

GREEN ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN GROWTH: THE ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP

Dr. Gambhir Singh Chauhan*

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is our Indian finance's foundation. On agricultural area, One-thirds of the dependent, Nowadays the environment has affected the environment due to human activities. At present, traditional farming is adopted in the country in which the current synthetic, pesticide, herbicides is used; more yielded seeds, more than the yield of the environment. Biological farming is very old in India and it is being followed by ancient times. In India, organic farming is based on the principles of maximum production with high quality without affecting the fertility and solar environment. Apart from this, it contributes to increase the green environment and provides good quality of organic foods. In the current scenario, the environment has been devastated from large scale pollution. The only means of recovering from this situation is agriculture. For the purpose of study, the last year's figures in the net crop area, net irrigated area, real rain, average temperature, agricultural loan, agricultural subsidy, crop production and agricultural GDP. Researchers with the help of this data estimate the future trend in the agricultural sector. Nowadays, the farmers use pesticides, segmentation and high yield variables. Initially, these activities influenced agricultural land, water and climate. To avoid the situation, organic farming has helped a lot to save the green environment and green development. The researchers can find green light as a ground, such as land, water and climate change, using organic farming, which create a major impact on green development. In this research, researcher has selected specific economic and social factors that support the green environment and green development. Economic factors include government support and markets through organic farming in labor, investment, technology and social factors.

Keywords: Agriculture, Temperature, Subsidy, Organic, Economic, Technology, Investment, Growth.

Introduction

To support the green environment with overall agricultural development by organic farming, economic and social elements are the key source. Green environment, economic and social factors act as a column of green development. Biological agriculture is a better way to save green and increase the development of green development. In the current scenario, there is an optional method for improving trend in agriculture. Our country plays an important role in enriching the security and continuous growth in organic farming. Agriculture is the best way to save green environment and green development. In the first phase, the situation of agricultural sector, some environmental and economic related factors are selected. The researcher analyzed the contribution of the above data at the district level in the overall crop production and economic development. In this part, the researcher examines the variables like the pure crop area, pure irrigated area, real rain, average temperature, agricultural loans, agricultural subsidies, crop production and gross domestic products. The second phase of the study is to avoid traditional farming and studying organic farming through its impact on the green environment and green

* Department of Chemistry, D. A. V (PG) College Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.

development. Researchers examined environmental factors such as land, water, climate change. Specific economic and social factors are selected to support the green environment and green development. In order to improve the green development, the researcher selected the economic factors under labor, investment and technology and under government social support, the priority of the market prioritized. Here is the cost of cutting, development of pollution control, economic development and crop production. This research is focusing on the green environment and green development in the field of agriculture.

Universal Concern on Green Environment

The green environment is a global anxiety. Environmental pollution puts dangerous impact on human life and ecosystem. To protect the green environment, the main effect on the people of their people is clean activity. Everyone should know about your environment. It has a lot of impact on their basic needs like food, housing and clothes. To balance humans and surrounding life, food chain, climate change and working activities have major role of ecosystem and green environment. All humans need essentially awareness in their lives. But for urgent requirements and security, people need to emphasize on natural resources. It is about to distract themselves for their own life and predecessor. Therefore, the environment should be maintained clean and green. Public places should be cleaned as road, park etc. These activities may be small but not easy. To make an idea from self-practice and social media, awareness and enthusiasm should be implemented. If the factory does not follow the rules of the government and the criteria, the state should treat heavy punishment. The government should be serious during the government to cancel their operating license. Schools and college students should be educated about environmental awareness and to create a green environment, public apartments, villages and social media should be protected about the environment. Also take action to prevent the erosion of the green environment, strengthen your inspection team, regularly monitoring all public places such as parks, streets, living areas, forests. The action is to be taken, while any illegal destruction of the environment is found.

Contribution of Agriculture to Green Growth

Green development is the pursuit of economic development and improvement during environmental erosion, biodiversity loss and weak natural resources. This plan is to maximize the possibilities of tapping of clean sources of development, which can be prepared more sustainable development model in the sight of the environment. Agriculture has to face large challenges to implement the green development strategy. Due to the growing world population and income, the rare natural resources used in this area will be mainly demanding, due to the expected increase in the demand of food and farming raw materials, mainly on land and water. Productivity growth in agriculture has played the main role in economic development in our countries. The rate of increase in total factor productivity in farming has exceeded many other areas. In the evaluation of different areas, agriculture is unusual in this matter that it can cause negative and positive both environmental executives and can contribute to the public objects. In the demand of its products, the negative contribution of agriculture in the global environmental quality can increase in the global environmental quality, for example, the loss of biodiversity through the cleaning of pastries and forests, continuous inadequate water supply or constant pressure on growing water, by contracts by agrochemicals and animal waste. Data proposes to OECD countries that some minor improvements have been made to reduce environmental losses related to agricultural activities from the beginning of the 1990s and strengthening the positive environmental role of this area has been emphasized.

