



Impact of Environment on Economic & Agriculture and Development in India

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ABSTRACT:-

Environment and Economic and Agriculture Development are closely related and depend on each other. If there is the environment of any country, state or a region is not protective, it will surely disturb to economic development as well as agriculture development of a state and region in India. In the Indian constitution under article 48A contains provisions regarding environmental protection. Under the directive principles of the constitution. It has been written that every citizen should endeavor to protect the natural environment of the country, contribute for the development of rivers, lakes, forests, animals etc. These provisions shows the socialistic concern of our society towards environment, but the implementation of these provisions have been show.

Underground water, river, lakes and glaciers have come under the grip of pollution. Stagnation of soil fertility, decreasing agricultural production, pollution of water & air, vibrating earth, terrible & horrible sea the Tsunami, changing weather, and high intensity cyclones of all such phenomena are the alarm of danger. Infect the conservation of environment and ecological balance has become the most challenging problems of the 21st century. A healthy body possesses a healthy mind; likewise the development of the nation can take place only in a clean & pollution free environment. Hence a clean & pollution free environment is the pre-condition for Nation's Development. Now a day in India Agriculture is suffering many challenges and critical problems. In Agriculture the farmers are using high grade chemicals and none agriculture fertilizers. They are disturbing to the production. In the long time and for future these chemicals losing the fertility of agriculture. After long time the fertility and production is going slow down.

Key Words: - Environment, democracy, sustainable development, underground water, pollution, stagnation, Tsunami, ecological balances, conservation,

Introduction:

India Is a high populated and democratic country. The Climate changing is the corrector of Indian nature. Development is the continuous process which indicates the level of Development of any nation. The new concept of sustainable development has compelled us to ponder over the utilizing the resources. We have to development the present resources keeping in mind the future development.

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To make India a clean, pretty, prosperous and pollution free country achieve co- operation of its citizens in greatly required. Infect it may be a matter of population control or literacy or conservation of environment or keeping the children healthy or any other matter, our active co-operation is needed. To take swachh Bharat mission of Modi, sabka saath sabka vikas and sustainable development we should maintain the un-polluted development.

Observation :-

Today we see pollution in almost each village, town or city. Today we find no field of human life unpolluted. Hence it is high needed for the recommendation of the country that such factors which induce pollution should be checked. In this context the consignment of rural roads and schools, maintenance and repair of lakes & ponds, connecting canals in flood prone areas and a forestation, construction of common latrines, Garbage & waste collection spaces and biogas plans under MNREGA scheme is warmth mentioning; By introducing such programmes the environmental pollution & degradation may be checked upto same extent.

Today about 5 crore hectare of land is lying barren and vacant in India. It may be caressed into arable land by providing inputs like water manures and fertilizers and by applying suitable soil treatment. It will lead to economic development of the country by increasing the agricultural production as well as the National income. Pollution free agriculture is also very much required today. Today the biotic balancing the soil has badly disturbed.

Japanese farmer 'Masa Nobu Fuko Oka' had shown a new way to the world practicing pollution free agriculture. It is a kind of new revolution which is being popularized in the various parts of the globe. In India, a variance of this technique called "Zero Village" is being popularized.

In India, about 100 million small farmers, 100 million landless labors and about 550 million animal wealth sustain their lives on natural agricultural products; for sustaining such a huge population, there is need to enlarge the practice of national agriculture. For harvesting the full potential of such practices, joint efforts of centre and state are required cooperative agriculture and land consolidation can be also helpful.

Unbalanced industrialization and urbanization has adversely affected our environment. Though urbanization is a sign of development for a country, but in our country urbanization has adversely affected the rural areas and common men.

Objectives: -

The present study aims at examining the interstate disparities in the agriculture development and growth rate of population in the year wise and rural and urbanized situation. The broad objectives of the present study are –

1. In India the disparities of growth rate of population and agriculture development state wise.
2. Rural and urban temperature and environment in year wise.

