, food surplus, especially in Europe, has led to the promotion of organic farming where yields are low which leads to reduced availability. Although the above factors have contributed to the growth of the organic food market, but it is interesting to note that there have been no such major promotions in organic industries yet by governments (Sarvana Kumar, V. Jain, D.K, 2004) ^[24]. However, the media has become increasingly sensitive to organic farming, which has largely compensated for the lack of product promotion through marketing channels. In this context, marketing ideas need to be highlighted but cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, paying close attention to marketing is an important part of successful organic farming. (Narayan. S, 2004) ^[20].

As the demand for organic products were increasing day by day because people were more aware now to the level of food insecurity and awareness of the effects of nature due to overuse of harmful chemicals in agriculture industries. They also suggest that if organic products have a well-defined marketing channel and ensure high prices the chances of expanding the area under organic farming become wider. When asking for ways to improve organic farming the following steps can be encouraged:

- Marketing channel should be enhance.
- Products should be sold on their reasonable price.
- Regular supply should be their.
- Organisation should be their who encourage organic market. (Stanhill. G, 1992) ^[26].

Conclusion

Organic farming is a farming system that promotes healthy natural, social and economic products of food and good. As

awareness of the harmful effects of chemicals on health, soil, environment, etc., grows; which is why farmers from inorganic farming were changing their approach to organic farming. India with such a wide range of agro climates and thus having great potential for organic farming and hence most of the products are produced organically in India. The high price of organic products and the lack of proper marketing activities and with such a hectic rule regulation in certification in the domestic or international markets are the major obstacles to organic farming in India.

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