



CHAPTER- 4

Problems, Conclusion And Suggestions

Today in all over the world and in developed countries, there is tremendous demand for organic products. In America one person among four persons demands for organic products. That is why we have a golden chance to develop our country by supplying the organic products to all world and specially to developed countries. There are more chances to export the organic products, because of globalization. Due to globalization there is no control on export and import. Therefore, we can develop and expand our organic farming. With the help of organic farming we can develop our economy. We can achieve sustainable development with the help of organic farming. But in India, there is no much acceptance of organic farming. There is an impact of inorganic farming in the minds of farmers. Farmer can't accept the risk without any governmental support. There is no much research in organic farming. So there is a need of research on organic farming. There are some limitations on the export of the products of inorganic farming, because it contains some proportion of D.D.T (Poison). But the product of organic farming is completely free from poison.

4.1 Problems of Organic Farming :-

While studying the organic farming in Kolhapur district, there were some problems in organic farming which are explained as follows.

1. Before two or there years some farmers left the organic farming. The first reason behind this was that they started the organic farming due to subsidy from government. But that time they didn't understand the science of organic farming. They were not interested in organic farming and they purchased agricultural inputs like fertilizers from private companies which is

very costly. As a result the cost of all agriculture inputs was greater than the income of organic farming. That is why they left the organic farming.

2. The produce of organic farming in the initial stage was not increased fast like that of inorganic farming. There was need to have 3 or 4 years to build up organic environment and then it shows the results. The organic farming cannot ^{be} ^t accepted easily by farmers due to time requirement.

3. Some farmers [~] produces the agricultural production by organic farming. But they can't get optimum prices for their organic production. The consumer always purchase the inorganic product rather than organic product in lower prices. As a result farmers cannot get optimum prices to their organic production due to lack of demand.

4. The organic production which is produced by farmers, do not have any certificate or mark showing that "This production is organic. " Moreover there is no other machine to measure the organic product in the market. As a result consumers do not believe on organic product.

5. Farmers do not export their organic production though it is exportable, due to lack of export facility and small amount of produce . As a result they do not get optimum prices for their organic production. That is why farmers do not take any interest in organic farming.

6. Those farmers who cultivate the organic farming they do not have sufficient information about organic farming. As a result some times their farming becomes unsuccessful. Some farmers have interest to do organic farming but they can't do organic farming due to lack of information about the organic methods of farming.

7. Most of the farmers cultivate their farming by inorganic method. When "Green Revolution " came in India, the product quickly increased in inorganic farming method. On the other hand production cannot increased

quickly in organic farming. As a result farmers accept the inorganic method rather than organic method.

8. Organic farming is the labour intensive production technique. It is not capital intensive techniques as inorganic farming system. So there is much need of labour in organic farming method. But sometimes farmers do not get labour for work in organic farming and in proper time.

9. In India, consumer always purchased the inorganic production. They attract by the colour, size of the product. They don't know that inorganic product contains the proportion poison (DDT). They also do not know the quality of inorganic product. As a result they ignore the organic product and they do not have any awareness about the organic product.

10. In India there is lack of research in case of organic farming. On the other hand the research in inorganic farming is much in progress and always goes on. There is ^{non}inavaibility of research institutes regarding organic farming.

11. Organic farming is a science, a technique. It needs education to understand it. But the proportion of illiteracy is more in agricultural sector. Those people who are educated, they go in other sector. Only illiterate people remains in agricultural sector. As a result experiment in organic farming becomes unsuccessful.

In short, there are some problems of organic forming. Among the above problems, Lack of optimum price, lack of awareness of organic product, lack of market mechanism, lack of information etc, are very important.

4.2 Conclusions :-

While studying the organic farming it is observed that some important things. These things are mentioned as follows.

1. While studying the organic farming it was observed that the production of organic farming increased nearly 25 percent rather than old methods of farming. The production of sugarcane, rice, soyabin, groundnut, wheat etc, increased. But among these various crops production of soyabin increased by maximum rate, which ^{is} 45 percent.

