

# Sustainable Agriculture: A Review

Prachi Tyagi\*

Graphic Era University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

## Review Article

Received date: 25/08/2016  
Accepted date: 30/08/2016  
Published date: 31/08/2016

### \*For Correspondence

Prachi Tyagi, Graphic Era  
University, Dehradun,  
Uttarakhand, India.

**E-mail:** tyagiprachi14@gmail.com

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Ecology,  
Biodiversity, Consumption,  
Environment.

### ABSTRACT

The expression "safeguard," from the Latin *sustinere* (*sus*, from underneath and *tinere*, to keep up), to hold in life or keep, infers long-term period help or lastingness. Since it relates to horticulture, reasonable portrays cultivating frameworks which may be "equipped for holding their profitability and quality to society inconclusively.

Practical horticulture is both reasoning and an arrangement of cultivating. It has its roots in an immovable of qualities that shows a perception of both natural and social substances. It includes plan and control methods that work with natural procedures to save all assets, diminish waste and ecological harm, even as keeping or enhancing ranch gainfulness. Working with characteristic soil systems is of exact noteworthiness. Economical farming structures are intended to take amplify advantage of ebb and flow soil supplement and water cycles, vitality streams, and soil life forms for nourishment producing. As pleasantly, such structures expect to give sustenance this is nutritious, without being polluted with stock that would harm human wellness.

### INTRODUCTION

In simplest phrases, sustainable agriculture is the manufacturing of meals, fiber, or exceptional plant or animal merchandise using farming techniques that protect the environment, public health, human groups, and animal welfare. The phrase sustainable has grown to be very popular in recent years and it's far now used to explain loads of things <sup>[1-3]</sup>.

Sustainable agriculture is a kind of agriculture that specializes in generating long-term plants and cattle at the same time as having minimum outcomes on the surroundings. This kind of agriculture tries to discover a top balance among the want for food production and the preservation of the ecological gadget inside the environment <sup>[4-6]</sup>. In addition to generating meals, there are several general goals associated with sustainable agriculture, consisting of holding water, reducing the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and selling biodiversity in plants grown and the ecosystem. Sustainable agriculture additionally specializes in retaining monetary balance of farms and assisting farmers improve their techniques and satisfactory of existence <sup>[7-10]</sup>.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability and sustainable development are one in the equal; there are quite some approaches wherein they diverge in their goals. They do have the identical standard aim that of retaining herbal resources and creating extra energy efficient initiatives and practices <sup>[11,12]</sup>.

The goal of environmental sustainability is to preserve natural resources and to develop exchange resources of strength while lowering pollution and harm to the environment. For environmental sustainability, the kingdom of the destiny - as measured in 50, one hundred and 1,000 years is the guiding precept. The various initiatives that are rooted in environmental sustainability will involve replanting forests, keeping wetlands and protective natural regions from resource harvesting <sup>[13-17]</sup>. The most important criticism of environmental sustainability tasks is that their priorities may be at odds with the needs of a growing industrialized society <sup>[18-20]</sup>.

### METHODS OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Two of the various possible practices of sustainable agriculture are crop rotation and soil modification, every designed to make targeted that vegetation being cultivated can acquire the important vitamins and minerals for healthful expand. Soil amendments would encompass utilizing locally to be had compost from neighborhood

recycling facilities. These neighborhood recycling facilities aid produce the compost wished by way of the regional organic farms.

- **Crop rotation:** Crop rotation is likely one of the most effective procedures of sustainable agriculture. Its rationale is to maintain away from the consequences that include planting the equal plants throughout the equal soil for years in a row [21-23]. It allows deal with pest troubles, a0073 many pests choose distinctive crops. If the pests have a consistent ingredients give they may be able to widely broaden their population dimension.
- **Cover crops:** Many farmers select to have crops planted in a discipline always and by no means depart it barren, this can purpose accidental results. By way of planting cowl plants, which include clover or oats, the farmer can achieve his desires of stopping soil erosion, suppressing the increase of weeds, and improving the great of the soil [24-27]. Using cowl vegetation also reduces the want for chemicals consisting of fertilizers [28].
- **Natural pest predators:** So as to maintain powerful control over pests, it's far vital to view the farm as surroundings as opposed to a factory [29,30]. Coping with your farm in order that it is able to harbor populations of these pest predators is an effective as well as a complicated method. The usage of chemical insecticides can result in the indiscriminate killing of pest predators [31-33].
- **Integrated pest management:** This is an approach, which simply relies on organic instead of chemical techniques. IMP also emphasizes the importance of crop rotation to fight pest control. Once a pest problem is recognized, IPM will mean that chemical solutions will most effective be used as a closing resort [34-38]. Alternatively the correct responses could be the use of sterile men, and bio control agents consisting of ladybirds [39].

