



Knowledge and Attitude of the UP Chairmen on Bio-Agriculture: A Case Study on Kalmakanda, Netrokona

BSS Dissertation

Submitted by:

Mamudul Hasan Emon

ID: 172-24-618

Department of Journalism and Mass
Communication

Daffodil International University (DIU)

Supervised By

Sheikh Mohammad Shafiul Islam

Associate Professor & Head

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

DATE OF SUBMISSION

23-04-2021



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*Submitted to the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
Daffodil International University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor in Social Science (BSS)*

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Sheikh Mohammad Shafiul Islam
Associate Professor
Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
Daffodil International University
4/2, Sobhanbag, Dhaka 1207

Sub: Application for submission of my dissertation for approval.

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to state that '**Knowledge and Attitude of the UP Chairmen on Bio-Agriculture: A Case Study on Kalmakanda, Netrokona**' as a course requirement for my post-graduation programme.

I have tried my level best to work sincerely to cover all aspects regarding the matter which I have been assigned.

I believe that this dissertation has enriched both my knowledge and experience. I hope you will assess my report considering the limitations of the study. I shall be highly grateful if you kindly accept my project. Your kind approval is solicited.

Sincerely yours,
Mamudul Hasan Emon

ID: 172-24-618

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
Daffodil International University



Signature

Letter of Approval

This is to certify that Mamudul Hasan Emon, ID: 172-24-618 has done his Bachelors dissertation entitled, '**Knowledge and Attitude of the UP Chairmen on Bio-Agriculture: A Case Study on Kalmakanda, Netrokona**' under my supervision and guidance.

The study has been undertaken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Social Science (BSS) in Journalism and Mass Communication at Daffodil International University

The study is expected to contribute in the field of Journalism and Mass Communication as well as in further study about credibility of online newspapers.



.....
Sheikh Mohammad Shafiul Islam

Associate Professor & Head
Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
Daffodil International University
4/2, Sobhanbag, Dhaka 1207

Declaration of Authorship

I do hereby declare that the work presented here is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, original and the result of my own investigations, except as acknowledged, and has not been submitted, either in part or whole, for a degree at this or any other University.

Sincerely,

Mamudul Hasan Emon

ID: 172-24-618

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Daffodil International University

Acknowledgement

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I must express my very profound gratitude to my parents and to my friends for providing me with unfailing support, space and encouragement throughout my study and through the process of researching and writing this thesis. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

Abstract

The study titled '**Knowledge and Attitude of the UP Chairmen on Bio-Agriculture: A Case Study on Kalmakanda, Netrokona**' was designed to know the chairmen's understanding of the Concept of bio-agriculture. An action-based research activity through interviews to learn ideas and plans is managed. The findings of this study are highlighted here by Agriculture for Future Policymakers for understanding based activities. purpose of this study is to introduce organic farming in these 8 Union Parishads. This If proper and cooperative legislation is enacted, it will help move the work forward. In addition, cooperation between government and private policy makers will accelerate the work.

Key words: Bio-agriculture, Survey, Chairmen's understanding, Government perspective.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Bio-agriculture is a method of production (plant, animal and processed products) defined and regulated at Community level that allows to promote the protection of natural resources, promoting ecological balance and biodiversity conservation. In bio-agriculture it is forbidden to use synthetic chemicals (fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and pesticides in general) and the defense of crops is first and foremost done by selecting species resistant to diseases and intervening with appropriate cultivation techniques. In bio-agriculture natural fertilizers are used (composted organic substances, sovereigns, manure).

The bio-agriculture method is applied, in a regulated manner, in all phases of the agri-food chain: from the farm that produces the wheat, to the mill that turns it into flour, up to the baker who produces and sells bread, guaranteeing to the final consumer the control in all the phases of the process. The benefits it assures are passed on to all the actors in the supply chain, from the farmer who operated by reducing the risks for the environment and his health, to the transformer who gave the product added value, up to the consumer who bought a healthy and environmentally friendly product.

Research Initiatives: BSS candidate on Biodiversity-Based Agriculture in Kalakanda Upazila in Netrokona District. The research context is the opinion elected chairmen in the eight Union Parishads of this upazila about agriculture, farmers and biodiversity. An action-based research activity through interviews to learn ideas and plans is managed. The findings of this study are highlighted here by Agriculture for Future Policymakers for understanding based activities.

