



**Jai Maa Saraswati Gyandayini**

**An International Multidisciplinary e-Journal**  
(Peer - reviewed, Open Accessed & Indexed)

Web: [www.jmsjournals.in](http://www.jmsjournals.in); Email: [jmsjournals.in@gmail.com](mailto:jmsjournals.in@gmail.com)

**ISSN: 2454-8367**

**Impact Factor:**  
**4.032 (IIJIF)**

**Vol.5, Issue-I, July 2019**

**e-ISJN: A4372-3118**

## **Evaluate the Organic Farming in Terms of Productivity in India: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh**

**Dr. T. Chennakesavulu**

Professor, MBA Dept

Potti Sriramulu Chalavadi Mallikarjuna Rao College of  
Engineering & Technology Vijayawada-520001 Affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological  
University Kakinada (JNTUK)

### **Abstract**

*Statement of Problem Organic farming is one among the many approaches found to fulfill the objectives of property agriculture. Most of the techniques utilized in organic farming like inter-cropping, mulching and integration of crops and placental aren't alien to agriculture systems together with the standard agricultural practices. However, organic farming relies on numerous laws and certification programmes, that compel the employment of just about all artificial inputs and also the central theme of this methodology is that the health of soil. The adverse effects of contemporary agricultural practices on the farm and additionally on the health of living beings and therefore on the setting has been well documented everywhere the globe. Application of technology, significantly U.S.A. either utilization the employment of chemical fertilizers and pesticides all around us has persuaded folks to assume aloud. As a results of international environmental condition changes, their negative effects on the setting area unit manifested through erosion, water shortages, salination, soil contamination, genetic erosion, Organic farming is one among the wide used strategies, that is believed because the best different to avoid the sick effects of chemical farming. It additionally has way more blessings over the standard and alternative fashionable agricultural practices that area unit obtainable these days.*

**Key Words:** Organic Farming, Agriculture, Inter-Cropping, Techniques, crops.

Sustainable development has caught the imagination and action of the globe for over a decade. Property agriculture is important to realize the goal of property development. in step with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), property agriculture is that the booming management of resources to satisfy the ever-changing human desires whereas maintaining or enhancing the standard of setting and preserving natural resources.<sup>1</sup> All definitions of property agriculture lay nice stress on maintaining Associate in nursing agricultural rate, which may meet the demand for food of all living beings while not exhausting the essential resources towards crop improvement. Organic farming is one among the

<sup>1</sup> FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization),1988. Street Foods, Food and Nutrition Paper 46, Jogjakarta, Indonesia: FAO

many approaches found to fulfill the objectives of property agriculture. Most of the techniques utilized in organic farming like inter-cropping, mulching and integration of crops and placental aren't alien to agriculture systems together with the standard agricultural practices. However, organic farming relies on numerous laws and certification programmes, that compel the employment of just about all artificial inputs and also the central theme of this methodology is that the health of soil. The adverse effects of contemporary agricultural practices on the farm and additionally on the health of living beings and therefore on the setting has been well documented everywhere the globe. Application of technology, significantly U.S.A. either utilization the employment of chemical fertilizers and pesticides all around us has persuaded folks to assume aloud.<sup>2</sup> As a results of international environmental condition changes, their negative effects on the setting area unit manifested through erosion, water shortages, salination, soil contamination, genetic erosion, Organic farming is one among the wide used strategies, that is believed because the best different to avoid the sick effects of chemical farming. It additionally has way more blessings over the standard and alternative fashionable agricultural practices that area unit obtainable these days<sup>3</sup>.

Because of these, a replacement agricultural technology is required which is able to shield the soil, modify it to soak up precipitation, provide perennial surface get away, additionally offer the food, fiber, fuel and different materials required to sustain the population, save energy, increase production and productivity, and even be economically viable at the tiny farm's level, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable<sup>4</sup>. In therefore doing the technology mustn't fail to require full advantage of the information of the standard farmers. This can be doable solely by exchange to Organic Farming from standard Farming. Now, we have a tendency to square measure left with 2 choices. Either to fully come in for the Organic Farming or to decide on the mixture between the Organic Fanning and traditional Farming.<sup>5</sup> In our country few farmers square measure turning towards Organic Farming thanks to the efforts taken by the Non-Governmental Organisations like Low External Input property Agriculture Network in Organic Farming Association in avatar District, to push "the Organic Farming in Andhra Pradesh<sup>6</sup>.

### Objectives of the Project

- Cross section analysis of farmers and examining the pattern and level of Organic Farming, practiced in their farms in Andhra Pradesh.

---

<sup>2</sup> APEDA (2014), Organic production and current scenario in India, [http:// www.apeda.gov.in/apedawebsite/organic/Organic\\_Products.htm](http://www.apeda.gov.in/apedawebsite/organic/Organic_Products.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Bhattacharya, P. and Chakraborty, G. (2005), Current status of organic farming in India and other countries, Indian Journal of Fertilizers, 1(9):111-123

<sup>4</sup> Bhattacharya, P. (2004), Organic Food Production in India-Status, Strategy and Scope, Agribios (India), Jodhpur, 01 – 182.

