

AN EXPLORATIVE ANALYSIS TOWARDS EVALUATION BETWEEN ORGANIC AND INORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY CITATION TO TIRUNELVELI CITY.

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ABSTRACT:

Food is a crucial commodity for all humans on the planet. We earn mostly for our meals in today's critical atmosphere. Every human on the planet will suffer from burning sensation if they do not eat. People are eating everything, even packaged foods and ready-to-eat foods, in the name of stomach sufficiency. They are ignorant of the long-term consequences of consuming packaged and ready-to-eat foods. Some people seem to believe that all food items, organic and non-organic, are the same. Natural manures and fertilizers are used in the production of organic foods. It is the most appropriate meal pattern for our climatic conditions in India. In the past, only natural and organic food products were ingested by our forefathers and mothers. People in our generation perceive that both organic and non-organic foods are the same. As an outcome, the study's impact is to explore the differences between organic and non-organic foods and to emphasize the benefits of organic foods.

Key words: Stomach sufficiency, packed and instant food items, enhance ,organic food items and difference between organic and non organic food items.

1.1.PROLOGUE TO BOTH THE ORGANIC AND THE NON ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS:-

(a)ORGANIC AND THE IN ORGANIC FOODS:-

Once it comes to nutrition, we've all seen the buzzwords "Organic" and "Inorganic," and we really know that organic food is frequently better made and inorganic food is poorer quality, but really what specifically is the theory behind the whole? Presently, we'll deal with the reality about just what constitutes organic and inorganic food, the disparities seen between two, and if ingesting organic food is truly the superior alternative.

(b)MEANING OF THE ORGANIC AND NON ORGANIC:

To commence, organic foods are those that have been cultivated without the need for pesticides, weeds, or synthetic fertilizers, while inorganic foods employ all of these ingredients to improve their appearance and make them more cost-effective to manufacture (Big Oven, 2019). Organic pertains to not only the product itself, as well as to the eventual manufacturer's operation process, including the translation of sorghum into flatbread. As little more than a corollary, if the piece of food endures any acid hydrolysis throughout its lifespan prior to actually making a decision to buy, it is produced by chemical.

EVALUATION BETWEEN BOTH THE ORGANIC AND THE INORGANIC FOOD:

Absolutely, not even that. We can explore the similarities amongst organic and inorganic that now we grasp whatever constitutes as organic and inorganic. The multiple significant distinction are that fresh produce has not been allowed to treat with synthesized (fella) toxic substances to enhance its visual effect and taste, that it has not been directly genetically modified (such as using CRISPR technology), that it has not been dosed with antibiotics or growth hormones, and that it has not been explicitly genetically altered (such as using CRISPR technology). Furthermore, the food might be treated with radionuclides to preserve it. Nevertheless, herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers that persist in the environment in ecosystem should be used and the food will still be termed organic (Unlock Food, 2018). Furthermore, people have been conserving the best seeds of each plant generation and selecting the best animals to breed onto the next generation for all of human history, which is a sort of genetic alteration in and of itself!

PRICE CHECK NO. 1: RALEY'S							
ITEM							TOTAL
ORGANIC	\$2.99/lb.	\$6.59/lb. (Challenge)	\$1.79/lb. (Cal-Organic)	\$9.99/lb. (Cafe Sarks, espresso roast)	\$1.29 each	\$3.89/half gallon (Sunnyside Farms, 1% milk fat)	\$26.54
NON-ORGANIC	\$1.99/lb.	\$4.99/lb. (Challenge)	\$1.59/lb. (house brand)	\$9.99/lb. (Cafe Sarks, Sumatra French roast)	\$.79 each	\$2.99/half gallon (Sunnyside Farms, 1% milk fat)	\$22.34
PRICE CHECK NO. 2: TRADER JOE'S							
ITEM							TOTAL
ORGANIC	\$.29 each	\$4.79/lb. (house brand)	\$6.99/lb. (house brand, French roast)	\$3.99/dozen (house brand, jumbo free-range, brown)	\$2.99/16 oz. (house brand)	\$3.29/half gallon (house brand, 2% milk fat)	\$22.34
NON-ORGANIC	\$.19 each	\$2.79/lb. (house brand)	\$5.99/lb. (house brand, French roast)	\$1.99/dozen (Sun Valley, jumbo Grade A, white)	\$1.99/16.2 oz. (house brand)	\$2.49/half gallon (house brand, 2% milk fat)	\$15.44