1.1 The purpose of the study

Union Parishad chairmen are elected by direct vote to perform administrative works in Union Parishad for the next 5 years. The purpose of this study is to introduce bio-agriculture in these 8 Union Parishads. This If proper and cooperative legislation is enacted, it will help move the work forward. In addition, cooperation between government and private policy makers will accelerate the work. It is important to know agricultural thinking. Because in the next 5 years, the elected

people will run the union parishad. To present 10 questions to the candidates to know the level of thinking and awareness initiatives are taken. Objectives of the study:

- To know what the UP chairmen think about bio-agriculture.
- To understand how they incorporate the issue of bio-agriculture in their UP functionaries.
- To know how they put this issue in their election manifesto.
- To assess how they work on this issue to facilitate the farmers towards bio-agriculture

1.2 Working Timeframe

After the list of candidates was finalized on 25th January, the information is collected from 28th January, 2021 to 20th March, 2021. This report has been written on this basis.

1.3 Background of the Local Government System in Bangladesh

The Bangladeshi local government has existed on the subcontinent since ancient times, but it rose to prominence during British rule in India (Barkat et al., 2014). Since then, LG has gone through several transformations during the British, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi periods. Bangladesh's three-tier local government system, with districts, as well as as and unions, persisted after the country's independence in 1971. (Blair,1985; Ali, 1987). In addition, municipalities in urban areas were formed in accordance with previous efforts. Bangladesh's current local government structure is the product of reforms brought on by successive regimes. Furthermore, the Constitution of Bangladesh maintained the power of elected representative bodies at all levels of administrative tiers to prepare budgets, retain funds, levy taxes, and enforce public service and economic development plans (As Saber and Rabbi, 2009). In rural areas, there are currently three levels of local government, namely UP at the village level, UZP at the subdivision level, and Zila Parishad at the district level, all of which are hierarchical in nature. In rural areas, there are currently 4,556 UPs and 487 UZPs (CPD,2013).

Through the passing of time, the number of local government bodies fluctuates. Furthermore, the Zila Parishad has yet to be established. Furthermore, the Zila Parishad is not governed by statute, but rather by a government-appointed non-elected administrator (CPD, 2013). In Bangladesh, the UP is the government's lowest tier and administrative entity. The UP is the only local government body that has held daily elections for decades (Sarkar, 2003). A UP is made up of 13 members: one chairman and 12 members, three of whom are women from reserved seats (Local Government

Division, 2009). At the local level, a UZP is known as a mini-parliament. In 1982, the Upazila system was established to foster a democratic system at the tertiary level. At the moment, an Upazila election is being held to elect a chairman and two vice chairmen, one of whom is a woman from a reserved seat.

Bangladesh, on the other hand, has experienced rapid urbanization and development. To meet the growing demand for municipal services in cities, city corporations for large cities and municipalities for small cities were created (Siddiqui, 2005). These municipalities are governed by elected officials. There are 11 city corporations with their own laws, as well as 321 municipalities (Uddin, 2015). The municipality held elections to elect a mayor and several councilors, with a third of the seats reserved for women. The government determines the number of councilors, which is based on the population and region of the municipality. A city corporation, on the other hand, is made up of a mayor and several councilors, with 1/3 of the seats reserved for women. The number of councilors varies from city to city, and is largely determined by the city's population and scale.

1.4 Background of the Local Elections in Bangladesh

Despite the fact that Bangladesh's local government structure dates back to 1973, it is still in its early stages of growth (Eicher et al., 2010). Local government members in Bangladesh are elected for a five-year term via a direct election based on adult franchise. To run for local elections, you must be a Bangladeshi voter who has registered to vote in the respective jurisdiction's electoral poll. In addition, insolvency, unsound mind, spiritual turpitude violations, and holding a lucrative office are all disqualifying criteria for running for office. The EC—an autonomous and impartial entity guaranteed by Bangladesh's Constitution—conducts local government elections in Bangladesh. In addition, the commission is in charge of all election-related operations, such as voter registration and maintenance, election schedules, and constituency delimitation. The EC is made up of the Chief Election Commissioner and other commissioners appointed by the President for a five-year term, according to Article 118 of the Constitution. In fact, the commission holds elections with the assistance of government officials such as civil servants, security forces, and teachers.

