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Research Article

An Analysis on factors affecting organic farm management of LG members, Kudumbashree in Thrissur District

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Abstract: Organic farming is nothing but farming of crops without including any toxic elements which is harmful to the human being as well as to the soil. The central Government and state Government are introducing so many projects and plans to encourage and motivate organic farming. Kudumbashree is a women network of Kerala which stands for empowering the rural women. This network has started recently the concept of organic farming among its members which help the famers to cultivate the crops organically. This study aims to analyse the various factors which affect the organic farming of these members in Thrissur district. The factors identified for the research are opportunities for promotion, factors of certification, attitude and perception of farmers and society, manure and treating farm waste.

Key words: Organic farming, Kudumbashree, farm management, promotion opportunities, organic certification, manure and treating of waste

Introduction

Farmers are a country's true wealth, and farming is critical to its growth. If those farmers are women, this is a true government empowerment policy for rural women. We are alive on this earth because of the farmers' sacrifices and hard work. They feed us without making us hungry. Farming can be undertaken in a number of ways, and also contributes to profit and benefits. However, it should not be achieved at the cost of the mother "Nature" and the environment. As a result, we should practice the agricultural practices used by our forefathers. However, conditions have deteriorated. People are only interested in advantages and fast outcomes. Most growers use more chemical fertilizers than is permitted, which results in more crops but negatively impacts consumers as well as the soil. When compared to other nations, India ranks first in terms of arable land and permanent crop area.

According to the global Bank's compilation of development indicators collected from formally recognized sources, agricultural land (percentage of land area) in the Asian nations was calculable at 60.43 % in 2018. Agriculture, in conjunction with its connected industries, is India's most vital supply of financial gain. 70 % of its rural household's area unit still for the most part addicted to agriculture for a living, with 82 % of farmers being minor and marginal. In 2017-18, global food output was forecast to reach 275 million tonnes (MT). Despite having an awfully restricted organic space beneath cultivation, India is hierarchical 1st in terms of the number of organic farmers. As of March 2020, India had over one.9 million farmers, accounting for 1.3 % of the country's 146 million agricultural landholders. The Republic of India ranks 1st in terms of the number of organic farmers and ninth in terms of organic country. When exploring India Sikkim is India's first completely organic state. Its whole agriculture land is organically certified. Among all the states in India, Madhya Pradesh has covered largest area under organic certification, which is followed by Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. Kerala stands 13th among other states in organic farming. Kerala is India's main rubber manufacturer, followed by Tamil Nadu, Tripura in the north-east, and Karnataka in the south. Kerala is also the world's leading producer of black pepper, tiny cardamom, cloves, and other Indian spices, as well as exotic fruits.

We are going through a difficult period. The COVID 19 has a wide range of effects on people's daily lives. In order to eradicate the pandemic, the whole globe came to a standstill. Due to the unavailability of commodities from neighbouring states and nations, most consumer states have had a difficult time restoring normalcy to their citizens' lives. The most difficult aspect was ensuring the supply of foods such as groceries and veggies. The government encouraged residents to create their own kitchen gardens under this circumstance. This will enable individuals to cultivate whatever crops are required for their family, as well as contribute to the development of a healthy food culture in society. People can perceive the flavour and distinction of organic products. This may raise their awareness of health issues. Every government

is encouraging its citizens in developing a healthy food culture by organically cultivating crops. Slowly, the government is transforming the nature of farming to totally organic, which is a positive step toward environmental and ecological protection. For this reason, plenty of new initiatives have been launched. One tree for each child, as well as one kitchen garden for each home, will be implemented.

Kerala is a consumer state since it depends on neighbouring states for a range of services, including food. The state has become one of the top consumer states as a result of changing resource usage patterns over the previous 50 years. The state is likewise going through a difficult period. Kerala's government has also launched a number of initiatives to promote organic farming. For this, the government is primarily targeting rural women. This will assist women in self-empowerment as well as the development of a healthy food culture.

