

Chapter-3

The Reviews

The reviews are the critical and classified observation of research work or any relevant empirical studies that guide a researcher to a logical discourses and dicta on the problem or issues selected for research or critical analysis. It has got a standard method of presentation as well as documentation. Once the reviews are done properly, it helps create the axiomatic structure correctly to organize the process of further contemplation

Year	Source	Author	Content
2012	Rural-Sociology; 77 (1): 89-109	Master, K.D.	Analysts have heralded the principle of "multifunctionality" undergirding the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy.
2011	Agricultural- Economics- Research-Review	Singh, I.P; Grover, D.K.	The present study has assessed the economic viability of organic wheat cultivation in Punjab by collecting primary data from 85 organic growers and 75 inorganic growers spread over 30 villages in the districts of Patiala and Faridkot for the period 2008-09. The major share of organic area has been found under wheat crop, which accounted for 15 per cent of the total operational area of sample organic growers.

2010	Building-sustainable-rural-futures:-the-added-value-of-systems-approaches-in-times-of-change-and-uncertainty-9th-European-IFSA-Symposium,-Vienna,-Austria,-4-7-July	Hellec, F; Blouet, A.	In this article, we try to understand the different meanings of such an assertion. Sociological study led in the Vosges on dairy breeders who convert to organic over the past twenty-five years. A discourse analysis has been realized, in order to identify social representations and values of these producers. We have built two ideal-typical life-stories, which give a different place to conversion to organic in the farmer's professional carrier.
2013	Natures-Sciences-Societies	Bricas, N; Lamine, C; Casabianca, F.	The notion of "Agro-food" centres on the nutritional role of agriculture, reinforced by an obsession to feed the planet and to avoid hunger riots.
1994	Rural-Sociology	Saltiel, J; Bauder, J.W; Palakovich, S.	It examines the geographical distribution and farm structure of responses to a questionnaire, in order to establish the importance of these two variables in the farmers' willingness to adopt two kinds of sustainable agricultural practices, that these findings hold implications for future rural planning.
1992	Agriculture-and-Human-Values	Harp, A.J; Sachs, C.E.	This paper offers a preliminary assessment of the reactions of public agricultural researchers to three terms used currently in the debate surrounding reduced input farming systems: organic, alternative, and sustainable agriculture. It is argued that these terms have been appropriated by the land grant system and their critical content removed to make them palatable to more mainstream agricultural researchers.

1991	Bulletin-of-the-Akita-Prefectural-College-of-Agriculture	Aoki, S.	The development of organic farming in Japan is considered with special reference to the use of aerial spraying. The attitudes of farmers and others to spraying show changes in the value given to it and the balance between pollution effects and the economic returns from farming. This study aims to establish a balance between the needs of the countryside and urban areas.
1995	Monatsberichte-uber-die-Osterreichische-Landwirtschaft	Kaleta, A.	The main aim of rural development was modernization. This meant applying urban-industrial standards in all measures aimed at improving living standards and mechanically applying socioeconomic options from industry and conurbations to problems of agriculture and the countryside.
1993	Journal-of-Production-Agriculture	Batte, M.T; Forster, D.L; Hitzhusen, F.J.	This paper evaluates farm-level profitability of organic farmers relative to conventional farms by statistical comparison of random samples of all Ohio farms and of Ohio certified organic producers. Results suggest that while Ohio certified organic farmers receive premium prices for commodities and have dramatically reduced expenditures for fertilizers and other chemical inputs, they also realize reduced yields and have smaller farm units.

1997	Schriftenreihe-Institut-fur-Organischen-Landbau	Maurer, J.	Results are presented of a questionnaire sent out to 1531 farmers representing 8 different regions of Switzerland to determine motives for and against conversion to organic farming. Aspects studied included social, technical/operational and economic implications of conversion. 52% of questionnaires were completed and returned. Results indicated that 20-35% of the land could be organically farmed by the year 2002.
1997	Agrarforschung	Lehmann, B; Hafliger, M; Keusch, A; Thomi, H.P; Wolf, H.P.	The environmental condition was estimated by analysing the ecological performance of a sample of 228 farms. The data were aggregated to estimate the total output of harmful nitrogen compositions caused by Swiss agriculture. Regression analysis was used to determine the structural factors which have an influence on the amount of nitrogen released to the environment. The method of linear programming was used to estimate the reduction in the use of natural and synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and structural changes.
1999	Sociologia-Ruralis	Goodman, D.	The disabling consequences of the erasure of nature in agro-food studies are explored by analysing several recent theoretical perspectives: the consumption 'turn' in the work of Fine, Marsden and their respective colleagues, and Wageningen actor-oriented rural sociology.

