

A Study to Identify the Reasons for Farmers Inclination Towards Organic Farming: An Empirical Study

Laxmi Kirana Pallathadka¹, Harikumar Pallathadka² and Dolpriya Devi Manoharmayum³

¹Manipur International University, Imphal, Manipur, INDIA.

²Manipur International University, Imphal, Manipur, INDIA.

³Manipur International University, Imphal, Manipur, INDIA.

²Corresponding Author: harikumar@miu.edu.in



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ABSTRACT

Food quality and wellbeing are the two significant variables that have steadily expanded consideration among everyday purchasers. Because of the presence of higher pesticide buildup, more nitrate, significant metals, chemicals, anti-infection buildup, and hereditarily altered life forms, expectedly grown food variations have huge antagonistic wellbeing repercussions. Besides, ordinarily developed food sources are less nutritious and contain lesser measures of defensive cell reinforcements. In the mission for more fast food, the interest in naturally developed food varieties has expanded over a long time because of their potential medical advantages and food handling concerns. Natural food creation is characterized as development without using substance manures and manufactured pesticides or hereditarily altered life forms, development chemicals, and anti-infection agents. The prevalence of naturally developed food sources is expanding step by step, inferable from their nourishing and medical advantages. Natural cultivating likewise secures the climate and financially affects a country. India is a country that is given native abilities and the possibility for development in natural farming. Even though India was a long way behind in the reception of natural cultivating for a few reasons, by and by, it has accomplished fast development in natural agribusiness. It has presently become one of the biggest natural makers on the planet. Subsequently, natural cultivating significantly affects the strength of a country like India by guaranteeing a good turn of events.

Keywords- organic farming, organic food, pesticides.

I. INTRODUCTION

India had an openness towards ranch usefulness for more than a few years is currently confronting a shortage of contributions for the development of agribusiness ranch items. The utilizations of manufactured composts assault the harvest and assets and non-manageability, decreasing agribusiness crops' efficiency. The industrialization interaction likewise had led to a decrease in farming area regions. The over-usage of assets and soil corruption has likewise led to trim disappointment, and deforestation has decreased the woodland. The ecological issue is a developing worry among the current age, and thus, reused items have acquired consideration (Serebrennikov *et al.*, 2020).

To settle the non-supportability of assets, the one

arrangement is to experience this issue and concentrate on natural food items on Indian soil, thereby keeping up with the environmental equilibrium and killing individuals' preferred awful impacts on non-natural items. It is a common misunderstanding. The natural cultivating technique is less unsafe to the harvests since manufactured composts are not utilized in this interaction.

To expand the interest, the public authority should assume a vital part in taking on mindfulness programs and acclimatize different strides in advancing these items and give an endowment to the natural yield creating ranchers. The public authority has recommended different plans from the past time of 2003-2014. The clients are more knowledgeable about natural issues, are inclined to embrace natural practices, and are worried about the medical problem they consider as an essential

variable. The farming area is subject to the environment, where the air issue and warm temperature alongside wind conditions and heavy precipitation show a genuine impact on soil disintegration. Accordingly, the makers of natural harvests need to save the creation costs and renew the inventory for additional efficiency.

Additionally, best practices ought to be used to kill the awful impacts of environmental change. The metropolitan area clients are more mindful of the item, and the natural makers must bring advancement and hold adjustment. When contrasted with regular items, natural item costs are higher and far from average. Moreover, individuals need information. So, it is an obligation to caution society and tackle the issue before it risks the climate and gives a sound tomorrow.

India is principally a horticultural nation, where farming adds to around 14.6 percent in (GDP) and backing north of 58% of the country's populace for occupation (GOI, 2010). The new financial and exchange progression is applying weighty tension on India's territory asset apportioning in ranger service, farming, field lands, human settlements, and ventures. Accordingly, the coupled impact of fulfilling food needs in restricted arable regions and poison-free rural produce has turned into a significant constraining component for nations like our own to investigate opportunities for picking either "traditional horticulture," the general cultivating approach advanced by most governments and agribusiness bunches all over the world, or "natural farming," a comprehensive creation of the board framework which is steady to climate, wellbeing, and maintainability. Natural cultivating framework accentuates the utilization of natural matter to upgrade soil properties, limit evolved way of life-related wellbeing risks, and achieve shut supplement cycles, the vital elements for practical horticulture.

