



## A Conceptual Study on Prospects of Organic Farming in India

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### ABSTRACT:

In India, organic farming has been done for thousands of years. Up until the British conquered it, the great Indian civilization flourished on organic farming and became one of the greatest successful nations in the world. Before the revolution of modern agriculture system in India would only practices organic farming and farmers used plant and animal waste to increases the soil fertility and productive yield. But due to increase in the papulation it creates scarcity of food supply; hence it led more demand on food products, but in organic farming it not able to get higher yield so most of the farmers adopt modern methods of agriculture by using fertilizers, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals. use of to increase the yield in the early of traditional civilization of Indian system of agriculture would only follow organic form of cultivations perhaps it follows to replace the plant and animal waste to fertilizers, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals in recent era. The whole agricultural industry in traditional India used organic methods, with plant and animal products being used as fertilisers, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals. Indian organic farming's significant deals with the rural economy can be used to address India's growing issue with food and nutrition security. The food crops grown in India include grains, lentils, and oilseeds. The National Government has made it a top priority to promote diversification in agriculture, and technological and financial assistance is being provided to growers to promote diversification, particularly in the fields of horticulture, ornamental plants, medicinal and fragrant plants, apiculture (beekeeping), and sericulture. By placing a strong emphasis on infrastructure and food preparation, the government is consistently attempting to expand the agriculture industry. To achieve standards of the highest calibres, there is still room for technology and agricultural infrastructure to be upgraded and further developed. The main focus is on improving quality, developing infrastructure, and utilizing contemporary technology. This review paper discusses the status, Factors, recent trends and government initiatives, problems and prospectus of Organic Farming in India.

**Keywords:** Organic Farming, Govt Programmes, Prospects.

### Introduction :

One of the quickest areas of the global Agri-economy is organic farming. Organic is among the most recognizable food brands, and despite the fact that it accounts for 1 percentage point of global agricultural land, the majority of people in industrialized nations now eat somewhat natural foods. Utilizing organic farming's contribution to the rural economy of India reduce the country India's growing food security issue. There has been a shortage of cropland as a result of India's rural states' increasing industrialization. Additionally, with India's population growing at an accelerating rate, a sufficient supply of food is now imperative. Additionally, using excessive amounts of fertilizers, insecticides, and plant development inhibitors to accelerate the maturation of agriculture products is harmful to both the environment and health impacts. (Ram, 2003) Over the past 40 years, industrial agriculture farming techniques and the irrational utilisation of chemical inputs have caused numerous potential dangers, including soil degradation, groundwater storage decline, soil contamination, pollution from fertilisers and pesticides, biological erosion, negative consequences for the environment, lowered nutritional content, and enhanced cultivation costs, making farmers impoverished year by year. Distinctions in both marketing and management abilities have been used to describe some of the discrepancies in production, and consequently in financial outcomes, among organic crops. Farmer behaviour is influenced by knowledge and skills. For instance, it has been discovered that a progressive approach to crop intervals in organic agriculture in Sweden is favourably connected with the farmer's perspective (Chongtham IR, 2016).

One of the most common practices is organic farming, which is regarded as the greatest substitute to prevent the negative consequences of chemical farming. There are multiple interpretations of organic farming, but the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) is widely regarded as the most comprehensive and exacting. "A structure that is constructed and maintained to generate agricultural goods through the use of procedures and ingredients that retain the authenticity of organic farm commodities until they arrive at the consumer," is how it is described. (Lockeretz, 2007) The fact that the idea of organic farming doesn't subject to the government to tweak and amend at whim presents a specific problem for policymaking. Since the early twentieth century, manufacturers and relevant individuals have developed the idea, and since the 1970s, consumers have maintained it through specialized markets. (Dabbert, 2008) The organic certification industry has evolved into a confusing web of conflicting labels, various commercial and governmental regulations, as well as European law as a result of the organic sector's continuous success and the increasing importance of international commerce with organic products. This variability represents the unique circumstances faced by organic entrepreneurs in various nations or locations, but it can also be confusing for both producers and customers, result in a wide range of costs, and raise the possibility of fraud. Since the foundation of the present certification model was created decades ago, when organic farming was still in its infancy and there was little global cooperation, it is

necessary to create new, more effective certification methods without compromising the standard of certification. This study follows mainly for the aim of promoting organic farming in India and also covers the various objectives like (a) To Know the status of Organic farming in both Indian and World Scenario, (b) To understand what are the Government programs and Initiatives taken place to promote Organic Farming and finally, (c) To discuss what are the impacts of organic farming on an Economy.

