

## **Agriculture production& Modern Farming**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This investigation attempted among neighborhood ranchers in rustic Uganda in Kagadi District obviously shows that most ranchers despite everything rely a ton upon indigenous information to deal with their homesteads and homestead produce. Over 35% of the ranchers use IK and have tended not to get other modern strategies for farming like utilizing improved seeds, manures and bug sprays. They likewise report getting information on modern farming as of late. Modern Agricultural information has been streaming substantially more gradually than was initially foreseen right now. There are a couple IK techniques which when embraced together with modern strategies has potential for expanding agrarian profitability and this remembers information for the seasons, recognizing the best seeds, dealing with the dry seeds while away among others. This strongly prescribes the need to recognize the great IK strategies which can be fused into the modern techniques and used to improve horticultural production including the entire nourishment productionchain.

Ranchers' perception of the environmental impacts of modern horticultural innovation diffusion and components deciding such mindfulness were inspected utilizing review information from 21 towns in three agro-biological regions of Bangladesh. Results uncover that ranchers are very much aware of the antagonistic environmental impacts of modern horticultural innovation, in spite of the fact that their mindfulness stays confined inside obvious impacts, for example, soil ripeness, fish gets, and wellbeing impacts. Their perception of immaterial impacts, for example, danger in water and soils is frail. Level and duration of modern agrarian innovation adoption straightforwardly impact familiarity with its antagonistic impacts. Education and extension contacts additionally assume a significant job in bringing issues to light. Mindfulness is higher among ranchers in created regions, fruitful locations and those with access to off-ranch salary sources. Promotion of education and strengthening extension administrations will support ranchers' environmental mindfulness. Foundation advancement and measures to recharge draining soil ripeness willlikewise assume a positive job in bringing issues to light.

### **Keywords**

Small Scale Farmers, Modern farming, Indigenous Knowledge in farming, Bangladesh, environmental impacts, 'Green Revolution', multivariate analysis

### **1. Introduction**

The environmental impact of agriculture is the impact that diverse farming practices have on the biological systems around them, and how those impacts can be followed back to those practices. The environmental impact of agriculture changes dependent on the wide assortment of agrarian practices utilized far and wide. Eventually, the environmental impact relies upon the production practices of the framework utilized by ranchers. The connection between emissions into the environment and the farming framework is aberrant, as it additionally relies upon other atmosphere factors, for example, precipitation and temperature. There are two sorts of pointers of environmental impact: "signifies based", which depends on the rancher's production techniques, and "impact based", which is the impact that farming strategies have on the farming framework or on emissions to the environment. A case of a methods based marker would be the nature of groundwater, that is affected by the measure of nitrogen applied to the dirt. A pointer mirroring the loss of nitrate to groundwater would be impact based.[1] The methods based evaluation sees ranchers' acts of agriculture, and the impact based evaluation considers the real impacts of the horticultural framework. Agriculture constitutes the significant wellspring of occupation in Bangladesh representing over half of national pay and utilizes two-third of the work power. Harvest production rules Bangladesh agriculture representing over 60% of agrarian worth included (BBS, 1996). Being one of the most thickly populated nations of the world the land-man proportion is exceptionally troublesome bringing about absence of nourishment security and far reaching hunger (Ahmed and Sampath, 1992). All things considered continued horticultural development is regarded significant in lightening destitution and increasing expectation of living of the population. Consequently, in the course of recent decades, the significant push for national approaches was coordinated towards changing agriculture through quick mechanical advancement to stay aware of the expanding population. This prompted across the board diffusion of 'Green Revolution' innovation with corresponding help in the provision of modern information sources, for example, synthetic composts, pesticides, irrigation gear, institutional credit, item acquirement, stockpiling and showcasing offices. Thus nourishment production developed at an expected yearly pace of about 3.3% during the period 1968/69 – 1993/94 with corresponding increment in territory under irrigation and modern rice assortments, and use paces of manures and pesticides per unit of land (Rahman, 2002). Postponed consequences of 'Green Revolution' innovation on the environment and the question of supportability of agrarian development got need only as of late (Singh, 2000; Shiva, 1991; Alauddin and Tisdell, 1991; and Redclift, 1989). Singh (2000) distinguished across the board adoption of 'Green Revolution' advances as a reason for noteworthy soil degradation in Haryana province of India. Shiva (1991) in her examination of horticultural transformation Therefore, the degree to which needy individuals would pick up from agrarian profitability relies upon the particular conditions of beginning area distribution, showcase, framework, institutions and segment set ups. Our examination is sorted out around four questions. In the first place, what are the principle production determinants factors related with of family unit horticultural profitability? Second, how does agrarian profitability impact family government assistance development? Third, does the overall position of needy individuals (for example the

