

Problems and Feasible Of Green Based Agriculture Products

Manida M*, and Nedumaran G

Department of Commerce, Alagappa University, Karaikudi-630 003, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

Green based Agricultural development strategy for emergent nation needs to focus on increasing the productivity of the soil under cultivation, with lower costs, higher efficiency of products with small or no damage to both humans and the environment. This study attempts to get together different issues in the light of recent developments for organic farming problems and prospective in the state of Tamil Nadu. The prime essential is the advancement of a solid soil-plant-condition framework to diminish Land corruption and maltreatment of the information sources. Another methodology of advancing eco-accommodating cultivating is through the change of the present frameworks of cultivating in the zone of soil supplement rebuilding to empower the utilization of natural materials, named natural cultivating. Country's advancement is a powerful strategy, which is essentially stressed with the local domains. These join cultivating improvement, setting up of financial plan and social system, rational wages as moreover cottage and residence goals for the landless, town masterminding, general affluence, preparing and practical capability, and association, etc. The improvement of our homeland with a point of view to pick up the individual fulfilment of the general people is said to be regional improvement.

Keywords: Land corruption • Natural materials • Seed bank • Soil supplement • Animal anti-toxins

Introduction

The India is home to 30 percentages of the complete natural makers on the planet, yet represents simply 2.59 percentages (1.5 million hectares) of the all-out natural development region of 57.8 million hectares (World of Organic Agriculture 2018 report). Organic Farming is a type of agribusiness that depends on procedures for example, crop turn, green fertilizer, manure and natural nuisance control to keep up soil efficiency and control bug on a ranch. Natural cultivating utilizes composts and pesticides, however, prohibits or carefully restricts the utilization of producing engineered composts, pesticides which incorporate herbicides, bug sprays and fungicides, plant development controllers, for example, animal anti-toxins, nourishment added substances, hereditarily altered living beings and nano material [1]. Organic farmers likewise benefit from rancher helpful and development of informal organizations, which upgrades, great access to guidance, credit and welfare administrations. This paper brings out how the capacity of natural cultivating contributes for the reasonable practices and improving condition protection, creature welfare, and item quality [2]. Organic Farming framework in India isn't new and is being pursued from old time. It is a technique for cultivating framework which principally planned for developing the land and bringing manifests in such a manner, as to keep the dirt alive and healthy by the utilization of natural squanders (harvest, animal and homestead squanders, amphibian squanders) and other organic materials alongside advantageous microorganisms (bio fertilizers) to discharge supplements to crops for expanded supportable creation in an Eco well-disposed contamination free condition. Organic Farming is the most critical explanation behind acquiring expected nutrition is by all financially benefit convictions about the items wellbeing is given properties and higher healthy benefit. These convictions

are advanced by the organic food farm, and have filled expanded interest for natural sustenance regardless of more expensive rates and trouble in affirming these guaranteed advantages deductively [3]. Through offering an optimal soil structure for plant growth, organic farming aims to improve soil fertility. It enhances the soil's physical, chemical and biological properties and thus builds soil health. Versatile facilities to arrive at the networks something like their industrial conveniences what's more, give human services to the individuals who are not ready to go to the middle [4].

Literature Review

FAO suggested that "Organic agriculture is an interesting creation the executives framework which advances and upgrades agro-biological system wellbeing, counting biodiversity, natural cycles and soil organic action, and this is achieved by utilizing on-ranch agronomic, natural and mechanical techniques in rejection of all manufactured off-ranch inputs." Bello WB [5] in his article entitled "Problems and Prospect of Organic Farming in Developing Countries", Concluded that the natural cultivating division needs to see where it remains in connection with these new improvements, and to consider the creation rules it applies with a view to keeping up a particular character unmistakably recognized from ordinary farming. Natural cultivating is considered as an option horticultural technique which is more supportable than that of the traditional Green Revolution-based. In spite of the positive effects of natural cultivating, the training has not been generally received. The agriculture system, though, has socio- economic, health and ecological impacts, such as: soil deprivation, water pollution and health problems caused by chemical residues [6], in their paper entitled, "E-Agriculture and Rural Development in India" Highlighted that Agriculture assumes a significant job in beating these issues and moving Indian ranchers' occupations. This paper inspects the conceivable commitment of e-cultivating to rustic advancement and improved cultivating town employments. Secure explicit advertising techniques that incorporate bringing issues to light of the advantages of green products to general society, setting up associate systems and completing standard advancements to their intended interest group.' Organic farming needs to inquire about help to create attainable and economical Organic agrarian methods, which are sited explicitly in Problems and Prospects of Organic Farming in Indonesia: lessons from five districts in West Java Province" observed that farming framework has