As per the, IFOAM - Organics International Movement, the significant destinations of natural cultivating include: the creation of excellent food inadequate amount in amicability with customary frameworks and cycles, upgrading natural cycles inside the cultivating framework including microorganisms, soil greenery, plants, and creatures, keeping up with long haul soil ripeness and hereditary variety of the creative framework and its environmental elements including plant and untamed life, advancing solid use with appropriate consideration of water assets and all life in that, making agreeable harmony between crop creation and creature farming, and limiting all types of contamination (Alam et al., 2018).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The heightening of agrarian creation in the previous century across EU nations has indeed subverted the supportability of the cultivating area, bringing about the boundless debasement of vital natural assets like land and water. One negative result of escalated cultivating is

a supplement excess, characterized as a positive contrast between the measure of supplements added to the dirt (e.g., through treatment) and the measure of supplements taken or eliminated (Carlisle, 2016).

Regardless of some new decreases in compost application, the all-out contributions of essential supplements, like nitrogen phosphorus, still extensively surpass the dirt retention limits. Moreover, the productivity of the use of these supplements remains very low. Because of the excellent supplement fixation, a piece of that excess might be washed off from soil by substantial downpours, creating natural issues (Liu, Bruins, and Heberling, 2018).

Another danger is emerging from high supplement levels in soil identified with mineralization and an expanded loss of natural carbon. It is accounted for that 45% of European soils experience fruitlessness because of serious carbon deficiencies (Dessart, Barreiro-Hurlé, van Bavel, 2019).

Lessening supplement excess to ecologically reasonable levels is significant for accomplishing the points of the Common Agricultural Policy. The drawn-out impacts of controlling soil supplement levels might incorporate working on farming efficiency, soil fruitfulness, and biodiversity, which are imperative to guarantee the security of future food supply. The supplement overflow decreases techniques depend on a blend of measures focused on safeguarding soil structure and expanding supplement and water use productivity (Hennessy, Kinsella, and Thorne, 2016). Furthermore, a significant piece of enhancing supplement streams, stocks, and emanations is through further developed recyclability and decreased misuse of creature side-effects, like fertilizer. There is sufficient proof of the constructive outcomes of natural cultivating, compost treatment, and excrement-based manures and soil and water protection on rural creation and soil characteristics. For instance, preservation measures are displayed to expand plant compost take-up and diminish surface water run-off, which is vital to hold supplements in soil and lessen the requirement for imported minerals (Läpple and Kelley, 2015).

Also, supplements from reused fertilizer might fill in for artificially delivered analogs. Natural cultivating is an elective ranch the executive's framework joining different protection measures and compost-based treatment while forbidding utilization of mineral manures. As a symptom of marked-down dependence on synthetic manures, ranchers might expand their protection from outside financial shocks (e.g., instability in energy costs) (Szogi, Vanotti, and Ro, 2015).

Worries about the pesticide's trouble on the climate, biological system, and wellbeing have been raised. Pesticides have been displayed to cause unfavorable wellbeing impacts both in ranchers and buyers. The unfavorable impacts range from intense to constant effects, contingent upon the type and level of pesticide openness. Natural cultivating addresses one of

the most sensible options for economical horticulture to resolve these issues. Natural cultivating frameworks depend on biofertilizers, fertilizer, crop turn, and mechanical development to upkeep soil usefulness, improve biodiversity, and control nuisances (Hou et al., 2016).

Worldwide natural farmland expanded to 20% of the aggregate sum of farmland before the finish of 2017. Besides, the extent of natural farmland is expanding on all mainlands. Worldwide natural business sectors have increased worldwide, arriving at USD 97 billion. Buyers' acknowledgment of natural items has expanded because they accept that natural items are better and all the more ecofriendly (Oelofse et al., 2017).

Past investigations have examined factors that impact the reception of natural cultivating. Such investigations have brought up a few elements, including segment attributes, psych behavioral and psychosocial factors, ranch structure, and different inspirations. Most accessible examinations have researched the segment attributes and cultivating factors that impact ranchers' reception of natural cultivating. Notwithstanding, the discoveries distributed as far as the relationship of a portion of these variables are conflicting (Rantala et al., 2018).

As per a review, the period of ranchers was bound to affect the reception of natural agribusiness. On the other hand, another review proposed that ranchers' age was more averse to be an element. In like manner, a review expressed that homestead size and ranch experience were decidedly connected with the reception of natural cultivating. However, a review contended that ranch size and homestead experience were adversely connected with the reception of natural cultivating. Albeit the accessible examinations have explored factors that impact the reception of natural cultivating, the consequences of certain variables were incorporated or were not characteristic of results, and a methodical investigation of the accessible writing has not been directed (Zemo and Termansen, 2018).