1.2.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: The organic food sector in India is at a new stage and has followed by self growth over the last decade. The present expansion in the organic industry is based on the health benefits and the safety of use. Most of the people felt that the both organic and the in organic food products are same. This study was conducted in Tirunelveli Corporation with the goal of consumers opinion about the organic and inorganic food products.

1.3.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To get insight into the public's perception of organic food items.
- To raise awareness about the importance of organic foods.
- To recognize about the concept of both the organic and the inorganic food products.

1.4.AIM OF THE ANALYSIS: The scope of the study is to analyze about the difference between both the organic and the inorganic food products. To highlight the awareness about organic food products in the study area.

1.5.ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIC FOOD PRODUTS ARE:

Pesticides would be less abundant in organic vegetables. Anti fungals, solvents, and termites are quite often exploited in conventional agriculture, and metabolites could be discovered on (and in) consumer meals.

Organic food is typically crisper since that excludes toxins that prolong it storability. Local food is generally (sometimes not) cultivated on existing farmland around where it would be marketed (therefore stay updated on where it originates from).

Organic farming is more ecologically responsible. Organic farming eliminates emissions, helps conserve water, improves soil, enhances soil quality, and requires less power. Dioxin gardening is also preferable for neighboring species of birds, but also for people currently living near farms.

Antibacterial, anabolic steroids, and veterinary derivatives are not used in organically fed animals. The use of pharmaceuticals can breed antibiotic-resistant bacteria strains, and feeding cattle animal byproducts associated with a higher risk of mad cow disease (BSE). Animals maintained organically have more room to move about and have access to the outdoors, which serves to maintain them fresh.

2.1.REVIEW ON LITERATURE:

As per De Magistris and Gracia (2008), shoppers who are aware that organic food is healthier and of higher quality develop favorable opinions towards something, therefore influences their shopping decisions. Obviously, boosting customers' ecological expertise is fundamental to the economy's progress.

According to Stobbelaar et al. (2007), recognizing the mindsets of adolescents, who might be tomorrow's organic food customers, might lead to possible financial prospects. According to this survey, the majority of youngsters are aware of organic food and believe

it to be healthful and ecologically beneficial. However, their comprehension of organic food is restricted, as is their propensity to acquire it.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

3.1.SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

The review is gathered from different sources obtained from regional and international blogs, internet sites, and government papers, among other sources. The use of inorganic contributions to the production of bio goods, vegetables, cereals, and the rearing of animals in agribusiness is referred to as customary or non natural cultivating, according to this study. Natural cultivation, on the other hand, refers to the natural or regular contributions to the homestead activities.

3.2.SAMPLING METHODS IN THE STUDY: The convenient sampling mechanism was included in this inquiry. Humans who utilize both biological and chemical things make up the fair representation. A survey of 100 people was done to find out what they thought about organic and inorganic things.

3.3.ANALYTICAL TOOLS : To investigate and draw any conclusions based on the responses supplied by the respondents, the following procedures were used:

For the hypothesis framework, chi-square analysis was used.

A basic percentage examination is employed for to recognize about the demographic data.

3.4.SUPPOSITION STRUCTURE:

H0: When it comes to organic and inorganic foods, there are no differences of opinion among organic and inorganic users.

Ha: Both organic and inorganic food users have differing viewpoints on organic and inorganic foods.

