

Benefits of Organic Farming for States

Alok Kumar Mishra

Department of Agricultural Sciences

Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT: Among the main emerging threats to global biodiversity is the intensification and expansion of industrial agriculture. Dramatic declines in both the range and abundance of many farmland-related species have been recorded in Europe during the last quarter of the 20th century, leading to rising concern about the sustainability of current intensive farming practices. Sustainable agricultural methods, such as organic farming, are now seen by many as a possible response to this continuing loss of biodiversity and are receiving considerable funding in the form of subsidy payments. This paper assesses the effect of organic farming on biodiversity relative to traditional farming, through a study of comparative studies of the two methods, in order to decide whether its advocates argue that biodiversity can be beneficial. It identifies a broad range of taxa that benefit from organic management through increases in abundance and/or species richness, including birds and mammals, invertebrates and arable flora.

KEYWORDS: Biodiversity, Fertilizers, Organic farming, Sustainable agriculture, Traditional farming.

INTRODUCTION

A style of agriculture that avoids the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemical inputs is organic farming. Crop rotation, crop residues, livestock manures, legumes, green manures, biofertilizers, biopesticides, etc. are used in organic farming systems. If an individual farmer adopts organic farming practices, many restrictions, such as the availability of sufficient inputs at a fair price, would restrict them. And even then, the positive contribution of an individual farmer to the nation's general environment and economy would be limited by the scale of his farm. Whereas, when the state government itself targets 100% organic farming, the advantages are many benefits.

Three broad management activities are also highlighted (prohibition/reduction of use of chemical pesticides and inorganic fertilizers; Sympathetic management of uncultivated habitats; and mixed farming preservation) that are primarily intrinsic (but not exclusive) to organic farming and are especially beneficial to the wildlife of agricultural land. The study, however, also draws attention to four primary issues: (1) it remains uncertain if a comprehensive whole-farm strategy (i.e. organic) offers biodiversity with greater benefits than carefully tailored prescriptions applied within traditional agriculture to relatively limited areas of cropped and/or uncropped ecosystems (i.e. agri-environment schemes); (2) several comparative studies find meth (3) Our knowledge of the impacts of organic farming on pastoral and upland farming is limited; (4) There is an urgent need for longitudinal, system-level research to resolve these issues and fill the gaps in our knowledge of the impacts of

organic farming before a full assessment can be made of its potential position in the conservation of biodiversity in agroecosystems.

The Organic State's ecological advantages

Crop residue burning (CRB) in Delhi results in heavy air pollution, smog and respiratory problems in Punjab and Haryana. If these states become "organic," instead of burning, farmers are encouraged to turn crop residues into manure and animal feed. 100 percent organic state will see high demand of compost and manures[1]. The state government would also be required to optimize the processes of urban municipal waste collection & treatment. Thus, from landfill sites, less toxic waste. Bio fertilizers (Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Mycorrhiza fungi, Rhizobia) and earthworms enrich the soil of organic farmers. These worms, bacteria and fungi strengthen the water-holding ability of the soil structure and soil. Such 'healthy' soil helps to maintain biological diversity. Otherwise some insects, worms, will die because of 'dry soil,' so they will also suffer from their predators such as birds and snakes & their food chain/food web, but in response you do not need to elaborate all this.

The widespread use of "Endosulphan" pesticide in Kerala has resulted in a number of physical, mental and genetic disorders among villagers[2]. Even the fish and animals were affected by the aerial spray of Endosulphan. In the end, the Supreme Court had to impose the prohibition and order the state to pay rupee crores as compensation. If Kerala was an "organic state," the use of biocontrol agents and bio pesticides instead of artificial pesticides could have avoided such a crisis. An organic state strictly regulates veterinary medicines to safeguard its 'name' in the international market so that no traces of prohibited chemicals are found in its exports of milk, cheese, fish, prawns, etc. As a consequence, in the treatment of animals, Diclofenac, Ketoprofen and other prohibited medications may not be used. Thus, the mortality of vultures and scavengers that eat dead cattle carcasses is indirectly avoided.