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### Literature Review :

One of the many methods used to achieve the goals of sustainable agriculture is organic farming. Numerous methods employed in organic farming, such as crop residues, composting, and combining crops and livestock, are not new to other agricultural systems, along with the traditional farming used in ancient nations like India. Nevertheless, organic agriculture is governed by a variety of rules and certification programs that forbid the application of practically all artificial ingredients. The practice is also recognized as having as its primary focus the soil's overall health. (Chandrashekar, 2010) Because organic farming requires a lot of work, which is expensive in developed nations, the cost of producing organic food is greater in these nations. Organic farming is viewed as a viable, cost-effective alternative to chemical farming in nations like India, where labour is plentiful and relatively inexpensive. The Indian organic food sector is driven by the rising demand for organic food products in industrialized nations as well as the substantial support provided by the Indian government and its emphasis on Agri-exports. (Sauerborn, 2006) Increase state funding for organic agriculture. To encourage the farmers' willingness to switch to organic farming, to encourage the adaptation of the agricultural framework, and to raise farmers' revenue, the state's starring role in supporting policies and measures for organic farming should be strengthened. To standardize the production, manufacturing, and commercialization of organic products, the establishment of control functions for organic certification organizations must be enhanced. In order to create useful technology and enhance future expansion, more funding should be provided for studies in organic farming. In organic agriculture, the agroecosystem is managed independently depending on the soil's ability under the existing local weather conditions. Despite the derision that organic farming has received from many, it has gained traction and is expanding gradually but cautiously throughout the globe. Even though India has been quite reluctant to accept it, it has begun to influence our traditional farming method. (Frank Eyhorn, 2019) According to "public monies for social infrastructure," administrations should only promote agriculture and food systems that contribute to the SDGs. However, it is crucial to recognize that strong entrenched interests wield increasing market clout and have a significant impact on public policy. Examples of these interests include national and international agricultural firms, food companies, and commodities associations. To accomplish the SDGs, a large group of researchers, producers, legislators, corporate leaders, and civil society organizations must unite around a transformation agenda and enlist these influential stakeholders. Farmers and agri-food companies will eventually learn to adjust to the new circumstances and profit from them. They might boost productivity, alter system components, swap out bad practices or inputs for less damaging ones, or implement revolutionary farmers. (Darnhofer, 2003) The effectiveness of organic farming to increase farm resiliency will reflect on how adaptable the organic farming revolution is, and how well its farmers are able to create a sustainable food economy that can survive alongside the global industrial food network instead of being absorbed by it. However, Organic yields are comparatively lesser than in conventional agriculture. Currently, organic agriculture succeeds well in numerous sustainability categories, including animal protection, agricultural revenue, and chemical pesticide consumption. European organic farming has grown dramatically in recent years because of considerable and varied governmental changes. The wide range of measures put into place reflects various policy objectives, various stakeholder preferences, and some consolidation between European legislative priorities and those of the organic movement, particularly concerning reducing the negative environmental effects of intensive production and publicizing high expectations for animal protection and food quality. However, the current focus on food and nutrition security, global warming, and the economic downturn poses additional difficulties for the formulation of organic farming policies. In order to address these difficulties, investigations like the one in this special issue can significantly enhance the process of developing and evaluating policies (Matthias Stolze, 2009) . In the long term, organic farming is much more advantageous than conventional farming since it not only guarantees higher efficiency but also increases yield stability and lowers reliance on outside inputs, making poor households less vulnerable to crises. These are strong reasons, particularly in the outlying areas (Julia, 2008). There is ample evidence that modern agricultural practices have negative impacts on the environment and on the welfare of all living beings in addition to the farmland. People have started thinking out loud as a result of the application of technologies, especially concerning the usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides that are all around us. Their harmful environmental impacts can be seen in soil degradation, water scarcity, salinization, soil pollution, genetic deterioration, etc. (Trewavas, 2001) This approach combines environmental awareness and concern with secure, effective manufacturing techniques. Integrated pest management is utilized to regulate pesticide use and minimize waste, while specific information on agricultural soil structure and land productivity are used to concentrate minerals. However, versatility is stressed in order to take into consideration site-specific characteristics within a framework of animal habitat and landscape protection. An excellent illustration of how to maintain the advantages of technology while reducing the drawbacks is integrated farming administration. The UK government does not provide financial incentives for positive environmental practices and does not help farmers in their attempts to learn integrative farm management, in comparison to organic farmers who benefit financially from transition. (Reddy, 2010) Government assistance or incentives are still lacking, making the transition to organic certification more difficult or expensive. There are no quantitative published studies in the Indian setting considering the economic and ecological benefits of organic agriculture in comparison to conventional farming, which raises important questions concerning the yield and financial viability of organic farming. There is less government support for the promotion of organic agriculture than there is for conventional farming in the way of subsidies, access to agriculture, and authorized research since organic agriculture has been overlooked in agricultural policy. Given the right incentives, organic farming would advance significantly in India, particularly in the dryland areas of the nation, where it may benefit from the varied climate and soil conditions.