4.ANALYSIS AND ITS DICUSSIONS:-

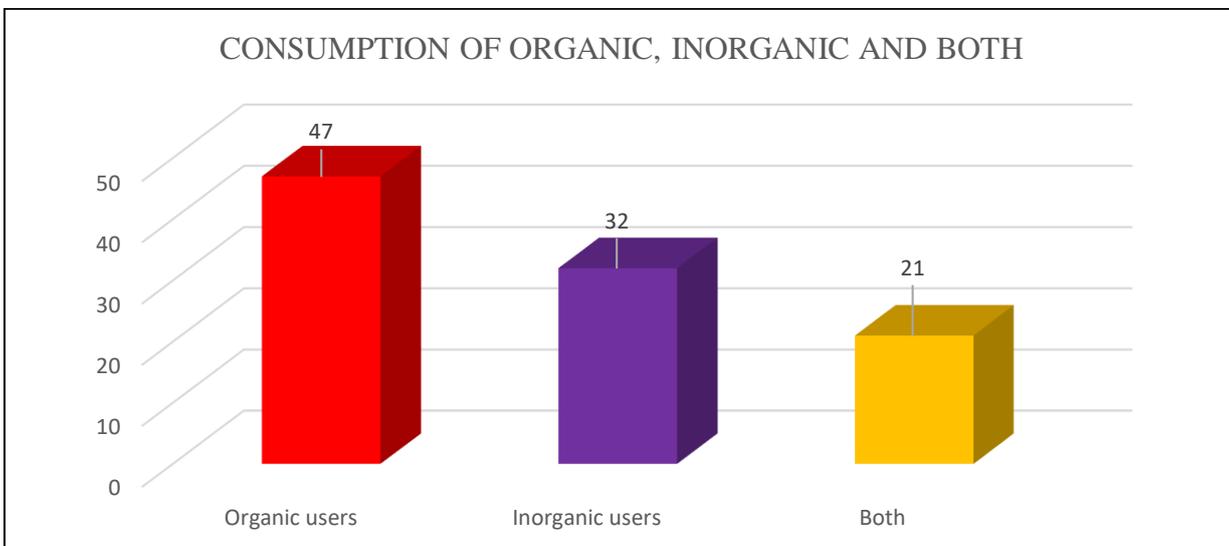
4.1.SOCIOECONOMIC DETAILS:

S.no	EPOCH	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20	19	19
2	20-30	7	7
3	30-40	39	39
4	above 40	35	35
	Total	100	100
S.no	SEXUAL ROLE	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Mannish	67	67
2	womanly	33	33
	Total	100	100
S.no	CAREER	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Government employee	7	7
2	Private employee	23	23
3	Student	21	21
4	others	49	49
	Total	100	100
S.no	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Below 12th	43	43
2	Graduate	19	19
3	Post graduate	6	6

4	Professional	32	32
	Total	100	100
S.no	INHABITED ZONE	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Rustic	57	57
2	Built-up	43	43
	Total	100	100
S.no	SCHEDULED RETURN FOR A MONTH in (Rs)	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20000	16	16
2	20000-30000	10	10
3	30000-40000	17	17
4	Above 40000	57	57
	Total	100	100

According to the socioeconomic table, the maximum 35 percent of those surveyed were above the time of life of 40, the optimum 67 percent of the participants were mannish, the greatest 49 percent of the people were related to other career paths, the peak 43 percent of those surveyed have maybe a 12th academic attainment, the greatest 57 percent of those polled are grew up in rural areas, and the optimum 57 percent of those surveyed have their scheduled income of month

4.1.CHART SHOWING THE EXPLANATION OF THE ORGANIC AND THE IN ORGANIC USERS:



According to the graph, the highest frequency (47%) consume organic food products, a considerable percentage of respondents (32%) use inorganic food products, and a poor percentage of respondents (21%) consume both organic and inorganic food items.