It is realized that natural cultivating is better for the climate, biological systems, and people's wellbeing than traditional cultivating. Understanding the proof-based elements that impact the reception of natural cultivating by ranchers yields benefits as far as viably advancing the reception of natural cultivating. An exact proof base would recognize objective gatherings that could be urged to cultivate naturally. Accordingly, a special audit was led to survey the variables impacting ranchers' reception of natural cultivating (Tur-Cardona et al., 2018).

Economical utilization and creation have been characterized as the essential prerequisites of a feasible turn of events. Purchaser arranged reasonable food utilization is a comprehensive idea that alludes to the incorporated execution of practical food utilization and creation designs regarding standard biological systems' conveying limit (Gachango, Andersen and Pedersen,

2015).

Through their decisions, buyers shape the interest for food from a particular spot of the beginning, created in a specific creation process, or from makers that consider deliberate supportability principles, with geological signs, neighborhood brands, and natural cultivating certificates. Economical utilization can incorporate both adjusted mentalities and adjusted conduct. Presently, there is a "disposition conduct hole or a worth and activity hole, as more than 30% of shoppers report that they are worried about ecological issues; however, they experience issues interpreting this into their buying practices. Guaranteeing public interest in reusing, energy-saving measures, water, and green utilization is a method for moving towards supportable utilization (Carmona et al., 2015).

There is a vast assortment of clients' viewpoints towards everyday food things. Different careful assessments have focused on concluding the first-rate esteem buyers are prepared to pay for everyday things and the factors explaining this premium (Sapbamrer and Thammachai, 2021).

In such a manner, a review recognized five fundamental buy thought processes that affect purchaser inclinations of natural food varieties: wellbeing concerns (counting wholesome and security); better taste; ecological worries; creature government assistance concerns; and backing of the neighborhood economy (Nicolopoulou-Stamati et al., 2016).

Similarly, according to its starting point, buyer inclination for creation has been explored in a few papers covering various ways to deal with a beginning, like local beginning and nearby beginning. They uncover that the provincial and neighborhood beginnings are emphatically esteemed and more esteemed contrasted with other quality perspectives (Damalas and Koutroubas, 2016). There are different purposes behind this positive shopper interest. A few examinations demonstrate that nearby food is related with higher saw food quality just as seen expanded newness of the items.

Then again, nearby food frameworks might have positive externalities, advancing neighborhood occupations and aiding nearby businesses in acquiring market access, customers may accept that they support the local neighborhood area when buying privately created food. Furthermore, neighborhood food creation may suggest ecological advantages because of diminished food miles (Lee, Choe, and Park, 2015).

Different investigations broke down purchaser inclinations for the two credits, natural technique for creation, and neighborhood beginning; however, the beginning is regularly utilized as an intermediary for sensorial or other quality attributes. In other explores, it was tracked down that natural and neighborhood item traits could fill in as substitutes. In this review, we utilized nearby beginning to assess its effect on customer impression of natural food wellbeing.

Natural homesteads yield on an average of 10-

15%, not strictly traditional ranches; lower input costs and higher edges adjust the lower yields. Its yearly development rate has been around 20% for the last decade, representing the north of 31 million hectares of the region and creating more than 26 billion US dollars in yearly exchange worldwide (Nguyen *et al.*, 2019).

Natural farming is currently practiced in over 130 countries with a total area of 30.4 million hectares, accounting for approximately 0.65% of all agrarian places known in the world. Argentina, China, the United States, Italy, and several other countries lead the way in terms of natural farming space. Even though it comes at second spot regarding an absolute number of affirmed natural ranches (44,926), India involves the thirteenth situation to the extent the region under natural agribusiness concerns. In India, around 528,171-hectare region is under natural horticulture (counting guaranteed and region under natural change), representing around 0.3% of all out rural land (Azam and Banumathi, 2015).

Despite the economic expansion our nation is seeing from a most recent couple of many years, there stay three significant and interrelated issues that need genuine worry for horticulture area: albeit the oat creation expanded over 4.5 folds during last 60 yrs, our nation needs to satisfy the average food need of 300 million tons of cereals by 2050 from constantly contracting land assets, there is quick corruption of water and land assets prompting decrease of utilization effectiveness of manure, water system, culturing and so forth, alongside rising outflow of toxins and greenhouse gases, and farming arrival of poisonous synthetic compounds, pollution of foodstuffs and related medical conditions (Singh, Maharjan and Maskey, 2015).