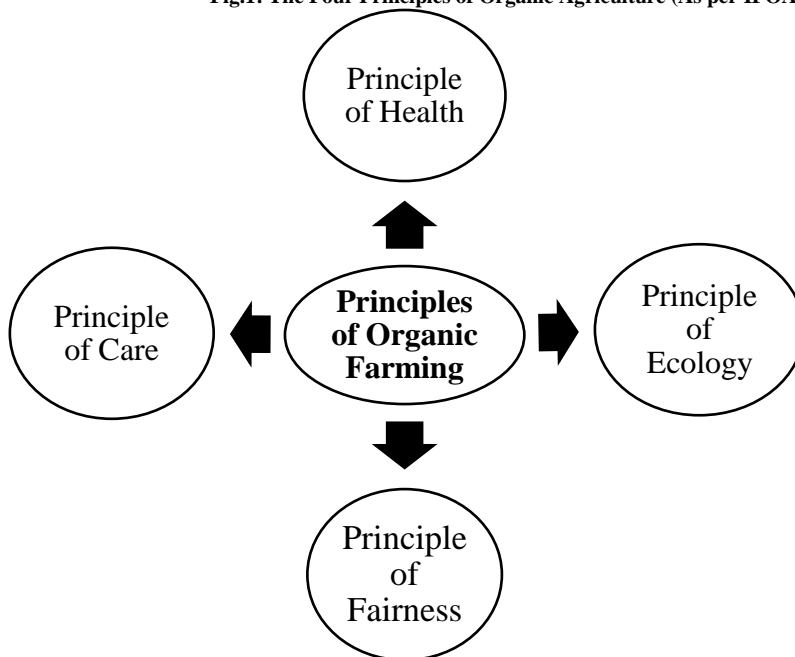
### ***What is Organic farming?***

Organic agriculture is a farming practice that makes use of biological fertilizers and pesticides derived from plant or animal manure. Indeed, the

practice of organic farming began as a response to the harm that synthetic fertilizers and chemical pesticides were causing to the ecosystem. Or to put it another way, organic agriculture is a special variant of agriculture or farming that preserves, supports, and replaces the ecological equilibrium. Organic farming is a type of agriculture that relies on biological fertilizers made primarily from both plant and animal wastes as well as nitrogen-fixing cover crops as pest prevention. Contemporary organic farming has many ecological advantages and was created in reaction to the devastation that synthetic fertilizers and chemical pesticides in conventional farming were causing to the ecosystem. Organic farming employs fewer chemicals than conventional agriculture, lessens depletion, minimizes nitrate dumping into groundwater and surface water, and regenerates animal manure back into the farmland. These advantages are offset by decreased yields and significantly greater food expenses for consumers. Current worldwide meta-analyses suggest that organic agricultural production is typically 80% (de Ponti T, 2012).

Organic farming is crucial because it is a comprehensive approach to performance measurement that fosters and improves the well-being of the agroecosystem, including diversification, nutrient cycling, and soil microbial properties. Numerous studies have demonstrated that organic agricultural techniques can result in even higher yields than traditional ones. It is also possible to notice a substantial change in the soil healthcare outcomes, such as the capacity for nitrogen mineralization and the diversity and quantity of microbial life, which were greater in the organic farms. The frequency of insects and diseases was significantly reduced in organic farms due to improved soil health. The promotion of a small-scale integrated agricultural system has the possibility of improving the economics of rural communities. The reality that the farming methods used in this country before the agricultural practices were primarily eco-friendly and have not been forgotten by the current older generation of our agricultural community is one strength we possess.