The government of Kerala introduced a hand full of plans to combat food scarcity in the state as well as to build healthy society. The Kerala state agriculture department has begun transforming fallow fields into farms as part of the Kerala government's 'Subhiksha Keralam' Project or Padhathi, which aims to tackle food shortage in the state. Around 25,000 hectares of fallow land are expected to be converted to farms by the government. Keralam Subhiksha Padhathi is a consolidation system in which all divisions are merged. The government is attempting to develop good integrated farming models in order to minimise expenditures while increasing revenue. Kudumbashree is also one of the projects among these.The plans or projects can be introduced with high energy and curiosity, but these need to be properly monitored and executed for the long run. Initially, it may have some difficulties or imperfections. But these have to be corrected.

Kudumbashree could be a Kerala-wide community network. it's organized into 3 tiers: primary level Neighbourhood teams (NHGs), ward level space Development Societies (ADS), and local authority level Community Development Societies (CDS). It is, while not a doubt, one of the world's biggest women's networks. To encourage organic farming and a food product that is certified as organic Kudumbashree has started Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP). MKSP may be a subcomponent of the National Rural resource Mission that aims to boost women's visibility in agriculture, cut back hard work, and provide a supply of financial gain by implementing sustainable and environmentally accountable farming practices.

Kudumbashree has entered the world of organic farming intending to put 10,000 hectares of land under organic cultivation in 201 clusters across all districts. According to the mission, this year's Kudumbashree woman farmers are expected to join 20000 Joint Liability Groups, which was launched this year. JLGs are communities of four-to-ten-woman farmers who work on the farm to make a living. These groups are the backbone of all Kudumbashree agricultural movements focused at long-term agricultural productivity and social and economic development. About 100 JLGs form one cluster in the cluster strategy, the organic agricultural operations of the cluster are overseen by two Cluster Level Coordinators (CLC). Certification preparation and documentation are done with the support of CLC. Organic cultivation will be certified under the Participatory Guarantee System. The Regional Council (RC) authorized by the National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) will provide the required assistance, advice, and preparation to ensure this initiative's smooth running and promote the certification process. The project's key goal is to rid Kerala of pesticide-laced vegetables, which mostly come from neighbouring states, and to promote the government's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production and procurement.

The study is conducted to analyse the factors affecting the organic farm management of these Local groups mainly in Thrissur District. The Local Groups place a strong focus on organic farming. These Local Groups are being assisted by Kudumbashree in getting PGS Organic certification. This certificate allows farmers to sell their products as totally organic in the local and domestic market, as well as guaranteeing a better price for organic produce. The public can purchase these items without a second thought.

The LG groups in Mathilakam panchayat are the most active in organic farming. The government of Kerala is giving certain incentives to these organic farmers based on their crop cultivation. These groups are allowed to take agricultural loans from the nationalized banks for their agricultural management. Some amount of subsidy will be getting to these farmers on the interest rate of these loans. These famers are supposed to repay the loan amount exactly after one year to avail this subsidy. They are responsible for this whether or not they make a profit from farming. From interviewing the farmers, they opined that, they are able to produce crops with organic farming but they are not able to make profit accordingly. They argue that people need to be made aware of the quality of the products produced by organic farming and the health benefits that result from it.

Objectives of the study

- To study the marketing constraints of the LG
- To study the support of Kudumbashree given to the LG in getting the organic certification

- To study the attitude and perception of farmers and society towards organic farming
- To study the availability of organic manure and waste management of the farmers.

Hypothesis

- H1: Organic produce has less opportunity for promotion.
- H2: Kudumbashree is supporting the LG members for getting the PGS organic certification
- H3: The respondent's attitude toward organic farming is unaffected by socio economic characters
- H4: There is no relationship between livestock and organic manure availability.

Review of Literature

There have been several studies in the field of organic farming. Many international and domestic authors have published lots of articles based on organic farming. This includes comparison of organic vs conventional farming, adoption of technologies in farming, status of organic farming, maintaining the soil fertility etc.

Some of the reviews are included below

Ferreira et al. (2020) examined the factors limiting organic farming expansion in the Lis Valley and concluded that organic agriculture has significant growth potential in the Lis Valley, and that the efforts and resources of various stakeholders, particularly the state, must be coordinated to provide effective support to farmers in order to promote organic farming that prioritises environmental sustainability.: (i) strategies for rural development, (ii) redistribution of agricultural land, (iii) irrigated agriculture upgrading, and (iv) stimulation of young farmers (v) transformation and deployment of new technology, (vi) farmer organisation for increased productivity, and (vii) consumer access facilitation.