The cropland regions address more than 60% of the nation's all-out land region, albeit a significant part of the land is separated into little ranch holders. The nation is going through fast industrialization and urban development, limiting the chance of extension of the cropland region. After the green unrest, there is a consistent increment of different compound manures and pesticides in agribusiness creation, which has prompted various difficulties like crumbling of human wellbeing, particularly the propagation and focal sensory system.

The dependence of agribusiness on manufactured synthetic manures and pesticides has arisen as the primary consideration which influences general wellbeing and climate. Besides, past examinations have uncovered that the overabundance utilization of synthetics debases soil wellbeing and weakens natural conditions. Consequently, the tendency toward natural cultivating has expanded over a period. Natural cultivating is considered an eco-accommodating agribusiness framework that generally keeps away from engineered synthetic substances and manures (Mishra *et al.*, 2019).

Natural cultivating further alludes to a maintainable farming creation framework. The term maintainable incorporates natural, monetary, and social

sustainability to a great extent. The tendency toward natural cultivating has prompted a decrease in the general harm to the climate and further worked on general wellbeing. In addition, the biological and environmental honesty could be improved by empowering ranchers to embrace natural cultivating rehearses. Past examinations have uncovered that natural agribusiness and the interest in natural food are continually developing worldwide.

The developing attention to the wellbeing cognizant working-class populace in India about the advantage of natural food is relied upon to acquire the homegrown market's freedoms. India has the second biggest horticultural landholding on the planet, with 157.35m hectares. Further, India has 46 out of 60 soil types that are helpful for horticulture. With the sizable real estate of development, India can deliver natural yields and become the leading natural food and beverages provider on the natural planet market (Liu *et al.*, 2019).

The Indian agribusiness design was sans compound development, i.e., natural cultivating, which changed during British rule. Past research in various nations has dissected the variables impacting ranchers' natural cultivating. The significance of data got to, particularly, the job of casual data hotspots for natural cultivating and the significance of influential factors, for example, ecological worries for the reception choice has been contemplated. Further, past examinations have zeroed in on spatial impact in navigation while taking on natural cultivating.

Specialists expressed that natural cultivating can benefit ecological insurance, non-inexhaustible assets, and further developed food quality. Regardless, there is an understanding that natural horticulture contains solutions to issues at the forefront of American arrangements identified with ecological quality, sanitation, the reasonableness of regional networks, and market fixation. Barely any investigations have proposed that natural ranchers are bound to be ladies. Others have observed the distinctions in natural and customary ranchers in their mindfulness level, ecological concern, animal government assistance, and sanitation. The interest in natural products is expanding, yet the transformation to natural cultivating lacks reflected through the broadening of this chance (Métouolé Méda *et al.*, 2018).

Organic agriculture has the ability not only to generate food but also to preserve biodiversity in the environment. This study shows that organic agriculture provides a wide range of environmental benefits. The organic content of soil helps to control soil fertility while also reducing the risk of soil erosion. Organic agriculture reduces nitrate and phosphate leaching. The organic agriculture system positively impacts ecosystem diversity and contributes to landscape development. It allows the ecosystem to sustain the impact of climate change while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It includes recycling organic matter, tightening the internal nutrition cycle, and carbon sequestration. Organic agriculture helps

to prevent resource depletion, contributes positively to the problem of climate change, and supports and improves the global biodiversity of the environment. (Pasupalla et al., 2021).

Organic farming is better for the environment since it reduces carbon dioxide emissions and mitigates climate change. Organic farming (gardening) decreases water pollution and requires less water, equipment, and human labor. Organic and conventional agriculture farming must take several forms based on the many agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions found throughout the Universe. (Pallathadka et al., 2020).

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To find the reasons for farmers' inclination towards organic farming.
2. To ascertain the reasons for farmers' inclination towards organic farming.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive, wherein the reasons for farmers' inclination towards organic farming were analyzed. The sample taken for the study is 140. The data was acquired using a five-point scale arranged poll, and the results were analyzed using the mean characteristics and t-test.

