

A decorative border consisting of two parallel vertical lines on the left side and two parallel horizontal lines at the bottom, forming an L-shape.

CHAPTER- 2

Review of Literature

This chapter deals with review of literature relating to the research topic.

2.1 Inder Bir singh in his article named, “Sustainable Agriculture Through Organic Farming”. Stated that, “The green revolution full field our aspirations by changing India from a importing country to a good exporting nation. However, this achievement was at the expense of ecology and environment and the determinant of well being of the people.” The agriculture systems adopted by India from west has started increasing unsustainability and once again there is a need for an alternative agriculture practice that is both ecofriendly and most appropriate for production of healthy foods. Organic farming is thus said to be the best know alternative to the conventional methods.

Western countries have started adopting organic farming on a large scale. It has spread to Asia and Africa too. Organic farming has several advantages over the conventional methods for protection of both the environmental methods for protection of both the environment and human health. Improved soil fertility, better water quality, prevention of soil erosion, generation of rural employment etc. are some of main advantages of organic farming. The consumers in the western countries have become health conscious and are willing to pay more for the clean, healthy and natural food. Many developing countries are also thinking in favour of organic farming within their limitations.

2.2 D. S. thakur K. D Sharma in their article titled “ Organic Farming For Sustainable Agriculture And Meeting The Challenges Of Food Security In 21st Century : An Economic Analysis.” Stated that, the organic farming system has made agriculture costly, risky, economically unviable and economically unsustainable. On the other hand, the organic farming system has proved to be an effective cure for ills and problems of IFS as it puts life in to the soil through addition of organic manure and promoting the activities of soil micro-organisms, improves soil structure, soil health and soil fertility to increase yields, production, income and profits of crop on sustainable basis.

The comparative economics of OFS is clearly in favour of OFS which is also necessary for sustainable agriculture. The yield and production of crops increase under organic farming systems (OFS) where as the some decelerate under inorganic farming systems (IFS) in the long run. The cost of production of per hectare and per quintal under organic farming system are lower than under inorganic farming system. Gross and net profits are nearly 2 to 3 times higher under organic farming systems, overall, organic farming system produces moiré and sustainable agricultural output with less energy, low cost and few resources.

2.3 S. P. pahaniappan and K. Annadurai in their book; “Organic Farming Theory And Practice,” of scientific publishers (India), Jodhpur writes that, the strategy adopted during the green revolution era cannot be valid anymore under the prevailing conditions. Tough use of chemical inputs cannot be altogether avoided, their use in agriculture has to be rationalized organic agriculture shows us the way to the mankind. But, unfortunately there are a lot of misconceptions about organic agriculture.

This book makes an attempt to present the available information on organic agriculture. Though it is not exhaustive, which is not meant to be, it is felt that the book will give an overview on organic agriculture. This book contains chapters on organic manure, recycling of organic wastes, vermiculture, biofertilizers, organic methods of pest and weed management integrated nutrient management, farming systems and case studies of organic farming.

2.4 Arun K. Sharma in his book, “A Hand Book Of Organic Farming,” of agrobios (India) has stated almost all the aspects of organic farming. The author demonstrates the newness of the organic concept for readers. This will help the readers to discover easily the philosophical and technical differences between organic farming and conventional farming systems.

Chapter 1 of the above book deals with need and progress towards sustainable farming systems. Chapter 2 covers various rules and regulations related to soil and crop management for standard organic farming. Chapter 3 gives basic information about soil environment in relation to plant growth. Various basic and applied aspects of input and crop health management are discussed in Chapter 4 to 13. In chapter no 14 to 16 the author has raised several issues and concerns, specially on adoption, marketing and research in organic farming.

Considering the fast development in technology and marketing in organic farming detailed list of electronic sources of information is included in the end. After reading the hand book hopefully, the readers will have a balanced view about to get the answers of most of the quarries with update knowledge.

