

Need of Rational Agriculture System

Supreet Saajan*, Rupinder Singh, Tarun Sharma, Pritpal Singh

Department of agriculture, lovely professional university Phagwara (Punjab)

Abstract

Agriculture is the fundamental sine qua non of human survival. Famines are ceaseless befall over the earth. After the new brainchild in agriculture we are successful to mitigate mishap due to shortage of food. More over on other hand incessant use of synthetic chemical in agriculture for enhancing production is badly affected our ecosystem. Resents investigation prove synthetic chemical having appertain cause of harmful diseases. Glyphosate is banned because it unlikely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans health. Organic farming has been suggested for pollution controlled caused due to modern agriculture but Food illnesses may happen more often is major constrains of organic farming. Organic farming increases the cost of cultivation which increase burden over consumer which become unaffordable for major population of developing countries. Organic product categories in quality product because of it don't having any residue effect. In inorganic we mitigate residue effect of harmful chemical by rational use chemical along with other possibilities of crop management in integrated way.

Key word: organic, integrated, residue synthetic chemical

1. Introduction

The intensification and augmentation of modern agriculture is the greatest need of world because of food securities is major concerns of 21st century to meeting food demand. Agriculture mainly carried out in three farming system, namely Natural farming system (NFS), Inorganic farming system (IFS) and Organic farming system (OFS). These farming systems are characterized on the basis of input, method of cultivation etc. The Natural farming system (NFS) is extensive farming system giving low production and low farm income. Inorganic farming system (IFS) is also known as modern agriculture base of hi-tech production practices. It's not wrong to say the use of component likes, Intensification of Agriculture, Integrated Agriculture system, perennial cropping system, Precision Agriculture, Transgenic Technology etc. is the key to maintained

foodsecurity in modern era. It is strictly importance of coordinate is to consolidate two things so that one turns out to be completely a piece of the other. Incorporated Farming System (IFS) is an associated, interrelated regularly interlocking generation frameworks dependent on hardly any yields, animals and related backup ventures so that amplify the usage of supplements of every framework and limit the negative impact of these endeavors on condition. The interrelated, between subordinate interlocking natures of IFS includes the usage of essential produce and auxiliary produce of one framework, as fundamental contribution of the other framework, along these lines making them commonly incorporated as one entire unit. Essential objectives of IFS are Expansion of yield of all segment undertakings to give enduring and stable pay at more significant levels. Revival/improvement of frameworks efficiency and accomplish agro environmental balance. With the use of ifs we are able to reduce the utilization of agrochemicals and pesticides, to provide contaminated free produce.

1.1Integrated farming system

In India, endeavors were made to grow minimal effort cultivating frameworks reasonable for the Indian conditions, in light of the standards of gainful usage of homestead squanders and more full use of accessible assets and labor. The supported research endeavors have brought about the improvement of coordinated cultivating frameworks including fish culture, domesticated animals raising and other agribusiness. The bundles of practices for fish-cum-pig, fish-cum-dodge and fish-cum-poultry cultivating have been created and checked widely for monetary suitability and plausibility at the rancher's level. The waste of animals contains a considerable measure of supplements and biomass and its application in the lake helps in development of Phytoplankton and Zooplankton, which go about as a wellspring of supplements for fish. Unpalatable feed fixings present in compost straightforwardly devoured by the fish. The squandered feed from sustaining through additionally can be reused through fish culture. Time to time the base soil layer of the lake is expelled and applied in the field for harvest or vegetable cultivating which is wealthy in biomass. In integrated fish farming –cattle farming Among all the excreta from domesticated animals, the measure of excreta of steers is the best and generally steady. Steers compost, pee just as the washing of dairy cattle shed have heavenly manorial esteem. The waste steers grain can likewise be used as fish feed. The steers shed can be built on the extend bank of

fish lake itself, so the waste and washing are straightforwardly depleted in to the fish lake. Five to six cows will be sufficient for 1.0 ha pond

1.2 Intensification of Agriculture

World nourishment request will twofold by 2050, how to avoid characteristic living spaces will turn into a major test. To conquer issue of nourishment security because of populace pressure some arrangement should be embraced, a natural life cordial cultivating, which helps densities of wild populaces on farmland however may diminish horticultural yields; and (2) land saving, which limits the interest of agribusiness land by boosting yield by improving harvest efficiency. (Trewavas, 2001; Pretty, 2002; 2008; Tilman et al., 2002; Cassman et al., 2003; Green et al., 2004; Burney et al., 2010). Cassman et al., 2003 a couple of makers alert that in spite of the fact that the reaped grain remained commonly steady with increases in sustenance creation without an extension in created areas. They assume that extended nitrogen utilize and water use efficiency, and improved soil quality, are key elements to avoid augmentation of advancement into common biological systems, while tending to human needs. Regardless, such an issue is stunning and fundamental models. Perfecto and Vander Meer (2010), for instance, by virtue of tropical agribusiness and backwoods security, ensure that social setting has any kind of effect in the bearing similarly as the intensification cropping system resulted in reduction of cultivated land demand.. Same in coordinated Fish cultivating cum-Rabbit fanning hare house is worked nearby the banks with the goal that the squanders and washings are depleted straight forwardly into the pond. The excreta gave by 300-400 bunnies is adequate to prepare 1.0 ha of lake. Fish respects the tune of 3500 to 4000 kg are gotten by stocking 15,000 fingerlings/year/ha. There are consistently mixes at various levels in the current family cultivating framework rehearsed by the little holding ranchers in the locale. Teaching of logical methodology like incorporated accuracy cultivating in the board of various parts won't just improve asset use effectiveness in existing creation framework however will likewise move up a stage towards maintainability of little holder family cultivating generation framework in future by moderating its negative on condition through legitimate reusing of supplements.

