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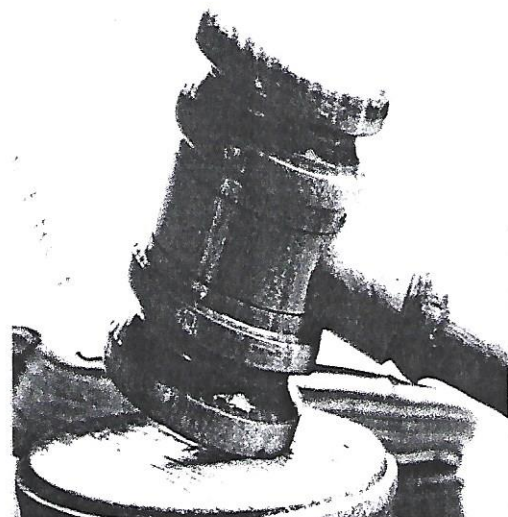
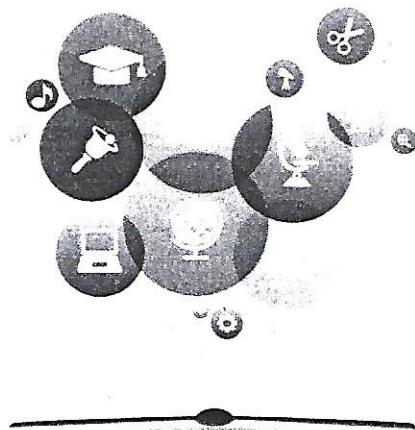
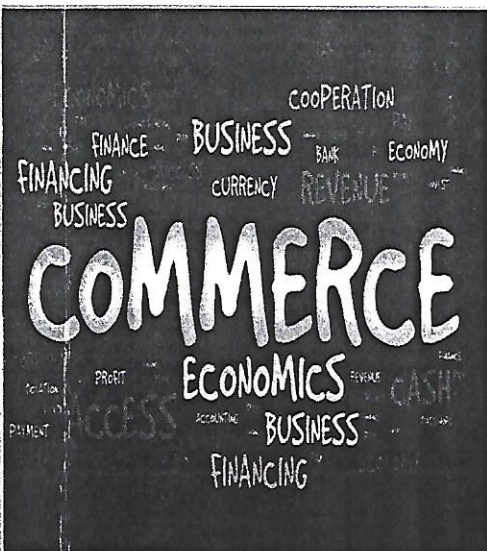
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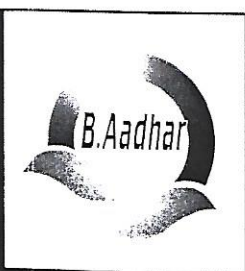


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## Sustainable Indian Agricultural Development

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### Introduction:

A large proportion of the population in India is rural based and depends on agriculture for a living. Enhanced and stable growth of the agriculture sector is important as it plays a vital role not only in generating purchasing power among the rural population by creating on-farm and off-farm employment opportunities but also through its contribution to price stability. In India, although the share of agriculture in real GDP has declined below one-fifth, it continues to be an important sector as it employs half of the workforce. The growing adult population in India demand large and incessant rise in agricultural production.

Importance of Indian agriculture also arises from the role it plays in India's trade. Agricultural products - tea, sugar, oilseeds, tobacco, spices etc. Constitute the main items of exports of India, Broadly, speaking, the proportion of agricultural goods, which are exported, may account to 50 percent of our exports and manufactures with agricultural content (such as jute, cloth and sugar) contribute another 20 percent or so, and the total comes to 70 percent of India's exports. This has great significance for economic development. But per capita availability of food, particularly cereals and pulses, in recent years has fallen significantly. As a result, slackening growth of agriculture during last decade has been a major policy concern.

Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the Indian economy, contributing about 15 per cent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 13 per cent of the total export earnings and more importantly, about half of India's population is wholly or significantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood

### Objective of the Study:-

The main object of the study is to explain and examine the sustainable agricultural development in India

### Methodology of the Study:-

The study is mainly based on the analysis of all the available secondary data related to primary sector, agriculture sector, consumption and GDP etc.

### Sustainable Development:-

We want to achieve the growth but the development will be sustainable. Sustainable development means it is a pattern of resources use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that the needs can be meeting not only in present but also for generations to come. The term was used by Brundthand commission "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs."

### Sustainable Agricultural Development:-

Sustainable agriculture is the act of farming using principles of ecology, the study of relationship between organisms and their environment. Sustainable agriculture is satisfy human food and fiber needs, enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends, make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls, enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole





Sustainable agriculture can be understood as an ecosystem approach to agriculture. Practices that can cause long-term damage to soil include excessive tilling of the soil and irrigation without adequate drainage. Long-term experiments have provided some of the best data on how various practices affect soil properties essential to sustainability. The most important factors for an individual site are sun, air, soil, nutrients and water. Of the five, water and soil quality and quantity are most amenable to human intervention through time and labor. Although air and sunlight are available everywhere on earth, crops also depend on soil nutrients and the availability of water. When farmers grow and harvest crops, they remove some of these nutrients from the soil without replenishment, land suffers from nutrient depletion and becomes either unusable or suffers from reduced yields. Sustainable agriculture depends on replenishing the soil while minimizing the use or need of non-renewable resources, such as natural gas (used in converting atmospheric nitrogen in synthetic fertilizer), or mineral ores (e.g. phosphate)

**Water:-**

In some areas sufficient rainfall is available for crop growth, but many other areas require irrigation. For irrigation systems to be sustainable, they require proper management and must not use more water from their source than is naturally replenishable. Otherwise the water source effectively becomes a non-renewable resource. Improvements in water well drilling technology and submersible pumps, combined with development of drip irrigation and low pressure pivots, have made it possible to regularly achieve high crop yields in areas where reliance on rainfall alone had previously made successful agriculture unpredictable

**Soil:-**

Soil erosion is fast becoming one of the world's greatest problems. It is estimated that "more than a thousand million tons of southern Africa's soil are eroded every year. Without efforts to improve soil management practices, the availability of arable soil will become increasingly problematic. Some soil management techniques are

1. No-till farming
2. Keyline design
3. Growing wind breaks to hold the soil
4. Incorporating organic matter back into fields
5. Stop using chemical fertilizers (which contain salt)
6. Protecting soil from water runoff (soil erosion)

**Phosphate:-**

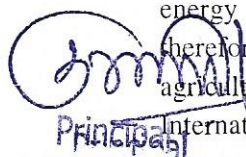
Phosphate is a primary component in the chemical fertilizer which is applied in modern agricultural production. However, scientists estimate that rock phosphate reserves will be depleted in 50-100 years and that peak phosphorus will occur in about 2030. The phenomenon of peak phosphorus is expected to increase food prices as fertilizer costs increase as rock phosphate reserves become more difficult to extract. In long term, phosphate will therefore have to be recovered and recycled from human and animal waste in order to maintain food production.

**Land:-**

As the global population increases and demand for food increases, there is pressure on land resources. Land can also be considered a finite resource on Earth. Expansion of agricultural land has an impact on biodiversity and contributes to deforestation.

**Energy for agriculture:-**

Energy is used all the way down the food chain from farm to fork. In industrial agriculture, energy is used on-farm mechanization, food processing, storage and transportation processes. It has therefore been found that energy prices are closely linked to food prices. Oil is also used as an input in agricultural chemicals. High prices of non-renewable energy resources are projected by the International Energy Agency. The use of solar powered irrigation in Pakistan has come to be

  
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recognized as a leading example of energy use in creating a closed system for water irrigation in agricultural activity.

**Conclusion:-**

Sustainable agriculture has become a topic of interest in the international policy arena, especially with regards to its potential to reduce the risks associated with a changing climate and growing human population.

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