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Review Article

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Impact of Organic Farming on Tribal Economy (A Case Study of Deverakonda Division of Nalgonda District, Telangana State)

Omkar Adavath*

Assistant Professor, Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University, India

***Corresponding Author**
Omkar Adavath, Assistant Professor, Sammakka Sarakka Central Tribal University, India.

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Abstract

According to the ecosystem in organic farming there is the ability to improve the health of human by producing crops, preserving non-renewable natural resources and absorbing better food quality. Due to the presence of various agro-climate zones, India's geographical position is better than other countries to producing different types of organic products. The role of the Government in promoting organic farming is very important because the Government can spread awareness among organic products through appropriate regulatory policies and encourage farmers to produce organic food. Through appropriate marketing policies, the Government can increase the welfare of the society by providing the appropriate yield value to the farmers and meeting the Organic farming is a whole production management system which encourages and increases the environment of an agro-ecosystem including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil fertility related activity.

Keywords: Ecosystem, Non-Renewable, Organic, Biodiversity, Biological Cycles, Fertility

1. Introduction

Organic farming is free of chemical pesticides and chemical fertilizers as it tries to strike a harmonious balance with a complex series of ecosystems. The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic farming movement which has been established from 1972 at Bonn (Germany). According to IFOAM, "Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on an ecological process, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and good quality of life for involved". The development of organic agriculture is based on some principles which make it a very important economic activity of the world. These principles are the roots from which organic agriculture grows and develops. The principles apply to agriculture in the broadest sense including the way people tend soils, water, plants and animals in order to produce, prepare and distribute food and other goods. They concern the way people interact with living landscapes relate to one another and shape the legacy of future generations. The following are the important principles related to organic agriculture which preserve biodiversity in this world through organic farming.

2. Organic Farming

The technique and outlook toward agriculture and marketing of meals have seen a quantum alternate global over the last few decades. while in advance the seasons and the climate of an area decided what could be grown and when, nowadays it is the "market" that determines what it desires and what needs to be grown. the focal point is now more on the amount and "outer" excellent (look) rather than intrinsic or nutritional best, additionally referred to as "energy". Pesticides and different chemical residues in food and a common decreased pleasant of meals have led to a marked increase in various illnesses, particularly numerous varieties of most cancers, and decreased physical immunity. This vast commercialization of agriculture has also had a totally bad effect on the environment. using insecticides has caused sizable ranges of chemical build-up in our surroundings, in soil, water,

air, animals, or even in our bodies. Fertilizers have a short-term impact on productiveness information and an extended-term bad impact on the environment wherein they remain for years after leaching and going for walks off, contaminating floor water and water bodies.

3. Main Principle of Organic Farming

The main ideas of natural farming are the following: To paint as a great deal as viable inside a closed device, and draw upon nearby assets. To preserve the lengthy-time period fertility of soils. To avoid all kinds of pollutants that can result from agricultural techniques. To provide foodstuffs of high nutritional pleasant and sufficient quantity. To reduce the usage of fossil strength in agricultural exercise to a minimum. To present livestock situations of life that confirm their physiological need. To make it possible for agricultural producers to earn a living thru their paintings and broaden their possibilities as a person. The four pillars of organic farming are: Organic standards. Certification / Regulatory mechanism. Technology packages. Market network.

4. Organic Farming in India Rural Economy

The position of natural farming in India's rural economic system can be leveraged to mitigate the ever-increasing trouble of meals security in India. With the speedy industrialization of rural states of India, there was a crunch for farmland. similarly, with the exponential populace growth of India, the want for food sufficiency has emerged as the want of the hour. Moreover, the overuse of plant growth inhibitors, insecticides, and fertilizers for a quicker increase of agricultural produce is averse to human health and the surroundings as an entire. The proposition of natural farming in India's rural financial system holds excellent, as an opportunity to arrest this hassle. The advent of the procedure of organic farming in India's rural economic system is a new idea. The huge fur or the overuse of dangerous pesticides and fertilizers to increase agricultural output has in truth catalysed access to organic farming in India's rural financial system. The manner of natural farming entails using taking place and decomposable rely on growth and ailment resistance of various crops. The idea of organic farming in India dates returned to 10000 years and it finds it reference in lots of Indian ancient books. Agriculture changed into the main source of livelihood in India and the usage of clearly occurring matters for improved productivity, sickness resistance, and pest manipulation turned into continual use because of time in memorial. using oil desserts, cow dung, neem leaves, and many others. continues to be practiced in India to beat back pests and used as preservatives. The use of chemical fertilizer for increased productivity began in the overdue 1850s. In India, the primary use of chemical fertilizer for multiplied agriculture productiveness started in 1906.

4.1. High Premium: organic meals are typically priced 20 - 30% higher than conventional food. This top rate could be very essential for a small farmer whose earnings are simply sufficient to feed his/her family with one meal.

4.2. Low Investment: Organic farming usually no longer involves capital investment as high as that required in chemical farming. In addition, because organic fertilizers and insecticides can be produced domestically, the yearly costs incurred by the farmer also are low. Agriculture substantially depends on outside elements consisting of climate, pests, and sickness. moreover, most of the small farmers are depending on herbal rain for water. consequently, in instances of natural calamity, pest or disease assault, and abnormal rainfall, when there is a crop failure, small farmers practicing organic farming need to go through much less as their investments are low. (It has to be referred to that even as shifting from chemical farming to organic farming, the transition might be costly).

