MARUMEGH

Kisaan E- Patrika

Available online at www.marumegh.com

 ISSN: 2456-2904

ORGANIC FOOD: FUTURE'S NEED

Mahendar Singh Bhinda[1] and Kanti Lal Solanki

Ph.D. Scholars, Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics,

SKRAU, Bikaner, 334006 (Raj.)

*Email of corresponding author: singhmahen14@gmail.com

Abstract

Organic method of agriculture is used to produce high quality products (Fruits, vegetables and other food materials) without any adverse effect on soil nutrient and ecosystem. This method has been popularized very rapidly and covered 20 to 30% of total agricultural land of India due to high demand of organic agricultural product (fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses and other food materials). Total area of organic agriculture increases and occupied 4.43 million hectare of land in India. Export market of organic food has been reported up to Rs 700 crores. In future, organic agriculture has vast scope because research and statistical data has been indicated that 250 million tons of vegetables will be required to fulfill the demand. It is better method of agriculture than chemical based agriculture because it retains the health of soil as well as environment and also producing qualitative agricultural produces.

Introduction

After the green revolution agricultural production has been increased by using high amount of chemical fertilizers, pesticide etc. which cause the loss in soil productivity, product quality and environment pollution. Day by day increase in population and reduction in per capita cultivable land creating a new challenges regarding availability of per capita agricultural produces. For fulfilling the consumption demand of agricultural produces, productivity of the agriculture land should be improved without affecting soil health by using organic farming. Organic manures and fertilizers are responsible for enrichment of soil productivity without any harmful impact on atmosphere. Organic farming of various crops expanded rapidly and practices in the case of fruits and vegetables also has been started in 1990s. With increasing the awareness regarding health the demand of qualitative and healthy agricultural products increased rapidly that is why different new method of agricultural farming has been emerged like organic farming, natural farming, biodynamic agriculture, do-nothing agriculture, eco-farming, etc. organic farming can retain the soil health after cultivation because this method of farming working on the principle of "back to nature whatever the taken". Organic mean of agriculture is a method used to carry out a healthy relation among soil characteristics, products quality and environmental aspects. In last two decades peoples are seriously considering the environmental and health aspect that is why the demand of organic agricultural produces increasing day by day which promotes the organic farming rapidly in rural areas (Yadav *et al.*, 2010). Organic farming is defined by different scientist like stated that it is the method of farming in which crop residual, cow dung, tree leaves, food wastages and other organic materials has been used as fertilizer for maintaining the soil health, crops health without affecting the natural ecosystem and avoid the application of chemical and synthetic fertilizers.

Importance of Organic Fruits and Vegetables

Demand of vegetables in the domestic and global market is very high because of rich nutrition value (high amount of minerals, fiber, vitamins, carbohydrate and calcium). India has been producing 11.4% vegetables of the total world production and placed at second larger producer of vegetables (Rai and Pandey, 2005). According to research data, 250 million tones vegetables will be required to fulfill the per capita need by 2020. Increasing the productivity is very necessary because of agricultural land has been reducing with continuous growth of population. For removing the feeding problem and getting healthy vegetables without exploiting the water resources, environment and soil health, organic farming is the most sustainable and eco friendly vegetable production method. The market of organic farming is spreading at the rate of 20% instead of 5% in the case of conventional farming. For India, growing of organic vegetables has a large scope in the sense of export market demand (Maity *et al*., 2004).

Promotion of Organic Farming in India

1. For improving the condition of organic agriculture, excellent technical approach with skilled network between throughout the country is necessary for fully implementation of organic farming in the entire country.
2. Entire necessary theoretical and practical aspects of organic farming should be proper documented and at once modified if any new concept has been developed. For applying the intensive concept of organic farming and its application, the syllabus of organic agriculture should be introduced in course curriculum of college and institute level which helps in better understanding and enriching the knowledge of organic methods of agriculture. Frequent demonstration of organic methods and its application procedure should be organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Non-Government Organizations and other autonomous body (Maity *et al*., 2004).

Future Scope of Organic Farming

Organic agriculture has highly expanded and strengthens future prospects because of quality of organic produces are far better than chemical agriculture without any environmental, soil losses. Research has been shown the organic farming continuously expanded throughout the world and increasing 25-30% per year from last 10 years. Indian market of organic produces has been grown with awareness of safety and quality of food. Organic agriculture is an economical and reliable option of profitable livelihood that is why this method has a bright scope in future (Yadav *et al*., 2010).

Conclusion

Organic farming is based on the principle of maximum production with high quality without affecting the soil fertility and environment. Due to the continuously increment in world population, demand of organic vegetables has been increased. Implementation of scientific approach, skilled labor input, use of high nutritive manures and sufficient irrigation has been increased the efficiency of soil and product quality. In present scenario market of organic food has been expanding gradually with 25-30% which shown the huge prospective demand of organic product in future and different countries have focused on export and earn maximum profits. Application of organic agriculture has a very important role in the case of

fruits and vegetables production because of organic product has good quality and nutrition content.

Feasibility of Organic Farming Fruits and Vegetable Crops in India

On the basis of eco-friendly farming, retains the soil nutrient, product quality and nutrient content, organic farming is a one of the most favorable farming method but complete adoption of organic farming for vegetables have some difficulties in Indian scenario which has been discussed as follows:

1. Organic farming is a farming which required very intensive application of knowledge so it is not a so easily applicable anywhere.

2. Sufficient information related to procedure of organic farming, applied quantity of organic manures, composition of different organic manures has not been available.

3. Initially production in organic farming is less than chemical farming up to few years due to replacement of chemical fertilizers to organic fertilizers. Production of organic manures are time consuming as well as handling and processing of organic manures also has been complicated.

4. Organic manures have less nutrient content that is why for fulfillment of crop nutrient requirements high amount of organic manures have to supply. Because of organic manures has been formed by decomposition of cow dung, farm wastes, food wastes, plant and tree leaves which have different nutrient contents that is why it is become a difficult task to examine the actual amount of organic content present into the manure (Yadav *et al*., 2010).

References:

Yadav A. K. (2010). Organic Agriculture, Concept, Scenario, Principals and Practices. Director National Centre of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad National Centre of Organic Farming Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, Uttar Pradesh.

Maity, T. K. and Tripathy, P. (2004). Organic farming of vegetables in India: problems and prospects, Department of Vegetable Crops, Faculty of Horticulture, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (WB).

Rai, M. and Pandey, A. K. (2005). Hybrid vegetables- Meeting strict global standards. The Hindu. Survey of Indian Agriculture, pp 149-151.