base 25%) improve or exacerbate with profitability change? Fourth, how do various classifications of smallholder ranchers profit by farming efficiency? The paper contributes to the writing in a few regards. To begin with, though prior research has analyzed the relationship between ranch innovation and horticultural efficiency, and homestead innovation and family government assistance, there is constrained proof on how farming efficiency change influences family government assistance development. Second, the paper utilizes board information from a nationally agent family level study with rich financial information, converged with point by point novel atmosphere and bio-physical information. The combination of these datasets permits us to survey the job of weather in deciding family units' horticultural profitability and its impact on family unit government assistance development. Third, a key issue that has not been sufficiently tended to in the rural efficiency and family unit government assistance linkages writing is surreptitiously heterogeneity which could cause endogeneity. Right now, examine the impact of rural profitability on family unit government assistance development considering the potential endogeneity of rural efficiency utilizing exogenous atmosphere and bio-physical factors as instrument factors. Fourth, the paper gives proof on impact of rural efficiency on various classes of smallholder ranchers, for example, by government assistance status and beginning area possessions, with significant approach implications in planning explicit arrangements for explicit classes of family units. We locate that rural efficiency is emphatically connected with work and ranch inputs. Consistent with the reverse land size- efficiency relationship so often saw in the writing, land efficiency diminishes with expanding ranch size. We additionally find that atmosphere chance and biophysical factors assume a critical job in clarifying farming efficiency.

## 2. Methodology

**Theoretical framework:-** them. The hypothesis is that the 'level' and 'duration' of adoption of this modern rural innovation would emphatically impact ranchers' consciousness of its environmental consequences in addition to other homestead and rancher explicit financial components. The following section depicts the procedure and information. Section three gives the outcomes and the last section concludes. System Theoretical structure Economic investigation of ranchers' innovation adoption decision is profoundly established on the assumption of utility maximization (e.g., Baidu-Forson, 1999; Adesina and Baidu-Forson, 1995; and Adesina and Zinnah, 1993). The fundamental utility function, which positions the inclination of individual ranchers of a given innovation, isn't detectable. What is watched is a lot of ranch and rancher explicit financial attributes that impact ranchers' decision to receive a given innovation, which is accepted to give him/her with a specific degree of saw utility. In addition to financial variables deciding adoption, ranchers' perception of the modern innovation likewise has noteworthy effect on adoption decisions (Negatu and Parikh, 1999; and Adesina and Zinnah, 1993). Following this adoption – perception worldview, we propose that, at the post adoption arrange, a detectable arrangement of innovation traits and ranch explicit financial attributes will comparatively impact

ranchers' attention to the unfriendly environmental impacts related with the received innovation. This is on the grounds that a rancher's perception (right now mindfulness) might be dictated by his/her experience of developing the new assortment, extension visits, his/her insight about the modern assortment and other conditions (Negatu and Parikh, 1999)

### ***Study regions and the data***

The examination depends on ranch level cross section information for crop year 1996 gathered from three agro-natural regions of Bangladesh. The study was conducted from February to April 1997. The particular chose regions were Jamalpur (speaking to wet agroecology), Jessore (speaking to dry agroecology), and Comilla (speaking to both wet agroecology and a horticulturally evolved zone). A multistage irregular inspecting strategy was utilized to find the areas, then the thana (subdistricts), and afterward the towns in every one of the three subdistricts lastly the example families. A sum of 406 family units from 21 towns (175 families from eight towns of Jamalpur Sadar thana, 105 family units from six towns of Manirampur thana and 126 families from seven towns of Matlab thana) structure the example for the investigation.