4.2.CONSUMPTION AND AWARENESS:

S.no	Habit on consumption of organic food	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Every time	46	46
2	Often	34	34
3	Not very often	20	20
	Total	100	100
S.no	Awareness towards organic food is better than inorganic	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Full awareness	36	36
2	Some what awareness	45	45
3	Not awareness	19	19
	Total	100	100

Table 4.2 reveals that up to 46% of participants consume organic food on a regular basis, and up to 45percent of the surveyed of respondents have some understanding of why organic is advantageous to inorganic.

S.no	FULFILMENT TOWARDS ORGANIC ARE FREE FROM TOXINS THAN INORGANIC	No of respondents	Percentage
1	High	67	67
2	Moderate	21	21
3	Low	12	12
	Total	100	100
S.no	ORGANIC FOOD TASTE IS MORE THAN INORGANIC	No of respondents	percentage
1	High	28	28
2	Moderate	42	42
3	Low	30	30
	Total	100	100
S.no	OPINION ABOUT ORGANIC IS GERM FREE THAN INORGANIC	No of respondents	Percentage
1	High	56	56
2	Moderate	24	24
3	Low	20	20
	Total	100	100

According to the table, maximum 67 percent of those surveyed are extremely satisfied that organic food is free of toxins compared to the synthetic food, optimum 42 percent of those polled are generally comfortable that sustainably grown food is much better than organometallic food, and optimum 56 percent of the participants are fairly pleased that amorphous food is pathogen free compared to inorganic food.

5.1.OUTCOME OF THE REPORT:

According to the findings, organic food items are commonly absorbed on the guidance of medical practitioners for medicinal purposes, and this has been practised by our ancestors and does not have a negative impact on our bodies.

The alternative hypothesis is accepted by the use of the tool chi-square analysis, since the researcher obtained a p-value of 8 that is more than the table value of 5, indicating that both organic and inorganic food users have diverse opinions on organic and inorganic foods.

5.2.SUGESSTION:-

- Some teenagers believe that organic foods are unappealing to eat.
- Some individuals believe that organic food products are only fit for the wealthy.
- Some individuals believe that organic food products are sold at an exorbitant price in the market.

EVALUATION OF BOTH THE ORGANIC AND THE INORGANIC FOODS:

Organic
Natural nutrients are often used to cultivate the grain (manure, compost)
Natural techniques (birds, insects, traps) and poisons naturally derived are used to eliminate pests.
Entirely natural, oestrogen, and GMO-free feed is provided to the herd.
Vegetation are spontaneously tamed.
Inorganic

Synthetic or chemical compounds have been used in the germination period.
Artificial insecticides are being used to control parasites.
Animals are fed human growth hormone as well as non-organic, GMO nutrition to help them develop quicker.
Agrochemicals have been used to kill weeds.

5.3.TERMINATION:

This academic report analyzes the contrasting evaluation of organic food products and how the use of agrochemicals under intense agriculture has harmed soil fertility, water bodies, plant and animal health, and human health. Consumer purchasing behaviour in an emerging economy was investigated in able to design a promotional campaign for a sophisticated food/grocery chain consumer involvement and behaviour. Allergy sufferers to foodstuffs, solvents, or contaminants frequently explore their severe ailments subside or vanish if they ingest exclusively organic foods.

The pervasive use of insecticides and pathogens in inorganic cuisine has spurred mental wellbeing shoppers to seek and embrace organic foods. Fresh food price has grown at a clip of 30% per year for the previous few years, and it is projected to exceed 25% of international food growth and demand. Moreover, the facts of the literature investigation revealed that certified organic meal sounds delicious and has a decent distribution of essential nutrients than organic or inorganic farmed foodstuff. As a byproduct, organic farming's prominence has led to the rapid development of its sustainable environmental practices and rising customer awareness of food standards. The government's contribution is fundamental in inspiring farmers to sell from inorganic to organic farming systems, especially in areas when sustainable agriculture is financially sustainable.

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