

A Review on Organic Farming System

Joseph Bandanaa*

Department of Zoology, Cambridge University, The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street, Cambridge CB2 3QZ, UK

Abstract

Organic farming upholds the values of health, ecology, fairness, and caring for all, including the soil, with the goal of promoting human welfare without endangering the environment. Modern organic farming is a concept that combines science, innovation, and tradition. Although history claims that the organic lifestyle movement was first identified in 1905, it gained traction in the late 1990s as people began to realise the negative impacts of modern agriculture. The British botanist Sir Albert Howard, who is frequently cited as the originator of contemporary organic agriculture, researched indigenous Indian farming techniques in 1905 and later grew to value them above mainstream agricultural science. Masanobu Fukuoka, a microbiologist in Japan who specialised in soil science and plant pathology, left his position as a research scientist in 1940 and went back to live with his family.

Keywords: Organic Farming System • Human welfare • Organic agriculture

Introduction

During the following 30 years, a revolutionary no-till organic grain-growing technique called "Fukuoka farming" was developed. Organic farming is linked to numerous other disciplines and bio dynamic farming [1-2]. According to the findings, organic farming can reduce energy consumption by 30.7% per unit of land by using internal farm inputs and avoiding the energy needed to make synthetic fertilisers and pesticides. This lowers the amount of gasoline needed for transportation. India has a sizable number of organic producers (almost 7 lakh farmers), and they need to be supported with technical knowledge and inputs in addition to marketing infrastructure if they are to become a worldwide leader in the field [3].

The philosophy of organic farming is an integrated strategy in which all components of farming systems are connected to one another and support one another. Crop nutrition comes from a healthy, biologically active soil, pest control comes from on-farm biodiversity, crop rotation and multiple cropping keep the system healthy, and on-farm resource management with livestock integration ensure productivity and sustainability. Organic management places more emphasis on maximising productivity and minimising resource use than it does on maximising productivity and overusing resources at the expense of resources intended for future generations. The philosophy of organic farming is an integrated strategy in which all components of farming systems are connected to one another and support one another. Crop nutrition comes from a healthy, biologically active soil, pest control comes from on-farm biodiversity, crop rotation and multiple cropping keep the system healthy, and on-farm resource management with livestock integration ensure productivity and sustainability. Organic management places more emphasis on maximising productivity and minimising resource use than it does on maximising productivity and overusing resources at the expense of resources intended for future generations [4].

**Address for Correspondence: Joseph Bandanaa, Department of Zoology, Cambridge University, The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street, Cambridge CB2 3QZ, UK; E-mail: josephbandanaa321@gmail.com*

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Description

The purposeful efforts of motivated individuals to establish the finest possible relationship between the land and humans have given rise to organic agriculture. The environment surrounding organic agriculture has significantly expanded in complexity since its inception. Certainly, its emergence into the world of policymaking, its presence in the anonymous global market, and the conversion of organic products into commodities present significant challenges today. The worldwide community has become significantly more aware of the need of protecting the environment and ensuring the quality of food during the past two decades. Dedicated supporters of organic farming believe that it can satisfy both of these needs and serve as the foundation for the full development of rural areas. The general public is now accepting organic agriculture after almost a century of growth. The guiding principle of organic farming is an integrated approach in which all elements of farming systems are interconnected and mutually supportive. Crop rotation and multiple cropping maintain the system healthy. On-farm resource management with livestock integration ensures productivity and sustainability. Crop nutrition comes from a healthy, biologically active soil. Pest control comes from on-farm biodiversity [5].

Conclusion

Organic farming theory this region is well accustomed to organic farming. Anyone who attempts to write a history India and China must be mentioned when discussing organic farming. These two's farmers Countries have been farmers for forty centuries, and organic farming has kept them alive. The following concepts form the foundation of the organic farming concept: The best agricultural model is nature because it doesn't require any inputs. Neither asks for excessive amounts of water. The foundation of the entire system is a profound knowledge of nature's workings. The system does not support nutrient mining in the soil and does not alter it in any way to suit modern requirements. In this approach, the soil is a living thing. Nearly 70% of the population of India depends on agriculture for their livelihood, which has been the foundation of the Indian economy. Organic farming coexists with nature, as opposed to than opposed to it. This entails employing methods to increase crop productivity without endangering the natural environment, the inhabitants or those who work and live there. Here, a farmer makes use of all his or her knowledge, various methods and resources for collaborating with nature. Farmer creates a good equilibrium in this way. Organic farming is extremely important in the current environment because everyone is aware of their health. If we look at the agricultural situation over the last three to four decades, the careless usage of the destruction of soil was caused by pesticides, chemical fertilisers, synthetic growth regulators, etc. quality, risky produce, and negative effects.

The organic agriculture sector is expanding quickly, and statistical data are currently available from 154 sources.

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