Serebrennikov et al. (2020) conduct research on the influencing factors which support the implementation of viable farming practices. most findings show that farmers' environmental and economic views, further as their data, have a profound effect on the enactment of organic farming, though' there's no proof of this for manure management and mitigation. The maturity and learning of producers were additionally seen to possess a decent impact on the acceptance of organic farming, however not on the endorsement of alternative measure technologies. the aspects, that play semblance in acceptance are farm physical characteristics or technological options, however, the deposition from analysis makes it not possible to draw concrete conclusions regarding their impact through technologies.

Caffaro and Cavallo (2019) summarizes and analyses education, farm size, being a single farmer, and perceived obstacles all play a role in Smart Farming Technologies use and it shows that decreased amounts of knowledge and working on the farm were also favourably correlated with perceived economic obstacles, which were then negatively associated with SFT adoption. The scale of the farm had a clear beneficial impact on SFT adoption.

Organic agriculture isn't the only way to ensure sustainable agriculture and food sustainability, according to **Meemken and Qaim (2018)** in their study on organic agriculture, food security, and the environment, but clever combinations of organic and traditional approaches could help boost global agriculture productivity.

Azami et al.(2018) tries to identify effective factors that influence whether or not organic cultivation is accepted have shown positive results, the following are the main reasons why organic agriculture is not accepted: there is no distinction amid chemical free and chemical agronomic products; inability to produce ideal production if fertilisers are not used; and inability to produce ideal production if fertilisers are not used, failure to manage weeds and pests when pesticides are not used, as well as a lack of knowledge among farmers.

The noted research gap is that no studies have been undertaken on the Kudumbashree Local Groups for analysing their successful functioning of organic farm. Hence this study is considered to be novel.

Research Methodology

As this is a detailed and comprehensive study of LG members, the design of the study is descriptive. The area chosen for the study is Thrissur District. The size of the sample is 50 Local group. The study area, Thrissur is divided into 16 Block panchayats, which are strata, and several Local Groups, which forms clusters. The researcher selected samples from these Local Groups using simple random selection.

The Block Panchayats include 7 municipalities, 1 corporation and 86 grama panchayat. There are several Community Development Societies comes under each Grama Panchayat.

Each Community Development Societies has large number of JLG members. Joint Liability Group Members or JLG carry out various activities under Kudumbashree. Of these, LG groups are entirely organic farming groups.

There are 1774 Local Groups with 8870 members. These groups are co-ordinated by the Cluster Level Co-ordinators. Each 50 Local Group will be monitored by one CLC. Each cluster comprising of 4 to 6 members and

representatives from each group has been taken for the interview as it is was impossible to collect data from the geographically scattered members. The study relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. Interviews and a structured questionnaire are the primary data collection methods. Secondary data for the study can be made up of a variety of journals and official websites. The sampling design used are stratified, cluster and simple random sampling design.

Data Analysis and Discussions

Inferential analysis has been carried out using a variety of statistical methods. T-test, one way ANOVA and Correlation are used.

Demographic profile of the respondents

Table 1: Descriptive of Age group

Age	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
31-40	18	36
41-50	20	40
51-60	12	24

Source: Primary data

Table 1 implies that 40 percent of the participants are from the age group 41-50 while 36 percent of the respondents belongs to 31-40 and 24 percent of the respondents comes in 51-60 age group.

Table 2: Descriptive of Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Less than SSLC	09	18
SSLC and below Graduation	32	64
Degree	08	16
Master's Degree	01	02

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 indicates that the educational qualification of 64 percent of the respondents are SSLC and below graduation and only 2 percent have Master's degree.

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of Occupation

Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Agriculture Only	11	34
Agriculture including Livestock	22	44
Agriculture, Others	17	34

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 indicates that 44 percent of the respondents are doing agriculture including livestock while 34 percent are not only doing agriculture but also doing variety of other jobs.

Table 4: Descriptive statistics of Annual income from Agriculture

Annual Income from Agriculture	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Less than 25000	36	72
25000-50000	09	18
50000-75000	04	08

75000-100000	01	02

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 shows that 72 percentage of the respondent's annual income generated from agriculture is less than 25000 while 2 percent only earned 75000-100000. 18 percent of the respondents earned between 25000-50000.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics of size of family and members in agriculture

Variables	**Category**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Family members	Less than 5	44	88
	6 to 10	06	12
Family members in Agriculture	Less than 3	24	48
	3 to 5	26	52

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that 88 percent of the respondent's size of the family is less than 5 only 12 percent belongs to 6 to 10 group.52 percent respondent's 3 to 5 members of the family is involved in agriculture while 48 percent respondent's less than 3 members only involved in agriculture.