### BENEFITS OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

There are many blessings of sustainable agriculture, and standard, they may be divided into human fitness benefits and environmental benefits.

- Crops grown through sustainable agriculture are better for Human fitness because of the shortage of chemical insecticides and fertilizers, humans are not being exposed to or eating synthetic materials [40-42].
- Sustainable agriculture has also had superb impacts of the surroundings. One foremost benefit to the surroundings is that sustainable agriculture uses 30% less power in line with unit of crop yield in assessment to industrialized agriculture [43,44]. This decreased reliance on fossil fuels effects inside the launch of less chemicals and pollution into the environment.
- Reduces the need for fossil fuels, ensuing in large cost financial savings in phrases of buying in addition to transporting them. This in flip lessens the general fees concerned in farming [45-47].
- The environment plays a massive position in pleasant our primary needs to sustain existence. Sustainable agriculture facilitates to top off the land in addition to other natural resources such as water and air. This replenishment ensures that these herbal assets might be able for future generations to sustain lifestyles [48-50].

### ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

There are some of problems inside the proposed regulations which are problematic for farmers and on farm meals processors.

- **Ecology/Technology:** Which era to base the future of global agriculture on? Because the chemical-based version is faltering, the non-public sector and worldwide establishment are looking to genetic engineering as the way ahead. However all of the symptoms are that ecological farming is superior, now not most effective for the surroundings, however also for profits in productivity and farmers' incomes. It has no longer been given the threat to prove itself [51-53].
- **The global economic framework:** The financial surroundings have turned extraordinarily horrific for growing countries' small farmers. Worldwide monetary Fund (IMF)-global financial institution structural adjustment has put pressure on negative countries to liberalize food imports and abandon subsidies and authorities advertising and marketing boards [54,55]. The arena exchange organization (WTO) agreement on Agriculture (AoA) enables rich nations to raise their subsidies and set up astonishingly high tariffs, while punishing

growing countries (which cannot increase their subsidies, and which have to liberalize their imports further). Commodity charges have slumped. These three factors are threatening the survival of growing international locations' farms and farmers [56-60]. The complete framework of world and country wide monetary regulations for agriculture must be very well revamped.

- **Land for the farmers:** Many small farmers are terrible and a few are becoming poorer. A main motive is unequal land distribution, in which small farmers have little land safety or get admission to and lose a large a part of their earnings to landowners [61-64]. Land reform is urgently required and landless farmers are combating for his or her rights. But the landowners in most international locations have political clout and are resisting trade [65].

### SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

The sustainable agriculture can be described as any set of agronomic practices which can be economically viable, environmentally safe, and socially proper. If a cropping device calls for big inputs of fertilizer that leak from the device to pollute ground water, drinking components and remote coastal fisheries, the device can be sustainable economically because the long-time period supply of fertilizer is stable and the economic price of fertilizer is without difficulty borne with the aid of large grain manufacturing however it isn't sustainable environmentally or socially, because it does not cover the cost of environmental harm or social prices [66-68]. The organic agriculture makes a specialty of "living soil", on optimizing using organic techniques and on keeping off using synthetic chemicals and fertilizers [69,70].

The Indian authorities' rules have always emphasized meals grain self-sufficiency, which has no longer always coincided with agricultural sustainability. A few viable moves of sustainable agriculture in India are:

- Advent of regenerative branches of enterprise (e.g. horticulture or aquaculture).
- Advent of a new manufacturing detail in current businesses (which include fruit trees to stabilize terraced fields, fish-farming in rice fields) [71,72].
- Optimization of put up-harvest structures (e.g. garage).
- Boom the cost of agricultural merchandise through in addition processing (e.g. production of yoghurt from milk) [73].
- Improvement of channels of distribution (e.g. marketplace get admission to, transport).
- Get right of entry to loans and different monetary services [74].

