a)Title of the project:" A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF ORGANIC AND IN ORGANIC FERTILIZER POLLUTANTS ON SOIL WITH REFERENCE TO RURAL DISTRICT OF BANGALORE"

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d) Keywords ; Organic farming, Inorganic farming ,Economics, pollutant on soil ,Rural District of Bangalore

e) Introduction / background :

A village is a geographically distinct area that serves as the home to certain people who live in groups called families and are connected to one another on a social, cultural, and economic level Tripathy (2020). According to data from India's Conscious 2011 survey, 68.84 percent of the country's population—or 833.1 million people—live in villages, which total 640,867. The tribal community is represented by roughly 104 million of them, or 8.6% of the entire Indian population. According to FAO, India's greatest source of employment is in agriculture and related industries. Its rural households still rely

primarily on agriculture for survival in 70 percent of cases, with small and marginal farmers making up 82 percent of the farming population. The agriculture sector has a variety of difficulties in meeting the world's food demand and addressing environmental issues. It is estimated that 842 million people worldwide are undernourished, with the majority suffering from chronic hunger and other disabilities that contribute to Asia's sick population. The most significant concept is livelihood, whose systematic application and strategic planning can address pressing concerns like hunger, poverty, and other health and other challenges. When viewed from the standpoint of significant sources of income, agriculture. Nowadays, organic farming and its beneficial elements are being reconsidered on a global scale. The purpose of this post is to introduce readers to the rural area of Bangalore where organic farming is often practised. However, there is a nagging doubt of "Does it really help to address the farmers' economic concerns?" To further grasp the question, an examination of the organic and inorganic framing has been done in this article.

f) Objectives: Depletion of soil fertility is a main problem to sustain agricultural production and productivity in many countries. The use of inorganic or organic fertilizer alone has both positive and negative effects on plant growth, nutrient availability and the soil. Organic fertilizer improves physical and biological activities of soil but they have comparatively low in nutrient content, so larger quantity is required for plant growth. However, inorganic fertilizer is usually immediately and fast containing all necessary nutrients that are directly accessible for plants. But continuous use of inorganic fertilizers alone causes soil organic matter: degradation, soil acidity and environmental pollution. So, the integrated nutrient management system is an alternative system for the sustainable and cost-effective management of soil fertility by combined apply of inorganic with organic materials resulting in rising soil fertility and productivity without affecting environment.

Objective of the Study

1. To identify the advantages & disadvantages of organic and inorganic fertilizer on productivity & soil fertility.
2. To review the effect of mixing organic & inorganic fertilizer on productivity & soil fertility.
3. To find out the effect of organic and inorganic farming practices on productivity and soil properties of different cropping systems
4. To assess and evaluate the factors which may facilitate the adoption of organic Farming in the Bangalore rural district .

g) Methodology :

Research design is a roadmap to execute the research to be conducted to get the desired / expected outcome. To confirm that the research is gathering the essential and vital data that can solve problem set for the study and to gather it precisely. It represents the general strategy to approach the research problem. *Descriptive Research Design* is applied for the purpose of this study to understand the readiness of farmers in adopting automation.

Sample design for a research study is very important, since they are giving inputs to solve the problem and it also provides guidelines to the researcher to choose the right sample size that reflect the total population. A sample of 400 farmers are involved in the study to know their opinion.

Both primary and secondary data were used in the study to collect data from farmers. Secondary information on organic or inorganic is used to understand the concept of farming and primary data were gathered from the farmers to understand their opinion An interview schedule with significant questions were asked and the opinion of the respondents were recorded by the interviewer himself. Field survey method was adopted to gather the data from respondents. Farmers from Bangalore rural were involved to render their opinion. Convenient sampling method was applied to collect data from farmers. Farmers from four taluks of Bangalore rural viz. Doddaballapur, Devanahalli, Hosakote and Nelamangala were considered and involved for the study.

Information from literature on the historical evolution of the organic farming and the progress it has made the study relevant to Bangalore rural district collected from the published sources like the websites of the European Union countries. International Federation of Organic Farming Movements (IFOAM), books and periodicals and newspaper reports is liberally used for the preparation of the paper. Discussions with informed individuals' institutions, agriculture experts, social scientists, economists, government administrators, policy makers, consumers, market intermediaries, Accreditation and Certification Agencies, NGOs and farmers were held.

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Research Design	Descriptive research design
Sample	400
Primary data	From farmers
Secondary data	Journals, reports , website
Data collection method	Interview schedule
Nature of respondents	Farmers

h) Results and Conclusions :

it was noticed in the organic farming that some untrained farmers adopted good farming practises by watching the trained cultivators. These farmers had received instruction in organic farming and had been successful. Considering that different manures and insecticides are regularly produced and applied, organic farming has higher labour costs than inorganic farming. According to this study, farmers only use organic pesticides after a pest infestation, despite the fact that with organic farming, prevention is the only feasible way to ensure that the field is pest-free.

- Unutilized land can be converted as farming land and government can take initiatives to cultivate crops based on the nature of the soil.
- Government can conduct awareness programmes to the farmers to go for organic farming.
- Small farmers can join together and implement the organic farming activities for their lands to save costs.
- People have large lands can adopt organic based farming; it will be cost effective for them.
- Subsidies by government in the initial stages can encourage the farmers to adopt the organic farming.

i)What is the innovation in the project:

There are many projects pertaining to various research on organic and inorganic farming, but this project stands out since it is focused on the motivations of the farmers that practise that farming.

Here, we can observe that organic farming has minimal production costs. However, there are other sorts of risk involved in inorganic farming, including substantial investment risk.

Environmental hazard

Disease and pest invasion

"Climate risk."

We can see that there are differences between the two types of farming in this issue, but the project's focus is on understanding the farmer's mindset and methods to determine why they practise a given type of farming. model in front of the camera (preferred).

j) Scope for future work :

Understanding the farmer's perspective on whether to select organic or conventional farming is the main emphasis of this study. The study's major goal is to comprehend why organic farmers choose organic farming and why conventional farmers choose conventional farming without affecting their perception of their income. People have diverse concepts in the various villages of the research region, it has been observed. The study has been carried out in the framework of bangalore rural district. Future study

confine to farmers are more aggressive in their work , large number of farmers are agreed organic farming due to cost implications they are more nervous since study further stretch upon cost concepts , if a research conducted on cost implications of organic farming it may helpful for farmers community and government should come forward to initiate cost reduction strategies to farmers through sensitizing them.