Descriptive statistics on Current market

Table 6: Descriptive statistics of current market

Panchayat	**Current market**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Kaipamangalam	neighbours and marketing societies	9	39.1
	retail stores and neighbours	1	4.3
	weekly market and neighbours	11	47.8
	weekly market, neighbours, marketing societies and retail stores	2	8.7
Edathuruthy	neighbours and marketing societies	11	61.1
	retail stores and neighbours	1	5.6
	weekly market and neighbours	5	27.8
	weekly market, neighbours, marketing societies and retail stores	1	5.6
Mathilakam	neighbours and marketing societies	8	88.9
	weekly market and neighbours	1	11.1

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

Table 6 indicates that the Kaipamangalam Panchayat is more depending on weekly market and neighbours for the sales of their organic produce then 39.1 percent of the respondents depends on neighbours and marketing societies. 61.1

percent respondents of Edathuruthy Panchayat are depending on neighbours and marketing societies. 88.9 percent respondents of Mathilakam Panchayat depend neighbours and marketing societies.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: Test whether substantial variation among panchayat with regards to factors of marketing

H_0 = There is no substantial variation across Panchayats in terms of factors affecting marketing.
H_1 = There is substantial variation across Panchayats in terms of factors affecting marketing.

Table 7: ANOVA for substantial variation among Panchayat with respect to factors of marketing

Factors Affecting Marketing	**Panchayat**			**F value**	**P value**
	Kaipamangalam	**Edathuruthy**	**Mathilakam**		
Support for sales	3.26 (1.054)	3.78 (0.647)	3.89 (0.782)	2.506	0.092
Online marketing	2.17[a] (0.937)	2.50[a] (0.985)	3.56[b] (1.236)	6.064	0.005**
Investment in Marketing	1.74[a] (0.689)	1.83[a] (0.707)	2.44[b] (0.882)	3.123	0.053
Transportation Facility	2.17[a] (0.937)	2.50[a] (0.985)	3.56[b] (1.236)	6.064	0.005**
Demand for organic products	3.87 (0.968)	3.72 (0.826)	3.89 (0.782)	0.172	0.843
Profit in indigenous market	1.96[a] (0.767)	2.39[ab] (1.092)	2.89[b] (1.054)	3.323	0.045*
Fluctuation in price	3.87 (0.757)	3.89 (0.471)	4.00 (0.500)	0.145	0.865
Mass media for marketing	2.35[a] (0.775)	2.61[ab] (1.037)	3.11[b] (1.054)	2.209	0.121
Retail Outlets	3.96 (0.706)	3.61 (0.916)	3.89 (0.782)	0.980	0.383
Fairs and markets	4.35 (0.487)	4.11 (0.323)	4.11 (0.333)	2.074	0.137
Storage Facility	3.04 (1.147)	3.28 (1.074)	3.56 (0.882)	0.768	0.470
Covid effect on sales	4.17[a] (0.388)	3.72[ab] (0.826)	4.00[b] (0.001)	3.253	0.048*
Overall factors of marketing	**26.61[a] (4.065)**	**29.67[ab] (4.753)**	**32.00[b] (3.162)**	**6.117**	**0.004****

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. Standard Deviation is the figure in brackets.

2. ** indicates significant at 1 percent level

3. * indicates significant at 5 percent level

4. Using the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT), different alphabets among Panchayat reflect significant at the 5% level.

Interpretation

Table 7 shows the P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% significant level with regard to online marketing, Transportation Facility and overall factors towards marketing for opportunities of promotion. As a result, when it comes to Online marketing, Transportation Facility and overall factors affecting the marketing opportunities, there are substantial differences across Panchayats. Based on Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) the Panchayat Kaipamangalam

and Edathuruthy are significantly differ with Mathilakam Panchayat at 5% level of significance but there is no significant difference between the Panchayat, Kaipamangalam and Edathuruthy with respect to online marketing opportunities and transportation facilities. In overall factors affecting the marketing opportunities Kaipamangalam Panchayat is significantly differ with Mathilakam Panchayat at 5% level of significance but Edathuruthy Panchayat is not differed with another Panchayat in the same factor. Hence there is a substantial variation among the responds of different LG in Panchayat with respect to the promotion opportunities as well as in online marketing they are getting for their produce. The Local Group organic farming are in the stage of development hence they need more support from the local Government in order to reach the customers.

