

A Needed Policy on Soil Conservation: A Case Study of India

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Abstract: *Despite periods of literacy and significant investment in deforestation and deforestation, soil rust continues to be a major environmental problem in terms of land use in India and far away from the rest of the world. Additionally, climate change and / or climate change is a growing problem. Our conclusion was to review and current land conservation programs in India to better understand how productive, environmental, social, profitable and policy issues are affected by land and water conservation and the ideas required to address the most pressing issues. We have planted that in order to achieve success in land and water conservation programs, installation and operation must be integrated using a complete system. Watershed plans are shown to be one of the most effective strategies to bring about social change and profitability in India's colorful tunnel. In both arid and semi-arid areas, water management has transformed farming by controlling colored areas through the interventions of land conservation technology and land use diversity. Important assets associated with colorful soils with water and water balance conservation programs and effective interventions to reduce land degradation and productivity development in various national corridors are prohibited.*

Keywords: soil erosion control; agricultural conservation; coverage; environmental issues; economic news; social issues

1. Introduction

As global concern for environmental protection grows, much attention is being paid to the introduction of adequate laws and institutions for the prevention or control of soil degradation.

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to present a comparative analysis of land conservation legislation and institutions in order to provide for the development or introduction of national land conservation legislation. This paper focuses on a framework for issues related to national management, development, and conservation of land as a natural resource. The legal and institutional aspects of land, including land conservation, offer, along with other technical, economic, financial, and social aspects, important ways to implement policy decisions for the development of land resources that are relevant to conservation.

In order to have effective land conservation legislation and institutions must be considered within the context of land use planning; Your aim is to ensure fair and equitable distribution of land for a variety of important uses, such as agriculture, urban planning, industrial and recreational development, and to ensure that these uses are selected and made sensible to balance development and conservation. A well-defined land use policy is needed, and whenever that policy is in short supply, reasonable and sustainable land use may be suspended or mismanaged.

2. Statement of the Problem

Given the potential impact of land conservation legislation on land resource management, it should be considered within the boundaries of land use policy. However, the law itself is not a solution to all the problems associated with land conservation and may be ineffective and ineffective if you do not comply with the institutions at the appropriate and required level (local, national, regional, international).

Soil conservation is often used specifically to demonstrate a targeted concept against erosion. Since erosion is a major source of soil degradation, it is probably the only one

receiving legal attention. However, there are other types of soil damage. This paper will not emphasize them because of their absolute importance and because of the lack of legal experience in developing countries. But when other problems are at hand, small or far-reaching threats to soil quality are appropriate topics to address.

This paper aims to contribute to the study of legal aspects and conservation institutions as a means of protecting the environment and urging those activities that affect the soil to perform in a manner that maintains its desired values to a greater extent than their own. The normal way of working I can do. Conservation is a related term, so one of the basic pre-legislative decisions is to determine the level of conservation that should be made. In part, the decision may be moral or ethical, as well as the idea of managing the resources of future generations as they are today. But conservation is also an economic activity. Under normal circumstances, an investment should be made or a high level of exploitation should be stopped, at least initially. Even if service costs are incurred, the level of management required to achieve appropriate conduct for all those responsible for land quality may be beyond national capacity. Therefore, the law should reflect the determination of what degree of conservation the public can do.

3. Objectives

The purpose of this policy is to provide the following

- Acceptable allocations for the expansion, development, and current implementation of community-owned land.
- Allocations associated with public works in the conservation sector and the operation of state land including timber and tropical land should be in one place for the installation, inspection and assisting of conservation work in another (e. g., through departmental divisions). Internal and Department of Agriculture).
- Land conservation as a policy should be balanced in the opposite way if other agricultural practices do not exceed, and there should be a voice in both the framework and operation of the same.
- The elimination of job in equality or sustainable land

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development for current conservation purposes.

- Functionality of the current benefit plan. Additional use of government audit funds, special support for private shareholders, and under effective protection, continued development in the private sector.
- Regulation, its need is greatly reduced when applying the principles of general law, so that they apply only where enforcement is applicable.

