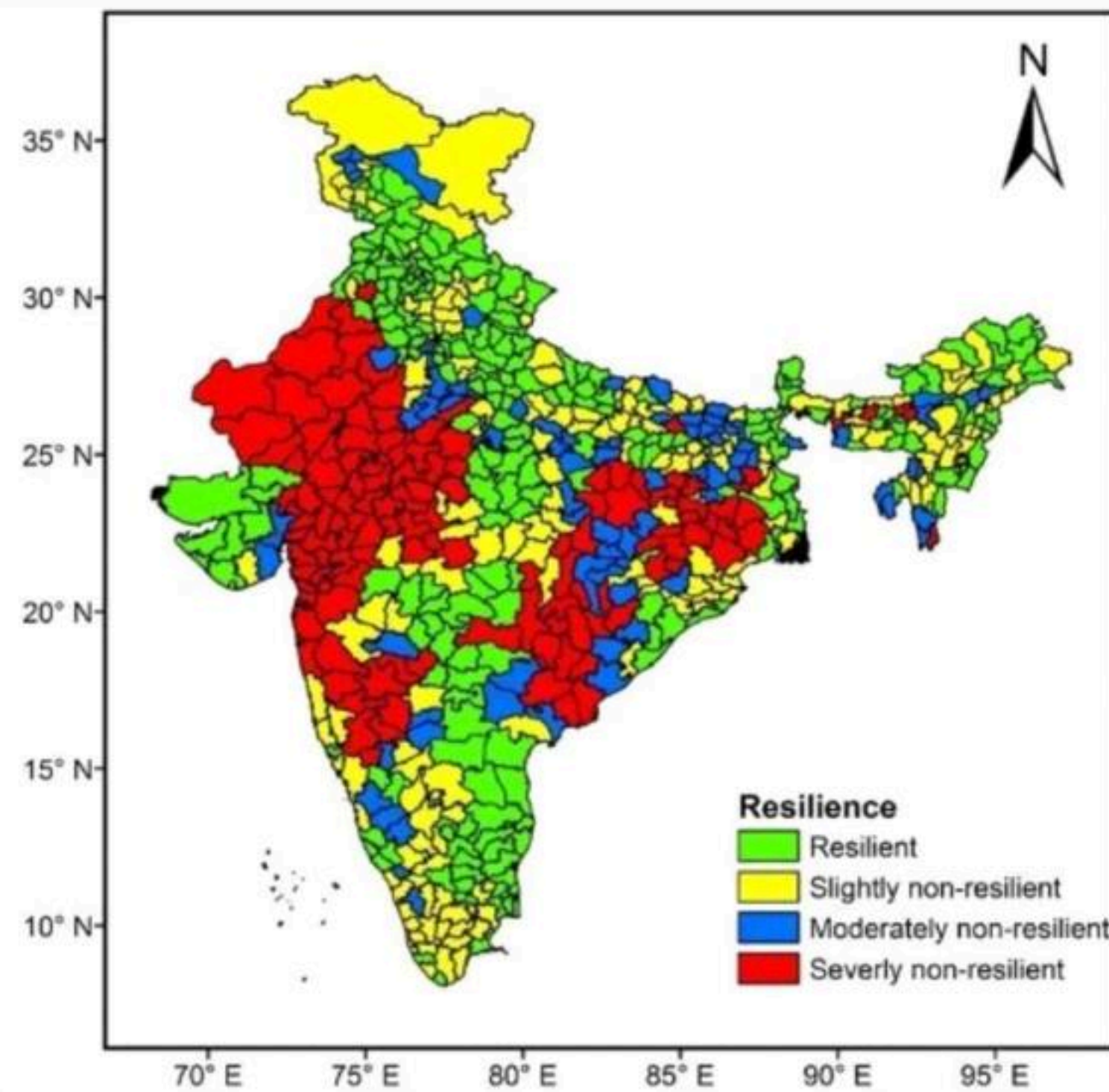


## Drought Resilience in India: Addressing Ecological and Economic Challenges

- ✱ Drought is a unique natural hazard.
- ✱ It causes damage to ecology and economy.
- ✱ The trend for the last many years shows that drought occurs almost every year, and leads to severe water-scarcity in many parts of India.
- ✱ Based on data from 2000 to 2014, only 241 of 634 (about 38%) districts in India were found to be resilient to drought or dry conditions.
- ✱ Some important measures be taken.



### Water Conservation and Management:

Implementing efficient water conservation techniques such as rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and water recycling can help in reducing water scarcity during droughts



### Improving Irrigation Infrastructure:

Upgrading irrigation infrastructure with modern technologies like drip irrigation and sprinkler systems can optimize water usage in agriculture, the sector that consumes the majority of India's water



### Crop Diversification and Selection:

Encouraging farmers to diversify their crops and promoting drought-resistant crop varieties can mitigate the impact of drought on agriculture



### Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Practices:

Adopting sustainable agricultural practices such as organic farming, agroforestry, and conservation agriculture can improve soil health and water retention, making farms more resilient to drought



### Community Engagement and Awareness:

Educating and involving local communities in water conservation efforts through awareness campaigns, training programs, and participatory decision-making processes can enhance drought resilience at the grassroots level

Sources: <https://journalsofagro.com/2018/10/23/india-drought-resilient/>, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590061719300493>