Table 1: Demographic profile of the respondents

Variables	Number of respondents	% Age
Gender		
Males	66	47%
Females	74	53%
Total	140	100%
Profession		
Businessman	51	36%
Teacher	42	30%
Housewife	29	21%
Student	18	13%
Total	140	100%
Age		
20-35	47	34%
35-50	58	41%
50-65	35	25%
Total	140	100%

Table 1: presents the demographic profile of all the respondents on the reasons for farmers' inclination towards organic farming. There are 47% males and 53% females in the study. Among the respondents, 36% are business, 30% are teachers, 21% are homemakers, and

13% are students. 34% of the respondents are 20-35 years of age, 41% are 35-50 years of age, and 25% are 50-65.

Table 2: Mean Value of the reasons of farmers inclination towards organic farming

Sr. No.	The reasons for farmers inclination towards organic farming	Mean Score
1.	Organic farming gives better yields to the farmers	4.09
2.	More and more customers are demanding organic food products, and that is why it has become essential for farmers to resort to organic farming	4.07
3.	Organic farming is useful in maintaining the ecological balance	4.11
4.	The government should conduct awareness programs for making people know about organic farming	4.05
5.	Since people are becoming very much health conscious, they are demanding organic food	4.16
6.	Organic food products are expensive as compared to regular food products	4.13
7.	Organic farming is considered to be a reasonable alternative for sustainable agriculture	4.10
8.	If a farmer wants to adopt organic farming, he must have a particular size farm	4.01
9.	Organic farming is widespread in more than 100 countries due to the various benefits it has	4.04
10.	Organic farming helps in saving our resources and using them rationally	4.12

Table 2 shows the opinions of the respondents. It is observed that Since people are becoming health conscious, they are demanding organic food with a mean value of 4.16. Organic food products follow it are expensive as compared to traditional food products (4.13), Organic farming helps in saving our resources and using them rationally (4.12), and Organic farming is useful in maintaining the ecological balance (4.11). Organic farming is considered to be a reasonable alternative for sustainable agriculture (4.10), Organic farming gives better yields to the farmers (4.09), More and more customers are demanding organic food products, and that is why it has become essential for farmers to resort to organic farming (4.07), The government should conduct awareness programs for making people know about organic farming (4.05) and Organic farming is popular in more than 100 countries due to various benefits it has (4.04) were also considered essential. Reasons like If a farmer wants to adopt organic farming, it is imperative for him to have a particular size of farm (4.01) were also viewed as necessary.

Table 3

Sr. No.	The reasons for farmers inclination towards organic farming	Mean Score	t-Value	Sig
1.	Organic farming gives better yields to the farmers	4.09	7.304	0.000
2.	More and more customers are demanding organic food products, and that is why it has become essential for farmers to resort to organic farming	4.07	6.637	0.000
3.	Organic farming is useful in maintaining the ecological balance	4.11	6.926	0.000
4.	The government should conduct awareness programs for making people know about organic farming	4.05	5.334	0.000
5.	Since people are becoming very much health conscious, they are demanding organic food	4.16	6.717	0.000
6.	Organic food products are expensive as compared to regular food products	4.13	7.231	0.000
7.	Organic farming is considered to be a reasonable alternative for sustainable agriculture	4.10	7.155	0.000
8.	If a farmer wants to adopt organic farming, he must have a particular size farm	4.01	6.727	0.000
9.	Organic farming is widespread in more than 100 countries due to the various benefits it has	4.04	6.473	0.000
10.	Organic farming helps in saving our resources and using them rationally	4.12	7.480	0.000

Table 3 shows the results of the t-test. It is found from the table that the significance value for all the statements is below 0.05. Hence all the statements regarding reasons for farmers’ inclination towards organic farming are significant.

V. CONCLUSION

The natural food market is arising as a significant space of business worldwide and developing quicker through market patterns and division. The development was around 19% in 2007 because of expanding mindfulness, wellbeing concern, and ecological issue. In nations like North America and Europe, there is an enormous development of natural food items in the food market. Natural cultivating is a flourishing industry with medical advantages alongside vital ecological variables. The public authority has planned different sponsorship plans and mindfulness projects to teach farmers about the upsides of natural practices—India’s first natural creation organization.

The clients are more redirected towards natural issues, which show the inclination to take on natural practices. Furthermore, they are worried about the medical problem they consider an essential variable. It has prompted the buy aim of clients towards natural items. The buying choice of clients fundamentally relies upon inward and outside factors, including trust, information, and socio-segment factors, which are expected to assume a significant part in provoking interest for natural items.

DISCLOSURE

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