**Fig.1: The Four Principles of Organic Agriculture (As per IFOAM)**



**Source: (IFOAM, n.d.)**

The Above Fig.1 represents the Organic farming principle given by the IFOAM. The foundations from which organic agriculture evolves and progresses are the Principles of Health, Ecology, Fairness, and Care. They convey the positive impact that organic farming can have on the globe as well as a goal to advance all forms of agriculture on a worldwide scale. They serve as an inspiration for the organic movement in all of its diversity and serve as interrelated ethical standards that direct the creation of our viewpoints, initiatives, and guidelines.

1. Principle of health: Organic farming should maintain and improve the well-being of the soil, plants, animals, people, and the planet as a whole. This idea emphasizes the fact that ecological health and the wellness of individuals and groups are interdependent; soil nutrients result in productive crops, which in turn promote the health of both people and animals. Unity and authenticity of biological systems are indicators of health. It involves maintaining one's physiological, cognitive, societal, and environmental well-being in addition to the prevention of disease. Key aspects of health include rejuvenation, tolerance, and antibodies.
2. Principle of ecology: Based on natural ecosystems and processes, organic agriculture must cooperate with them, imitate them, and support them. This idea grounds organic farming on dynamic ecological systems. According to this, the industry should be based on recyclable and ecosystem functions. The ecology of the particular manufacturing environment is used to attain nourishment and well-being. For instance, this is the living soil in the scenario of crops, the agricultural ecosystems in the scenario of animals, and the freshwater habitats in the context of fish and other marine life. The phases and ecological equilibrium of the environment should be reflected in organic agricultural, pastoral, and wild harvesting systems. Although these cycles are ubiquitous, how they work depends on the location. Organic management needs to be adjusted to the scale, ecology, and culture of the area.
3. Principle of fairness: Interactions that guarantee fairness concerning the shared environment and livelihood opportunities should be the foundation of organic agriculture. Equality, empathy, decency, and guardianship of the common world, both among people and in their relationships with other living things, are characteristics of fairness. This principle emphasizes the importance of conducting human interactions in organic agriculture in a way that provides justice to all stakeholders, including farmers, employees, processors, suppliers,

merchants, and buyers. Organic farming should raise the standard of living for all participants, support food sovereignty, and lessen poverty. It attempts to generate enough high-quality food and other items to meet demand.

4. Principle of care: To safeguard the safety and well-being of the present and future generations as well as the ecosystem, organic agriculture should be maintained cautiously and responsibly. Organic farming is a dynamic, dynamic organism that adapts to both internal and exterior needs. Organic agricultural practitioners can boost productivity and efficiency, but this shouldn't come at the expense of people's health and well-being. As a result, it is necessary to analyse current practices and evaluate new technology. Care must be exercised due to our limited comprehension of agriculture and ecology.

### **Status of Organic Farming**

Via two specific programs, the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for the North Eastern Region, the government plans to increase the amount of land in the country that is used for organic farming to 6.5 lakh ha (MOVCDNER). As of right now, 59.12 lakh acres of land have been converted to organic agriculture, as recognized by the Participatory Guarantee Scheme and the National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) (PGS). According to the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Statistics 2022 publication, India is ranked fourth internationally in regard to recognized territory. Plans for organic farming have always included branding and marketing initiatives (MAFW, 2022). Marketing, rebranding, and commercial aid of Rs. 6800/ha through PKVY and Rs. 5000/ha through MOVCDNER are offered. The following table lists the trademarks that were created in the nation as a result of these schemes:

**Brands under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Brand name PKVY**

States	Brand Name
Madhya Pradesh	Made in Mandla
Uttarakhand	Organic Uttarakhand
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Organic Product (TOP)
Maharashtra	Sahi organic, Nasik Organic & Gadchiroli Organic Farming
Jharkhand	Jaivik Jharkhand, from the land of Jharkhand
Chhattisgarh	Aadim brand of Bhoomi Gadi FPO, Bastar Naturals
Punjab	Five Rivers
Tripura	Tripureshwari Fresh

Source: (MAFW, 2022)

**Brands under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)**

Name of the State	Brand Name / Trademarks
Arunachal Pradesh	Organic Arunachal
Manipur	Organic Manipur
Mizoram	Mission Organic Mizoram
Nagaland	Naga Organic
Sikkim	Sikkim Organic
Meghalaya	O Megha
Tripura	Tripura Organic
Assam	Assam State Organic Mission Agency (ASOMA)

