Productivity and Profitability of a Cotton-based Production System under Organic and Conventional Management in India

Dionys Forster\textsuperscript{1}, Christian Andres\textsuperscript{1}, Rajeev Verma\textsuperscript{2}, Christine Zundel\textsuperscript{3}, Monika M. Messmer\textsuperscript{1}, Paul Maeder\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Switzerland
\textsuperscript{2}bioRe Association, India
\textsuperscript{3}Federal Office of Agriculture, Ecological Unit, Switzerland

Abstract

The debate on the relative benefits of conventional and organic farming systems is more topical than ever. The achievements of conventional high-input agriculture were largely brought about at the cost of deteriorating soil fertility; furthermore, they were based to a large extent on fossil fuels. Developing more sustainable farming practices on a large scale is of utmost importance. However, information about the performance of agricultural production systems under organic and conventional management in tropical and subtropical regions is largely lacking. This study aimed to assess agronomic and economic data from a long-term farming systems comparison trial under semi-arid conditions in central India.

Four two-year crop rotations comprising cotton-soybean-wheat under biodynamic, organic and conventional management were investigated, including one conventional system with and one without transgenic \textit{Bt} cotton, between 2007 and 2010.

Results showed 13\% lower yields in organic compared to conventional systems. Yields in cotton, soybean and wheat were on average 14\%, 7\% and 15\% lower, respectively. However, production costs of organic systems were on average 32\% lower than those of conventional systems, which led to similar gross margins in all systems.

To our knowledge, this is the first long-term field trial comparing the agronomic and economic performance of organic, conventional and conventional+\textit{Bt} cotton-based farming systems. The results of our study suggest that organic farming is a promising alternative to conventional farming in cotton-based production systems in central India. The less capital intensive nature of organic systems may be particularly interesting for smallholder farmers as it decreases dependence on loans for farm inputs. Therefore, our findings have the potential to be useful for decision-making and in turn may lead to a redirection of agricultural policies.

Keywords: \textit{Bt} cotton, economic analysis, long-term experiment, organic agriculture, smallholder farmer, soybean, systems comparison, wheat

Contact Address: Christian Andres, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), International Cooperation, Ackerstrasse, CH-5070 Frick, Switzerland, e-mail: christian.andres@fibl.org
Economic profitability of organic vs. conventional cotton-based production systems in a long-term field trial in India

Background

¬ Developing sustainable farming systems on large scale is very important for sustainable development of global agriculture (IAASTD, 2009).
¬ Scientific results about organic vs. conventional agriculture in the tropics are sparse.

Material and methods

¬ Semi-arid climate zone
¬ Vertisol soil, Madhya Pradesh, India (Fig. 1)
¬ Time: 2007-2010 (conversion phase)
¬ Agronomic and economic data (plot level)
¬ Crop rotation (2 years): Cotton-soybean-wheat under biodynamic, organic and conventional (with/without Bt cotton) management (Fig. 2)

Results

¬ 7 %–15 % lower yield for all organically produced crops compared to conventional systems (Fig. 3).
¬ Lower production costs in organic systems, therefore similar gross margins in all systems (Fig. 4).

Conclusions

¬ Organic cotton production systems can produce high yields at low inputs of fertilizer and capital.
¬ Crucial factors for the economic profitability have to be considered such as access to knowledge and organic inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, non-GM seeds), existing market demand and certification system have to be considered.

Funding

This project is funded by Biovision Foundation, Coop Sustainability Fund, Liechtenstein Development Service (LED) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Literature


More information: http://www.systems-comparison.fibl.org/; *christian.andres@fibl.org