With regard to profit in the indigenous market and covid influence on sales, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level since the P value is less than 0.05. As a result, there are considerable differences amongst Panchayats in terms of profit earned in the indigenous market and the impact of Covid on sales. According to the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT), Kaipamangalam Panchayats responds are considerably different from Mathilagam Panchayat, while the responds from Edathuruthy is not different from other Panchayats in terms of profit making and covid influence on sales.

There is no significant difference among Panchayat with regards to support getting for sales, investment made in marketing, demand for organic products, fluctuation in the market price, mass media exposure for marketing, number of retail outlets in the wards, fairs and markets arranged by Kudumbashree, storage facility for organic produce since the P value is higher than 0.05. As a result, the null hypothesis has been accepted. The Local Groups in all three Panchayats have similar views on these elements that influence marketing promotion opportunities. Enabling the selling of organic items through online platforms and door delivery system might increase profits while also avoiding organic supply from being lost.

Hypothesis 2: The opinion regarding "support of Kudumbashree in getting organic certification" are above average level.

H_0: Opinion regarding statements on factors affecting certification process are equal to average level
H_1: Opinion regarding statements on factors affecting certification process are not equal to average level

Table 8: Test for specified value (Average = 3) of statements on factors affecting certification

Factors affecting certification	**Mean**	**SD**	**t value**	**P value**
training on organic certification	2.88	1.118	0.759	0.452
knowledge on organic farming	3.40	1.107	2.556	0.014*
support of clc	3.86	0.904	6.729	0.001**
monitoring of clc	4.30	1.233	7.455	0.001**
Kudumbashree support for certification	3.70	0.974	5.081	0.001**
clc training to certification	3.80	0.782	7.230	0.001**
Expense in certification	3.18	1.024	1.243	0.220
difficulty in certification	2.86	1.030	0.961	0.341

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level
2. * denotes significant at 5% level

Interpretation

Table 8 explains that the P value is less than 0.05, the results indicated that the opinion regarding the statements on training improves the knowledge in organic farming, support from Cluster Level Coordinators (CLC), support from

Kudumbashree and training from CLC for certification are not equal to average level since at a 1 percent level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected. Based on mean score opinion regarding these statements is above the average level. Opinion regarding the statements on training received on organic certification, expense in certification and the difficulty in the process are equal to average level hence the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis 3: To test whether substantial difference between Age group in terms of attitude and perception concerning organic farming.

H_0: There is no substantial difference among age group with regards to factors of attitude and perception towards organic farming.
H_1: There is a substantial difference among age group with regards to factors of attitude and perception towards organic farming.

Table 9 : Test among Age group and factors of attitude and perception towards organic farming

Factors of attitude and perception	**Age group**			**F value**	**P Value**
	31-40	41-50	51-60		
Positive feedback from society	4.11 (0.676)	4.05 (0.605)	4.17 (0.835)	0.111	0.895
Personal Satisfaction	4.28 (0.461)	4.15 (0.671)	4.33 (0.492)	0.463	0.632
Positive attitude of family	5.00 (0.001)	4.85 (0.671)	4.75 (0.866)	0.671	0.516
Improve taste and Quality	4.39 (0.502)	4.25 (0.444)	4.33 (0.492)	0.408	0.667
Healthy food culture	4.39 (0.502)	4.30 (0.470)	4.17 (0.389)	0.824	0.445
Social Status	2.28 (0.752)	2.15 (0.813)	2.33 (0.888)	0.223	0.801
Overall Factors	**12.56 (3.17)**	**12.40 (3.23)**	**13.25 (3.79)**	**0.255**	**0.776**

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

Table 9 indicates the significant value for overall factors of attitude and perception of respondents towards organic farming in 0.776, which is greater than 0.05, indicates there is no significant difference among age group and factors of attitude and perception.