Hypothesis: -

There are following determined to study.

1. Production increasing and employment in agriculture is decreasing.
2. Environmental changes are increasing.
3. Socio economic factors (Poverty, unemployment, education, health, etc.) are affecting the development of agriculture.
4. Agriculture production depends on monsoon still.

Literature Review:

As a result climate change, some sectors of the economy might experience rapid growth when compared to the others and along with improving the dimension as well as constituents of various nations' GDP could become more diversified. Climatic changes also have negative effects on the lasting growth prospective of the country. Additionally, effects of climatic change are not the same across nations; Lucas, et al. [9] reported that agriculture sector, coastal areas and aged population suffer the most than others. Based on the report of Stern, et al. [8], within subsequent fifty years, temperatures of the world are estimated to increase by 2°C to 3°C which could have adverse effect on growth of economy because it could affect quality of water, human wellbeing as well food production. It was also projected that almost 5 per cent of the world's GDP annually would be destroyed by these adverse impacts. Parry, et al. [10] estimated reduction in snow cover as well glaciers which could result into water scarcity. Peradventure global mean temperature rises by 1.5-2.5°C then almost 20-30 per cent of flora and fauna species might go into extinction [11].

According to Hitz and Smith [12] there exists a strong relationship between economic development and energy consumption. Consumption of energy leads to upsurge in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Assessments show that about three-quarters of all CO₂ emissions are from industrialized nations. This finding shows that economic development is influenced by energy consumption that results in environmental degradation. In this present age, ever increasing emissions of GHGs in developing nations, specifically in an emerging economy like as India have increased the attention given to the impact of climate change on economic development. Hope [13] opined that climate change might have some temporary positive impacts in some developed economies, but would become detrimental over a period of time. Pindyck [14] reported that the adverse impact of temperature changes on GDP is determined by theoretical and empirical indicators.

Mendelshon, et al. opined that most of the developing nations depend profoundly, for their economies, on agriculture. However, in view of the fact many of them are located within lower attitudes, therefore, they become vulnerable to climatic change in temperature. This accentuates the idea that low attitude regions experience excessive heat which is not appropriate for many of agricultural production; an increase in temperature could reduce agricultural productivity [15]. Gornall, et al. [16] reported that an increasing temperature can have substantial impact on agricultural production, farm earnings as well as security of food. Effect of climatic change varies across temperate and humid regions. Within middle and high regions, agricultural production is expected to increase and spread out towards north; however, the contrary occurs in many nations of humid regions. The researchers reported an increase of 2°C in temperature within middle and high locations would boost cultivation of wheat with almost ten per cent whereas in lower regions, it would diminish [17].

Ebkom and Dahlberg [18] found that there are links among industrial development, ecosystems and climate change, and some difficulties associated with them. Concerning economic development, the ecosystems play two vital functions. Firstly, it makes raw materials available for manufacturing of goods as well as services. Also, it operates like basin for pollution agents that are manufactured from various production activities within the economy. In addition, ecosystems are likened to storage location for toxic and solid waste.

Mahfuz [19] discovered that due to hazardous climatic change in Southern part of Asia, effect of climatic change are affecting the economy, with the region having a tendency of diminishing their GDP to 8.8 per cent by year 2100. Likewise, he emphasized that nation within the location need to take appropriate steps in order to adjust to climatic changes so as to escape economic problems [20].

Methodology:

In the present study we have scattered in state wise & year wise as well as rural and urban areas environmental conditions. We have collections from secondary data from census and books etc. Characteristics of research area :- As the country develops, the population also develops but since development has adversely affected the rural areas, our 70% population has been badly affected by the environment.

The rate of economic development is different for rural and urban areas. Rural area consists of agriculture. This difference is show in the following table:-

Table-1

Average Annual growth rate of urban and rural population and urban rural growth differentials (URGD) in major states of India 1971-2010.