### A SUSTAINABLE FOOD FUTURE

A key function of the Sustainable development desires is the recognition of interdependencies throughout the meals gadget among production and intake, aid use, global regulations, assist for smallholder farmers, agricultural value chains and health [75]. Adjustments in food production and consumption, vulnerabilities and inefficiencies in meals systems and the consequences of these for coverage and commercial enterprise, in addition to the climate impact of the world and the connection among food and useful resource use should consequently be faced.

### CONCLUSION

Economical farming methodologies are being embraced all through North America at a quickly expanding rate. Quebec's principle ranch association, Union des producteurs agricoles, has evaluated that 40% of Québec makers will hone maintainable agribusiness inside 20 years [76,77]. Governments are acquainting enactment and projects with backing these activities. Rural experts have been moderate to react to the requirements of these makers, yet numerous are presently effectively seeking after preparing and research around there with a specific end goal to add to this developing development.

### REFERENCES

1. Roy-Bolduc A and Hijri M. The Use of Mycorrhizae to Enhance Phosphorus Uptake: A Way Out the Phosphorus Crisis. *J Biofertili Biopestici*. 2011;2:104.
2. McLeod P and Rashid T. Laboratory Toxicity Profile of an Organic Formulation of Spinosad against the Eggplant Flea Beetle, *Epitrix Fuscula Crotch*. *J Biofertili Biopestici*. 2011;2:103.
3. Densilin DM, et al. Effect of Individual and Combined Application of Biofertilizers, Inorganic Fertilizer and Vermicompost on the Biochemical Constituents of Chilli (Ns - 1701). *J Biofertili Biopestici*. 2011;2:106.

4. Maiyappan S, et al. Isolation, Evaluation and Formulation of Selected Microbial Consortia for Sustainable Agriculture. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2010;2:109.
5. Bengston M, et al. Chlorpyrifos-methyl plus bioresmethrin; Methacrifos; Pirimiphos-methyl plus bioresmethrin; and synergised bioresmethrin as grain protectants for wheat. *Pesticide Sci*. 1980;11:61-76.
6. Hartmans KJ, et al. The use of carvone in agriculture, sprout suppression of potatoes and antifungal activity against potato tuber and other plant diseases. *Ind Crop Prod*. 1995;4:3-13.
7. Mondal K and Port GR. Pheromones of *Tribolium* spp. and their potential in pest management. *Agricul Zool Rev*. 1994;6:121-148.
8. Karunaratne SH and Hemingway J. Malathion resistance and prevalence of the malathion carboxylesterase mechanism in populations of mosquito vectors of disease in Sri Lanka. *Bull World Health Organ*. 2001;79:1060-1064.
9. French RC. The bioregulatory action of flavour compounds on fungal spores and other propagules. *Annu Rev Phytopathol*. 1985;23:173-199.
10. Tang S. Developing and Analysing Pest-natural Enemy Systems with IPM Strategies. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;3:101.
11. Al-shannaf HM, et al. Toxic and Biochemical Effects of Some Bioinsecticides and Igrs on American Bollworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* (hüb.) (noctuidae: lepidoptera) in Cotton Fields. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;3:118.
12. Pindi PK. Liquid Microbial Consortium for Soil Health. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;3:102.
13. Brar SK, et al. Biopesticides - Road to Agricultural Recovery. *J Biofert Biopest*. 2012;3:103.
14. Torres JB. Insecticide Resistance in Natural Enemies - Seeking for Integration of Chemical and Biological Controls. *J Biofert Biopest*. 2012;3:104.
15. El-Darier SM, et al. Detoxification of Olive-mill Solid Waste and its Probable Application as Organic Fertilizer. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:154.
16. Sane SA and Mehta SK. Isolation and Evaluation of Rock Phosphate Solubilizing Fungi as Potential Bio-fertilizer. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:156.
17. Raja N and Masresha G. Plant Based Biopesticides: Safer Alternative for Organic Food Production. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:128.
18. Kumar S and Singh A. Biopesticides: Present Status and the Future Prospects. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:129.
19. Hamouda R, et al. Some Physical and Chemical Properties of Bio-fertilizers. *J Fertil Pestic*. 2016;7:161.
20. Natalia TG and Robert MH. Life-Cycle Assessment of Neonicotinoid Pesticides. *J Fertil Pestic*. 2016;7:165.
21. Francesconi W, et al. Phosphorus Modeling in Tile Drained Agricultural Systems Using APEX. *J Fertil Pestic*. 2016;7:166.
22. Mahapatra BK, Sarkar UK, Lakra WS (2014) A Review on Status, Potentials, Threats and Challenges of the Fish Biodiversity of West Bengal.
23. Patel. Biodiversity and Its Importance. *J Biodivers Endanger Species*. 2014;2:117.
24. Taylor MA. Zootopia-Animal Welfare, Species Preservation and the Ethics of Captivity. *Poult Fish Wildl Sci*. 2014;2:121.
25. Brandebourg TD. Drawing the Line: Animal Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and the Need to Feed the World. *Poult Fish Wildl Sci*. 2013;1:103.
26. Amadou Binta BA and Barbier B. Economic and Environmental Performances of Organic Farming System Compared to Conventional Farming System: A Case Farm Model to Simulate the Horticultural Sector of the Niayes Region in Senegal. *J Horticulture*. 2015;2:152.
27. Bagchi A, et al. Organic Farming Practice for Quality Improvement of Tea and Its Anti Parkinsonism Effect on Health Defense. *J Phys Chem Biophys*. 2015;5:178.
28. Mbenka RN. Organic Farming as a Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Policy. *J Agri Exten*. 2012.
29. FAO. Organic Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation: A Report of the Round Table on Organic Agriculture and Climate Change. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Natural Resources Management and Environmental Department, Rome-Italy. 2011.
30. de Ponti T, et al. The Crop Yield Gap between Organic and Conventional Agriculture. *Agricultural Systems*. 2012;108:1-9.
31. Dantzig GB. Programming of Independent Activities. *Math Model, Econometrica*. 1949;17:200-211.
32. Delbridge TA, et al. Economic Performance of Long- term Organic and Conventional Cropping Systems in Minnesota. *Agronomy J*. 2011;103:1372-1382.
33. Zecca F. Agro Drugs Market and Sustainability - Biopesticides. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2014;5:123.
34. Chapman HD and Pratt FP. Methods of analysis for soil, plants and water. University of California, Division of Agriculture Science. 1961.