4.3. Synergy with Life Forms: Organic farming involves synergy with diverse plant and animal lifestyles forms. Small farmers can understand this synergy without problems and consequently discover it clean to put in force them.

4.4. Traditional Knowledge: Small farmers have an abundance of conventional know-how with them and inside their community. maximum of this traditional understanding cannot be used for chemical farming. information, about organic farming, the farmers can employ traditional expertise. similarly, in the case of organic farming, small farmers are not dependent on individuals who provide chemical know-how.

4.5. Organic Food Consumption in India: Few people believe that organic food is the handiest "concept" famous in developed international locations. They suppose that when it comes to natural meals, India only exports natural food, and little or no is consumed. 50% of the natural food production in India is cantered toward exports, there are numerous who look toward natural food for domestic intake. The maximum crucial reason for getting natural food changed into the concern for the fitness of kids, with over 66% of parents preferring organic food to non-natural food. Although organic meals are priced over 25% greater than conventional meals in India, many dads and moms are willing to pay this higher top class because of the perceived health blessings of organic food.

4.6. Organic Food Exports from India: Organic meal exports from India are increasing with more farmers moving to natural farming. With the domestic intake being low, the top market for the Indian natural meals industry lies in the US and Europe. India has now emerged as a leading supplier of organic herbs, natural spices, natural basmati rice, and so on. The export quantity to 53% of the organic meals produced in India. that is substantially high whilst in comparison to the percent of agricultural merchandise exported. In 2003, the most effective 6 - 7% of the whole agricultural produce in India was exported (meals Processing market in India, 2005).

Twenty-century s world agriculture has moved fast towards organic crops. The increased production of organic crops also resulted in increased agricultural exports, thereby increasing revenue and employment opportunities (The Hindu in 2010). The important reasons which emphasize the need for organic farming in the country are the fact that: Most of the arable soils in India contain

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organic carbon below the threshold level. The majority of the farming community is resource poor and the purchase of fertilizers and chemicals in adequate quantities is beyond their capacity. A large fraction of farm by-products of plants and animal's origin is utilized for non-farm use that is, fuel or other domestic purposes.

The following areas for research and development under organic agriculture need attention. Research projects for the formulation of organic farming practices may have to be farmed and implemented as a national project. Incentives for the production of good quality organic manure, bio-pesticide, bio-fertilizer, and green manuring crops may be strengthened. The development of pesticides of plants origin (such as neem) and the use of agents especially under the Integrated pest management programmed system need to be promoted.

Objective

1. To study the benefit of organic farming in tribal areas.

Hypothesis

1. There is association between organic farming and income level of farmers.

5. Methodology

This paper is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through questionnaire based on stratified random sampling from selected area of study. This study consists with two hundred samples from tribal community in P.A.Pally mandal. The total farmers divided into two category i.e. organic and non-organic farmers. The data was analysed by Chi-Square test. This test is non-parametric test and applicable to find the relationship between two or more than two variables.

$$X^2 = (O\text{-}E)^2 / E$$

Where, 'O' stands for observed frequency; 'E' stands for estimated frequency.

Farmers	Yes	No	Total
Organic Farmers	65	35	100
Non-Organic Farmers	45	55	100
Total	110	90	200

Table 1

In this table chi-square estimated as 8.0, degrees of freedom are 1 and level of significance is 0.05. So, chi-square value is greater than significance value 0.05. My null hypothesis (There is no association between organic farming and income level of farmers) is rejected. This data proved that there is association between organic farming and level of income. Therefore, my alternative hypothesis is accepted.

6. Conclusion

Several institutions and movements are making concerted efforts to promote organic agriculture and to bring changes in the policies favouring ecological agriculture. The potential of organic farming in India is largely untapped. Given these above obstacles, a strong organizational support structure is prerequisite to increase the area of organic farming in India and to motivate the farmers. A systematic structure in the country works as an effective and capable network to provide proper training in organic farming. It gives proper and adequate technical advice to the farmers. Through financial support, it can be motivated to farmers for participation organic farming related seminars, workshops etc and get to help proper skill development training related to organic farming. So, the government needs to spread awareness about organic farming through proper policy making. Through the implementation of appropriate policies for the marketing of organic food products, the government can encourage the domestic sector to demand organic products in the country. Small farmers can be encouraged by reducing the cost of certification of organic products and by providing technical support to adopt organic farming.

Demand for organic products can be expanded in both domestic and international markets by the government through disseminating market information and establishing marketing channels. The most important work in the success of organic farming is to give special training to the farmers. The country's success in organic farming depends on two aspects: training and certification. Farmers should be trained on soil building, pest management, inter-crop, and preparation of compost and manure. There is a need to make certification of organic products through such as the programs of the National Organic Farming Centre (NCOF) and the Partnership Guarantee Scheme (PGS) mandatory. The government can be improving the health of consumers through awareness about the health benefits of organic products. Thus, the benefits of the environment, as well as healthy and non-chemical products through organic farming, are fulfilling to make for both the farmers and the consumers [1-7].

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