The problems related to soil conservation policy

Soil erosion affects almost all types of land such as forest fields, agricultural areas, arid and desert areas, surface mines, roads, construction sites, coastal areas. The big problem with soil erosion is that there is no direction on how fast or slow it will happen. If too much is affected by ongoing weather or weather events, it may be a slow-growing process that has never been noticed and noticed. However, extreme weather or other experiences can cause rapid erosion, which can cause serious damage to the environment and its inhabitants. Soil conservation is often used specifically to demonstrate a targeted concept against erosion. Since erosion is a major source of soil degradation, it is probably the only one receiving legal attention. However, there are other types of soil damage. This paper will not emphasize them because of their absolute importance and because of the lack of legal experience in developing countries. But when other problems are at hand, small or far-reaching threats to soil quality are appropriate topics to address.

The average annual soil erosion rate is 16.35 tons per hectare which means 5334 million tons per year. Of this, about 29 percent are lost at sea, 10 percent are deposited in reservoirs leading to a reduction in storage capacity of dams by one to 2 percent per year and the remaining 61 percent continue to be relocated from one place to another. It is estimated that of the 305.9 million hectares reported, 145 million hectares require conservation measures in the country. This diversity and increasing erosion rate contribute to the rapid transformation of arable land into desertification. For example, recent evidence indicates that approximately 63.85 million hectares of land area have been converted into deserts.

Extreme soil erosion in India blended with excessive tiers of abrasion and decreased soil fertility has brought about severe environmental troubles. Soil erosion impacts nearly all sorts of regions inclusive of wood land plantations, agricultural regions, arid and desolate tract regions, mines, roads, creation sites, coastal regions etc. In addition, considering soil compaction is a gradual manner, soil erosion. The topsoil leaves it naked for a protracted time, inflicting first rate troubles for the human beings worried within side the agricultural sector. Soil erosion is a slow manner that takes place while the effect of water or air evaporates and releases soil particles, inflicting the soil to degrade. Soil erosion and occasional water tiers because of erosion and water waft were fundamental troubles worldwide. The trouble can be so excessive that the sector might not be cultivated and have to be abandoned. Many agricultural civilizations have declined because of negative control of land and herbal resources, and the records of those groups are a superb reminder of the safety of our herbal resources.

Soil erosion is a main trouble for effective agricultural land and worries approximately water quality. Soil control has to be an indispensable a part of any land control plan to enhance water and soil quality. Most of the top soil may be carried through wind or water to streams and different waterways. Sediment is a product of abrasion and is basically primarily based totally at the erosion of sheets and pits from better elevations, and to a lesser extent, within side the erosion of currents in canals and drainage ditches. The effect of soil erosion on water tiers will become greater, especially as soil waft flows. Soil manufacturing and soil erosion are intently related. Even if the land use technique saves while all costs are lowered, the threat can purpose someone to make any such bargain to hold exploitation. In fact, threat is most effective a degree of the predicted increase ability, and must be calculated while measuring ability go back on investment. But human beings appear to be diminishing it with something greater this is regularly positioned at threat.

As time is going on, so does uncertainty, and a comparable huge bargain can be made at threat, till destiny blessings are decreased to nothingness because of the uncertainty in their occurrence. This length may be very short: "Generally, a farmer has to be capable of count on monetary blessings inside 5 or ten years if he goes to take steps to preserve soil." If the land consumer is negative, they have to weigh the most threat. In conventional farming, wherein the earnings degree may be very near the subsistence degree, nearly any threat of loss isn't tolerated. A boom in debt is possible; however it is able to be the threat of dropping everlasting earnings if destiny earnings do now no longer assure better earnings and extra hobby costs. Even amongst rich farmers, "if the conservation plan does now no longer offer a suitable well known of living, exploitation is probable to be re-added at a time while it'll convey even a small boom in earnings." Commercial lender: put in force this popularity through refusing to borrow the entire quantity of farm goods. The exception is consequently restrained to "decay" in comparison to the massive location of subsistence farming.

4. Prevailing Laws

- 1) **Conservation through education:** A common program has been to spread conservation education and research through these created organizations, such as the Agricultural Experiment Stations, a work that often focuses on conservation practices. Many of the tools used by modern land surveyors are built in the same stores and fall under the name of the directors of the beautiful landscapes.
- 2) **Land conservation by asking plutocrat:** co proprietors to plant and look after timber trees; this was started by many businesses to create insecurity in the workplace and to reduce the area of timber planted and managed under certain conditions⁶ and for some to provide certain tree planting ornaments. Law of this kind was unjust. Apparently, much attention has been paid to its use in the early levies and in the famine management. Whatever the reason, no insecurity of the work or ornaments have been achieved, as they have not succeeded in reforestation on a large scale. Trees planted under the same program were often overlooked

and forgotten, while many serious forest reforestation efforts met with the common struggle with early explorers who tried to undo the illegal logging work by increasing the timber value of another owner's property. Sounds right. to conclude that the conservation of land through this type of compensation is only a pleasure of limited success.