The UP election is Bangladesh's biggest local government election. Without a question, after 5 years, the 9th UP election was held in six phases in 2016. It should be noted that the first UP election in Bangladesh's history took place in 1973, shortly after the country's independence. Following that, UP elections were held every 5 years in the years 1973, 1977, 1983–1984, 1988, 1992, 1997, 2003, and 2011 after the term had expired. Despite the fact that the UZP election is a local election, it attracts national attention due to its unique existence and significance in national politics. In 2014, the 4th UZP election was held in five phases from February 19 to March 31. The first UZP election was held in 1985, followed by another in 1990. (World Bank, 2012). Following that, successive governments abolished and resurrected the Upazila system, but there were no attempts to commemorate the election. After a 20-year absence, the government resurrected the Upazila structure in 2009 by holding a much-anticipated referendum.

In the year 2011, a referendum on the current municipality was held. The first municipality election, like the UP election, was held in 1973, shortly after Bangladesh gained independence. Furthermore, municipal elections were held every 5 years on a regular basis, as in 1977, 1984, 1989, 1993, 1999, and 2004 following the expiration of the tenure. Polls of existing city corporations in various cities are performed at various times. Elections were held in three cities in 2015: Dhaka North, Dhaka South, and Chittagong, while elections were held in four cities in 2013: Khulna, Barisal, Rajshahi, and Sylhet. In the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2013, the first elections to the newly constituted city corporations of Narayanganj, Comilla, Gazipur, and Rangpur were held. Previously, the elections for various cities were held separately. In 1988, Bangladesh held its first city elections. As a result, it becomes clear that local government elections are not held on a regular basis. Any government that came to power, legitimate or illegitimate, did not hold local elections unless it had the support of the local elite (Khan, 2009).

1.5 Research method

A checklist is prepared for interviewing the selected candidates (Table 1). Request for interview by contacting the candidates directly or by mobile phone is informed. Those who agreed, I interviewed them on a checklist basis.

1.6 Questions for interviewing union parishad chairmen

- What is the condition of agriculture and farmers in your constituency now?
- What are the three main problems in the agriculture and farmer society in this area?
- Bangladesh is at high risk of climate change. Climate change in agriculture. What is the impact in this area?
- What has the last authority done for agriculture and farmers in the last 5 years? Those jobs are agriculture and how much potential for the farmer?
- What are your plans for agriculture and farmers in your area?
- Is the opinion of the grassroots taken in determining the agricultural plan?
- 'National Organic Agriculture Policy 2018', what are the challenges in implementation? What's your plan on the extension of this policy?
- The use of chemical fertilizers and various pesticides in agriculture has ruined the quality of the soil. It is happening, various plants and animals are dying and people are eating poison with food. Do you think this is the number one problem for your area? What to do in this case?
- Farmers lose their local seeds and become dependent on market seeds. As a result, we have no control over food production, but rather the market. When the seeds are available the farmers are forced to cultivate those seeds and agriculture becoming dependent on different companies for materials. What to do in this case?
- At present women are engaged in a huge amount of labor in agriculture. Gender inequality is present between men and women. I want to know your opinion about what should be done in the solution.

CHAPTER TWO

Kalmakanda Upazilla

General Information	
District	Netrokona
Distance from District Sadar	30 km
Area	376.22 square km
Population	271912 (approximately) 134896 (male) 137016 (female)
Population Density	1848 per square km
Total Voter	245644 117540 (male) 128104(female)
Village	347
Union	8
Mosque	426
Mondir	418
River	5
Post office / Sub-post office	12
Telephone exchange	1
Total Road	699.71 km
Bridge	466
Literacy	67.89%

Agricultural Information	
Total Land	31269 Hector
Cultivable Land	22906 Hector
Non-cultivable Land	8309 Hector
Farmer	45160
Marginal farmer	1907
Small farmer	33253
Deep tube well	7
Non-deep tube wells	580
Power driven pump	320
Annual food demand	48000 Metric ton

