1.1  **HYPOTHESIS:**

The present study proceeds to examine the following hypothesis:

1) Organic farming is eco-friendly therefore more and more farmers are turning toward it.

2) From economic point of view organic farming requires less inputs save cost, therefore becoming more and more popular.

3) With the growing awareness about the ills of chemical farming people desire to prefer safe and healthy food, more and more farmers are turning towards organic farming.

4) Local marketing available for organic farms product.

5) Organic farming create local employment opportunities.

**WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY:**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

The work will consist of three major parts.

(A) **Literature Survey :**

The available literature on the above topic of reference will be scanned from various libraries, research institutes, research journals, internet and administrative offices.

(B) **Field Work :**

1) Pilot observation of the study Area.

2) Collection of data regarding physiography, drainage, soil and climate.

3) Collection of information about organic farming in Dhule District.
4) Collection of data of land use and area under different crops of organic farming.

5) Collection of information about agricultural input require for organic farming.

6) Visit to the various forms practicing organic farming.

(C) Laboratory Work:

1) Preparation of base map and map of relief soil, climate irrigation facilities etc.

2) Preparation of land use and cropping pattern by various cartographic techniques.

3) Analysis of crop productivity, crop diversification of organic farming.

4) Analysis of influence of organic farming on changing land use and cropping pattern.

5) Analysis of the influence of organic farming on traditional farming.

6) Computation analysis and interpretation of data.

7) Presentation of the present research work by using appropriate Cartographic method and techniques.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE TEXT:

The Work is divided into Six chapters. The first chapters is attempting to highlight the nature of agriculture geography, nature of organic farming, aims, objectives, hypothesis, methodology as well as review of research work.
The second chapter discusses the physical setting of the study region. It provides information about location, physiography, soils and climate and socio-economic background of the study region.

The third chapter studies concept of organic farming. Definition, merits, demerits of organic farming, need to turn organic farming, input and methods of organic farming, compost manures organic manures, bio-fertilizers, effective micro-organism technology, crop residue and weed management pest management, government policies, etc. will be studied.

The fourth chapter deals with organic farming in Dhule District, area under organic farming, number of farmers practicing organic farming and number of villages practicing organic farming and trend of organic farming in Dhule district.

The Fifth chapter includes the economics of organic farming, the marketing of organic farming and the problems and challenges of organic farming in the study region.

Six chapter shows summary and conclusions.

At the end an attempt has been made to compile a bibliography of the books, articles and photographs of field work.