35. Bergallo HG, et al. Bridging Natural and Social Sciences: A Framework for Identify Strategies and Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity. *J Ecosys Ecograph*. 2016;6:192.
36. Brinton WF, et al. A Standardized Dewar Test for Evaluation of Compost Self-Heating. *Bio Cycle Report*. 2001;1-16.
37. Clark ER, et al. Production of metabolic and waste products by intensively farmed rainbow trout, *SalmogairdneriRichaedson*. *J Fish Biol*. 1985;27:381-393.
38. Brinton WF, et al. A Standardized Dewar Test for Evaluation of Compost Self-Heating. *Bio Cycle Report*. 2001;1-16.
39. Olsen SR, et al. Estimation of available phosphorus in soils by extraction with sodium bicarbonate. *US Dept. Agric*. 1954;19.
40. Bachev H. Unpacking Sustainability of Farming Organizations. *Int J Econ Manag Sci*. 2016;5:335.
41. Gupta G, et al. Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR): Current and Future Prospects for Development of Sustainable Agriculture. *J Microb Biochem Technol*. 2015;7:96-102.
42. Belliturk K, et al. The Importance of Phytoremediation of Heavy Metal Contaminated Soil Using Vermicompost for Sustainable Agriculture. *J Rice Res*. 2015;3:114.
43. El Beyrouthya M and El Azzi D. Nanotechnologies: Novel Solutions for Sustainable Agriculture. *Adv Crop Sci Tech*. 2014;2:118.
44. Trematerra P. Remarks on Integrated Pest Management in Food Chain. *Entomol Ornithol Herpetol*. 2016;5:117.
45. Singh AU and Prasad D. Integrated Pest Management with Reference to INM. *Adv Crop Sci Tech*. 2016;4:220.
46. Ibrahim MA, et al. Long-Term Tillage and Crop Rotation Impacts on a Northern Great Plains mollisol. *Adv Crop Sci Tech*. 2015;3:178.
47. Hafeez A. Arsenic Distribution in Green Bean Yield Irrigated by Waste Water. *Adv Crop Sci Tech*. 2015;3:165.
48. Pranab Pal D. Managing Biodiversity with Emphasis on Sustainable Development. *J Ecosys Ecograph*. 2016;5:008.
49. Nicholls CI, et al. Agroecology: Principles for the Conversion and Redesign of Farming Systems. *J Ecosys Ecograph*. 2016;5:10.
50. Nasr HM. Toxicity and Biochemical Effect of Organophosphates and Bio-pesticides against Root-knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita*. *J Pollut Eff Cont*. 2015;4:151.
51. Ghorab MA and Khalil MS. The Effect of Pesticides Pollution on Our Life and Environment. *J Pollut Eff Cont*. 2016;4:159.
52. Smith J, et al. Early Summer Slender Aster Control in Bermudagrass using Bioherbicide *Phoma macrostoma*. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2013;4:139.
53. Zecca F. Operating Modes and Sustainable Strategies to Enhance the Market of Agro-drugs. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2014;5:143.
54. Selvakumar G, et al. Biosafety of Novel Bioinoculants. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2014;5:145.
55. Jhala YK, et al. Biodiversity of Endorhizospheric Plant Growth Promoting Bacteria. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:151.
56. Devarinti SR. Pollen Allergy: Common Weeds in Telangana and Their Management Measures. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2015;6:152.
57. Mazzetto AM, et al. Nitrogen Fertilizer Effects on Nitrous Oxide Emission from Southwest Brazilian Amazon Pastures. *J Fertil Pestic*. 2016;7:167.
58. Maiti D. Improving Activity of Native Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) for Mycorrhizal Benefits in Agriculture: Status and Prospect. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;1:001.
59. Hongzhang C, et al. Production of Protein Feed from Sweet Sorghum Stalk by the Two-Step Solid State Fermentation. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;3:112.
60. Pandit NP, et al. Vermicomposting Biotechnology: An Eco-Loving Approach for Recycling of Solid Organic Wastes into Valuable Biofertilizers. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;2:113.
61. Singh A, et al. Use of Vegetable Oils as Biopesticide in Grain Protection -A Review. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;3:114.
62. Alarcón A, et al. Diversity and Agricultural Applications of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in Mexico. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2012;3:115.
63. Hariprasad P, et al. Advantage of using PSIRB over PSRB and IRB to improve plant health of tomato. *Biological Control*. 2009;50:307-316.
64. Scher FM and Baker R. Effect of *Pseudomonas putida* and a synthetic iron chelator on induction of soil suppressiveness to *Fusarium* wilt pathogens. *Phytopathology*. 1982;72:1567-1573.
65. Kloepper JW, et al. Free-living bacterial inocula for enhancing crop productivity. *Trends Biotechnol*. 1989;7:39-43.