2000	Bodenkultur	Kirner, L; Schneeberger, W.	A total of 1500 questionnaires were sent to randomly selected cash crop farms participating in the Austrian Environmental Programme, of which 34% were completed and returned. This paper deals first with the survey results. Then the results of a factor analysis with the answers to 13 inhibitors addressed in the survey are presented. Four key factors were identified for the cash crop farms: standards/extra work, production technique, enterprise development and real net output.
1999	Biuletyn-Naukowy	Gotkiewicz, W.	The average age was 41; they were more educated than the average farmer; one in three indicated an interest in the job as one of the reasons for undertaking agricultural production; 45% of respondents inherited their farms from parents, while 20% bought their farms; nearly 85% of organic farm owners declared job satisfaction; The farmers were also asked for their opinions on a broad range of questions related to organic farming.
2000	Forderungsdienst	Schemer, M.	A study of the motivation of farmers who had withdrawn from the OPUL programme ranked their reasons as: (1) prices for bio products scarcely higher; (2) little difference in support payments for not using chemical inputs; (3) dearer feeding stuffs; (4) more bureaucracy; (5) extra costs greater than returns; (6) uncertainty about rules; and (7) too frequent and strict controls.

1999	Nordisk-Jordbrugsforskning.	Michelsen, J.	An account is given of organic farming from the point of view of the disciplines of economics, sociology, psychology and political science, with special reference to conditions in Denmark. It is suggested that organic farming in Denmark is significantly affected by social factors, politics, EU agricultural policy, marketing conditions for food products and consumer health concern.
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Ecology			
Year	Source	Author	Content
2012	Ecological-Indicators; 18: 392-402	Ercin, A.E; Aldaya, M.M; Hoekstra, A.Y.	As all human water use is ultimately linked to final consumption, it is interesting to know the specific water consumption and pollution behind various consumer goods, particularly for goods that are water-intensive, such as foodstuffs. The objective of this study is to quantify the water footprints of soy milk and soy burger and compare them with the water footprints of equivalent animal products (cow's milk)
2012	Ecological-Modelling; 227: 34-45	Fujia, L; Dong, S.C; Fei, L.	Ecological agriculture (eco-agriculture) is an approach to agriculture that seeks a balance between ecological and economic benefits to promote the sustainable development of both. This paper proposes a scientific method for analyzing the environmental and economic effects of eco-agriculture and simulating their long-term trend.

2012	Peppers:- botany,- production- and-uses; 189- 202	Webber, C.L.	This chapter briefly describes the impact of weeds on pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) in terms of competition for resources and allelopathy, and discusses cultural (such as mulching) and chemical methods used for the control of weeds of pepper (such as perennial weeds and weeds under Solanaceae). Herbicides for organic pepper production systems are presented.
2009	Journal-of- Balkan- Ecology; 12 (1): 65-67	Atanasova, D; Koteva, V.	The paper deals with the effects on the weeds of a crop rotation in preparing the agricultural field through organic farming. We determined the change of weed infestation. The biomass of weeds decreased with about 40% in the first year and with 25-30% in the last year. Species composition of weeds was enriched in comparison to that for the first year.
2011	Ecology- Letters; 14 (12): 1263- 1272	Chi, T; Yamamoto, S.	Organic farming has the potential to reverse biodiversity loss in farmland and benefit agriculture by enhancing ecosystem services. Although the mixed success of organic farming in enhancing biodiversity has been attributed to differences in taxa and landscape context, no studies have focused on the effect of macro-scale factors such as climate and topography.
2011	Progress-in- Plant- Protection; 51(3): 1235- 1239	Tendziagolska, E; Waclawowicz, R	The objective of the studies was to assess the changes in weed seed bank over 5-year period. Two terms were considered in the experiment-soil preparation for organic farming (2004-2005) and organic plant cultivation with crop rotation (2005-2008). Three variants of cereal crop sequence (A - oats - winter rye, B - oats - spring triticales, C - spring triticales - spring triticales) were included in two-year period of conversion.