- 3) **Conservation of land by law:** A century in one country alone began to fight fires by regulation. One country after certain operating limits, others with more specific location, is intended to control the burning of timber. Many businesses have rules to control tree conditions. 'Moreover, many regions have participated in some way including logging systems in surveillance or control. for the purpose of controlling the rust and restoring the beast.
- 4) **Public Use:** Acquisition by regions and their branching and small planks, especially to protect wetlands, has in some cases been an important means of controlling rust.
- 5) **General law:** Although land protection has been recognized as an important part of water operations and vice versa, the water rights body has outside of the water-Norway public policy law that is affected by consideration of land conservation issues. It would be good to include such a water issue in the land conservation law. However, the law of water is equally interesting in our thesis in two ways.
 - The use of water as a natural fund is a law governed by private companies, not public law, and although the public interest sees it, disputes are usually resolved through judicial proceedings, not the bones of officials.
 - Wherever water is regarded as a limited resource, the right to be subordinate or to be used responsibly.
- 3) The determination of the priorities of the land system is made by a technically competent organization operating within the overall resource policy. To the extent that a comprehensive land system is not possible, some of these decisions should have been made in defining the land system environment in the nation.
- 4) Colombia provides an example. When the coil storage system was initially limited to coffee growing areas, it was expanded.
- 5) The national land conservation policy must determine the appropriate use of land for current and future production. The national needs and approach to agriculture will change over a period of planning time, so policy makers need to balance competing needs in the absence of similar measures. Uncertainty is normal in such a process but estimates may indicate the normal course of the world to follow. The first step in policy development is to establish existing land use and to measure what they do on the ground.
- 6) Soil conservation policy must consider overall decision-making processes. Unlimited funding and staff recruitment will not be available, so priorities should be established to utilize what is available. at the expense of another conservation activity. But where poor land can be easily placed under proper management that effort may be to get a higher priority than the rich land conservation of strong traditional leaders. Opinions will vary from country to country, but the need to establish common ground will not.
- 7) Land conservation laws do not seem to be based on a clear policy as they should be. The general "preservation" officer is usually sent without any statement of specific terms. Such authority may give the conservation agency the flexibility to respond to new information and changing circumstances, and will allow it to follow a course of action that may not be in line with national interests.

Strategies to lay down the plan of action

- 1) A social care policy should be based on recognizing the unique position of the state in relation to the coat, risk, and perception of a problem and solutions. One cannot be ignored, because for the most part, he will have to make a policy. But a national system can change a person's position to reflect the interests of the community more accurately. This is the basic function of land conservation law.
 - 2) The government's act of overcoming individual disabilities in fundraising, covering risks, and learning the best practices that are appropriate for the benefits of greatness in these professions. In the interest rate discussion, it was suggested that the individual's interest rate could be significantly higher than the "continuous interest rate, " in some cases the individual's interest rate simply reflected higher costs of handling small debts. But part of this cost may be different from lending institutions. An extreme, but common, example is a local mortgage that should make a living for very little. His knowledge will never be greater than that of his clients. He will not be ready to take great risks, either. A general conservation loan system (or agricultural development in general) can use the best possible information, can take a risk-taking view, and can disperse workers economically.
 - 8) The design of a conservation law into one or more laws should be a systematic response to program requirements. If the various agencies handle a wide range of conservation issues, the use of integration will clarify both administrative responsibility and compel the legislature to consider the relationship between the systems.
 - 9) But if it is only possible to slightly implement land conservation, specific legislation targeted at certain fields and their application could be used to focus administrative attention and the allocation of rules on the most important tasks. The law should not be so divisive that integrated planning of related programs is not possible. But it should not cover a wider range of national capacity.
 - 10) The land conservation plan requires the planning of national resources at the level of information that should be the standard of national control to be applied. In the context of national policy there should be a director of land conservation who will represent the interests of national councils' conservation and direct research on conservation, education, and implementation.
- At the grassroots level, many countries may find it effective at first to take responsibility for soil conservation in an

established agricultural service, on the advice of soil conservation experts. Forestry may always be a separate department you normally have, guided by a national resource policy.

