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Rainfed Cultivation: A Roadmap towards Sustainable Food Production

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Abstract

In dry and semi-arid regions, rainfed agriculture, which depends as it were on characteristic precipitation for irrigation, is fundamental to the world's nourishment generation and the jobs of millions of agriculturists. Worldwide populace proceeds to rise; the requirement for feasible rural hones gets to be progressively pressing, particularly in the confrontment of climate alter, soil debasement and water shortage. It presents a comprehensive guide for optimizing rainfed farming to upgrade nourishment security and advance maintainability. The selection of agro eco-practices, improvement of droughtresistant assortments, venture in rancher instruction and advancement of framework for advertise get to and water administration. The guide too highlights how significant community association and strong government arrangements are to the move to economical rainfed frameworks. By joining inventive investigate, capacity building and maintainable hones, we can reinforce the versatility of rainfed agribusiness, guaranteeing it contributes viably to the worldwide nourishment supply and natural supportability, whereas upgrading the socio-economic well-being of ranchers.

Keywords: Climate change, Dryland, Rainfed, Sustainable

Introduction

As the worldwide populace proceeds to develop and is anticipated to reach about 10 billion by 2050, the request for nourishment is raising at an uncommon rate. Conventional cultivating hones confront colossal weight to increment yields whereas tending to the pressing challenges postured by climate alter, soil debasement and water shortage. In this report, rainfed development develops as a vital agrarian procedure that taps into one of nature's most essential assets, precipitation. Not at all like watered frameworks that depend on complex and frequently resource-intensive water supply systems, have rainfed farming depended exclusively on characteristic precipitation for dampness. This strategy underpins around 60% of worldwide nourishment generation and supports the employments of millions of smallholder agriculturists, especially in creating regions. Rainfed development is characterized by its versatility to neighborhood climatic conditions and its potential to upgrade nourishment sway. Be that as it may, it moreover

goes up against critical challenges, counting unusual climate designs driven by climate alter, expanding soil corruption and constrained get to cutting edge rural advances. These impediments can weaken trim efficiency and nourishment security, especially in helpless communities subordinate on rainfed systems. Recognizing the require for a comprehensive and key approach, the guide towards economical rainfed development centers on optimizing rural hones, contributing in inquire about and advancement, building agriculturist capacity, moving forward framework, supporting favorable approaches and guaranteeing supportability. By grasping these procedures, we can upgrade the flexibility of rainfed cultivating frameworks, advance biodiversity and protect normal assets whereas assembly the nourishment requests of a developing populace (Mehraj et al., 2024). Eventually, a commitment to feasible rainfed development not as it were offers a reasonable way to nourishment security, but moreover contributes to broader natural and socioeconomic objectives basic for making a feasible future on our planet.

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What is Rainfed Cultivation?

Rainfed development alludes to cultivating hones that depend exclusively on precipitation for water system. It essentially happens in ranges where water shortage is predominant and ranchers regularly confront eccentric precipitation designs. This shape of farming underpins about 60% of worldwide nourishment generation and serves as a basic employments source for millions of smallholder ranchers, especially in creating countries.

Advantages and Challenges

Rainfed farming is less dependent on expensive water system framework, making it available for ranchers with restricted assets. It energizes the development of different crops that are suited to nearby climates and soils, making a difference keep up biodiversity and versatility. When overseen appropriately, rainfed frameworks can improve soil ripeness through natural matter amassing and the utilization of cover crops. Rainfed frameworks can be more versatile to climate changeability if ranchers utilize conventional information and hones that consider neighborhood climate designs. In spite of its potential, rainfed development faces various challenges: Expanding temperatures and whimsical precipitation designs debilitate trim yields and agriculturist employments. Without appropriate administration, rainfed ranges can endure from disintegration and supplement exhaustion. Smallholder agriculturists frequently need get to markets and may battle to offer their creation, driving to money related uncertainty. Numerous rainfed ranchers need get to advanced agrarian methods and advances that may progress efficiency and maintainability (Davis et al., 2022). The guide for maintainable rainfed cultivation to tackle the full potential of rainfed development and guarantee maintainable nourishment generation, a multifaceted approach is required. The taking after guide traces vital activities that can be taken into field viz., upgrading agrarian strategies advance agro-ecological strategies that prioritize biodiversity and the application of natural cultivating strategies to increment soil flexibility and richness (Rajitha et al., 2023); trim administration (utilize water gathering and soil dampness preservation strategies, like mulching and cover crops, to maximize water utilize) and edit enhancement (advance trim turn and intercropping frameworks that can increment yields, ensure against bugs and diminish reliance on a single edit) (Das et al., 2024). Additionally, approaches of mechanical and investigate venture openings to make seed assortments that are safe to dry season and prosper in rainfed situations. Empower the think about of climate-smart rural hones (CSA), which minimize nursery gas outflows and increment nourishment security for family units. In social adaption viz., expansion centered on fortifying cooperatives (engage ranchers through cooperatives that can give get to assets, shared information and collective promoting strategies) and building agriculturists writing potential (give preparing programs almost feasible hones and proficient asset utilize). Foundation upgrade includes developing progressed streets

and capacity offices to connect rainfed agriculturists to marketplaces and minimize post-harvest misfortunes. Furthermore, it involves backing endeavors that move forward neighborhood framework for water collection and conveyance. Additionally, advance and underwrite arrangements that help rainfed agriculturists by giving endowments, moving forward get to credit and setting up catastrophe alleviation frameworks. Ensure secure arrive residency rights for smallholder ranchers to cultivate venture in economical strategies. Eventually, assess maintainability measures by closely checking hones are empower the selection of hones that advance biodiversity and soil wellbeing, such as preservation horticulture and maintainable agroforestry. Execute observing and assessment systems to survey the viability of rainfed hones and their affect on nourishment security and climate flexibility (Gamage et al., 2023).

Conclusion

Rainfed development offers a practical pathway toward maintainable nourishment generation, especially in the confrontment of climate alter and developing populace weights. By centering on progressed agrarian hones, inquire about and advancement, agriculturist instruction, foundation advancement and steady approaches, we can saddle the potential of rainfed farming. This all encompassing approach will not as it were upgrade nourishment security but too guarantee the versatility and maintainability of our rural frameworks for eras to come. As partners in agribusiness, governments, NGOs and the private segment, collaborate rainfed development can be essential in accomplishing a economical and food-secure future.

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