Source: (MAFW, 2022)

In India, organic agriculture is still in its infancy. Since around March 2019, over 2.30 million hectares of cropland were being farmed organically. This amounts to 2% of the nation's total net sown area of 140.1 million ha. Given that a significant portion of this industry is confined to a small number of states, several of them have taken the initiative to increase the distribution of organic farming. With 0.76 million acres of land under organic cultivation, Madhya Pradesh ranks highest and accounts for almost 27% of all organic agricultural land in India. Almost 50% of the land is used for organic farming, with the top 3 regions being Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra.

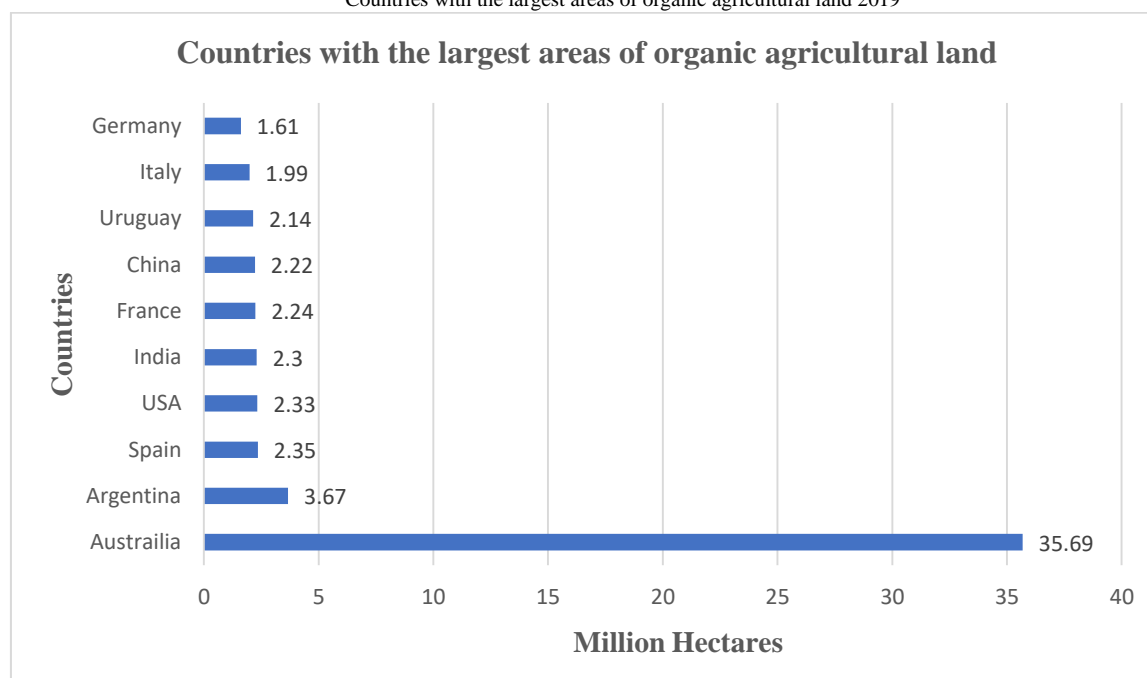
The environment will continue to be rich and pure thanks to organic agriculture. If we go to an organic farm, we'll see a flurry of bug, bird, and animal activities. According to research, in comparison to conventional farming, there are about 30% more animals and plants nearby ecological production areas. This is due to the absence of herbicides and the sparing use of fertilizer. The COVID-19 outbreak has altered public perceptions about organic food, placing a greater emphasis on food security and nutrition for a robust immune system (ncof, 2021). It is time to speak about nutrients for growth rather than just food production (which consists of only carbohydrates). Organic food is said to be the best alternative out of all the choices for healthy eating accessible. So, since the epidemic began, there has been a rise in the consumption of organic food. Vegetables cultivated organically typically contain greater amounts of antioxidants, specific micronutrients, fewer dangerous substances, insecticides, and fertilizers, superior flavour, and—most importantly—help keep the environment healthy and ecologically balanced.