Country	Rural			Urban			URGD		
	71-81	81-91	91-01	71-81	81-90	91-01	71-81	81-91	91-01
State									
Andhra Pradesh	1.57	1.84	1.36	3.96	4.32	1.46	2.39	2.48	0.10
Assam	2.00	2.26	1.67	3.27	3.96	3.62	1.27	1.70	1.95
Bihar ²	1.88	2.26	2.13	4.37	3.02	2.55	2.49	0.76	0.42
Gujarat	2.01	1.52	1.71	3.47	3.44	3.27	1.46	1.92	1.56
Haryana	2.00	2.29	2.06	4.67	4.34	5.08	2.67	2.05	3.02
Himachal Pradesh	2.06	1.94	1.61	2.98	3.78	3.24	0.92	1.84	1.63
Jammu & Kashmir		2.44	2.87		4.59	3.62		2.15	0.75
Karnataka	1.75	1.77	1.21	4.10	2.96	2.89	2.35	1.19	1.68
Kerala	1.46	0.36	1.01	3.5	6.10	0.76	1.73	5.74	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	1.76	2.24	1.82	4.45	4.39	3.13	1.74	2.02	1.61
Orissa	1.46	1.79	1.38	5.22	3.62	2.98	3.76	1.83	1.60
Punjab	1.61	1.77	1.23	3.68	2.90	3.76	2.07	1.13	2.53
Rajasthan	2.43	2.55	2.75	4.62	3.96	3.12	1.19	1.41	6.37
Tamil Nadu	1.22	1.33	0.52	2.47	1.96	4.28	1.25	0.63	4.80
Uttar Pradesh ⁴	1.88	2.26	2.13	4.47	3.87	2.82	2.94	1.61	0.69
West Bengal	1.85	2.30	1.69	2.76	2.095	2.02	0.91	0.65	0.33
India	1.78	1.80	1.70	3.83	3.09	2.70	2.05	1.29	1.00

2. Including Jharkhand, 3. Including Chhattisgarh, 4. Including Uttarakhand Source : Calcutta from census of India 1991-Series-I India General Population.

Table – Part-II A. (i) & census of India, Provisional Population, Tables Paper-2 of 2001 of states rural – urban distribution.

Urbanization in India has been relatively slow as compare to many developing countries. The percentage of annual exponential growth rate of urban population, reveals that in India it grew at faster pace from the decade 1921-31 to until 1951 thereafter, it registered a sharp drop during the decade 1951-61 the decade 1961-71 & 1971-81 showed significant. Improvement in the growth which has thereafter steadily dropped to the present level. The annual growth rate of population by residence has been depicted with the help of above Table.

The above table confirms that the urban population growth rate has declined continuously during the next two decades in most of the states of India as compared to the decade 1971-81. However, some, states shown an increase in the urban population growth in the some way function ting trends were obtained in various states with regard to the rural population growth rate.

Increasing urban population and urbanization adversely affected rural development, when rural people became educated and skilled, they migrate to urban areas and do not contribute in rural development, so due to vast difference of living conditions of rural and urban areas. The skilled and educated rural population migrates to urban areas.

Speed of urbanizations in India is increasing, it can be measured as change registered in the level or degree of urbanization over the years in the country has not been uniform shown fluctuating trend the speed of urbanization has decline during 1981-91 and 1991-2001. It also depends upon the policies of Governments the facilities. Provided by them at various places or region. The speed of urbanization can be show in various decades with the help of the following table:

Table-2

Decades	Growth rate of percent Urban (Temp. of PR)	Growth rate of percent Rural (Temp. of PR)
1901-11	(-)0.5240	0.6184
1911-21	0.8250	(-)0.000815
1921-31	0.7054	(-)0.0924
1931-41	1.4444	(-)0.2139
1941-51	2.2160	(-)0.4072
1951-61	0.3846	(-)0.0823
1961-71	0.1492	(-)0.0329
1971-81	2.4629	(-)0.6434
1981-91	0.7724	(-)0.3161
1991-2011	0.7714	(-)0.2815

Source- Computed figures from population census

The above table shows for the last 100 years that the rate of growth of urban population is different from the rate of growth of rural population. This directly affects to rural growth rate.

