

It is more to provide a balance between India's agricultural exports and environmental aspects for a sustainable agriculture.  
Export.

Sustainable agriculture means it will not be harmful for the environment and we can produce much more foods for sustain our life. India's agriculture also should be like this.

For balance between India's agricultural exports and sustainable agriculture some approaches:-

(i) By recent report Agri exports touched ₹ 41.8 billion in FY 2020-21, registering a growth of 18.1% over the previous year, this is cheerful for government circles and helped improve domestic farm prices somewhat.

(ii) Environmental sustainability concerns about rice and sugar, however warrant a re-examination of the country's export-backed.

(iii) Rice and sugar are well-known water guzzlers. They are heavily subsidised through cheap free power for irrigation as well as subsidies, especially water, these things are very harmful for environment & soils.

(iv) The export subsidy given by the government to clear excessive domestic stocks of sugar has led many other sugar-exporting countries like Australia, Brazil and Thailand to register a case against India at the WTO, which India may find difficult to defend.

(v) The biggest concern with sugarcane and sugar exports from India is on the sustainability front.

(vi) India is a water-stressed country with per capita water availability of

1544 cubic metres in 2011, down from

5,178 cubic metres in 1951 and go down -

further to 1140 cubic metres by 2050.

(vii) The crop has to be farmed in a water-efficient manner and with a lower GHG (methane) footprint.

Now this time policymakers need to take the entire gamut of rice and sugar systems from their MSP/FRP to their production in an environmentally sustainable manner.