



UGC CARE LISTED
ISSN No. 2394-5990

इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

॥ संशोधक ॥

पुरवणी अंक २ – जून २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४६
- वर्ष : ९२
- पुरवणी अंक : २

संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

* प्रकाशक *

श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१
दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

Email ID : rajwademandaldhule1@gmail.com

rajwademandaldhule2@gmail.com

कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

लेख सदस्यता वर्गणी : रु. २५००/-

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने
'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंदे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



अनुक्रमणिका

१. Eco-Friendly Farming

- i) Dr. Santosh Raghunath Koli, ii) Mr. Kiran C. Kanade ----- ७

२. A Study of the Nexus Between E-Governance and Sustainable Development

- i) Mrs. Priyanka Vinayak Salokhe, ii) Dr. Deepa R. Ingavale ----- १०

३. Politics of Environmentalism

- Rushikesh Kiran Inamdar ----- १६

४. आधुनिक काळातील शेतकरी व शेतमजूरांच्या समस्या

- महेंद्र नारायणजी कुंभारे ----- २३

५. पर्यावरण संवर्धनातील ग्राम पंचायतींची भूमिका: समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

- प्रा. पी. डी. पाटील ----- २८

६. ग्रामीण तसेच कृषी विकासात संत आणि शासनाची भूमिका: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

- प्रा. अमोल वासुदेवराव ठाकरे ----- ३३

७. निसर्ग आणि पर्यटन विकास

- प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल व्यंकटेश सामग ----- ३७

८. पर्यावरण आणि एनजीओ

- डॉ. मंजूषा शरदकुमार माळवतकर ----- ४०

९. पर्यावरण आणि खेळ

- प्रा. मनिषा शंकर शिंदे ----- ४५

१०. पर्यावरण आणि प्रदूषण

- १) प्रा. बी. जे. कुकडे, २) सौ. संगिता यशवंत पाटील ----- ४८

११. पर्यावरण संरक्षण आणि संवर्धनातील भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या भूमिकेचा अभ्यास

- अरविंद अनिल घोडके ----- ५०



Eco-Friendly Farming

i) Dr. Santosh Raghunath Koli

Author

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar College,
Peth Vadgaon. Mob. 7620707080
Email Id- kolisantosh@gmail.com

ii) Mr. Kiran C. Kanade

Co-Author

SMTARP Kanya Mahavidyalaya,
Ichalakaranji. Mob. 8806443231
Mail- kckanade2211@gmail.com

Today we are constantly united in the cause of environmental conservation all over the world. Many countries of the world are seen seriously thinking about this. Efforts are being made to create awareness mainly about food. The issue of organic farming appears frequently in this. India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is a big world market, but India is a big agricultural producing country, but the main reason why Indian agricultural products have failed to achieve global standards is chemical agriculture in India. Our country produces a large amount of agricultural products, but only a small amount of those goods are exported from the world. There is a low demand about our products because there is still no awareness about organic farming in our country.

Organic farming means conventional farming. Organic farming is done by using only crop residues, cow dung, cow urine and natural tools without using chemicals while farming. Before the Green Revolution, only dung was used in the fields. The seeds are used straight, i.e. without any kind of process. Now we have two questions. 1) What is high rate of chemical fertilizers? 2) What are its consequences? The answer is to use a large amount of chemical fertilizers on a crop in order to get a high yield and get a large amount of income from it. If you think about it now, this is a common thing in our country. The need of the hour is to get more income by using large quantities of fertilizers, this is what we know as modern agriculture, this is in the interest of the farmers and this is what the farmers of Maharashtra have been doing till date, so what is wrong with it?

Now let's look at the next question, because of this modern agriculture, the income is increased in a short period of time, but it destroys the vitamins present in the crops and has an adverse and long-term effect on human health. And due to these many reasons it has been concluded that Indian agricultural products are not fit for consumption by European countries. But this thing is not considered much in a developing country like ours. And in agriculture, chemical fertilizers are used in large quantities and the adverse effects are ignored. Earlier we had wheat, sorghum; these crops were grown for 6 months and that too with the use of completely organic fertilizers. But currently the same crop is grown in 3 months using chemical fertilizers but the yield of the crop is very high but we are not thinking about the fact that we are consuming poison from food every day. If these things are to be avoided, farming should be done using organic fertilizers in the country and it needs to be propagated and propagated on a large scale.

Organic farming :

How organic farming is important in European countries. We don't see that much in our country. As much as we see the immediate and immediate benefits of chemical farming, there are far more long-term adverse health effects from it. It is necessary to create awareness about this in our country. Chemical agriculture adversely affects human health, and soil fertility is decreasing day by day. Farmers have only this information.

