

A REVIEW STUDY ON ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Agronomically based pest treatments and biological fertilizers generated mostly from animal and plant wastes, as well as nitrogen-fixing cover crops, are used in organic farming. Despite increasing chemical inputs, crop yields are decreasing in today's agricultural environment. Chemical farming's vicious cycle is now being revealed in the form of growing crop unsustainability, increased input requirements, poor soil quality, and recurring pest and disease infestation. Furthermore, under the guise of climate change, yield interference has become fairly predictable in the face of unpredictably changing climatic circumstances in relation to an increase in biotic potential. Excess/indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers has resulted in the introduction of hazardous chemicals into the food chain, the extinction of natural enemies, and the degradation of the environment. As individuals become more aware of their own diet and that of their relatives and family members, there is a growing emphasis on health advantages. As a result, organic farming produced goods have a degree. People used to spend money on high-quality local veggies, heartbeats, and organic goods in the past. This resulted in a longer life span and a more stable way of living. This article gives an outline of organic farming's advantages and disadvantages, as well as the current situation in India.

KEYWORDS: *Biomass, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Organic Farming, Soil Health.*

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