2.5 A. K. Dahama in his book named, “Organic Farming For Sustainable Development,” published by agro botanica gives the strength and weakness,

and research needs, for providing a basis for development of alternate farming systems, which are sustainable sound and viable on a long term basis. The text covers available information on principle and practices of organic farming, status of sustainable agriculture systems, agriculture pollution through soil and agrochemicals, traditional and non-traditional activities, on farm and off farm wastes and their use and future trends in respect of organic farming. This book also covers the topics like agricultural waste management and crop production, waste water treatment and use for organic farming, bigas technology and organic farming etc.

2.6 Maria K. Magnusson, Anne arvola and lars Aberg in their article named, "Attitude Towards Organic Foods Among Swedish Consumers." In British food journal their study report presents demographic differences with respect to Swedish consumer's attitudes towards organic food (milk, meat, potatoes, bread), purchase frequency, purchase criteria, perceived availability and beliefs about organic foods. A random-nation-wide sample of 2,000 respondents, aged 18-65 years was taken and the questionnaires were mailed.

The majority of consumers and particularly women and young respondents (18-25 years) reported positive attitudes, but purchase frequency was low. A total of 13 percent stated that they regularly bought organic milk. Corresponding figures for organic meat, potatoes and bread were 13, 16 and 8 per cent. respectively. The most important purchase criterion was good taste and least important was, "organically produced." Approximately half of the respondents were satisfied with the availability of the organic foods. The organic foods were perceived to be more expensive and healthier than conventionally produced alternatives. A major obstacle to the purchase of organic foods was reported to be premium prices. The results suggest that

the consumption will not increase criteria and perceived beliefs about organic food do not match.

2.7 B. Baharrell and J. H. Macfie in their article named, "Consumer Attitudes To Organic Farming." In British food journal they mentioned that, the apparent conflict between what is scientifically known and what is perceived food acceptability by consumers provides an interesting paradox. Some of the leading international concerned with organic farming system food products are thus reviewed in the light of consumer beliefs and attitudes. It is concluded that, in a market economy, consumer opinion will gradually prevail and that agriculture farming system will have to adjust to more extensive lower input farming approaches.

2.8 Mohan S. Deshpande has also given the various methods of farming in his book named, "Non-violence Rishi – krishi Deshpande krishi Technique." He had mentioned a special agricultural technique which is known as, "Rishi – Krishi Deshpande Krishi technique." In his technique, he had used a special world, "Amarutpani" which is composed by a mixture for one acre. In this mixture, 0.25 kg. deshi ghee of deshi cow, 0.5 kg. honey, 10 kg. dung of deshi cow and 200 litre water. For the extension of organic farming he has given other special techniques in other chapters. He has mentioned the experiences of farmers. In this book he completely neglects the use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides and also modern technique and suggest to the use of cosmetic energy.

Conclusion :-

This chapter gives the review of literature available on organic farming in abroad as well as India. In abroad many farmers and also the consumers are in favor of organic farming food, however, in India, still this farming is not much popular. Due to more demand for food and agricultural goods farmers are in favour of inorganic farming. But for the sustainability of farming we need to adopt organic farming.

Bibliography :-

I) Books :

1. - S. P. Palanippan and K. Annadurai.
Organic farming theory and practice
2. - Arun K. Sharma
A handbook of organic farming
3. - A. K. Dahama.
Organic farming for sustainable development
4. - Mohan S. Deshpande.
Non-violence Rishi-Krishi Deshpande technique

II) Articles :

1. - Inder bir Singh.
"Sustainable Agriculture Through Organic Farming"
2. - D. S. Thakur and K. D. Sharma
"Organic Farming For Sustainable Agriculture And Meeting The Challenges Of Food Security An Economic Analysis"

3. - Maria K. Magnusson, Anne Arvola and Lars Aberg.
"Attitude Towards Organic Food Among Swedish Consumer."
4. - B. Baharrell and J. H. Macfie.
"Consumer Attitude To Organic Farming."