Countries and territories covered by the global survey on organic agriculture 2019

Regions	Countries with data on organic agriculture	Countries per region	Share of countries that provided data (%)
Africa	47	60	77%
Asia	42	50	82%
Europe	48	52	94%
Latin America and The Caribbean	35	52	73%
North America	3	5	75%
Oceania	12	29	50%
World	187	249	78%

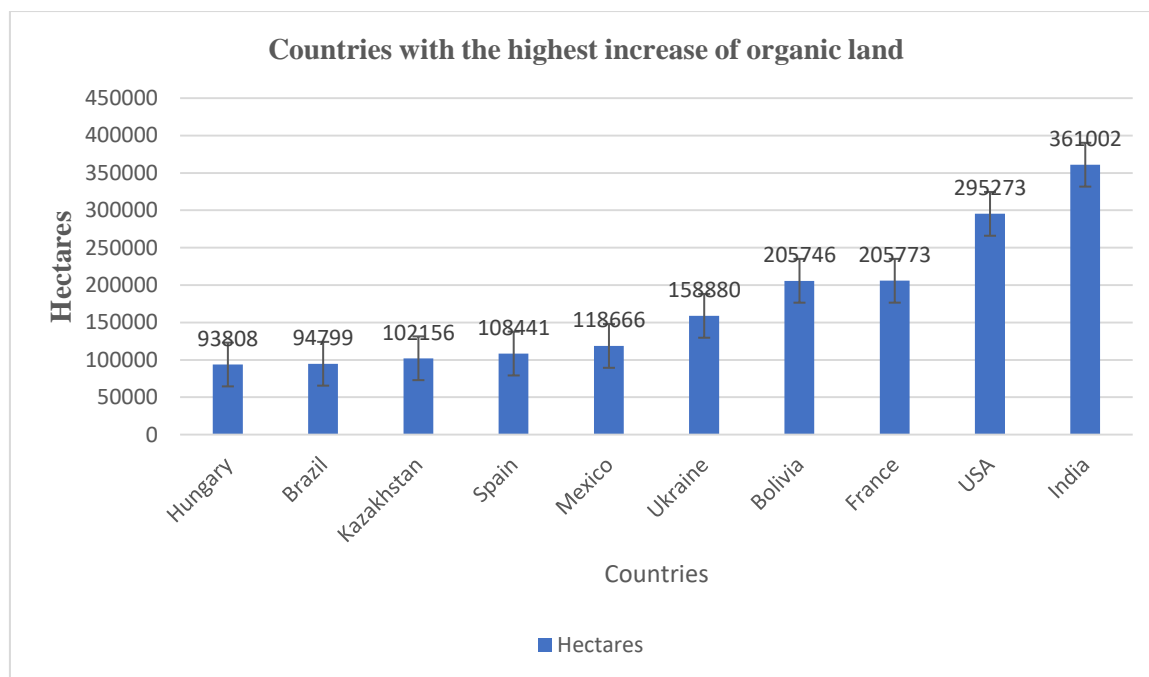
Source: (FiBLSurvey, 2021)

Countries with the largest areas of organic agricultural land 2019



Source: (FiBLSurvey, 2021)

Countries with the highest increase of organic land 2019



**Source: (FiBLSurvey, 2021)**

In 187 nations, organic farming is practiced, as well as at minimum 3.1 million producers used organic practices to manage 72.3 million hectares of farmland. Australia (35.69 million hectares) has the largest amount of organic farm production, followed by Argentina (3.63 million hectares) and Spain (2.35 m hectares). All areas have seen a growth in organic agricultural land. More than 106 billion euros were spent on organic beverages and food globally in 2019. The amount of organic farmland expanded by 1.1 million hectares, while organic retail sales kept rising, according to the most recent FiBL study on organic production globally. There are additional sections of organic property devoted to organic activities in addition to land set aside for organic agriculture. Lands for farming animals and beekeepers make up the majority of them. Oceanography, forests, and grazed regions are other non-agricultural regions. 35 million acres overall were included here. And the overall amount of organic land was 107.4 million hectares (ncof, 2021).

### **Govt programs and initiatives**

According to the administration's coordinated action, the amount of suitable cultivation land for organic agriculture rose from 11.83 lakh hectares in 2014 to 29.17 lakh hectares in 2020. The establishment of state-specific organic trademarks, increasing domestic production, and exports of organic food from the northern area were all results of organic promoting operations throughout time. The vision statement sets a goal of 20 lakh extra hectares of coverage by 2024, drawing inspiration from the achievement of the organic programs. The country's organic penetration will rise as a result of awareness campaigns, the existence of suitable post-harvest infrastructures, marketing options, and inflated prices for organic goods, amongst many other factors. Through a variety of programs, the Indian government aids in encouraging sustainable agriculture throughout the nation (agriculture post, 2020).