66. Patel KJ, et al. Organic acid-producing, phytate-mineralizing rhizobacteria and their effect on growth of pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*). *App Soil Ecol.* 2010;44:252-261.
67. Castric P. Glycine metabolism of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: Hydrogen cyanide biosynthesis. *J Bacteriol.* 1977;130:826-831.
68. Edwards CA. *Earthworm Ecology* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn.) CRC Press LLC, Boca Raton, FL, USA.
69. Schonholzer F, et al. Origins and fate of fungi and bacteria in the gut of *Lumbricus terrestris* L. studied by image analysis. *FEMS Microbial Ecology.* 1999;28:235-248.
70. Singh J. Habitat preferences of selected Indian earthworm species and their efficiency in reduction of organic material. *Soil Biol Biochem.* 1997;29:585-588.
71. Kale RD. *Earthworms: Nature's Gift for Utilization of Organic Wastes.* St. Lucie Press, New York; 1998.
72. Kale RD, et al. Influence of vermicompost application on available micronutrients and selected microbial populations in paddy field. *Soil Biol and Biochem.* 1992;24:1317-1320.
73. Pandiarajan G, et al. Exploration of Different *Azospirillum* Strains from Various Crop Soils of Srivilliputtur Taluk. *J Biofertil Biopestici.* 2012;3:117.
74. Habte M and Osorio NW. Effect of Nitrogen Form on the Effectiveness of a Phosphate-Solubilizing Fungus to Dissolve Rock Phosphate. *J Biofertil Biopestici.* 2012;3:127.
75. Gandhi A and Sundari US. Effect of Vermicompost Prepared from Aquatic Weeds on Growth and Yield of Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.). *J Biofertil Biopestici.* 2012;3:128.
76. Paul N, et al. Evaluation of Biofertilizers in Cultured Rice. *J Biofertil Biopestici.* 2013; 4:133.
77. Deivasigamani S. Influence on Certain Herbicides for the Control of Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia Crassipes* (Mart.) Solms) and its Impact on Fish Mortality. *J Biofertil Biopestici.* 2013;4:138.