2013	Applied-Soil-Ecology; 72: 232-241	Wortman, S.E; Drijber, R.A; Francis, C.A; Lindquist, J.L.	Cover crops have traditionally been used to reduce soil erosion and build soil quality, but more recently cover crops are being used as an effective tool in organic weed management. Many studies have demonstrated microbial community response to individual cover crop species, but the effects of mixed species cover crop communities have received less attention. Moreover, the relationship between arable weeds and soil microbial communities is not well understood. The objective of this study was to determine the relative influence of cover crop diversity, early-season weed communities, and tillage on soil microbial community structure in an organic cropping system through the extraction of fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES)
2013	Ecological-Applications; 23(7): 1531-1543	Bianchi, F.J.J.A; Ives, A.R; Schellhorn, N.A.	While the area of organic crop production increases at a global scale, the potential interactions between pest management in organic and conventionally managed systems have so far received little attention. Here, we evaluate the landscape-level co-dependence of insecticide-based and natural enemy-based pest management using a simulation model for parasitoid-host interactions in landscapes consisting of conventionally and organically managed fields.
1995	Organic-agriculture; 261-293	Gadhia, S; Gadhia, D.	The chapter reviews the status of organic agriculture globally. It includes discussion of: certification of organic food under the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).

2001	HGCA- Research- Review; (46): 21 pp.	Plumb,-R-T; Bromilow,-R- H	Evidence supporting farmland bird population declines in the UK and the role of agricultural practices including pesticide use in those declines are reviewed. The possible effects of organic farming, crop assurance, predation, set-aside, new crops and global warming on birds, and the potential benefits of a proposed pesticide tax are also discussed.
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Natural resource management			
Year	Source	Author	Content
2010	Building-sustainable-rural-futures:-the-added-value-of-systems-approaches-in-times-of-change-and-uncertainty-9th-European-IFSA-Symposium,-Vienna,-Austria,-4-7-July; 1682-1690	Lozano, C; Aguilar, E.	This article wants to go deeper into the debate about the relationship between SYAL and biodiversity conservation. This paper focuses on the potential of "territorial anchoring" and organic production in the Natural Protected Areas (NPA), defining them as instruments for the creation of sustainable rural development strategies. We have three main arguments: (1) organic production has become the best way to reduce pollution from agricultural sources and promote biodiversity in this kind of territories; (2) organic agriculture is the perfect platform to integrate local population into natural resource management; (3) and it is an interesting strategy to add value to low profitable and competitive goods.

2013	Integrated-Crop-Management; 18: xvi + 192 pp	Borsy, P; Gadea, R; Sosa, E.V.	This publication with eleven chapters is a summary of the experiences lived during the seven years (2003-10) of implementation of the Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and supported by German Technical and Financial Cooperation. This book is a richly detailed account of forestry, agro forestry and conservation agriculture (CA) project for smallholder farmers in eastern Paraguay.
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Pest and Eco-dynamics			
Year	Source	Author	Content
2012	Peppers:-botany,-production-and-uses; 165-175	Ozores, A; Hampton, M; Roberts, P; Stansly, P.A.	This chapter discusses the following aspects of organic pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) production: transplant production, soil fertility management and nutrient budgeting (establishment of cover crops, compost application and composting, and manure application), weed management, disease management, arthropod pest management, and postharvest handling.

2013	Indian-Coconut-Journal; 56 (3): 22-25	Jnanadevan, R.	This paper describes organic coconut pest and disease management as preventive rather than curative measure. This management system includes the use of natural bio pesticides, biological control agents, antimicrobial agents, mechanical and cultural practices and field sanitation.
2009	Asian-Journal-of-Food-and-Agro-Industry; 2(Special Issue): S80-S87	Basu, A.	Serious potato diseases in West Bengal include: (i) Viruses, (ii) Late blight, (iii) Common scab, (iv) Black scurf and (v) Bacterial wilt. Biologically based management strategies can substitute for the use of agrichemicals commonly applied under conventional production systems. Organic cultivation allows production of profitable and high quality food with less human and environmental hazards. Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> , use of organic amendments, etc.

2011	Acta-Horticulturae; (924): 127-135	Hall, B.H.	<p>Pests and diseases are introduced through incursions from other countries or identified through field surveys or disease detections. Some are known pests or pathogens of olives; others have migrated from other hosts. Changes in growing environments due to climate change or expansion of the industry also alter pest abundance. Nursery certification, border protection and on farm biosecurity can assist in minimising pest spread. Challenges arise with pests and diseases when there is insufficient information on biology and epidemiology, or no effective management. Management strategies of pests and diseases can include the use of resistant cultivars, pesticides, biological control and soil amendments. The challenge is for researchers to find new products and processes for pest and disease control that can be incorporated into current grower management strategies. New technology such as nanotechnology, biological sensors, miniature detection devices and robotics could play a significant role in future pathogen detection and disease management.</p>
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Agricultural extension			
Year	Source	Author	Content
2012	Journal-of-Agricultural-Science-and-Technology; 14 (1): 37-50	Malek; Saeidi, H; Rezaei; Moghaddam, K; Ajili, A.	Organic farming as an approach to sustainable agriculture tries to decrease environmental problems and possible health hazards caused by the residues from pesticides. Since the agricultural professionals are responsible to inform the farmers and the public by education and extension efforts, it is necessary to understand their attitudes. The main purpose of this research was to investigate factors influencing agricultural professionals' attitudes towards organic farming.
2000	Bangladesh-Journal-of-Training-and-Development; 13 (1/2): 35-41	Rahman, M.H.	The major focus of the study was to ascertain the attitude of farmers towards organic farming in Bangladesh. It also explored the relationships between farmers' selected characteristics and their attitude towards organic farming. Data were collected from samples of 100 organic farmers and 50 conventional farmers from five selected areas of Bangladesh during the period of April-June 1999. All of the organic farmers and an overwhelming majority of the conventional farmers (84%) were found to have favourable to moderately favourable attitude while only 16% of the conventional farmers were found to have unfavourable to moderately unfavourable attitude towards organic farming.