Agriculture will affect global climate change. However, the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in high temperature and environment can increase the average yields for some crops, the possibility that the extreme climate incidents will become more general, the total food production and prices increases the possibility of more variability. Policies started to deal with the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) can indirectly and indirectly and indirect effects can be done on agricultural development in the future. The farming has been gradually dependent on the initials purchased like fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, whose costs can be suffering from the economy-wide deal designed to reduce carbon emissions. Apart from this, precise measures can be used to deal with GHG emissions generated by crop and livestock production. Policy measures prepared to achieve other ecological objectives like reducing contamination of water supply or security of biodiversity can also have an impact on the cost of agricultural activities and food. On the contrary, this area has the opportunity to donate for the quenching of climate change through carbon novels and through the development and adoption of production methods, the ability to reduce the overall environmental footprint of the area,

which removes environmental stress on land, water and overcome. Wildlife Housing the detailed selection of policies affecting directly and indirectly agriculture and food system has an effect on the greater development. In the absence of any offset measures to protect environmental quality, policies, promoting the intensity of the production have a negative environmental impact. While many procedures are of domestic nature to achieve green development in agriculture, are the international dimensions. The multilateral efforts of removing non-green policies can help to develop environmental performance of areas. Maintaining open markets and broadening international cooperation will be critical to getting green development in the agriculture area.

Impact of Green Environment on Green Economy

Green economy aims to achieve sustainable development without harming the environment and also participate in reducing environmental risks and ecological depletion. The green economy works potentially in the direction of reducing environmental pollution, and thus improves the quality of soil, water and air and also protects the environment. Global warming, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, desertification, lack of resources can be prevented slowly by implementing green economy, which will automatically save the earth from destruction as far as possible. The relationship between economic development and environment is complicated. Using environmental resources in a sustainable manner – whether by improving the efficiency of resource use or by adopting new techniques, This means that there is a sign of violations in important boundaries, further that natural property cannot be replaced and cannot support the desired level of economic activity. Currently commitments give examples of full requirements to avoid dangerous climate change; Burkart (2012) defines a green economy depending on the six main areas, in front of an extended global economy. They are renewable energy, green building, durable transport, water management, waste management, land management. All areas of the economy are particularly dependent on agricultural water. Reduce the water resources to protect it like drip irrigation. Nammalvar emphasized that the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is being affected by the soil to reduce the effects of green revolution and globalization, organic farming and awareness given through various rallies and farmers. It will pave the way for the next generation and will provide healthy food without affecting famine's giants. At the same time it will increase the profit through the reduction in agricultural costs, which will have a permanent economic development.

Environment Development Strategy – A Must for Developing the Green Environment

It is fact that the process of view was started immediately after adopting the Indian Constitution. The design commission also started working with the Constitution while keeping an eye on the well-being of the people. After the right of independence, the Government of India adopted the policy of rapid economic development, in which the first and intensive tapping of natural resources was eliminated from the first five year plan, the need for safe drink water and the need to protect the water resources seriously taken. Those the process of monetary development is barely rich in a great part of the population, which is pushed for many tribes and for psychiatric. The constant arrival of the large number of rural population in the cities and towns is actually the ecological refugee, "the destruction of the forests, the destruction of the flood and draft. The last three years have passed the first of the imagination of the primary plan and we are in twenty the first century. Surely the time has been done that the estimates have been done. If anybody cannot be denied Because of the natural resources are in the process of economic development of the nation. As per Professor W. Arthur Lewis, the amount of quantity of any country is quite clearly in a limit on the amount and what type of increase should be done. Thus when we interpret the natural resources, it is necessary to review this situation, how well it is ready to use this situation, how well it is ready to use this situation, how well it is necessary to review this situation in order to review this situation and how to develop some new strategies, how it is necessary to review this situation in the relationship of the economic development and the protection of the environment. Recently prepared environment policy, 2007 definitely holds a target in this way and it's hoped it will achieve the specified goal.