2. Coordinated Agriculture framework

Coordinated horticulture is a cultivating strategy that blend of the board rehearses customary farming and natural agribusiness. For instance, creature compost were utilized rather than compound manure. Vermin the board (inte-ground bug the executives) is done by a few consolidating strategies for example utilizing crop turn, the arrival of parasitoids, developing of irritation safe assortments, utilizing different physical systems, Weeds can be overseen through culturing and development rehearses and by utilizing aggressive cultivars alongside crop diversification. Different elements can likewise be used to weed control like decrease of weeds germination, propagation, and dispersal by changing the planting time of harvest. Presenting arthro-case and microbial biocontrol operators can likewise be effectively utilized to control weed development. Incorporated agribusiness isn't represented by specific guidelines yet its objective is still to diminish however much as could be expected both ranch the executives costs and destructive natural effect, with pointing the long haul manageability of cultivating rehearses.

2.1 Enduring Crops framework

As a result of the extraordinary results of continues wrinkling on soil security, United States maker (Glover et al., 2010) has been proposed to moved yearly agribusiness system to suffering yield. On the off chance that be moved from yearly to perpetual trimming framework the hindering impact of soil refined and agrochemical use could be maintained a strategic distance from. Perpetual harvests, attaches profundities to profundities up to two meters and improve condition capacities, for instance, water conservation, nitrogen cycling and carbon sequestration Perennial yields are exposed to be on numerous occasions more successful than yearly yielded yields assurance of top soil, keeping Nitrogen setbacks from 30 to multiple times, and store as contrast with year or yearly harvests. It is acknowledged that perpetual editing framework help in limit the natural change (Glover et al., 2007; 2010a; 2010b). The board the homestead costs are furthermore reduced in light of the fact that suffering harvests hich diminishes the utilization of non-sustainable power source. Considering the enthusiastic results of wrinkling on soil protection) began prescribing to move from an agribusiness subject to yearly gathers to an agriculture relying upon the advancement of unending yields, so the negative impact of soil refined and agrochemical usage could be maintained a strategic distance from or in any occasion staggeringly diminished Perpetual harvests, with their underlying foundations surpassing of two

meters, can improve condition capacities, for instance, water safeguarding, nitrogen cycling and carbon sequestration; over half when appeared differently in relation to customary harvests. Unending harvests are represented to be on numerous occasions more powerful than yearly yields in taking care of topsoil, decline N adversities from 30 to different occasions, and store around 300 up to 1,100 kg C/ha every year contrast with 0 to 300–400 kg C/ha consistently as do yearly harvests. It is acknowledged assistance in limit the ecological changereport that herbicide costs for yearly gather harvests might be 4 to 8.5 occasions to the herbicide expenses of lasting trimming framework, so less commitments to never-ending structures mean lower money utilizes for the rancher. Perpetual harvests are foreseen to all the almost certain acclimate to temperature increments as the size foreseen by most climate change models.

3 Exactness Agriculture:

Exactness agriculture is a total data and creation based cultivating framework that is intended to increment long haul, entire homestead generation effectiveness, efficiency and benefit while limiting unintended effects on untamed life and the earth. Exactness agribusiness is an information and innovation based cultivating organization structure (e.g., using re-bit recognizing, overall position-ing systems and mechanical innovation) to recognize, separate and regulate site-soil spatial and transient variability inside fields for ideal profitability, sensibility, and confirmation of nature

4. Research Conclusion:

In this paper we have reviewed a couple of issues that concerning the normal impact of at present to with respect to agrarian practices. Alerted are given by various pros, regarding present agrarian practices which masked the earth and soil. Pushing our agribusiness toward a logically possible way is definitely not a basic, since we have to at the same time different particular normal, social, monetary, specific issues, and handle these at a wide scope of levels, from solitary farms to the overall agro-sustenance structure. We showed different choice yield creation rehearses that can be gotten to make agribusiness less naturally hurting, reducing the usage of typical resources and shielding soil productivity and biodiversity. We envision that there is space

for a substitute and logically organic cultivating and that assessment should be coordinated to all the more probable assess the potential and the restrictions of the different decisions open to us.

References

Cassman, K. G., Dobermann, A., Walters, D. T., & Yang, H. (2003). Meeting cereal demand while protecting natural resources and improving environmental quality. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 28(1), 315-358.