The scope of organic farming is ingrained in the minds of the farmers as far as vermicompost and



cow dung are concerned. Most of the farmers do not know about the microbiology, soil science, biodiversity, science and biochemistry involved in organic farming. Farmers still do not know the relationship of inputs used by farmers with soil fertility and crop growth. Therefore, biological inputs are not used properly in organic farming. Due to the lack of knowledge of the proper technique of the inputs which are made by domestic method on the farm, the effect of those inputs is less and the crops are not benefited as much as it should be. Farmers are confused about the exact inputs to use for disease and pest control at different stages of crop growth. Even in agricultural universities, research on organic farming is not at the pace it should be. The technology of organic farming should be understood in the future.

Challenges facing Organic Farming :

1. Non-remuneration for organic produce :

We don't seem to have reached the level of awareness about health and health issues yet, so organic goods are not getting the compensation they should get at the local level. As organic vegetables and fruits are less attractive compared to chemical products, common and middle class consumers seem to prefer agricultural products that use chemicals and inputs. Therefore, organic goods do not get the desired consumer base in the local market. Still consumers in the local market are not interested in paying more for organic produce.

2. Deficiency of Biological Factors :

Most of our farmers are small landholders. Biological factors required for organic farming viz. Dung, cow urine, cow dung, mulch, and carbon rich materials are not available as much as they want, so farmers often face problems while making vermicompost and compost. Biological cover is insufficient to prevent evaporation and retain moisture.

3. Poor quality and reasonable price of organic fertilizers :

There are various types of biological inputs for sale in the market today. Microorganism fertilizers,

amino acid, vermicompost, biological soil amendments like silica, biocides, and biological pesticides are available in the market but these inputs are not necessarily organic certified. There are countless examples of farmers being cheated by mislabeling ingredients. Such products are sold at very reasonable prices. But it does not seem to be of any benefit to crops or soil fertility. On the other hand, certified biological inputs are very expensive.

4. Distribution problem of organic fertilizers :

Very few effective biological inputs are available in the market. So often farmers use low copy biological inputs. It does not bring the desired benefit so sometimes chemical inputs have to be used.

5. Lack of proper agricultural policy :

Considering the organic farming policy of central and state governments, few organic farming schemes have been implemented in the state e.g.- service provider group scheme implemented by National Center for Organic Farming, Ghaziabad (scheme for 1500 farmers – participation of state and central government) Action of Maharashtra State Department of Agriculture Most of the schemes (20 farmer groups), collective farming group (50 farmer groups) of the National Fruits and Vegetables Corporation were closed in the scheme itself, the follow up of the scheme which should have been done does not seem to have been done. Funding for organic farming schemes from the central government or state governments is very less compared to other farming schemes, so the expected effective change has not taken place.

6. Low Productivity :

If the productivity is to increase from organic farming, it is necessary to increase the organic carbon in the soil through bacteria. Because it is a biological process, it takes three to four years to get production from organic farming like chemical farming. Due to economic depression, he seems to be discouraged from organic farming.

Measures :

- 1) In our country, almost all types of vegetables, fruits, cereals, pulses, pulses are grown in twelve months. Therefore, there is a growing demand for our agricultural products from abroad. It is necessary to implement an effective government policy for that.
- 2) Organic farming technology should be imparted to the farmers of the state through universities. Efforts should be increased for organic farming research and dissemination in all the four agricultural universities of the state.
- 3) State organic farming policy has been announced. It should be implemented as soon as possible. Farmers should be trained in organic farming. At the village level, a system should be developed so that organic produce gets special quality and satisfactory price.
- 4) Special efforts should be made to guarantee the price of organic goods. Organized system should be developed for sale of organic agricultural produce in cities. Exportable organic produce should get proper market and fair price to concerned farmers.
- 5) Keeping in mind the importance of health and balance of nature, the subject of organic farming should be included in the school curriculum.

Conclusion :

- 1) In terms of states, in 2003 the state of Sikkim was declared as a fully organic state; also, the amount of certified organic farming is

- increasing in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Kerala.
- 2) There is a growing awareness in India about the adverse health effects of chemical farming. But its quantity is minimal.
- 3) Lack of effective government policy on organic farming.
- 4) There is no system to check the quantity of chemical elements in crops.
- 5) It is necessary to create a separate market for organic crops by creating public awareness among consumers regarding organic crops and chemical crops. It is necessary to explain the difference between organic crop and chemical crop to the consumers. Only then organic farming will be encouraged by increasing the demand for organic crops.
- 6) We don't seem to have enough awareness about health and health issues yet, so organic produce is not getting the compensation it deserves at the local level. For this, farmers should learn about microbiology, soil science, biodiversity and biochemistry in organic farming.

Reference List :

- 1) P. V. Jadhav, *Organic Farming*, Tejas Publication Kolhapur.
- 2) SR Reddy, *Principles of Organic Farming*, Kalyani Book Publication
- 3) www.agrowon.com
- 4) <https://ofrf.org/organicforclimate/>

