

**CHALLENGES OF ORGANIC FARMING ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TAMILNADU**

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**ABSTRACT**

The conspicuous effect of cultivating exercises upon organic quality decided an inexorably thorough worry of similarity between the two terms of the condition. These directions mirror the most recent improvement of the convenient development process in the provincial territories and an ecologic way to deal with farming. Against the foundation of cases made for the country improvement capability of natural cultivating, this paper thinks about the age and maintenance of pay, buying designs, and direct work effects of a huge example of natural and non-natural ranchers in Tamilnadu. The paper uncovers some significant qualifications between the attributes of natural and non-natural homesteads and ranchers. It is contended that a large portion of these distinctions doesn't stem legitimately from contrasts in cultivating frameworks in any case, rather, reflect significant contrasts in the individuals who work natural ranches just as the unmistakable business designs they every now and again embrace.

**Keywords:** Natural Treatment, Safe Plant Assortments, Organic Mediation, Economical Advancement

**1.INTRODUCTION**

Organic cultivating has encountered important growth recently. Advocates of natural cultivating point to the natural and wholesome advantages of natural frameworks, despite the fact that these are challenged by a few. All the more as of late, it has been contended that natural cultivating can give rustic improvement benefits through upgraded business and through closer associations with the nearby economy, reconnecting shoppers with makers and invigorating positive financial multipliers. The maintainable advancement approaches the existence quality idea in all its multifaceted nature, from the economic, social and ecological perspective, advancing equilibrium between the economic expansion, the social value, the prolific use and preservation of the earth. The substance of the economical advancement process is the negotiation between the progression of the harmonized modus operandi of planning the improvement systems and keeping up the soil worth and the energetic for their purpose, both at the global and regional, nationalized (Elena SIMA). Enthusiasm for the natural division in any case, extends a long ways past the obvious fast development and lightness of the market. Natural cultivating is advanced based on the numerous advantages it gives; more beneficial nourishment, improved cultivated condition and a commitment to the country's economy (Pretty 2002; Soil Association 2003). These attributes alone might be considered to give proof that natural cultivating, or all the more exactly, natural ranchers can have a more extensive task to carry out in provincial advancement, maybe by showing that elective nourishment organizations can be created by new participants and subsequently, promising others to enter the division, or by contributing their aptitudes and experience to agreeable undertakings. India is a significant agrarian culture and no plant society can create without planning most of its masses since it is a get-together of people related to decided social participation, or a broad get-together having the equivalent topographical or social space, ordinarily subject to the equivalent political master and overpowering social wants (G.Nedumaran et al 2020). As farther as the intermediary estimates

utilized in this examination, natural ranchers are less well socially installed in their neighborhood networks than non-natural ranchers, however, given that many have settled on a positive decision to enter expected cultivating after another occupation, it is maybe not astounding that they presently find themselves living in some good ways from the vast majority of their nearby loved ones (Matt Lobleya, et al (2009).

## **2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Lobley, et al (2009). In their paper entitled “The contribution of organic farming to rural development: An exploration of the socioeconomic linkages of organic and non-organic farms in England” Concluded that The examination introduced right now paper has absolutely uncovered and affirmed some significant qualifications between the attributes of natural and non-natural ranches and ranchers. Seemingly, the vast majority of these distinctions don't stem straightforwardly from contrasts in cultivating frameworks at the same time, rather, reflect impressive contrasts in the individuals who work natural ranches, just as the particular business setups they as often as possible receive. Elena SIMA, in her article entitled “Impact of Organic Farming Promotion upon the Sustainable Rural Development” conclude that natural cultivating work on, creating long haul financial, social and biological advantages, implies the information and utilization of certain agro-natural practices, which include high assorted variety relying upon the attributes of the zone where they are applied, yet which need to guarantee the expansion and improvement of salary hotspots for the nearby networks through the supportable utilization of nearby assets, the advancement of administrations and essential framework. Csaba, et al (2003), in their paper entitled “The Role of Organic Agriculture in Rural Development” observed that guaranteeing the important nitrogen from the leguminous harvests and the natural nitrogen obsession, the control of weeds, ailments and nuisances, for the most part dependent on the utilization of predators, natural treatment, safe plant assortments and (ideally) warm, organic mediation, yet constrained compound intercession just as the proficient reusing of the natural issue from frequent resources basic values of organic cultivating can be exposed the declaration of soil and circumstance and this suggests the utilization of regular limits of plants, creatures and the scene and readily attempts to improve the nature of the earth. Basil Hans et al (2018), in their paper entitled ”Organic Farming for Sustainable Development in India” highlight that customary farming has been progressively dependent upon exacting ecological and animal government assistance rules. The natural cultivating part needs to see where it remains corresponding to these new improvements. From acing nature to supporting its assets, there is as of now a modify in perspective. Natural cultivating can give quality nourishment without unfavorably influencing the dirt's wellbeing and the earth. There have to distinguish reasonable yields/items for expected creation that has a worldwide market requirements. It will give adequate possibility for dealing and get flourishing and harmony the country. Along these lines, there is the dire requirement for good approach activities to reinforce this part.