2. It is observed that the income of organic farming is increase on an average by 34 percent. The income increased in case of Rice, Sugarcane, Soyabin, Groundnut and others etc. The growth in income is maximum in case of sugarcane and rice. Which is 36.90 percent. This income is increased in organic farming rather than other methods of farming.

3. It is observed from the Table No.3.11 that the cost in organic farming tremendously decreased than other methods. This cost in organic farming decreased by 40.9 percent than that of inorganic method of farming.

4. It is observed from Table No.3.16 that the investment in organic farming is decreased rather than other methods of farming. The investment is decreased by 24 percent, But there is only one factor, the investment in which it increased by 20 percent, which is labour. The investment is decreased 36.21 percent in fertilizers which is maximum rat of decreasing

5. While studying the organic farming it observed that all respondents it means 100 percent respondents were educated. It means there is a need of education for organic farming and not the job of illiterate farmers.

6. In organic farming sugarcane is the main crop and its proportion to other output is 50 per cent. It is main crop among Rice, Soyabin, Groundnut, Jawar and Wheat etc. Sugarcane occupies Major share in market.
7. It is observed that among the problems of organic farming, most of the farmers faces the problem of information and the problem of market. Nearly 60 percent farmers faced these problem while cultivating the organic farming.
8. It is observe from the Table No. 3.10 that the coefficient of variance of sugarcane is highest among all crop. The coefficient of variance of sugarcane is 650.00
9. It is observed that the cost of organic farming is decreasing regarding various factors rather than other methods of farming. The cost of fertilizers is decreased by 64.4 percent.
10. While studying the organic farming it is observed that some farmers occurs zero cost of organic farming.
11. It is observed that agricultural expert gave the information to 16 farmers out of 20 farmers. Its percentage is 80, which is maximum. Agricultural experts plays an important role in giving the information about the organic farming among all the sources of information.
12. It is observed from Table No. 3.11 that the cost of crops in organic farming is decreasing .
13. It is observed from Table No. 3.18 that there are many sources of loan for organic farming like, banks, non- bank financial instituon, traders, money lenders and other etc. But among all these sources maximum loan has given by banks to farmers for organic farming. The proportion of bank loan out of total loan was 53.93 percent, where is satisfactory.

These were the major factors which were observed from the study of organic farming .

4.3 Suggestions :-

The major factors found for the study are quite useful for stimulating the organic farming. Some suggestions will also be helpful for the organic farming which are given as follows.

1. It seems that some respondents of organic farming becomes unsuccessful and they left the organic farming. The farmers should take sufficient information about the organic farming. They must work efficiently in organic farming. Government should supply them the information about the organic farming.
2. In India Government should establish the Research Institutes for the research of organic Farming. Private organisation and Institutes should take the work of research of organic farming.
3. Government should create the facility of certification for organic product. Then definitely there will be difference between organic product and inorganic product.
4. Government and Private sectors should create separate market mechanism for organic product in cities and town, where there are consumers.
5. Government should decide the higher prices for organic product rather than inorganic product for extension of organic farming.
6. There is great demand for organic product in all over the world and specially in developed countries. But farmers can't export the organic production due to lack of export facility. Government and co-operative also create the facility of export for organic production.

7. Government and Banks and other financial institutes should give the loans to organic farming in lower rate of interest for the extension of organic farming.
8. Government should give the subsidy for organic farming.
9. Government as well as agricultural Universities should give the information of organic farming by news papers, by Journals, by television etc. Government should also arrange various seminars on organic farming, exhibition of organic farming, workshops on organic farming, lectures by agricultural experts on organic farming.
10. Government and Non- Government organizations should create the awareness about the organic farming in the minds of consumers. they should give the information of organic product.
11. Farmers should also collect the information about the organic farming. They should take the information from agricultural expert, Government, Non-Government organisation, friends, neighbors and organize for them the seminars, workshops, study tour etc.

The suggestions which are given above will be useful to expand and stimulate the organic farming. All the suggestions are suggested by all respondents in the field work.