Analysis of study:

The data indicates most environment and economic & agriculture development are closely related and dependent on each other. If the environment of any state region of are disturbs. It will surely disturb the economic development of the region. In the Indian constitution under article 48A contains provisions regarding environmental protection. Under the directive principles of the constitution. It has been written that every citizen should Endeavour to protect the natural environment of the country, contribute for the development of rivers, lakes, forests, animals etc. These provisions show the socialistic concern of our society towards environment, but the implementation of these provisions have been show.

Environmental pollution not only affects a particular state or nations, but adversely affect the whole world; though the impact may vary from one region to another. Though advanced countries are more developed, but they also lack modern methods to contain the adverse effects of environmental pollution. So all the countries of the world should adopt common policies for environment issues.

Economic development is a complete process consisting of many steps and environment is a critical factor of this process. If environment of a state is not included in the development plan, the state cannot develop. For maximum development of agriculture forests, animal wealth and industries, environment becomes a critical factor. Environment protection is also necessary to development & agriculture development as well as for sustainable development.

In India, the largest democracy of the world, environmental issues must be given priority over economic issues. For regulating the environment, the following acts have been enacted.

1. Water (Pollution Control and Regulation) Act. 1974.
2. Air (Regulation and control of pollution) Act, 1984.
3. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
4. Wild life protection Act. 1972.
5. Minerals and Mining (Regulation and maintenance) Act. 1974.
6. Industries control and regulation Act. 1851.
7. Atomic Energy Act. 1662.
8. Radiation Protection Act. 1972.
9. Toxic Act. 1919.

10. Insecticide Act. 1962.
11. India Fisheries Act. 1997.

So many other acts have been enacted in India, but their full implementation have not been possible so the priority should be on implementing the acts already framed not on enacting new acts.

At the international level, India has also initiated many steps, cooperated in the international treaties, but global consensus on the environmental issues have not been achieved. Following events have been significant at the global level.

- International Environmental conference, Stockholm 1972.
- Helsinki Conference, 1974.
- London Conference, 1975.
- Vienna Conference, 1985.
- Rio Conference, 1992.
- Nairobi Reclamation, 1997.
- Kyoto Conference, 1997.
- Malmö Reclamation, 2000.
- Earth Conference, Johannesburg 2002.
- World conference on environment- New Delhi- 2017

Such events – Conferences and declarations have been held at various places of the earth to raise concern about environment. Earth Summit 2002 has been a landmark achievement in bringing all the environmental issues under one umbrella within the framework of privatization and globalization.

Suggestions :-

On 16th September (the ozone day), the Prime Minister has said, “Our forefathers gave us impact ozone layer. We have to protect it for coming generations” So we all have to make integrated efforts to save it. The first effort to protect the ozone layer began in 1972 with the UN conference on environment 16 September was declared as ozone layer day. We have to follow following points to protect the ozone layer and environment.

1. Implement the various environmental laws.
2. Strict punishments for violating the environmental laws.
3. A surveillance cell over police and administrative machinery.
4. Awareness among common people about the importance of environment protection.
5. Mandatory environmental education in schools.
6. Environmental education at every level of education.
7. Creating awareness among rural population about the pollution and its various causes.
8. Complete ban on the use of polythene.
9. Saving the water bodies, rivers etc. from pollution.
10. Establishing those industries polluting less.
11. Recycling of polluting waste materials.
12. Controlling the urban population.
13. Controlling the migration of rural population to urban cities by providing urban amenities in rural areas.
14. Providing the establishment of new industries in deserted areas and thus preventing industrial cancellation.
15. Enhancing the fund for research & development related to the pollution controlling projects.

So it can be concluded that national development will be partial measure of environment is not included in its ambit.

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