Risk and viability of the policy

Economic Problems

One of the major challenges posed by the withdrawal of conservation technology for rainforest farmers is the incompatibility of technology and their social status and their ability to threaten. Therefore, it is important to identify process packages that give farmers the opportunity to choose the right technology area for their area, socio-economic conditions, and threatening conditions. Lack of green ordure, fodder and firewood and timber for agricultural purposes has declined sharply following deforestation, caused by land use changes caused by land planted under brakes.

Social Problems

Waterfront development programs are regarded as an integrated and comprehensive monitoring program and the participation of the deceased is essential for planning, implementation, and maintenance. A check for 15 baths managed by the "Drought Area Program" (DPAP) in Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu showed that public participation was moderate, low, and very low in the planning and maintenance stages. Better productivity is limited especially for those areas that can use or have access to advanced water boxes.

Political Problems

The connection between the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Watershed Associations is not visible at all. This is because members of Watershed Associations believe that if the Panchayat Raj Institutions are given prominence within the system, Watershed Associations will enter politics. NGOs also speculate that if the Watershed Associations become part of the Panchayat Raj Institutions, the implementation of the programs will be in the hands of political leaders. Water fund development funds should only be used for the operation and maintenance of created funds.

However, it is thought that the fund is not being used due to its initial political influence and therefore the revenue flow is unusual. Water conservation has a significant impact on groundwater recharge, access to ground water, improved crop yields and crop diversity.

Therefore, our policy should focus on water harvesting, as well as the development of farm ponds through public and private investment. Bench terracing is often recommended in hilly areas and requires significant original investment, which prevents the use of technology for many farmers. In the construction of a new Puerto Rican library, the costs incurred are only one sixth of the cost of property. This process is a natural process in which the planted soil travels over a leaf fence and is placed against it, resulting in field compaction three to four times.

5. Conclusion

"Economic growth and environmental protection are not in conflict. They are the opposite side of the coin, if you look at the long – term prosperity."

Environmental protection and economic growth must go hand in hand. The right to clean the environment, safe drinking water, and clean air must be a natural right. Ecological exposure is good and necessary for all living things to survive. The time has come to prioritize environmental protection and conservation of natural resources. The Indian government has done commendable work in the fight against environmental degradation, but we still have a long way to go.

If the yields improve, we should not worry too much about this loss of organic matter and nitrogen. Higher yields per hectare usually mean more efficient production, which means cheaper food for the customer, more profit for the producer, and, more often, higher yields on the ground. When agricultural yields begin to decline steadily, it is time to worry. No industrialized country has reached this level of development, and it is unlikely to do as soon as the costs are very high.

Soil erosion control usually focuses on reducing wind or water pressure by reducing its velocity by reducing the slope of the soil to receive water and barriers to prevent the impact of wind and raindrops. Due to the increased transport capacity of the rising water table or the salinity of the groundwater and the atmosphere and the crawling of the soil causing the erosion of the soil, the effects of erosion of both air and water increase with increasing distance. Soil consolidation reduces soil erosion by management processes that lead to compounding that is resistant to water damage and to transport or exceed the size of airborne particles. Soil protection prevents soil erosion through plant management practices that promote, for example, residual barriers to prevent the impact of saline soils and raindrops. Common features of soil erosion and any calculation control of both wind and water erosion systems often use conventional savings procedures.⁸

Improvements in crop and livestock production in arid areas are hampered not only by restrictions on available water, but also by declining soil production. Erosion of air and water, as well as the loss of biodiversity, has severely damaged the soil in many regions due to poor soil management and overgrazing. Whether the soil is degraded or not, water conservation should be considered as a first step in increasing the productivity of these areas. Unless available water is available for crop production, other technologies such as fertilizers, new crop varieties, herbicides, and better sowing techniques will not bring the slightest benefit.

There are a variety of policy measures available to encourage farmers to implement conservation measures, including education and technical support, financial assistance, research and development, land retirement, control and taxes, prevent soil erosion as well as reduce its social costs.

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