*Address for Correspondence: M Manida, Department of Commerce, Alagappa University, Karaikudi-630 003, Tamil Nadu, India, Tel: 9942622958; E-mail: manidamcom@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2021 Manida M, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received 02 March, 2021; **Accepted** 19 March, 2021; **Published** 26 March, 2021

financed, wellbeing and biological effects [7]. Seed Bank, 'Land review' needs digitization, when done; at that point the legislature can outline draws near and guide ranchers to property- delicate accepted procedures.

Characteristics of organic farming

1. Securing the long haul richness of the soils by keeping up natural issue levels, empowering soil, natural action, and cautious mechanical intercession.
2. Giving yield supplements in a roundabout way utilizing moderately insoluble supplement sources which are made accessible to the plant by the activity of soil miniaturized scale living beings.
3. Nitrogen independence using vegetables and natural nitrogen obsession, just as powerful reusing of natural materials, including crop build-ups and domesticated animal's composts.
4. Weed, infection and irritation control depending essentially on crop turns, regular predators, decent variety, natural managing, safe assortments and restricted (ideally negligible) warm, organic and substance mediation.
5. The broad administration of animals, paying full respect to their developmental adjustments, conduct needs and creature welfare issues with regard to nourishment, lodging, wellbeing, reproducing and raising.
6. Cautious regard for the effect of the cultivating framework on the more extensive condition and the preservation of untamed life and regular environments.

Current picture of Indian organic industry

Accurate or Reliable Data on organic farming not present: official data put out by APEDA of certified organic does not match with numbers of state governments and others—APEDA is not the last word on OF data

- ▶ Certified organic farming area growth: 17-fold, past one decade
- ▶ Organic industry been growing, and expected to grow at a CAGR of over 25% during 2015-20
- ▶ Total market size now Rs 1000 crore (market research firms' data) India ranks 16th in the world in terms of area under Organic
- ▶ However, 1/2 of world's organic farmers are estimated to be in India.
- ▶ In 2013-14, total area under organic certification was 47.2 lakh hectares. The infinite mainstream was forest and wild area!
- ▶ 7.23 lakh Ha certified cultivated area.
- ▶ About 6 lakh organic farmers by 2010 itself, as per NCOF (GoI)
- ▶ Production of ~ 12. 4 lakh MT of certified organic products (2013-14)
- ▶ In 2013-14, export volume was 1.9 lakh MT of organic products, worth 403 million US \$. (APEDA data).

Objectives

1. To study on green based agriculture in Virudhunagar District.
2. To analysis the socio- economic structure of organic farmers in Virudhunagar District.
3. To identify the production and marketing problems faced by the farmers in the adoption of green based agriculture products.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was framed for the purpose of the present study.

Ho: There is a significant difference between the experiences of organic farming as regard to the level of problems in organic farming.

Methodology

The present examination is chiefly founded on overview technique. It

is both elucidating and explanatory in nature. Both primary and secondary information was utilized for the article. The necessary essential information was gathered from the example, respondents through an all-around built and pre tried meeting plan for similarity with the goals of the investigation.