## **3.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

For most purposes the term 'provincial economy' is a shorthand way of considering a scope of 'economies' as opposed to talking about a discrete, brought together and homogenous economy These different economies may have comparative attributes yet may likewise be very unique regarding monetary linkages with the more extensive economy and dependence on various divisions, for the circumstance. The move in rustic strategy towards even more a regional core interest what's more, the developing approach accentuation on territorial and neighborhood practical financial improvement relating to the advancement of research tending to collaborations inside 'neighborhood' economies.

## **4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study on organic farming on rural development in India.
2. To determine the independent variables of an organic farmer.

3. To analysis the challenges of organic farming on rural development

## **5.HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

H1: There is a no association between the Political conditions of retail marketing on small vendors and gender factor.

## **6.METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

One of the crucial stages in the research process is data collection. The researcher has used both primary and secondary methods of data collection. The secondary Data has been gathered through various publications of journals, newsletters etc.

## **7.ORGANIC FARMING ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Creating nations are now delivering a wide scope of natural items are frequently looked by various limitations, for example, absence of specialized expertise, for instance natural cultivating practices and creation techniques, and absence of market data like which items to develop, which markets and dispersion channels to pick, rivalry, showcase get two presents a specialized issue as well as adds significant expenses to the item, which must be borne by the buyer somehow. Further shippers, nourishment makers, retail associations and buyers likewise search for assurance of Organic beginning. Natural items are ex-contemplative. Naturally created nourishment ought to hold fast to exacting guidelines like accreditation and escalated the executives. Natural cultivating is as yet confronted with the issue of higher work contribution to its activity. Also, natural cultivating is still hampered by the absence of clearness: Consumers were not in every case secure with what was truly secured by natural cultivating. Notwithstanding all requirements, Organic cultivating has for the most part originated from little ranchers and is picking up adequacy in creating nations including India. In India one of the preeminent issues is the monetary limitation standing up to the ranchers in the underlying ('change') period of a switch over from non-natural to natural cultivating. Another problem is the gigantic measure of obligatory documentation included that influences the ignorant ranchers. And afterwards there is the issue of failure to sell the produce at an excellent cost on the grounds that at the progress time frame the items can't be sold as 'natural'. Further, local promoting is immature in India.

## **8.ANALYSIS OF DATA**

The social and economic characteristics are composed of (a) Gender-wise classification, (b) Age-wise classification, (c) Marital Status of sample holders (d) Family Type (e) Family Members (f) Religion (g) Educational background of the sample vendors, (h) Area-wise classification (i) Experience Family size of the sample holders, (j). Earnings.

**Table No-1**  
**Distribution of respondents on the basis of organic farmer on rural development**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>Factors</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Gender	Male	192	76.8
		Female	58	23.2
2.	Age	Below 25	82	32.8
		26-30	65	26
		31-40	49	19.6
		Above 40	54	21.6
3.	Marriage Status	Married	172	68.8
		Unmarried	78	31.2

4.	Family Type	Nuclear	186	74.4
		Jount Family	64	25.6
5.	Family Members	Below 3	59	23.6
		4-6	72	28.8
		7-8	63	25.2
		Above 8	56	22.4
6.	Religion	Hindu	38	15.2
		Cristian	157	62.8
		Muslim	55	22
7.	Education	No Schooling	47	18.8
		School level	114	45.6
		College level	89	35.6
8.	Area	Urban	75	30
		Semi- Urban	144	57.6
		Rural	31	12.4
9.	Experience (In Years)	Below 5	41	16.4
		6-10	93	37.2
		11-20	97	38.8
		Above 20	19	7.6
10.	Earnings ( Per Month)	Below 50,000	77	30.8
		50001- 100000	91	36.4
		100001-200000	82	32.8
		Above 200000	20	8

Source: Primary Data, Computed

## 9.INTERPRETATION

Above Table. 1 highlighted the Majority of the consumer profile.