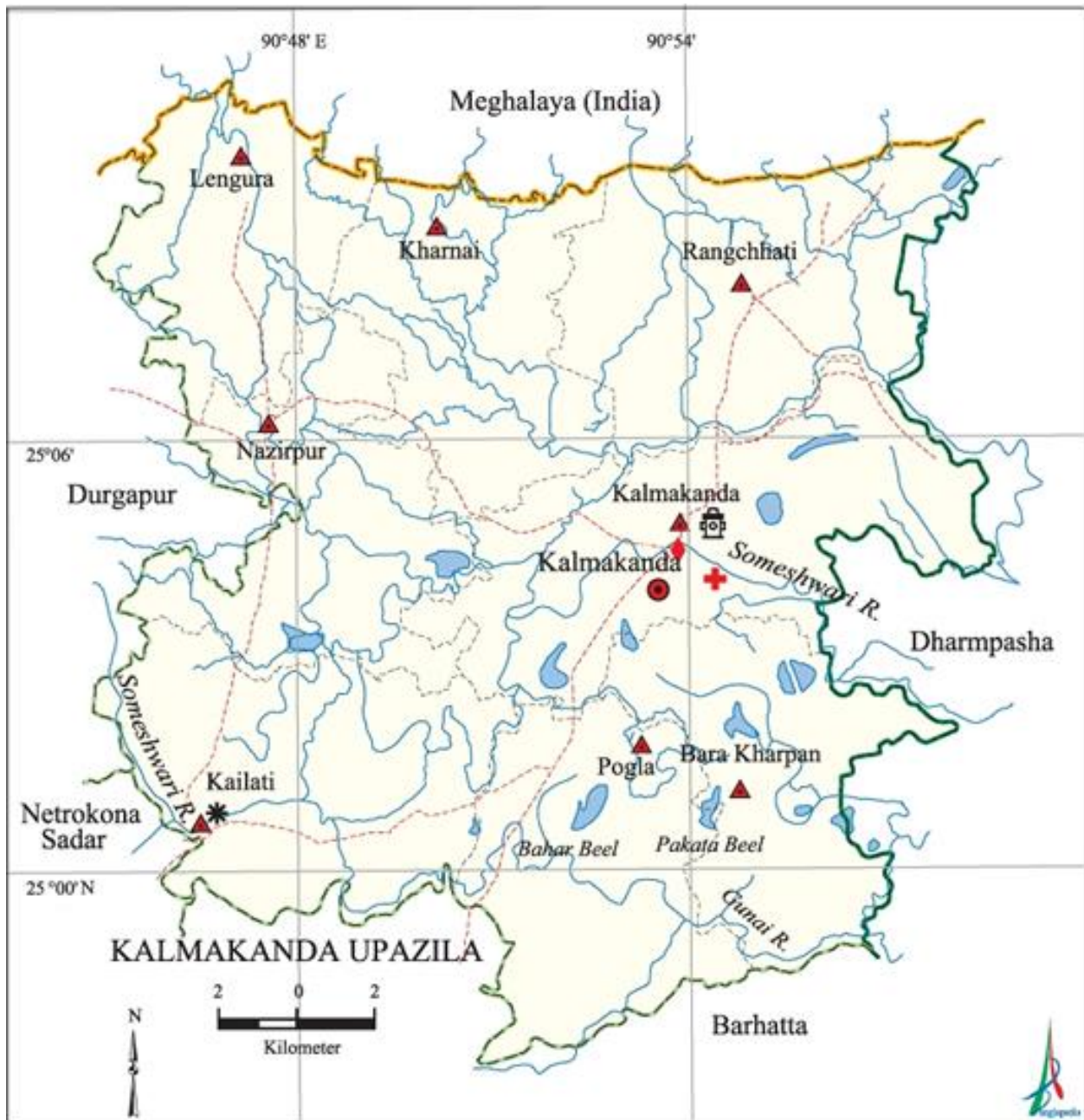


Figure 2.1: Map of Kalmakanda Upazilla.

CHAPTER THREE

Information obtained through interview

3.1 Kalmakanda (Number-1) Union Parishad

Mohammad Golam Maula

The farmers of Kalmakanda are very militant. Every year they encounter natural disasters while producing crops. Of the total agricultural households, 20% are landless, 26% marginal, 45% small, 7% medium and 1% large farming families.