### ***The explanatory variables:-***

9 point scale (Rm). A score of 1 is doled out for least significance and 5 for extremely high significance. These positions are then converted into weighted scores (Wq). A load of 0.2 is appointed for least position of 1 and a load of 1 is relegated for the most elevated position of 5. A zero weight is allotted for pointers where the rancher doesn't perceive the impact. Then the general environmental mindfulness list (EAI) for every rancher is registered by summarizing the weighted scores of each impact marker and afterward partitioning by complete number of impacts (Figure 1). [INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE] The illustrative factors Two head innovation qualities, the 'level' and 'duration' of modern innovation adoption, are hypothesized as the significant determinants in raising ranchers' environmental mindfulness since perception originates as a matter of fact of adoption (Negatu and Parikh, 1999). The variable 'territory under modern assortments of rice or potentially wheat' mirrors the level and degree of modern rural innovation adoption by these farmers<sup>5</sup> and 'long periods of really developing modern assortments of rice' reflects duration of inclusion with this innovation and are relied upon to demand the rancher to recognize reasons for variation in yield level and additionally declining profitability after some time, assuming any. Access to modern irrigation offices is a significant pre-essential for developing modern rice assortments, especially, for the HYV Boro rice developed in dry season. Absence of access to modern irrigation offices has been distinguished as one of the chief reasons for stagnation in the expansion of modern rice which at present records for somewhat over half of all out rice zone (Rahman and Thapa, 1999; Hossain, et al., 1990, and Hossain, 1989). Nevertheless, ranchers decide to develop modern assortments of rice during the

fundamental monsoon season (Aman season) with overwhelming dependence on monsoon downpour as it despite everything yields twice that of traditional rice assortments whenever made do with appropriate strengthening irrigation and water control. Consequently, the irrigation variable is fused to represent its impact in bringing issues to light. Utilization old enough and education level of rancher as informative factors in adoption – perception contemplates is genuinely common (e.g., Neupane et al., 2002; Mbaga-Semgalawe and Folmer, 2000; Baidu-Forson, 1999; Adesina and Baidu-Forson, 1995; and Adesina and Zinnah, 1993). These factors, going about as a gathering or independently, are required to have an impact in raising environmental mindfulness for the accompanying reasons. The education variable is utilized as a surrogate for various elements. At the specialized level, access to information just as ability to comprehend the specialized perspectives identified with the modern innovation may impact crop production decisions. Age of the rancher is fused to represent the development of the rancher in his/her decision- production capacity.

### 3. Result

'Decrease in soil ripeness' highlighted at the highest priority on the rundown of saw unfriendly environmental impacts of modern rural innovation diffusion, trailed by 'wellbeing impacts', 'decrease in fish get', 'increment in crop infection', 'soil compaction', 'increment in bug/bother assault', 'soil erosion' and 'soil saltiness' (Table 2). The perception of the unfriendly impact of modern innovation on water assets is, nonetheless, feeble, as clear from the sharp decrease in list esteems. This infers however ranchers know about the antagonistic environmental impacts of modern agrarian innovation, their attention to the degree stays confined to the obvious impacts clear from ranch fields and harvest production on which their jobs depend. The attention to aberrant impacts, for example, 'contamination of soil and water bodies' is poor as demonstrated by low file esteems. This likely could be expected fundamentally to significant levels of absence of education amongst the ranchers (see Table 1) and poor introduction to messages on wellbeing and cleanliness.

### 4. Conclusion

The above outcomes show a blend of both modern strategies and indigenous information techniques among nearby network ranchers in Kagadi District. They likewise show that some IK techniques are less expensive henceforth alluring to ranchers and some modern strategies are costly as well as they don't have the right information on the best way to adequately utilize them. The ranchers' recommendation to improve the education and consciousness of the different strategies obviously demonstrates that they despite everything need both these techniques and the test is information hole and direction on what to utilize where. The most basic recommendation is to distinguish those techniques which are better in the two methodologies (IK and Modern) and set up the ranchers as needs be. It is likewise significant for the logical information on the kinds of soils and the limit of these

ranchers to be notable with the goal that a y counsel given is exceptionally down to earth and appropriate. This all encompassing methodology dependent on what the ranchers truly and genuinely need for themselves is cardinal for the achievement of agriculture as well as nourishment security particularly for creating nations.

## References

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