Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2249-7315 Vol. 12, Issue 06, June 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.625
A peer reviewed journal

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE: AN OVERVIEW AND ITS CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00330.6

ABSTRACT

The ever-increasing population of India puts enormous strain on agricultural fields and other Natural resources in order to generate more food. Increased use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture may make the country food self-sufficient, but also degrades the environment and has severe effects on living creatures. During the green revolution, tremendous food production was observed, with little regard for sustainability. Chemical fertilizer reliance for future agricultural growth would result in greater soil degradation and the risk of water contamination. Soil loss (together with soil fertility), rising water demand from agricultural practices, and pollution from heavy use of agrochemicals are among the most significant concerns facing agriculture's long-term viability. Biodiversity losses as a result of land use changes, as well as greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, are also sources of worry. A number of alternative agricultural methods are also offered that can help to reduce the use of natural resources, limit inputs, and preserve soil fertility and biodiversity, all of which can help to make agriculture less environmentally detrimental. Sustainable agriculture is a concept based on human aims and an understanding of how our actions affect the environment and other animals in the long run. To construct integrated, resource-conserving, and fair farming systems, prior experience and the most recent scientific advancements are combined. These methods help to protect the environment, preserve agricultural productivity, promote short- and long-term economic viability, and sustain stable rural communities and quality of life.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Agriculture, Biodiversity, Integrated Approach, Ecological, Sustainability, Climate, Natural Resources.*

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