

ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS IN INDIA



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During 1994-95, the agricultural share was 31 per cent, where as in the year 2001-02, it came to just 25 per cent. Over the years, the share of Indian agriculture in the national income has been declining. However, this sector has got growth potential and which further remains responsible for the growth of secondary and tertiary sector.

Indian agriculture has been a major source of livelihood even in the present context. In the year 2001-02, 64 per cent of the total population were linked, directly and indirectly, with the agriculture. It is the sector, which provides the employment to large number of population. Industrial development in India is result of Indian agricultural development. Agriculture sector provides raw materials to variety of industries. Tea industry, Sugar industry, Jute industry, Textile industry, Rubber industry and all agro-industries are development due to the development of agriculture. Moreover, agriculture can provide a market for industrial products. Indian agriculture plays an important role in the international trade. Variety of agricultural commodities are exported. It includes Tea, Coffee, Fruits & Vegetables, Spices, Tobacco, Cotton, Jute, Sugar etc. Through agricultural export, Indian earns foreign exchange.

1.1 New Agricultural Strategy

The new agricultural strategy was adopted in India during sixties. This is a gradual shift from traditional agricultural practices to modern agricultural practices. The new strategy introduces a package of inputs for the agricultural production, which includes, Chemical Fertilisers & Pesticides, Credit, Mechanisation, High Yeilding Variety Seeds, Marketing Facilities etc. In the year 1960, the Government of India introduced 'Intensive Area

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