Significance of the study

This examination is novel and critical as it speaks to the primary endeavour to investigate the Prospects and issues of natural cultivating in Virudhunagar District. Natural horticulture has shown its capacity not exclusively, to create more secure items for buyers yet in addition to deliver more secure wares at all levels. Natural horticulture is by all accounts the reasonable option since it breathes life into the dirt, reinforces the characteristic asset base and supports natural creation at various levels. Fare market can likewise be tapped by the planned ranchers by owing natural harvests. Natural cultivating may contribute significantly to future agrarian generation by improving soil quality and nuisance control, consequently lessening ecological effects of customary cultivating. Natural Farming is picking up energy in the nation as a maintainable and naturally safe creation framework. It is getting up to speed quickly with a few ranchers and business people in low gainful downpour encouraged districts, inborn territories, north east and uneven locales of the nation, where horticultural practices and generation frameworks are basically natural due to no or low compost and pesticide use. Henceforth the present investigation is esteemed to be a noteworthy one. It is the pioneer study of Virudhunagar environment.

Interpretation

It is obtained from the Table 1 that Age factor are Majority (43%) of the respondents belong to the category of 21 years to 30 years, Education level wise widely held on (47.75%) of the respondents belong to the category of School level, Majority of the respondent belongs to category of semi urban (41) in respondent area, Marital status on Majority (68.25%) of the respondents belong to the category of married, widely held on (80.25%) of the respondents belong to the category of male, annual Income on organic farmer Majority (33.25%) of the respondents belong to the category of Rs 60,001-90,000. Number of Members in the Family wise Majority (43%) of the respondents belong to the in category of 4-5 members of family, Farming Experience (Years) category was Majority (28%) of the respondents belong to the 5-10, Mainstream of (42%) of the respondents belong to the Experience in Organic Farming (Years) in category of 5-10 (Table 2).

Problems of organic farming in Virudhunagar district

The respondents' agree with the problems of organic farming is analysed with the help of weighted arithmetic mean. To know the belief of the problems of organic farming among the sample respondents, weights were assigned as 3, 2 and 1 for the three levels of belief, namely, 'Agree', 'Agree nor Disagree', 'Disagree' (Table 3).

The weighted mean score for each opinion is calculated by the following formula,

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum WX}{\sum W}$$

Out of 16 opinions, Competitors ranked first with the weighted mean score of 2.8375, Income Tax ranked second (2.79), Seeds/ Raw materials ranked third (2.765), Technology ranked four (2.733), Rainfall ranked five (2.715), Weed, disease and pest control ranked six (2.5775), Political Influence ranked seven (2.5375), Yield Behaviour ranked eight (2.5225), Cultural Factors ranked nine (2.4775), Social Media ranked ten (2.455), Government Subsidies ranked eleven (2.45), Yield Behaviour ranked twelve (2.393), Economic Policy in the long run ranked thirteen (2.375), Environmental Condition fourteen (2.3125), Marketing Behaviour ranked fifteen (2.2875), Irrigation Field ranked sixteen (2.173). Table 2 also explains that the respondents' agree on the problems of organic farming among the respondents in Virudhunagar District (Table 4).

Table 1. Socio-economic profile in organic farmers.

S. No	Independent Variables	Variables	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	Age	Below 20	83	20.75
		21-30	172	43
		31-40	65	16.25
		Above 40	80	20
2.	Education	No Schooling	58	14.5
		School Level	191	47.75
		College level	151	37.75
3.	Respondent Area	Urban	77	19.25
		Semi Urban	164	41
		Rural	159	39.75
4.	Marital Status	Married	273	68.25
		Unmarried	127	31.75
5.	Gender	Male	321	80.25
		Female	79	19.75
6.	Annual Income	Below 30000	81	20.25
		30001-60000	117	29.25
		60001-90000	133	33.25
		Above 90000	69	17.25
7.	No of Family Members	Below 3	90	22.5
		4-5	172	43
		Above 5	138	34.5
8.	Farming Experience (Years)	Below 4	104	26
		5-10	112	28
		11-15	93	23.25
		Above 15	91	22.75
9.	Experience in Organic Farming Years	Below 4	131	32.75
		5-10	164	42
		11-15	73	18.25
		Above 15	32	8

Table 2. Production and marketing problems of organic farming.

