

Commentary

Role of organic farming in sustainable agriculture

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Organic farming is a method of production that avoids or limits the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, herbicides, growth regulators, genetically modified organisms, and livestock food additives. Crop rotations, the use of crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manures, off farm organic wastes, bio fertilizers, mechanical cultivation, mineral bearing rocks and aspects of biological control are used to the greatest extent possible to maintain soil productivity and tilt, supply plant nutrients and control insect, weeds, and other pests.

Following the start of the green revolution in India, there was a significant increase in food grain output. This was accomplished through the use of enhanced crop types and larger quantities of plant feeding and plant protection chemical inputs. Simply put, there has been an increase in output as a result of the monetary worth of soil health. Organic farming and ecological agriculture are two alternative agriculture strategies for dealing with soil degradation and decreased soil fertility. Organic matter in the soil is an important component. These are the remains of deceased plants, animals and microorganisms. Organic manures include farmyard manure, compost, and green manure. They are added to the soil's organic matter stock. These additional organics decompose through a sequence of microbial decompositions, resulting in the formation of humus. Humus is a light bulky amorphous substance made up of organic compounds that ranges in color from dark brown to black. Tropical soils are distinguished by their low organic content and loam content, which is less than that of clay soils. The low organic matter content is mostly attributable to climate, particularly high temperatures, and cultural traditions, whereas organic matter content increases with rainfall. There is a lot of organic stuff formed in tropical and subtropical environments and it decays swiftly. Any organic matter put to the grounds

will decay (over 90% in a year), therefore producing organic matter is a Herculean task, content ranges from less than 1% to 15%.

Principles of organic agriculture

- In a locally organized production system, use renewable resources.
- Increase the ratio of crop output to animal husbandry.
- Provide adequate living conditions for every animal while taking into account the fundamental characteristics of their intake behavior.
- Reduce all types of pollution.
- Making organic goods from renewable resources.
- Organic items that are completely biodegradable are manufactured.
- Progress toward a socially and environmentally responsible manufacturing, processing, and distribution chain.

CONCLUSION

The modern style of natural farming is becoming increasingly popular across the world, particularly in industrialized countries. Organic farming is an option, and an adequate management system would help to improve the soil health environment, hence expanding productive ranges and improving crop quality. The natural farming method employs incredibly diverse and intertwined living classes to achieve their goal of sustainable harvest and inventory output. Organic agriculture is a viable option because it revitalizes the soil, increases the natural resource base, and sustains organic output at levels consistent with the carrying capacity of the managed agro ecosystem. Furthermore, collective activities in organic farming might tap into the export market. Food output in a country like India must increase steadily.

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