

## Editorial

# Importance of Agriculture and Research

Y. Mizushina

*Department of Agriculture, Kobe Gakuin University, Kobe, Hyogo 651-2180, Japan*

### Corresponding Author

Y. Mizushina  
tilioua@melix.org

### Editor

Jianlong Qiu

### Dates

Received 04 April 2021  
Accepted 20 April 2021

Copyright © 2021 Y. Mizushina. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## Introduction

Agriculture is that the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products.

These products, also because the agricultural methods used, may vary from one a neighborhood of the earth to a special. Agricultural production includes the use of varied agrochemicals and, in many cases, complex mixtures of products, which can be incorporated into different environmental compartments causing 1. Diffuse contamination *via* percolation, runoff, drainage, and drift or 2. Events of point-source contamination, as accidental pesticide spills, and inadequate disposal of residues or washing residues from application Agricultural practices that are more efficient can considerably reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which successively will reduce the need for fertilizers, and pulses play an important role during this context. in conjunction with the upper management of fertilizers, including integrated nutrient management, better timing of fertilization and precision farming; pulses have a very important role to play in global global climate change mitigation. The inclusion of pulses in crop rotations exploits symbiotic microbes to repair nitrogen, which is partly transferred to subsequent crops, increasing their yields. Agriculture is that the first source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population. Gross Value Added (GVA) by agriculture, forestry and fishing was estimated at Rs. 19.48 lakh crore (US\$ 276.37 billion) in FY20 (PE). Growth in GVA in agriculture and allied sectors stood at 4% in FY20. The agriculture, forestry and fishing gross value added (GVA) growth is perhaps getting to be 3% within the second quarter of FY21.

Agricultural water is water that's used to grow fresh produce and sustain livestock. The use of agricultural water makes it possible to grow fruits and vegetables and lift livestock, which can be a main a neighborhood of our diet. Agricultural water is used for irrigation, when agricultural water is used effectively and safely, production and crop yield are positively affected. A decrease in applied water can cause production and yield to decrease. Management strategies are the foremost important because of improves agricultural water use and maintains optimal production and yield. The key's to implement management strategies that improve water use efficiency without decreasing yield.

Some examples include improved irrigation scheduling and crop specific irrigation management.

These strategies leave the conservation of water and energy, and reduce grower's costs agricultural biodiversity provides not only food and income but also raw materials for clothing,