2007	LEISA-Magazine; 23 (1): 15-17	Reinders, H.P.	This article examines the formation of an organic farming study group in Netherlands in 1989 to share information on organic practices. When it was necessary to open a bank account later on, they called themselves "The Organization for Biodynamic and Organic Farmers, Flevoland" or BDEKO, in Netherlands. BDEKO became the engine for the development and diffusion of new knowledge on organic farming in the polders.
2008	Journal-of-Subtropical-Agricultural-Research-and-Development; 6 (6): 599-602	Islam, M.S; Pervez, A.K.M.K; Chowdhury, M.F.	The purposes of the study were to investigate the attitude of the rural women towards organic fertilization in their homestead gardening practices and to explore the relationships with the selected characteristics of rural women. One union of Sapahar upazilla in Naogaon district of Bangladesh namely Aihai was selected for this study. Data were collected with the help of an interview schedule from the rural women during. The findings revealed that the highest proportion (50.48%) of the respondents has moderately favourable attitude towards organic fertilization in their homestead gardening practices while 29.52% had slightly favourable attitude and only 20% had highly favourable attitude towards organic fertilization in their homestead gardening practices respectively.

2010	Agricultural-Economics-Research-Review; 23(2): 343-358	Reddy,-B-S	This review paper attempts to bring together different issues in the light of recent developments in organic farming. The after effects of green revolution have encouraged the farmers to take up organic farming. This paper has reviewed the global and Indian scenario with reference to organic farming. In India, the cultivated land under certification is 2.8 mha only. The key issues emerging in organic farming include yield reduction in conversion to organic farm, soil fertility enhancement, integration of livestock, certification constraints, ecology, marketing and policy support.
2012	Journal-of-Agricultural-Science-and-Technology; 14 (1): 37-50	Malek; Saeidi, H; Rezaei; Moghaddam, K; Ajili, A.	Organic farming as an approach to sustainable agriculture tries to decrease environmental problems and possible health hazards caused by the residues from pesticides. Since the agricultural professionals are responsible to inform the farmers and the public by education and extension efforts, it is necessary to understand their attitudes. The main purpose of this research was to investigate factors influencing agricultural professionals' attitudes towards organic farming.

2005	Karnataka-Journal-of-Agricultural-Sciences; 18 (1): 192-195	Ramesh, P; Santha; G.	A survey was conducted of 100 organic farmers in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu, India, to determine their personal and socioeconomic characteristics. Results reveal that majority of the respondents are young, literate, have farming as a primary occupation, have a low level of annual income, and have a nuclear family and a family size of more than five members. Majority of the respondents have a medium farm size and belong to the low category in terms of cropping pattern. Furthermore, majority of the respondents fall under the medium category in terms of farming experience, farm power, livestock ownership, social participation, extension agency contact, mass media exposure, and information source utilization.
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2013	Proceedings-of-the-51st-Kasetsart-University-Annual-Conference,-Bangkok,-Thailand,-5-7-February-2013; P116	Kongsila,T; Samanakoopt, N.	The objective of this research was to study the learning process of the organic agriculture in Lopburi province, Thailand. The research instrument was the structured interview. Eight samples were purposively selected to serve a respondent of this study. Results showed that the learning process of organic agriculture derived from awareness and problems of chemical used in the farm such as health, and environment problems and trying to find ways to solve the problems. Respondent seeked more knowledge and information practice. Lastly, they adjust their ways to success. Six steps of the organic agriculture's learning process were (1) identify problems, (2) explore alternatives, (3) learning, (4) implementing, (5) improving, and (6) confirming.
2000	Science-Reports-of-Faculty-of-Agriculture,-Kobe-University; 24 (1): 23-36	ManChul, J; Yasuda, S.	The paper deals with the development of the organic farming movement in Japan and the need to establish an integrated system involving local government, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural extension and consumer groups, in order to promote regional development of organic farming. In the case of Oya town, the local government leads the support system for production activities in organic farming in the Oya highlands.