1. Majority 46.36 % of the respondents are female.
2. Majority 42.73 % of the respondents are their area in Urban.
3. Majority 45.45 % of the respondents are their age group up to “21 to 25 years”.
4. Majority 60.91 % of the respondents comes under employed category.
5. Majority 54.54 % of the respondents Education Level PG.
6. Majority 35.45 % of the respondents Income level in 20,001-30,000.
7. Majority 44,54 % of the respondents Religion in Hindu consumer.
8. Majority 56.36 % of the respondents Family Type in Nuclear family.
9. Majority 38.8 % of the respondents Experience (In Years) in 11-20 years.
10. Majority 36.4 % of the respondents Earnings (Per Month) in 50001- 100000.

**TABLE 2.**

**Analysis of Likert Scale Data on Challenges of organic farming on rural development in Tami Nadu**

S.No	Factors	SA	A	NOR	DA	SDA	$\sum fx$	Likert scale value ( $\sum fx / \sum f$ )	Rank
1.	Competitors	141	72	24	03	0	1091	4.364	IV
2.	Advertisement	177	62	11	00	0	1166	4.664	III
3.	Government Policy	182	59	06	03	0	1170	4.680	II
4.	Technology	121	92	19	08	0	1046	4.184	VII
5.	Political Condition	191	45	14	00	0	1217	4.868	I
6.	Financial Support	99	107	41	03	0	1052	4.208	VI
7.	Communication	93	137	20	00	0	1073	4.292	V

**Source:** Primary Data, Computed. (SA- Strongly Agree, A-Agree, Strongly Agree Nor Agree, DA- Disagree, SDA- Strongly Disagree)

Above Table. 2 From the above table Challenges of retail marketing on small vendors with Political Condition (4.868), Government Policy (4.680), Advertisement (4.664), Competitors (4.364), Communication (4.292), Financial Support (4.208), Technology (4.184).

### 10.CALCULATION OF CHI-SQUARE TEST

The formula used for calculation of chi-square value is as follows:

$$\text{Chi-square value} = \frac{E(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where, O = Observed Frequency E = Expected Frequency

**Table 3**

S.No	Gender	Political Condition					Total
		SA	A	NOR DA	DA	SDA	
1.	Male	152	29	11	0	0	192
2.	Female	39	16	3	0	0	58
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>

**Sources:** Primary Data. (SA- Strongly Agree, S- Agree, S NOR DA- Agree nor Dis Agree, DA- DisAgree, SDA- Strongly DisAgree)

**Table 4**

SI No	Nature of Variables	Hypothesis	Calculated Value	Table Value	Degrees of Freedom	Acceptance of Null Hypothesis
1	Gender and Political Condition	H <sub>0</sub> 1	4.7080	9.488	4	<b>Accepted</b>

**Sources:** Primary Data

Table 4 makes it clear that there are one hypothesis set, namely, H01 are accepted, because the calculated values of chi square are less than the table value at 5% level of significance. Hence, there is a significant relationship between gender and political condition of the organic farming on rural development.

### 11.CONCLUSION

Sustainable Rural development contrasts as indicated by space, time, values and accessible assets. The advancement procedure of the country networks from the maintainability point of view initially suggests the attention to the advancement arranging need, of the right evaluation of qualities and shortcomings of the country networks, of existing or potential chances and dangers, which will decide the need activities in the

short and long haul. A maintainable country network depends on dynamic residents who partake in the improvement of the activity soul and obligation identified with the amicable advancement of the farming regions and provincial settlements, through the rustic domain arranging and association, which should contemplate the monetary, social, environmental and social authentic outcomes of the unique locales, solidify the potential and multi useful job of the provincial zones and settings under monetary, social, biological, social profound viewpoint, guarantee the insurance and safeguarding of normal assets by the support and formation of a regular habitat great for a conventional living, at adequate measures.

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