Central agriculture university farm magazine(2018) ISSN:2279-0454,VOL18,NO,01

Eastridge, M. L., Bucholtz, H. F., Slater, A. L., & Hall, C. S. (1998). Nutrient requirements for dairy cattle of the National Research Council versus some commonly used ration software. *Journal of dairy science*, 81(11), 3049-3062.

Ejeta, G. (2010). African Green Revolution needn't be a mirage. *Science*, 327(5967), 831-832.

Ewers, R. M., Scharlemann, J. P., Balmford, A., & Green, R. E. (2009). Do increases in agricultural yield spare land for nature?. *Global Change Biology*, 15(7), 1716-1726.

Finch, J., Finch, J. V., & Mason, J. (2003). *Negotiating family responsibilities*. Routledge.

Ford, S. A., & Babb, E. M. (1989). Farmer sources and uses of information. *Agribusiness*, 5(5), 465-476.

Gebbers, R., & Adamchuk, V. I. (2010). Precision agriculture and food security. *Science*, 327(5967), 828-831.

Gliessman, S. (2013). Agroecology: Growing the roots of resistance. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 37(1), 19-31

Glover, J. D. (2005). The necessity and possibility of perennial grain production systems. *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, 20(1), 1-4.

Glover, J. D., Cox, C. M., & Reganold, J. P. (2007). Future farming: a return to roots?. *Scientific american*, 297(2), 82-89.

Glover, J. D., Culman, S. W., DuPont, S. T., Broussard, W., Young, L., Mangan, M. E., ... & Ferris, H. (2010). Harvested perennial grasslands provide ecological benchmarks for agricultural sustainability. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 137(1-2), 3-12.

Gomiero, T., Pimentel, D., &Paoletti, M. G. (2011). Is there a need for a more sustainable agriculture?. *Critical reviews in plant sciences*, 30(1-2), 6-23.

Green, R. E., Cornell, S. J., Scharlemann, J. P., &Balmford, A. (2005).Farming and the fate of wild nature. *science*, 307(5709), 550-555.

Gussak, D., & Cohen-Liebman, M. S. (2001). Investigation vs. intervention: Forensic art therapy and art therapy in forensic settings. *American Journal of Art Therapy*, 40(2), 123.

Jackson, L., Bawa, K., Pascual, U., &Perrings, C. (2005). Agrobiodiversity: a new science agenda for biodiversity in support of sustainable agroecosystems. *DIVERSITAS report*, 4, 40.

Lampkin, L. M., & Boris, E. T. (2002). Nonprofit organization data: What we have and what we need. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 45(11), 1675-1715.

Lockeretz, W. (Ed.). (2007). *Organic farming: an international history*. CABI.

London.

Lowenberg-DeBoer, J. (1996). Precision farming and the new information technology: Implications for farm management, policy, and research: Discussion. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 78(5), 1281-1284.

Lowenberg-DeBoer, J., &Boehlje, M. (1996). Revolution, evolution or dead-end: economic perspectives on precision agriculture. *Precision Agriculture*, (precisionagricu3), 923-944.

Nicholls, C. I., Altieri, M. A., Dezanet, A., Lana, M., Feistauer, D., &Ouriques, M. (2004).A rapid, farmer-friendly agroecological method to estimate soil quality and crop health in vineyard systems. *Biodynamics*, 33-39.

Paoletti, M. G., Gomiero, T., & Pimentel, D. (2011). Introduction to the special issue: towards a more sustainable agriculture. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 30(1-2), 2-5.

Perfecto, I., & Vandermeer, J. (2010). The agroecological matrix as alternative to the land-sparing/agriculture intensification model. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 107(13), 5786-5791.

Phil. Trans. B 363: 447–465

Pimentel, D. (2010). The Effects of the Resistance of Antibiotics and Pesticides on US Public Health. *Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences*.

Pretty, J. (2002). Reconnecting people, land and nature. *Earthscan. UK*.

Pretty, J. (Ed.). 2005. The Pesticide Detox. Earthscan, London.

Pretty, J. 2002. Agri-Culture: Reconnecting People, Land and Nature. Earthscan,

Pretty, J. 2008. Agricultural sustainability: Concepts, principles and evidence.

Pretty, J., Peacock, J., Sellens, M., & Griffin, M. (2005). The mental and physical health outcomes of green exercise. *International journal of environmental health research*, 15(5), 319-337.

Tilman, D., Balzer, C., Hill, J., & Befort, B. L. (2011). Global food demand and the sustainable intensification of agriculture. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(50), 20260-20264.

Trewavas, A. J. (2001). The population/biodiversity paradox. Agricultural efficiency to save wilderness. *Plant physiology*, 125(1), 174-179.

WALL, P. C. (2017). 3 Conservation Agriculture: Growing More with Less—the Future of Sustainable Intensification. *CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE FOR AFRICA*, 30.

Williams, D. L., & Dollisso, A. D. (1998). Rationale for research on including sustainable agriculture in the high school agricultural education curriculum. *Journal of Agricultural Education*, 39, 51-56.