<sup>5</sup> Deshmukh, M. S. and Babar, N., (2015), Present status and prospects of organic farming in India, European Academic Research 3(4), 4271-4287

<sup>6</sup> Ergonul, B., and Ergonul, P. G. (2015), Consumer motivation for organic food consumption, Emirates Journal of Food and Agriculture, 27(5): 416-422

- To evaluate the Organic Farming in terms of productivity and s cost effectiveness in Andhra Pradesh
- To examine the relative economics of the select horticultural crops under organic and inorganic farming in Andhra Pradesh.
- To provide an analysis on the sustainability aspect of organic horticultural crop cultivation in Andhra Pradesh.
- To understand the problems in cultivation of horticultural crops in Andhra Pradesh

### **Methodology:**

The Study will extensively employ both primary and secondary data. The secondary data will be collected from various reports such as population census of India, agricultural census and directorate of economics and statistics of respective governments. The villages will be selected based on baseline survey conducted by office of registrar general of India of respective governments and Records of Registration Office of respective governments. Primary data will be obtained from village field survey. The survey will be covering a total of 800 households and villages in Two Regions, consisting of both buyers and sellers since post reform period. The households will be selected based on stratified random sampling method from the list of total land transactions. Village level macro information will be collected from personal interviews with key informants in each village.

### **Identification of Research gap**

Rural circumstances are changing; development thinking is changing; and rural development policy needs to keep up: these are the core messages of the review. Different governments and donor agencies have different perspectives and pursue different combinations of rural development policies. They may or may not already respond adequately to the messages of the review. To help test whether they do or not, summarises the main findings so far reached.

### **Framework and methods proposed for research**

The adoption of organic farming is likely to be influenced by certain Socio-Economic variables. Although organic farming is carried out by tradition in the organic village under study, an investigation ascertaining whether or not certain Socio-Economic variables have a bearing on adoption and continuation of organic farming in the study villages assumes importance. Educational level of farmers is likely to have a positive relationship with adoption. Educated persons would lean towards different methods of cultivation. Similar is the relationship with farming experience. Livestock possession is likely to have a direct relationship with adoption of organic farming as livestock is an important source of input in organic agriculture. Family size is expected to have positive relationship as organic farming

is more labour intensive. Size of land holding is likely to be inversely related as intensive cultivation could be carried out in smaller farms.

### **Innovativeness in the proposed research**

It becomes clear from the foregoing discussion that despite various measures of organic farming reforms undertaken since independence, high incidence of in organic farming, growing marginalization of land holdings and informal, albeit insecure tenancies and consequently poverty and indebtedness continue to plague India's rural economy. There is also no reason to believe that the traditional farming reforms policy which failed to yield much result in terms of improving the rural poor's access to organic farming, would ever be able to do so in future, especially when there is a total lack of political will as well as appropriate administrative infrastructure for implementation.

### **Expected Outputs such as papers, report, book, document, dataset**

Support for agriculture and rural development has been arranged into two output cluster areas. It should be noted that development in organic farming and rural development is mostly based on private sector activities. Therefore, the role of the public sector is essentially to ensure provision of key public goods and to create a conducive economic and regulatory environment for private business.

### **Relevance of the proposed study for Policy-Making**

The topic of organic farming and rural livelihoods remains highly controversial, meaning that the importance of organic farming to rural livelihoods is very different between countries. In some countries, organic farming is essential for rural livelihoods possibly because of the limited opportunities for farmers to engage in nonfarm activities. In such countries, farming is the only opportunity open to farmers and thus organic farming shrinking severely threatens rural livelihoods. In other countries, land is becoming less important in terms of determining rural livelihood; most likely because people there have more chances to participate in non-farm economic activities. The above discussion implies that organic farming is not an equally important determinant of rural livelihoods in all agrarian countries.

### **Research Staff**

This policy summarizes Principal Investigator (PI) responsibilities outlined by Stanford including quarterly review and certification of salaries, other project costs, cost-shared expenditures, and monitoring of funds within the sponsor's funding limit.

### **Field Work**

The budget is a line item representation of the expenses associated with the proposal project. The Budget Justification contains more in depth detail of the costs behind the line items, and sometimes explains the use of the funds were not evident

### **Equipment and study material**

The Materials and Methods section is a vital component of any formal lab report of organic farming. This section of the report gives a detailed account of the procedure that was followed in completing the experiment(s) discussed in the report.

## Conclusions

First scenario foresees the end of farming in Andhra Pradesh, where farming itself is under great threat and hence Organic Farming cannot have bright future. The end of farming is predicated because of the following reasons. At present context profitable farming in a Andhra Pradesh is a tourist centre it has great potentials for business.<sup>7</sup> Hence most of the farmers are leaving farming in order to take up business. It is understood that already more than 40 percent of the cultivable organic farming has been converted to houses and summer resorts and the trend may extend further and further. In the near future, with sufficient Research and Development and extension backup, the Green Revolution can continue to increase productivity with increasing awareness regarding the environment. Along with the application of integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management practices, the ecological crises can be postponed for some more time.<sup>8</sup>

\*\*\*\*\*

---

<sup>7</sup> Mvena, Z.S.K., I.J. Lupanga, and M.R.S. Mlozi, 1991, Urban Agriculture in Tanzania: A Study of Six Towns, Draft paper, Department of Agriculture, Education and Extension. Morogoro, Tanzania: Sokoine University of Agriculture.

<sup>8</sup> Garnett, Tara. 1996. Growing Food in Cities: A report to Highlight and Promote the Benefits of Urban Agriculture in the UK. London: National Food Alliance and SAFE Alliance