S. No	Particulars	Agree	Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	WMS	Rank
1.	Income Tax	329	58	13	2.79	II
2.	Rainfall	272	131	07	2.715	V
3.	Technology	315	63	22	2.733	IV
4.	Seeds/ Raw materials	327	52	21	2.765	III
5.	Competitors	351	33	16	2.8375	II
6.	Cultural Factors	178	215	27	2.4775	IX
7.	Irrigation Field	130	199	81	2.173	XVI
8.	Yield Behavior	183	191	26	2.393	XII
9.	Certification	244	121	35	2.5225	VIII
10.	Government Subsidies	219	142	39	2.45	XI
11.	Economic Policy	197	156	47	2.375	XIII
12.	Political Influence	238	139	23	2.5375	VII
13.	Social Media	215	152	33	2.455	X
14.	Marketing Behavior	192	131	77	2.2875	XV
15.	Environmental Condition	181	163	56	2.3125	XIV
16.	Weed, disease and pest control	254	123	23	2.5775	VI

Source: Primary data.

Table 3. Gender and level of satisfaction.

S. No	Gender	Competitors			Total
		Agree	Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	
1.	Male	285	27	9	321
2.	Female	66	6	7	079
	Total	351	33	16	400

Source: Primary data

Table 4. Chi square calculation.

S. No	Nature of Variables	Hypothesis	Calculated Value	Table Value	Degrees of Freedom	Acceptance of Null Hypothesis
1.	Gender and Level of Satisfaction	H1	6.0644	5.991	2	Not Accepted

Discussion and Conclusion

There are numerous individuals who, while high-quality natural agribusiness, supporter a cautious adjustment of ranches in natural, with the goal that yield misfortune is taken consideration to the degree conceivable. By and by, there is the absence of government appropriations or backing to make changes to natural notoriety simpler or less expensive. Natural agribusiness has been surrendered in the agrarian approach, and hence there is less government help for the advancement of natural farming, as it exists for the traditional horticulture as sponsorships, rural augmentation administrations and official research. Given proper encouragement, organic farming will progress enormously in India, especially in the dry land regions of the country, taking benefit of the diverse soil and climatic conditions. Maintainable nourishment generation is progressively significant in creating nations as these will be the home for the greater part of the total populace. Natural cultivating can add to, maintain food security by improving sustenance consumption, supporting more useful employments in provincial territories and generally significant of improving the bio-decent variety while at the same time lessening the powerlessness of individuals to intense environmental change that the world is currently facing. A Common way of living is the tried and true, very much demonstrated option in contrast to the compound overwhelmed way of life that came about in as of now winning unforgiving climate designs and wild lethal maladies. The present examination is a modest endeavour to consider different issues and prospects of natural cultivating in a zone where horticulture is overwhelming.

Scope for Future Research

1. Production and marketing of organic products in Tamil Nadu, India.
2. Sustainable agriculture in organic products produced in Tamil Nadu, India.

Acknowledgments

This article has been written with the Financial Support of RUSA 2.0 Grant vide letter no. F24-51/2014-U Policy (TN-Multi-Gen), Department of Commerce, Government of India, dated 09.10.2018.

References

1. Swarna R and Thiripurasundari K. "Prospects and problems of organic farming in Tirunelveli District." (2016).
2. Vethirajan Cara and Cara Ramu. "Role of corporate social responsibility in national re-enforcement in Indian Multi-National Companies." IJARM (2016); 5: 9-17.
3. Nedumaran G, V Prabakaran, M. Arul Kumar, and M. Alaguraja. "Challenges and possible of organic farming." (2020).
4. Nedumaran G and Manida M. "Sustainable development and challenges of organic farming practices, Conference Book for Clean India for New India, India." (2019); ISBN: 978-81-8094-3232.
5. Bello, WB. "Problems and prospect of organic farming in developing countries." Ethiopian Journal of Environmental Studies and Management (2008); 1: 36-43.
6. Nedumaran G and Manida M. "E-Agriculture and rural development in India". Journal of Composition Theory (2020); 1:45-49.
7. Siwi Nugraheni, Agustinus Febi and Dwi Purnama. Problems and prospects of organic farming in Indonesia: Lessons from five districts in West Java Province." Presented at the 23rd Pacific Conference of the Regional Science Association International (RSAI), Bandung, Indonesia, (2013).

How to cite this article: Manida M and Nedumaran G. "Problems and Feasible of Green Based Agriculture Products". Int J Pub Health Safety 6 (2021). 218