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organic farming would encourage the quantum of output. It was understood that the institutional network that could make positive impact on organic farming. The constraints are the real paradigms of the organic farming development in Kerala. Economic and marketing constraints had a crucial role in creating obstacles to promotion of organic farming. Lack of domestic organic market was the serious concern and the organic farmers are forced to produce for international markets. The economic constraints are the most severe factors hindering to the small and marginal organic farmers. The productivity of the selected farms shows a nominal profit trends, during the flood season the productivity of the farm declined, Majority of the farmers are in conversion period. During the conversion period Technical efficiency of the selected farm shows a decline trend.

### **8.8. Policy Implications and Recommendations**

The government has a crucial role to strengthening and promoting Organic agriculture in Kerala. They are many policies formulated by the central and state government to encourage organic farmers in Kerala. These policies and programmes are only achieved through the proper implementations at grass root level

(1). Government should take initiatives to arrange various awareness programmes for both for the producer and consumer of organic goods in Kerala. It helps to improve the position of organic farming in Kerala. The proper awareness of organic goods leads to adequate markets to organic products.

(2). Government agricultural institutions should encourage development of model organic plots with institutional support from the bottom level to provide adequate support to organic farmers in Kerala.

(3). Government should Provide healthy and sound financial support to organic farmers during transition period to sustain in Organic agriculture. Assuring availability of quality organic manure at reasonable prices is necessary. Development and maintenance of organic manure sources within the farm. Proper institutional mechanism is an important component of any development process and programme. So the government provides subsidies and interest free loans to organic farmers to

support them. Rural credit helps to farmers to sustain in organic farming. It should be promoted.

(4). Guilds of skilled and experienced organic farming experts to guide new entrance to organic farming in Kerala. Therefore Institutional arrangement is necessary from the part of local self-governments of Kerala.

(5). Establishing local markets for organic products without intervention of the middle man will enhance the marketability of organic products in Kerala. Farmer societies can provide these facilities to organic farmers in Kerala. Financing of organic products through micro financing it will enhance their accessibility to finance.

(6). Processing of organic produce as a key area of development where government can intervene and establish processing centers.

(7). Grading and marketing of organic products are the major constraints faced by the organic farmers in Kerala.

(8). Establishment of public warehouses for storage of organic produce using organic methods will enhance the profitability of organic farming in Kerala.

(9). Price of the organic products to the producers are low to compare the product price in the market so the government Assurance of better prices for organic products to farmers for promoting organic farmers in Kerala.

(10). Restrain trends of large-scale commercialization of organic produce may resolve through the establishment of marketing societies in Kerala through the support of local self-governments.

(11). Creation of networks of organic farmers to facilitate exchange of ideas, technology, inputs and experience. Creating adequate infrastructure for establishing organic input making bio-fertilizer units will be fruitful. Food quality testing labs, grading and packaging facilities and creating marketing channels for promoting organic farming in Kerala are essential.

(12). Education and training programs need to be organized for farmers will enhance the knowledge level of organic cultivators in Kerala. Therefore, awareness programmes will improve their knowledge on agriculture.

(13). Organizing workshops and seminars to achieve consensus among different stakeholders will improve the awareness of organic farming in Kerala

(14). Educating and training organic farmers will increase the profitability of organic farming in Kerala

(15). Creating infrastructure for establishing organic input production centers. Grading and packaging food parks for export quality. Cold chains and supply chains for assured marketing of organic produce. The government and all the stakeholders have a key role to play in promoting organic farming in Kerala. Concerted group farming actions need to be taking up in area which less organic farming. Organic farming needs to be taken forward as it has a great promise for the future generations.

## **8.9. Areas of Further Research**

Organic farming is an alternative agricultural method that relies on the environment sustainability and ensuring the quality of food. In the present study is a micro level to measuring the economic impact of organic farming in Kerala. The study reveals the major constraints and problems faced by the organic farmers. The economic impact of productivity and profitability of selected farm is also measured. Organic agriculture is a multifaceted concept. There may be variations in spending of the governments and farmers due to difference in productivity and profitability. The variation of Productivity and profitability with comparison of conventional agriculture is a further research area.