MAJOR CONSTRAINS IN ORGANIC FARMING:
AN OVERVIEW IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

There are various advantages of organic farming over in-organic farming. The major benefits of organic farming are applying natural fertilizers; using insects and birds, mating disruption or traps to reduce pests and disease; rotating crops, till, hand weed or mulch to manage weeds, give animals organic feed and allow access to the outdoors and finally, using preventive methods such as rotational grazing, to help minimize disease. Despite of countless advantages, in Indian context, organic farming has been facing some of the major constrains. Therefore, the major objective of the present research work is to present an overview of the major constraints in organic farming in the Indian milieu. To meet the objective of the present piece of research work secondary information has been used as available in various research papers published in journals available off-line and online. Those research papers were considered for the present research work which used primary data from various states of India pertaining to organic and inorganic farming, constraints and benefits related to organic farming over inorganic farming. Hence, it could be concluded from the above available information that in the context of Indian agricultural sector, organic farming is one among the production methods that are supportive of the environment. And finally most of the researches revealed five types of constrains in organic farming includes social, financial, situational, technological and operational.

KEYWORDS: organic farming, in-organic farming
References:


