
A REVIEW STUDY ON INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Integrated Farming systems (IFS), and methods of thinking about them, developed in place and time. Rapid change has occurred in the past two decades when agricultural and animal outputs rose, along with worries about their socio-economic and ecological tradeoffs. The use of farming systems research (FSR) to agricultural development was a reaction to issues emerging from a primarily reductionist approach to research and a cornucopian perspective of external inputs. Modern technology were either not accepted or produced unanticipated unfavorable trade-offs. This article examines definitions and types of FSR and the necessity for evolution in thinking about agricultural development. The article connects biophysical and socio-economic processes, provides a physical basis for the anthropomorphic notions of waste, and examines elements of objectivism and constructivism. It is claimed that FSR can only progress if the full significance of these problems is addressed in thinking about growth of IFS. The intricacy of the reality should make scientists think more carefully about the right approach that will bring people out of poverty. Research in Asia of replications of the renowned Bangladesh Grameen Bank micro-credit programs indicate that there is an ideal development for farm families in the sub-continent that even the impoverished aspire too. According to this experience impoverished women invest in little animals and the family bit by step climbs out of poverty. There is a significant and unmet need for study on local resources to respond to the requirements of these individuals.

KEYWORDS: *Agriculture, Integrated Farming, Farming Systems, Feed Resources, Livestock.*

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