1. *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):* The PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) professional qualification Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana supports cluster-based organic farming. The program supports network lifetime, instruction, accreditation, and commercialization. A farmer receives subsidies of Rs. 50,000 per ha for three years, of that which 62% (or Rs. 31,000) is provided as a financial motive to use organic supplies.
2. *Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):* Utilizing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), the program encourages the third-party certified organic growing of specialty foodstuffs in the north-eastern zone with a concentration on exportation. For 3 years, producers are offered financial help of Rs 25,000 per hectare for organic manures such as biofertilizers, green manure, and other supplies. The program also offers assistance for the creation of FPOs, institutional strengthening, and post-harvest infrastructures up to Rs 2 crore.
3. *Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme:* Under this program, state governments and government organizations receive complete help in establishing mechanized fruit and vegetable marketplace discard and agricultural waste decomposition production units, with a cap of Rs 190 lakh per plant (3000 Total Per Annum TPA capacity). Equivalent aid is offered to corporate organizations and individuals up to 33 percent of the specified budget, or Rs 63 lakh per unit (agriculture post, 2020).
4. *National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):* For multiple elements of the Objective, which would include bio-fertilizers, the provision of Rhizobium heritage, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB), Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (ZSB), Azotobacter, Mycorrhiza, and vermicompost, monetary incentives at a 50% subsidization to the tune of Rs. 300 per acre is being made available.
5. *National Food Security Mission (NFSM):* In accordance with NFSM, monetary support is given to promote bio-fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) at 50% of the expenditure up to a maximum of Rs 300 per acre (agriculture post, 2020).

### *Need for Organic Farming in India*

To preserve food and nutrition security, farmers were given access to higher-producing seeds and fertilizers as a result of the Green Revolution, which began in 1960. Before the incorporation of "LPG" into the Indian economy, Indian agriculture was mostly dependent on traditional practices that primarily used organic manner of agricultural systems. The present suggestion to promote organic farming is focused on these historical traditions. Environmental destruction has become a major problem these days, and the urgency of ensuring its sustainability has indeed been highlighted. As a result, numerous institutions, including public and commercial, have taken steps to encourage sustained development, particularly concerning the environment. Profitability was increased by boosting productivity, but subsequently, the ground was becoming barren since insecticides made the product unsafe to eat and excessive fertilizer use rendered the soil uninhabitable. There really are legitimate reasons why India needs to practice organic farming.

1. The demand for organic foods is increasing, and it is expanding quickly, guaranteeing good financial performance.
2. Organic food sales are increasing as a result of public health consciousness, lifestyle modifications, and rising income levels. The Indian economy might benefit tremendously from organic agriculture.
3. With an increasing population and diminishing resource availability, it is necessary to boost production, but in a way that is both practical and sustainable.
4. The concept of sustainability must be preserved in order to preserve a healthy and safe environment, which may be accomplished via organic farming.
5. Organic farming offers financial advantages to everyone, not just producers. A boost in need and output enriches everyone throughout the value chain, from input suppliers to shoppers. The success of organic farming in India, therefore, lies in expanding the area under cultivation, fostering farmer-to-consumer connections, and establishing supportive policy environments (MonikaDhaka, 2022).
6. Healthcare must be improved because ingestion can cause many illnesses, including cancers and infertility, which occurs when hazardous substance stays in the body. For this reason, the security of both people and animals is of paramount importance.
7. Because of the hazards associated with traditional agricultural practices, it is crucial to establish an equilibrium between nature and human existence.