They rely on biocontrol agents, such as lady beetles, wasps, snakes, owls, sparrows and cats, because organic farmers cannot use chemical pesticides. The value of people for wildlife increases, and it helps to protect the ecosystem's food chain and food web. No use of fertilizers with organic substances. So, run-off water for agriculture is free from excessive levels of nitrates and phosphates. Lakes, rivers and other bodies of water would therefore be less prone to algal blooms and associated environmental problems.

Likewise, the nitrate content also decreases in cattle-fodder. As a consequence, less greenhouse gases (GHG) are emitted into dung by such livestock. As agro-chemical industries see a decrease in demand, emissions of pollutants and GHG from those industries will be reduced[3]. Again, don't say "the GHG emissions of agro-chemical companies will completely stop," because even though all of India becomes organic, urea and pesticides will still be exported to Africa. In the foreign market, organic goods fetch higher prices. If the farmers (and not the intermediaries) gain the resulting benefits, then less migration to cities in search of jobs. Therefore, the urbanization powers and related environmental concerns will

decrease, e.g. sparrow deaths, night predators do not come out due to 24/7 lighting and surrounding city noise, etc.

ORGANIC STATE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Niche crops such as Assam lemon, BhutJolokia pepper, Joha rice, medicinal rice and Passion fruits of the North Eastern Region (NER) have a high demand for their medicinal properties. If the 'natural' tag is also added, their prices and demand will further increase, so the economic stability of NE states will improve[4]. It will create an encouraging climate for companies specializing in "Organic Value Chains" in food processing. Investment and direct & indirect jobs in the area will therefore increase. In fact, by converting to organic farming, traditional farmers can reduce their cost of production by more than 25% relative to the cost of conventional farming. And organic goods, among health-conscious buyers from developing countries, command higher prices. Thus, the revenue of farmers is increased.

If an individual farmer adopts organic farming, however, then his neighboring conventional farmers could create obstacles-because they will use chemical inputs and some of those chemical effluent's/aerosols could slip into his farm and therefore ruin the 'organic' nature of his product, after quality tests, it would be rejected on the international market. But if the state government itself has made organic farming compulsory, then all farmers would have to turn from traditional methods, thus raising the income of each farmer[5]. It will curb Urea's excessive demand. The government's pressure on subsidies would decrease. For other developmental programs, the public money thus saved could be used. India is 100 percent dependent on imports of potash fertilizer. We've got to import natural gas to produce Urea. Organic farming would minimize imports, thereby improving our balance of payments (BoP) and reducing our current account deficit (CAD).

Previous Economic Survey noted that businesses with Urea are economically inefficient, do not embrace the new technologies and still thrive because of government subsidies. If 2-3 major Indian states introduce 100 percent organic farming, some of these firms will shut down due to a large drop in demand for Urea. Then, it is possible to transfer the land, labor and resources of these failed Urea companies to more viable economic sectors. Natural food has many health advantages. So, if 100% organic, then organic food would become its inhabitants' staple diet[6]. Then hunger will decline, life expectancy will increase, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana-Ayushman Bharat will need less budgetary allocation, labor efficiency will improve, ASER-Learning outcomes will improve and so on. But by tossing a long list of schemes, it is a minor argument, don't overdraw like this.

CONCLUSION

Vision 2022 of New India needs doubling the income of farmers, while Target No.2 of Sustainable Development requires countries to implement agricultural practices that improve the quality of land and soil and preserve the genetic diversity of flora-fauna. Because of the

aforementioned ecological and economic advantages of organic farming, it can help us achieve both of these objectives. Sikkim stopped the introduction of chemical fertilizers in 2003, realizing the aforementioned advantages, and its Vidhan-Sabha announced the intention to become a 100% organic state. In 2015, the aim was accomplished. Sikkim received a gold award for a sustainable food system from the Food and Agriculture Organization. Indeed, the state's farmers and politicians deserve applause for performance.

India's agriculture growth rate has been struggling in a single digit over recent decades, though Sikkim state's agricultural growth rate hit 12 percent in 2014. Recognizing this economic gain, ParamparagatKrishiVikasYojna (PKVY) was also launched by the Government of India in 2015 to encourage traditional/organic farming. In reality, organic farming holds the promise of improving the growth of our agriculture.

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