Hypothesis 4: To test whether significant relationship between availability of livestock and manure management

H_0: The availability of Livestock and manure for farming has no significant relationship.
H_1: The availability of Livestock and manure for farming has significant relationship.

Table 10: Descriptive statistics of organic inputs

Organic Input used	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Biofertilizer, Biopesticides, Green leaf manure	24	48
Compost / vermi Compost, Biofertilizer/ Biopesticides	8	16
Compost/ vermi Compost, Biofertilizer/Biopesticides, Green Leaf Fertilizer	7	14

Farm yard manure, biofertilizer/ biopesticides, green leaf manure	2	4
Farm yard manure, compost/ vermi compost, biofertilizer/biopesticides, green leaf manure	9	18

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

Table 10 explains that 48 percent of the respondents are using Biofertilizer, Biopesticides, Green leaf manure as organic inputs, 18 percent of the respondents are using Farm yard manure, compost/ vermi compost, biofertilizer/biopesticides, green leaf manure as organic inputs. 16 percent of the respondents are using Compost / vermi Compost, Biofertilizer/ Biopesticides, 14 percent are using Compost/ vermi Compost, Biofertilizer/Biopesticides, Green Leaf Fertilizer and only 4 percent are using Farm yard manure, biofertilizer/ biopesticides, green leaf manure as organic inputs.

Table 11: Spearman correlation coefficient between factors of manure and treating waste

Factors of manure and treating waste	enough livestock for manure	link with farmers for manure	adequate waste disposal system	any plant to recycle waste	supply manure to others
Enough livestock for manure	1.000	0.406**	0.392**	0.125	0.488**
Link with farmers for manure	0.406**	1.000	0.615**	0.151	0.047
Adequate waste disposal system	0.392**	0.615**	1.000	0.419**	0.158
Any plant to recycle waste	0.125	0.151	0.419**	1.000	0.178
Supply manure to others	0.488**	0.047	0.158	0.178	1.000

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Interpretation

The results from Table 11 indicates that Correlation coefficient between Enough livestock for manure and supply fertilizers to others is 0.488 which indicate ($0.488^2 = 0.238$) 23.8 percent positive relationship between these factors. The correlation coefficient between adequate waste disposal system and plant to recycle waste is 0.419 which indicate ($0.419^2 = 0.175$) 17.5 percent positive relationship between these parameters that is statistically significant at the 1% level.

Findings and Suggestions

- The Pandemic COVID 19 also affected the sales of the organic products of Local Groups since they were unable to reach the domestic markets. The results from ANOVA explains that the transportation facility and online marketing opportunity has great influences on the overall factors of marketing opportunities in various Panchayat. Enabling the sale of organic products channel through online platforms could leverage the profit and preventing the loss of organic supplies.
- All Panchayat agrees that they were able to produce vegetables but the fluctuation of price in the market also affecting the sale of organic produce hence they are not getting premium price for their products. A premium price

fixation policy for organic produce should be introduced. The products which they produce are perishables and the lack of storage facility leading to the loss of the organic supplies which in turn gives a huge loss to the famers.

- The results from T test shows that, Kudumbashree is supporting the farmers for getting the organic certification but this certification can be used only in the domestic market.
- The process of certification is long and it takes more time since they need to enter all the data regarding the farmer, their crop cultivation etc which hesitates them to take the certificate
- The whole respondents agrees that the attitude of family and society towards organic farming is approachable and this gives a personal satisfaction to the farmers but it doesn't help them to develop a social status.
- Majority of the farmers have enough livestock for organic manure so if other members in the groups are in need of manure it can be available from their peer members. The correlation between this too is highly positive.
- There is no plant for recycling the waste since they are reusing the waste as compost or manure.
- The research identifies that it is a good initiative of Kerala Government to encourage organic farming among rural women but the opportunity for promotion and profit could be ensured in order to motivate the Local Groups.

Conclusion

According to the findings, there is no difference in the assistance that Panchayats receive for sales, demand for organic goods, or the presence of retail outlets. The degree of satisfaction with the training they are receiving for the certification process is likewise above average, although the procedure may be streamlined. The findings indicate that the public is willing to accept organic farming, but that public knowledge of LG organic goods must be raised. To improve profit and awareness, promotion possibilities should be enhanced.

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