



RNI. MAHMUL02937/2010/35848

IMPACT FACTOR - 5.90

**SOCIAL GROWTH**

ISSN 2229-6190

Issue : XVII, Vol. II, Nov. 2018 To April 2019

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## **Sustainable Development in Indian Agricultural Sector - A Geographical Analysis**

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*Research Paper - Geography*

### **Introduction**

The agriculture sector is more important for the development in Indian economy. This agricultural sector contributes significantly to sustainable development of the country. The largest objectives for the importance of the agricultural sector can be realized through the rapid growth of agriculture with depend upon increasing area of agricultural productivity. Several commercial or cash is grown on a large scale in India. Chief among those are cotton, tobacco, oilseeds and sugarcane etc., They are of considerable economic importance to the country provides raw material for internal consumption and serving as valuable sources for earning foreign exchange. The word 'Sustainable' comes from the word 'Sustain' which means to maintain support.

With increasing population to grow in industries and urbanization are affected to agricultural land productivity.

To environment degraded on effect to the sustainability. Therefore, there is a need to tackle the issues related to sustainable agricultural development. Sustainable agriculture engages the two third work forces in gainful employment. There are many technological changes in Indian agricultural in last three decades.

Agricultural production provides food, income, source of farmed, employment



and raw material for the agro base industries, also foreign exchange from exports India. Supporting sustainable agricultural development also invites ensuring and maintaining productive capacity of the future and increasing productivity without damaging the environment.

### **Objectives**

- " To study sustainable development increases the quality of life for the farmer and society.
- " To study, the agriculture sector contributed to sustainable development.
- " To study the enhance natural resource base environment quality depends upon an agricultural economy.
- " To know, the satisfaction of human food and fiber need for sustainable agriculture.

### **Database and Methodology**

The present study has been carried out with the help of data collection, tabulation, Computer analysis and interprets the basic data regarding for sustainable agriculture.

Various relevant aspects have been collected from secondary source of the information Agricultural government report. District statically abstract, various published reports. The present work is done with the help of secondary sources.

### **Results and Discussions**

Rural community development is important in developing countries where a large part of the population is engaged in farming. Improving the quality of life in rural areas and ensuring enough food for present and future generation and getting much more sufficient income for farmers. Sustainable agriculture has which is good environmental conditions and agriculture development.

In sustainable agriculture peoples are trying to identify and solve the problems in our current agricultural methods. Provide for food and fiber good environment for people over the long period.

### **Agricultural Crop Production**

All seeds and plant material should be used organic species and varieties cultivated should be adapted to the soil and climatic zones.

When organic seeds and plant materials are not available, chemically untreated





conventional material shall be used.

The use of chemically treated seeds, transgenic plants or plant material is not allowed.

### **Diversity in Crop Production**

On the basis, agriculture production in farming, gardening and forestry in consideration of the structure and fertility of the soil and surrounding ecosystem and to provide a diversity of special while minimizing nutrient basis.

### **Use of Fertilization Policy**

Fertilization management should minimize nutrient losses. Illumination of heavy metals and other pollutants should be prevented.

Weeds, pests and diseases should be controlled by a number of preventative cultural techniques which limit their development e.g. Suitable rotation, green manures a balanced fertilizing programmed, are periling seeds bed preparation mulching, mechanical control and disturbance of post development cycles.

Use of chemical, synthetic herbicides, fungicides insecticides and other pesticides is prohibited; permitted products for plant pest and disease control are used in very important.

### **Soil and Water Conservation**

Soil and water resources should be used in a sufficient and sustainable. Relevant measures should be taken to prevent erosion, salivation of soil, excessive and improper use of water and the pollutant of ground water and surface water.

There was improvement in soil quality in terms of various parameters, physical, chemical, biological properties, availability of macro and macro nutrients indicating on enhanced soil health and sustainability of crop production in organic farming systems. Sustainable intensive farming practices are needed to maintain high crop yields while maintaining soil health and ecosystem services. Organic agriculture has been shown to have several environmental benefits compared to conventional agriculture.

Increase organic farming, reducing the use of chemicals, and enhancing the area under organic farming in the state.

Have, shown that more excessive use of chemicals in results in adverse effects of



biodiversity, human health and animals, also degraded land, water and environmental resources to the harmful effects of chemical farming.

Sustainable agricultural production is the key to ensure food and livelihood security and would require a multifunctional multi instructional mechanism for ensuring convergence and establishing linkages at all levels.

#### **Nations Mission for Sustainable Agriculture**

The national mission for sustainable agriculture in India. To change the agriculture into an ecological, sustainable climate resilient production at the same time, exploiting its fullest potential and these by enjoying food security, Suitable access to food resources, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability at the national level. Agricultural development is a most important part of overall economic development. In India agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 % to India's income. Around 72% of total working population is engaged in the agricultural sector.

Sustainable agriculture potential to reduce the risk or problems associated with a changing climatic conditions and a growing population. The weather variability and climatic change will negatively affect agricultural yields. So, need to earlier change the agricultural production methods.

A complete classification of the major agricultural regions of India, not only shows the distribution of crops, animals, rainfall, soil and other, but it also explains the relationship between these factors in such a way that it is possible to trace major influences which have sapped. Pattern of agricultural and which will indicate the path future agricultural development. Climate is a main basic factor which accounts for regional differences in agriculture. Irrigation plays an important part of the agriculture.

Agro-climatic conditions in India and our agricultural biodiversity are conducive to organic agriculture and hence, offer tremendous scope for cultivation of a wide range of organic products. India is a potential supplier of organic products to the international level's market. Presently, India is exporting agricultural products to Europe, United States and Japan.

The sustainable agriculture has to contribute to the economic development of Indian economy.



**Sustainable Agricultural Benefitted to;**

1. FOOD
2. EMPLOYMENT
3. NATIONAL INCOME
4. TRADE
5. INDUSTRY
6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT
7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

From the chart, there is given that sustainable agricultural development is evident that in the current stage of the country's all over development, the agricultural sector is playing an important role in the Indian Economy.

The Agricultural Sector is Playing Main Role in Indian Economy.

- " The share of agriculture in national income is a crucial indicator of the role that agriculture plays in the economic development of a country.
- " The importance of agricultural sector of livelihood. Agriculture as a primary sector is the main sector, providing employment opportunities for a majority of workers.
- " Agriculture the provider of employment. Agro industries and agro processing industries hold a great promise of employment in our country.
- " Rising agricultural productivity supports and sustains industrial development in several ways.
- " Indian agriculture has been a net earner of valuable foreign exchange for the country.

This has great significance for India's economic development because increased exports.

**Conclusion**

Sustainable development is defined as balancing the protection of the natural environment with the sufficiency of human needs.

Sustainable solutions of water, land resources problems can be found if people the roughly understand the issues and how each aspect of the society contributes to them. Organic agriculture was developed on farming system which is very important in



agriculture.

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