There are three main problems for agriculture and farmers:

- River erosion,
- Untimely and accidental floods, and
- Chars

Due to poor communication system in the area, farmers do not get fair price for their produce. Climate change causes excessive rainfall, droughts, rising temperatures and humidity, droughts, storms, hailstorms, Various natural calamities, including frequent floods, disrupt the process of crop production. As a result of river erosion, a lot of productive land is lost in the riverbed. Agricultural land Production is being hampered. There is not much rain in the month of Ashar-Shravan, again 4-5 days in the month of Ashwin. There is rain that causes waterlogging. Massive loss of Aus and Aman paddy due to floods. As a result, farmers are leaning towards irrigation and cost dependent Boro paddy. Farmers are more inclined towards paddy. The land for pulses cultivation has smiled in the study. Moreover, the cultivation of jute, wheat and sugarcane is noticeable.

The work of the previous authority for agriculture and farmers in the last 5 years:

- Several new varieties tolerant to crop adversity and high yielding
- Implementation of irrigation facilities.
- Preparation of crop cropping zoning maps of crops on the basis of soil and climate.
- National Agriculture Policy 2013, National Organic Agriculture Policy 2018, Integrated Irrigation Policy Formulation of various agricultural development policies including 2018.

- Discover the secrets of the life of jute and the harmful fungi of over five hundred crops including jute Unravel the mystery of life.

Plans for agriculture and farmers in the area:

- Increase navigability through river dredging, reclamation of arable land in riverine areas And expanding irrigation by raising river water through LLP Increased density.
- Create public-private entrepreneurs in the processing of agricultural products.
- Establishment of char research to improve the livelihood of agriculture and farmers in char areas.
- Accelerated food security and agricultural development to address the risks of climate change
- Adoption of short-, medium- and long-term plans for the purpose
- Active marketing and marketing of agricultural products to farmers' organizations Creating a database of farmers.
- Expansion of cultivation of high value crops.
- Provide early warning to farmers in case of disaster forecast.

My plans for agriculture and farming in this area:

- Ensuring food security by providing nutritious food for all
- The successful trend of increasing agricultural production and achieving food self-sufficiency continues Keep
- Continue to subsidize quality agricultural inputs in a timely manner.
- Easy to use and sustainable agricultural machinery to alleviate labor crisis in agriculture Make it accessible.
- Timely agricultural mining on easy terms, especially unsecured agriculture for sharecroppers Continuation of mining arrangements.
- Agricultural mining is more accessible for women farmers for home and field cultivation.
- To continue the present assistance in the production of herbs, herbs and crops.
- Strengthen agricultural extension activities.

To make arrangements for creating awareness. Things to do:

- Production and storage of seeds of different area-based crops through cooperation of farmers and arrange for distribution.
- To make BADC more active in seed production.
- Arranging training on seed production and storage of farmers.

To become self-sufficient by producing most of the food required locally in the upazila or district Needed.

Women are being deprived in agriculture. Out of 20 jobs in the agricultural sector, women are in 18 of them Participating. But even today there is no institutional recognition of women as farmers. No The financial value of his labor, as a result of lack of farmer recognition, state incentives in this profession and others Being deprived of opportunities. Things to do:

- Various government ministries such as finance, planning, women's affairs, labor, industry, Trade, agriculture, information technology, transportation, law are all integrated in one platform Accept and implement it. And establish agricultural labor laws.
- Creating a safe working environment for women agricultural workers.
- To organize women workers in formal and informal sectors.

Working women, organizations of women's labor movement, various political organizations including workers' organizations, to build a platform with the participation of representatives of social and cultural organizations.

3.2 Nazirpur (Number-2) Union Parishad

Md. Abdul Kuddus Babul

The present condition of agriculture and farmers is neither house nor ghatka. The selling price is lower than the production price. Therefore, the financial insecurity of the farmers is not being reduced even after production.