### *Why Organic Farming failing?*

The advantages of organic foods for the environment and human well-being are frequently highlighted. Organic has received a great deal of publicity, and rightfully so. However, its ought to be conscious that farming and manufacturing organic food can demand a significant amount of work. the many difficulties faced by organic farming. The below are the few factors majorly found challenges in promotion of organic farming;

1. **lack of equipment for operation:** There are only a few organizations can be accredited, the physical infrastructure for confirmation resulting in the accreditation of the fields is insufficient, the recognized green marketplaces are absent, the trade routes have not yet been established, and the certifying organizations are insufficient.
2. **Lack of Awareness:** It is a reality that several growers in the nation are only vaguely familiar with organic agriculture and its benefits over traditional farming practices. The farming communities must be aware of and ready to use bio-fertilizers and biopesticides. It's also essential to know about the accessibility and value of additional nutrients that can enrich the topsoil to boost efficiency. Farmers are ignorant of how to make compost using contemporary methods and how to use it. The most they can manage is to dig a grave and cover it with a modest amount of trash. Rainfall frequently fills the pit, leaving the surface of the composting undercooked while the bottom hardens into a custard.
3. **Costly inputs:** India's small-scale and marginal farmers are employing the conventional farming method as a form of sustainable farming. They conduct their farming or utilize nearby renewable energy sources. On the use of environmentally friendly agriculture practices. Nevertheless, the price of organic feedstock has become more expensive than petrochemical insecticides and fertilizers used in industrial settings incorporating additional inputs utilized in the traditional farming technique.
4. **lack of a suitable policy directives:** Endorsement of organic farming for both international and domestic utilization, the needs of billions and billions of the poor in order to ensure food, individual self in terms of food quality, product and considered as a prerequisite, etc. are important issues that must be addressed in a suitable agriculture law in India. These are major problems, and moving forward with their resolution will require both concerted national commitment and hard work. To actively improve sustainable farming, a suitable agriculture strategy that addresses these challenges must be developed.
5. **Promoting Organic Goods are more Difficult:** In organic farming, products must get to market swiftly so they may stay healthy and fresh. Unfortunately, residing in a society where long commutes and internet shopping are commonplace puts organic food at a deficit. Organic farmers must therefore find regional distribution outlets for their goods, which may not always be feasible. Farmers could instead spend their money on high-end climate-controlled trucks to enable longer transit. In this manner, far-off markets with strong demand might be reached by organic products.
6. **Low Production:** When farmers go from using chemical commodities to using organic farming methods, they frequently incur considerable yield reduction. This should take a while for complete biological processes to return regarding the expansion of advantageous wildlife populations, denitrification from lentils, pesticide management, and reproductive problems; as a response, yield rates will decline during the interim. It's also feasible that it'll take a while for the farm to be able to produce organically.

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### **Recommendation**

A key element in boosting retail consumption of organic products is a marketing strategy. The lack of effective connections between the two has indeed

been cited as the reason for the country's slow expansion of organic farming, as supplies do not keep up with the demand for organic products. Giving manufacturers and nongovernmental organizations different kinds of assistance to promote their goods is one of the government's key roles in this area. To make people aware among both producers and consumers, an aggressive program highlighting the advantages of organic farming over the regular method is required. A policy for sustainable agriculture in these places should be completely backed by the farmers receiving reimbursement both financially and sort in the situation that their production falls below the norms of the times before the production of improved farming. Before providing such aid, an equitable, rapid, and effective mode of communication should be established, whether by maintaining the bloated government at a stretch. It's crucial to identify the crops that will be grown in organic agriculture. The highly generous subsidies offered by the governments have played a significant role in the advancement of the main organic economies. Government incentives are not available to organic farmers in India because they are intended for conventional farming. The financial assistance has to be sufficient considering the small cost load carrying capacity, the necessity to render organic gardening an appealing proposition at most during the starting step, the likelihood of a temporary reduction in output, and the absence of distribution channels for organic goods.

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## Conclusion :

Organic rules tend to be hampered by conflicting and frequently opposing interests, which has led to their one-dimensional watering down. As the organic market expands, more farmers start producing organically, and a significantly bigger, more diversified segment of consumers require inexpensive chemical-free food, there is a hazard that organic agriculture will be further lowered to the lack of mention of synthetic compounds, which is the smallest common denominator among the various interest groups. Organic farming's initial goal of being environmentally benign is in danger of being forgotten. Organic agriculture is currently defined by organic standards. As a result, the purpose of organic agriculture should be made extremely clear in the legislation. The volume of agricultural goods should be capable to be increased while also being maintained by Indian agriculture. Considering the existence of organic equipment, the low usage of conventional farming practices, the cap on state spending, and the minimal work required for transformation, it indicates that organic agriculture can indeed be gradually adopted. The possible places and crops that meet the aforementioned requirements could be investigated and included in sustainable farming.

### 1. Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding this paper.

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