2008	Agriculture- Update; 3 (3/4): 346-349	Kavaskar, M; Santha, G.	This study examines the effectiveness of an Interactive Multimedia Compact Disc (IMCD) in terms of knowledge gain on organic farming. A survey was conducted on 120 paddy growing farmers in the Thiruvannamalai district of the Tamil Nadu state of India. Findings show that there are two different learning modules (treatments) such as the IMCD on organic farming practices on paddy as a tool for group learning through Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) projection screen with interaction by the researcher and IMCD on organic farming practices on paddy as a tool for group learning through LCD projection screen without interaction by the researcher were selected and tested for their relative effectiveness using this research design.
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Effects of organic sources of nutrients on crop growth and yield			
Year	Source	Author	Content
2005	Japanese-Journal-of-Crop-Science; 74 (3): 291-297	Ikenaga, S; Matsumoto, N; Inoue, H; Inamura, T.	Nitrogen mineralization in the soil and nitrogen absorption by rice in paddy-upland rotational fields (rice-wheat-soyabean) was studied in the Nara basin, Japan for four years (2000-03) in comparison with those in adjacent single-cropped paddy fields. When no nitrogen fertilizer was applied, the crop rotational fields did not increase soil nitrogen mineralization owing to the decrease of total nitrogen and carbon in the soils by repeated crop rotations. However, rice at the heading and maturity stages had higher nitrogen absorptivity and higher nitrogen content in the rotational fields than in the single-cropped paddy fields, resulting in a larger number of spikelets per panicle and higher yield.
1993	Journal-of-the-Indian-Society-of-Soil-Science; 41(3): 495-497	Thimmegowda, S.	In a field experiment at Bangalore, Karnataka, groundnuts cv. TMV-2 were grown on the same plots after rice given 2 N, P and K rates with or without 5 or 10 t compost or organic manure/ha. The highest pod yield (4.36 t/ha) was obtained in plots previously given 5 t compost + 150 kg N + 50 kg P ₂ O ₅ + 75 kg K ₂ O/ha. Application of 25 kg N + 75 kg P ₂ O ₅ + 37.5 kg K ₂ O/ha to groundnuts gave a pod yield of 4.49 t/ha compared with 4.10 t where half the recommended N, P and K rate was applied and 3.55 t where no fertilizer was applied. N, P and K uptakes were high during the early growth phase and then decreased up to maturity

2003	Advances-in-Plant-Sciences; 16 (1): 171-175	Kalyanasundaram, D; Surendirakumar, P.S.	Field experiments were conducted in Annamalai, Tamil Nadu, India, during the kuruvai (July-November 1999) and somavari (February-June 2000) seasons to study the effects of NPK fertilizers along with organic manure and Azospirillum in conjunction with foliar application of DAP and KCl on the growth and yield of rice hybrid ADTRH-1. Among the treatments, NPK + 12.5 t farmyard manure/ha + 6.25 t green manure/ha + Azospirillum + foliar application of 2% DAP and 1% KCl at panicle initiation and booting stage recorded the highest number of tillers per m ² , leaf area index at flowering, dry matter production at harvest, number of panicles per m ² , number of filled grains, 1000-grain weight, grain yield, and returns for both seasons..
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2005	Environment- and-Ecology; 23S (Special 3): 552-554	Haq, S.A; Lone, B.A; Wani, S; Khan, N.M; Sofi, N.A.	An experiment was conducted during the 2002 kharif season in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, to study the effect of integrated nutrient management on the growth and yield of rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) cv. Pusa Basmati-I grown on a sandy loam soil (pH 7.3) low in organic carbon and nitrogen and medium in available phosphorus. The treatments comprised: 4 levels of N supplied through urea (30, 60, 90 and 120 kg/ha); bio fertilizers (<i>Azotobacter</i> and <i>Azospirillum</i>); and organic manure in the form of vermicompost. The performance of the crop under the integrated nutrient supply system was compared with 90 and 120 kg/ha supplied through urea alone. The results revealed that the treatment 90 kg N + <i>Azospirillum</i> showed significantly higher values of plant height (109.16 cm) and dry matter production (89.75 g), followed by vermicompost + <i>Azospirillum</i> + 60 kg N/ha.
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