The three main problems of the farmers here are: lack of practical training; Financial Insolvency (lack of interest-free capital); Inadequate government management of fertilizers, pesticides. The government is blind to adulteration). Currently the effects of climate change are noticeable. Drought, heavy rains, untimely floods are examples. It is necessary to provide government facilities for the welfare of marginal farmers in the wake of party narrow-mindedness.

My plan is the timely development of all farmers and agriculture, including marginal and barren farmers Accelerate. My and my team's decision is environmentally friendly development in agriculture and farmer development to adopt the plan. This plan is taken from the grassroots.

My plan for the implementation of the National Organic Policy is a priority at the government and private levels accepting projects on a case-by-case basis. In my opinion, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture is the number one problem in the country. To address this situation, biodiversity and public health research and extensive research is needed. It is important to take a plan Chemicals in the country's agricultural institutes and agricultural universities.

How to improve the quality of agriculture and farmers and protect biodiversity by avoiding technology Necessary steps should be taken for.

Additional food production for self-reliance in areas where more food production is possible Can be done. But if it is not possible to produce extra food even after taking the necessary steps Adjustments can be made from other areas.

Wage inequality needs to be eliminated as opposed to male and female labor. Women also work harder Wages are low, it is against human values. Legislates constitutionally Women's labor rights need to be protected.

3.3 Pogla (Number-3) Union Parishad

Md. Rafiqul Islam

Pogla constituency is a bright potential area for farmers Here Two types of topography: Large chars and other high char soils mixed with sand. As well as flooding in time the land became fertile due to siltation. Sesame, linseed, kaun, almond, kharasi are cultivated here. These lands do not need to be treated with chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, the communication system is bad as it is, the farmers here cannot market their crops in time. Also, on the market. If you have to sell a lot of time at a lower price. Besides, the condition of highland farmers is a bit Good. The farmers here are alert.

However, all farmers have access to government digital facilities Doesn't get as a group, the farmers are getting benefits. Although the government has allocated good quality seeds Many farmers do not get it. Distributed only in groups Fertilizers, seeds and irrigation like time There are also problems. And all the farmers are not getting a fair price for their crops and their condition is deplorable Rising.

The main problem of the farmers in this area this year is the massive insect attack on the paddy fields. Farmers are most affected by climate change. As the river is a flooded char area Climate change is having a huge impact here. Untimely rains, droughts, floods are widespread Doing harm. All the benefits that have been done for agriculture and farmers during the previous government, the government party Farmers got more. Not all potential farmers got these benefits. But the government is the farmers for seeds, fertilizers, agricultural cards. This has increased the enthusiasm of the farmers.

My plan is to protect the natural environment and biodiversity and climate Adopt sustainable agricultural strategies to tackle change. Our plans are grassroots Is taken from. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture is a problem, but not the number one problem. As Unani medicine is made from different plants, it also makes pesticides Crop insects, diseases must be suppressed.

Besides, seeds can be distributed among the farmers by forming seed cooperative societies in the villages. Not all crops are harvested in all areas. In our area paddy, jute, sesame, kaun, khesari, almond Is. In other areas it is not. So, bring in from other areas to meet the demand here Should be done. Men have more energy than women. Women can do the work that men can do with more labor Can't do that. So, there will be inequality of labor wages.

3.4 Borkhapon (Number-4) Union Parishad

A K M Hadisuzzaman

The condition of agriculture and farmers in Chittagong is normal Compared to the past few years. There is no difference. Like other areas of Bangladesh, farmers also produce in this area Agricultural products do not get a fair price. Farmers with government management in crop procurement Lack of coordination. Farmers cannot cope with the financial crisis by working in agriculture. Climate change has a huge impact on this area. The rate at which mills and factories are built in the area Climate change is becoming more pronounced.

Our plan:

- Arranging subsidies for the farmers of Anwar so that the farmers get a fair price.
- We will work for the benefit of the farmers in government management.
- I will arrange digging for the farmers on easy terms.

Opinions are not taken from the grassroots in determining the agricultural plan of a political party. I think chemical poisoning is the number one problem in agriculture. Because before security, After production. Providing safe food needs to be the number one challenge for the government It is good that farmers are relying on modern machinery for farming, but everyone. The farmer needs to keep the seeds in his house. I think most of the food needed should be in the district or upazila, but somehow. This is not possible as the cultivable land is decreasing day by day.