Conclusions

The conservancy of the green environment is the practice of saving natural environment through the constant renewable resources by the person, organization and the government. Its purpose is to protect and protection of natural resources and existing natural environment and repair the damage to the damage and the keeper is kept. Due to the pressure of more consumption, population growth and technology development, the bacterial physical environment has become degradation. This study is about the production of green environment through organic farming, which helps to achieve green development. Traditional farming in modern days is widely used for their high yield capacity. Traditional

farming helps in producing, but the cost of production is more which reduces the margin of profit. It affects the environment in many ways such as land pollution, water pollution, air pollution and climate change. Due to the use of synthetic fertilizer, chemical pesticides and fungicide, the land is produced or produced product or harmful chemicals with polluted. Organizing the organic farming for overcomes the security and green environmental security, Nowadays, it provides emptying the natural fee of soil and soil using soil to help in producing and growing of organic farming crops. Biological farming not only helps providing better quality food, but also does not spread the green environment by spraying harmful pesticides in the air. Organic farming is necessary to keep the environment beat. It saves green environment to polluted and damaged. Compared to traditional agricultural techniques through the study, the requirement of organic farming has been concluded as the most important aspect of ecological balance. The biological farming is cheaper and it can be easily grown easily on the mass and it will increase the possibility of reproduction capacity in common people. Compared to traditional farming, biological products are healthy and keep more nutritional value. Biological techniques are more labor. Therefore, it is suited for the development of rural areas in countries like India. the export of biological products receives high value in the international market due to their health benefits. Effectively, the result is in profitable foreign exchange reserves. The fertility of soil is reduced by the accumulation of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. On the other hand, organic techniques avoid the use of synthetic fertilizers, so they are environmentally friendly. In the end it has been concluded that through organic farming, green degradation is achieved in the agricultural sector as well as protecting the green environment.

References

1. Abhiman Das, M. S. (2009). Impact of Agricultural Credit on Agricultural Production: An Empirical Analysis of India. Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers, 30 (2), 75- 107.
2. Bhalla, G.S. & Gurmail Singh (2009), Economic Liberalization and Indian Agriculture: A State wise Analysis, Review of Agriculture section, Economic and Political Weekly.
3. Chandrasekaran, K., Devarajulu, S., &Kuppannan, P. (2009). Farmers' Willingness to Pay for Irrigation Water: A Case of Tank Irrigation Systems in South India. Water, 1(1), 5-18.
4. Dangat, S. B. & Yadav, D.B. (1997). Development and Utilization of Irrigation potential in Maharashtra, Maharashtra Journal Agricultural Economics, 5(9), 1-2.
5. Elumalai, Kannan., & Sujata, Sundaram. (2011). Analysis of Trends in India's Agricultural Growth. Working Papers 276, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
6. Harshal, A. &Salunkhe, D. (2012). The overview of Government subsidies to agricultural sector in India. IOSR Journal of Agricultural and Veterinary Science (IOSR-JAVS), 43- 47.
7. Irshad, M., Inoue, M., Ashraf, M. & Al Busaid, A. (2007). The Management Options of Water for the Development of Agriculture in Dry Areas, Journal of Applied Sciences. Retrieved from: <https://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jas.2007.1551.1557>
8. Kaushik, Lokesh. (2017) The Scientist who became a Saint and started an Organic Revolution. The Logical Indian. Retrieved on 09-02-2022 from: <https://thelogicalindian.com/story- feed/get-inspired/dr-g-nammalvar>
9. Mandal Raju. (2010). Cropping Pattern and Risk Management in the Flood Plains of Assam, Economic and Political Weekly, XLV(33), 78-81.
10. Pandey, R. C. (2008, 4). NPP Discussion Paper. Fertilizer Growth, Imbalances and Subsidies: Trends and Implications. New Delhi, New Delhi, India: National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research.
11. Rajapandian A (2009). Organic farmers in Tamil Nadu. Organic Farmers Association of India Survey. Retrieved from: http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/org_farm/tn_orgfarmers.pdf
12. Sakthi Ganapathi. (2011). Ecological farm, Indian Organic Agriculturist Movement (IOAM), Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu.
13. TushairSoth. (2018). Productivity Level of Indian Agriculture: Factors and Measures. Retrieved from: <http://www.economicdiscussion.net/agriculture/productivitylevel-of-indian- agriculture-factors-and-measures/2093>.

