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A Study on Sustainable Development of Agriculture with Reference un Tirunelveli City

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Abstract: *Agricultural development Improvements in agricultural productivity create social and economic ripple effects. With increased incomes, small farmers can better feed their families, send their children to school, provide for their health, and invest in their farms. This makes their communities economically stronger and more stable. Over the past 200 years, nearly every part ofthe developed world has seen an agricultural transformation. As farming improved, so did incomes, health, and economies. More recently, we've seen amazing progress in parts of the developing World. There were also some serious unintended consequences particularly regarding the environment that left us with important lessons for today. In the last several years, the global community has begun to refocus its attention on agriculture. Rising food prices and concerns aboutfeeding a growing population are prompting more and more organizations and governments to understand the urgency of supporting agricultural development.*

Keywords: Agricultural Development, Objectives, Conclusion

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock in order to provide facilitiesthe human beings. In the rise of the sedentary human lifestyle agriculture was the key development.The cultivation of plant and food grains began years ago in order to provide food to the city population. Agriculture is the main need for the people to live in the society. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, it provides a source for the people to earn. Most of the population in therural areas is dependent on agriculture as their main source of income. Agriculture contributes significantly to a country's GDP that is the Gross Domestic Production of a country. By the passingof time, there are a number of revolutions that take place in order to improve agriculture throughoutthe world or a country. If we talk about agriculture, India has witnessed a number of revolutions, that is, the green revolution, yellow revolution, blue revolution, agriculture. Agriculture affects thebiodiversity of a country depending upon agricultural activities.

II. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The goal of sustainable agriculture is to meet society's food and textile needs in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Practitioners of sustainable agriculture seek to integrate three main objectives into their work: a healthy environment, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. Every person involved in the food system—growers, food processors, distributors, retailers, consumers, and waste managers—can play a role in ensuring a sustainable agricultural system. There are many practicescommonly used by people working in sustainable agriculture and sustainable food systems. Growers may use methods to promote soil health, minimize water use, and lower pollution levelson the farm. Consumers and retailers concerned with sustainability can look for "values-based" foods that are grown using methods promoting farmworker wellbeing, that are environmentally friendly, or that strengthen the local economy. And researchers in sustainable agriculture often cross disciplinary lines with their work: combining biology, economics, engineering, chemistry, community development, and many others. However, sustainable agriculture is more than a collection of practices. It is also process of negotiation: a push and pull between the sometimes competing interests of an individual farmer or of people in a community as they work to solve complex problems about how we grow our food and fiber.

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III. REVIEW

Emilio González, 2019,"The EU program known as NSPIA is also intended to demonstrate sustainable, productive agriculture through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and progress measurement through a set of key indicators"

Kamble, Prakash, 2018,"In developing countries, the sustainability of agriculture facing manychallenges is a matter of concern for various stakeholders, for example, in India, the challenges are due to ago-climatic or environmental, social and economic dimensions."

Zhao et al. (2018) further emphasized that the essence of ASD was to develop agriculture without compromising the ecosystem, social development, resources, or environment.

3.1 Objectives:

- Provide quality education in Agriculture, Horticulture, Co-operation, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Home Science and other allied disciplines.
- Undertake basic, applied and adaptive research to address current and future challengesof farming community and to provide management options relevant to the prevailing agroclimatic and socioeconomic situations.
- Generate appropriate technologies to support sustainable growth of agricultural entrepreneurship and agri-business.
- Develop innovative extension strategies and formulate effective mechanisms for Transfer of Technology to institutions and farmers for enhanced and sustainable agricultural production leading to improved rural livelihoods.
- Locate and protect biodiversity to preserve agro-ecosystem of the state and to documenttraditional knowledge and technologies.

Schemes of agriculture sector in India

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme
- Pashu Kisan Credit Card Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMKSY)
- National Agricultural Market.

IV. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Table 1

Gender wise Classification	No. of. Respondent	Percentage
Male	83	46
Female	101	54
Total	184	100
Area of Living		
Rural	75	40
Urban	63	34
Semi Urban	46	26
Total	184	100
Age wise Classification		
Below 20 years	31	16
20-30 years	49	26

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30-40 years	42	22
40-50 years	35	19
50 above years	27	17
Total	184	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 displays that out of 184 respondent majority 54 percentages of the respondents arefemale and next 40 percentage of the respondents are rural areas, and next 26 percentages of the respondents are 20-30 years.

Table 2

S. No	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
1	Uncertainty in thewater supply	21	35.0
2	Loss of Agriculturalland	4	6.7
3	Duplicate Seeds	14	23.3
4	Manures, Fertilizers,and Biocides	11	18.3
5	Soil Erosion	10	16.7

Source: Secondary Data

Table 2 it can be determined that among the problem faced peopleundertaken in response to agriculture.

V. FINDINGS

- Majority 54 percentages of the respondents are female.
- Majority 40 percentages of the respondent are in urban areas.
- Majority 26 percentages of the respondents are under the age group of 20-30 years.
- There is no signification difference between age wise classification and issue faced by agriculture.

What kind of problems do farmers face?
Cope with climate change, soil erosion and biodiversity loss Satisfy consumers changing tastes and expectations
Meet rising demand for more foods of higher quality Invest in farm productivity
Adopt and learn new technologies
Stay resilient against global economics factors
Inspire young people to stay in rural areas and become future farmers.

Suggestion

The productivity of farms is essential for many reasons. Providing more food, increasing productivity affects the agriculture market's growth, labour migration, and income. Increased agricultural productivity refers to the more efficient distribution of scarce resources. production is a crucial aspect of productive agriculture. Techniques have given farmers a chance to increase production and maintain their agriculture's long-term sustainability.

VI. CONCLUSION

There is concern that agricultural production in developing countries will cause environmental threats in the future, as production will have to increase to satisfy the growing demand for food. Intensification leads to high inputs of nutrients in the form of mineral fertilizers and animal feed. Important parts of these inputs leak from the system in the form of nutrient leaching to groundwater and gaseous losses to the atmosphere. Pressure on the existing agricultural land may increase by growing demand for productive land and degradation of the existing agricultural land base. Expansion of agriculture generally leads to massive deforestation.

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