3.5 Lengura (Number-5) Union Parishad

Md. Saidur Rahman

Agriculture is good in my constituency. Very good than before Now the farmer Always have annotations. Before the communication system was not good, now in my area the communication system is much better. As a result, farmers can sell their produce. The three main problems of agriculture and peasant society in this area:

1. Effects of salinity.
2. The cost of chemical fertilizers is higher, resulting in crop production and farmers are not benefiting.
3. Biological energy is less in comparative soils.

In the last 5 years, the government has given agricultural cards, subsidized the farmers' demand for fertilizers.

My plan for farmers in this area:

- To provide timely export opportunities to the farmers.
- To meet the needs of the farmer.

My plan is to develop the agricultural sector. Trinamool when it comes to team planning Feedback is taken from. I believe in the National Organic Agriculture Policy, but it will take more time to implement.

There are problems in the use of chemical fertilizers and poisons in agriculture. Alternative methods to stop these Technology must be created and used. Farmers should be given the opportunity to work in agriculture as they see fit. They should produce the necessary food for their area. Bangladesh is now on food Self-contained.

I believe women have a lot to contribute in agriculture. No discrimination can be maintained. Both men and women will have to pay the same wages as they do. I have to work everywhere in my constituency

3.6 Kharnoi (Number-6) Union Parishad

Md. Obaidul Haque

The condition of agriculture and farmers is not good. Because production is fairly good, but farmers produce You don't get the price of the crop, you have to count the losses. Farmers no longer want to farm, they do now Driving autorickshaws, starting work in mills. The main problems of agriculture and farmers

- Lack of proper quality seed supply.
- Farmers do not get agricultural mines from banks at the right time, they are harassed.
- Lack of supply of agricultural machinery as required.

Kharnoi is at moderate risk due to climate change. Untimely winter, flood, drought here the trend is high. The previous government has provided irrigation equipment through subsidy. Some gave the power tiller. There is no balanced distribution. The people of their group got it. Farmers have got though Not on demand. More technology and equipment are needed.

My plan is: To spend on crop production on my own I will give seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery at 50% less price. So that the farmer can benefit. My team has the same plan, so that the farmer gets agricultural inputs at half price. From the grassroots Opinions are taken into the team plan.

Farmers need to be outside of the pesticides they have been using for a long time and so on It will take time. Farmers are not aware of the insects that are controlled by the juice of neem leaves, or Not even confident. In practice, they benefit from the method of neem leaves, cow urine etc. Whether to show it. Our land needs a lot of organic fertilizer now Then the soil becomes fertile, By retaining water, the cost to the farmer is lower. To motivate and train the farmers in this regard Needed. I think the use of chemical fertilizers and poisons in agriculture is the number one problem Some of these There are alternatives: pheromone fad, light fad; These need to be used Give less urea Insect attacks will be reduced. Also need to check the soil regularly, then how much organic It can be understood that there is matter. Also, not to do one crop repeatedly, to harvest pulses, to land Need rest, green manure etc. The farmer has to be encouraged to do these things; the benefits must be understood.

The farmer needs to know the method of seed preservation. Especially seed production of pulses to be saved. Officially, farmers have to be trained in this regard. Initiatives should be taken to make government farmers self-reliant. BADC should provide training so that farmers can save

seeds. This upazila or district-based food self-sufficiency needs to be achieved. If possible, another upazila or I will send food to the district. Cultivation should be done by classifying the land. Pulses after rice, then jute should be planted in this way.

Inequality in agriculture; Most of the work the previous government has provided irrigation equipment through subsidy. Some gave the power tiller. There is no balanced distribution. The people of their group got it. Farmers have got though Not on demand. More technology and equipment are needed.

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3.7 Koilati (Number-7) Union Parishad

Md. Rubel Bhuiyan

Farmers are in a lot of trouble. They want to give up farming. Their land-deposits decreased Going. They are living a very hard life. Especially those who are just dependent on agriculture Not being able to educate their sons and daughters in higher education. The main problems of farmers are,

- Financial problems
- They have problems due to lack of modern agricultural machinery: paddy planting machine, paddy Threshing machines, trollers etc.

The floods in this area are not so much, it happened last year (2016). I'm fine. I cultivate ginger myself. Ginger causes various diseases due to climate change, resulting in death of trees Goes. What the government has done in the last 5 years has been done for political reasons. The government that Announced that if they could be applied one hundred percent, there would be a lot of potential. Staying up to the announcement, not implementing. Political leaders or those on whom these are vested Local Agriculture Office, they are all busy with sharing. I am a child of a farming family. Officially that budget on agriculture if I am elected It will be implemented in my constituency. Since I'm the people's nominated candidate, so I will make arrangements to dig without interest by pressuring the pain. Political leaders dig crores of rupees from banks by showing small agricultural lands or ponds Is being trafficked abroad.

In this case, one farmer cultivates one by one, such as adjacent land The owner is giving pesticides, I am not giving, that effect came to my land. In this case the cultivators have to cultivate all the lands together through the club. That is why the constitution. We have to make; how much is being spent per cent to distribute the profit by selling the crop Will. If we have to plant with organic pesticides, then day laborers will also benefit. Day laborer Jobs can be arranged through the club for those who work as attendees.

Here we need to be self-sufficient by producing union-based food. If necessary, I want to produce more here and send it to other unions. Men and women work equally, even women do a lot of chores. Men The wage of a worker is 400 BDT, and the wage of a woman is 200 BDT. I think men and women Wages need to be equal.

3.8 Rongchati (Number-8) Union Parishad

Tahera Khatun

The condition of agriculture and farmers is better than before. As a result of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides Production is increasing, yield is increasing, and people are also losing. The main problems of agriculture and farmers.

- Farmers do not get a fair price for their produce.
- The price of agricultural inputs is high.
- There is no electricity during irrigation, various diseases and pests occur in paddy fields.
- The impact of climate change on agriculture is much greater in this area Such as: harvesting at home.

Time floods, storms and hailstones. This time the rain has been less than the other time Than needed. I don't know much about the work of the last government for 5 years. But the farmer through technology Has provided many facilities, such as rice cutting machine, threshing paddy or maize Has arranged.

My plan is to stand by the side of the farmer's happiness and sorrow. My party has not yet commented on agriculture and farmers and team planning I can't say whether the opinion of the grassroots is taken.

Cultivation with organic fertilizers excluding chemical fertilizers is the main implementation of bio-agriculture policy the challenge. This policy needs to be spread more among the farmers, it has to go to the farmers, that is to say, to cultivate with beautiful attention.

I think the use of chemical fertilizers and poisons in agriculture is a problem. In this case more organic Must use fertilizer. Then we can eat non-toxic food. Farmers have to save their own seeds. Depending on others i.e., the company to be closed. We need to meet the demand by producing food in our own area. Men and women should be given equal rights. Now women are being neglected. However, Women are also showing men what they can do. Their priority or right belongs to the government to be pointed out.

CHAPTER FOUR

Comparative analysis and conclusion

The views he provided on various issues related to the agricultural environment were interesting. There are several issues in comparing the information obtained through their statements It has become clear in front of us. These are briefly discussed here.

1. Regional problems have emerged as the main problem of the area.
2. No chairman is aware of the problem of climate change, so the average answer came. The depth of information is low there. Many have no opinion on this.
3. There have been opinions for and against the activities of the previous government.
4. Candidates have less reflection of deep thought in their future plans. The issues that predominate Received river dredging, building farmers 'organizations, providing farmers' subsidy, sweets There has been talk of installing water supply machines, i.e. developmental plans has come, but no one has spoken of improving the quality of the farmer and the environment.
5. Some candidates do not know about bio-agriculture policy, many know little.
6. Everyone has rejected the use of chemical fertilizers, poisons in agriculture and bio-agriculture as mentioned in cow rearing. In fact it is the problem now. But the passage is correct the steps did not come in that way.
7. We know that mother is the seed in agriculture, which is very important. But of that seed Most of the candidates did not give any information or comment on the matter, the importance of seeds is to them not so important, this observation is important.
8. Everyone has said that there is an open path in the production and marketing of inter-district agricultural products.
9. Almost everyone has commented on the issue of gender inequality. Seen there That is, many have spoken of maintaining inequality.

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