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AGRICULTURAL CONSUMPTION CULTURE AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION:BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The paper mainly focuses the poor consumption culture and its adverse impact on environmental services. It is found the study that social regulation, values, choice and habits of Bangladesh people remain in a traditional and poor standard that cannot foster individual life as well as the socio-ecological aspects. Indiscriminate and excessive use of agro-inputs (fertilizer, insecticides, energy, and water) causes fatal risks to agro-natural resources. In addition, aquatic and livestock resources are gradually being depleted and exploited through consumption and production in unsustainable or poor sustainable way. The paper is written based on the content analysis in a qualitative approach. The documents of national and international government and non-government offices, journal articles, media report, book etc. have critically been reviewed for data collection. Mainly secondary data has been used in the study, but the empirical observation is applied herein as a primary data source also. A social movement is to be introduced within the entire stakeholder around Bangladesh. Yet, mass media, civil society, intellectuals and policy makers have to come forward to launch the movement so that the peasant community can be regulated by morals, values, principles to eradicate bad agricultural consumption and production towards sustainable development.

Contribution/ Originality: The study is one of very few studies which have investigated the farmers' poor agricultural consumption pattern that stimulates them over-use of chemical inputs into their agro framings that causes serious risks to agro ecology. The paper's primary contribution is finding that poor consumption culture derives from traditional agro habits, lack of education, training, and rented land farming.

1. INTRODUCTION

World people once made a struggle only for economic and trade development from North to South. Thus, development occurs enormously across the world - but it costs many valuable aspects of human lives – it causesd social disharmony, inequality, insecurity and ecological degradation all over. International Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations set the goal to the absolute growth of trade and economy and thus following this objective, the whole world formulates their policies to the interests of their materialistic production and services.

The present world set a goal of sustainable development, which includes sustainable consumption, ecological development, social equality, and harmony. It is viewed that development is easier, but sustainable development requires different types of capacities and skill. Sustainable consumption is difficult more to achieve as it innate social values, culture, awareness, and personal outlook. All types of materialistic development are associated with climate change, pollution, mismanagement of wastes, and social injustice across the world. The industrialized countries emit Green House Gases (GHG) and export them to other parts of world. The first world nations make a high volume of production and consumption – thus ecological damages (pollution, depletion of resources, GHG generation) occurs at a large scale – that are exported to all over the countries in the world. Moreover, the developing countries also advance towards consumerism associating with the environmental degradation.

Bangladesh, a country of 160 million people, implement the Millennium Development Goal and are executing the Sustainable Development Goal; but it is observed that it would be a hard job to achieve as consumption patterns and values are a vital issue to repair. Poor sustainable consumption exists here for a long time – GHG generation cannot make dangers notably – but resource depleting culture is a provocative question. Bangladesh is a land of agriculture, not industry; but food consumption and production pattern have been a strong means of ecological losses (land, energy, water, biosphere, and human and creatures habitat). The peasant community in Bangladesh lacks education, awareness, and training that influences badly the agricultural physical resources. The completely agricultural input process (fertilization, irrigation, use of pesticides, waste management) make a growth of agricultural products; but ecosystem damages heavily due to indiscriminate use. The farmers do not know how and what amount of fertilizer, water and pesticides would apply to their lands to grow crops. In most cases, it is viewed that they use the inputs at a high amount and thus, they make a loss of eutrophication, soil-cover run-off, water pollution, acidification, and salinity. Moreover, there is no scientific method in Bangladesh to manage animal waste as well as the plant garbage. In the end, they contribute strongly to pollute the waters.

Bad fishing culture has been a great danger to the habitats of aquaculture. Overfishing is an established habit of the people resulting in the great dangers to the freshwater fishes. A large number of fish species already disappeared, but overfishing culture cannot control because they do not know the ultimate results this activity. Social regulation cannot grow amid them, as their demand - supply does not match. Therefore, sustainable development is a burning issue to achieve making social regulation in terms of consumption sustainability.

1.1. Theoretical Background

The peasant community in the developing nations including Bangladesh is, to broader extent, mostly illiterate, untrained and unconscious about environmental knowledge – they cultivate their farming activities guided by practice, habits, and follows seniors – thus indiscriminate consumption of chemical fertilizers is a established and regular phenomena the developing countries. I can view that practice theory and theory of environmental sustainability are mostly applicable to expected outcomes of the study.

Practice Theory: In practice theory, the French sociologist Bourdieu (1977) developed the notion of 'habitus' to capture 'the permanent internalization of the social order in the human body' (Eriksen and Nielsen, 2001) whilst recognizing_'the agent's practice, his or her capacity for invention and improvisation' (Bourdieu, 1990a). In Bourdieu's theory of practice, the world's structural constraints form 'permanent dispositions'.

Bourdieu concluded that Kabyle bodies are 'mnemonic devices' that help to reproduce fundamental cultural oppositions and are integral to a cultural habitus learned more through observation than formal teaching (Jenkins, 2002). In Mark A. Peterson's (this volume) summary of Bourdieu's account of practice:

> Social life is a constant struggle to construct a life out of the cultural resources one's social experience offers, in the face of formidable social *constraints*. By living in a society structured by such constraints, and organized by the successful practices of one develops predispositions to act in certain ways.

Field agents' successful strategies may appear to the casual observer rational and conscious but in reality, says Bourdieu, they are only possible when there is a good fit between the habitus and the field. The habitus

> …produces strategies which, even if they are not produced by consciously aiming at explicitly formulated goals…turn out to be objectively adjusted to the situation. Action guided by a 'feel for the game' has all the appearances of the rational action that an impartial observer…would deduce. And yet it is not based on reason. You need only think of the impulsive decision made by the tennis player who runs up to the net, to understand that it has nothing to do with the learned construction that the coach, after analysis, draws up…The conditions of rational calculation are practically never given in practice: time is limited, information is restricted, etc (Bourdieu, 1990b).

Another fundamental notion in Bourdieu's practical apparatus is 'doxa', those deeply internalized societal or field-specific presuppositions that 'go without saying' and are not up for negotiation (Bourdieu, 2005). For Bourdieu, in sum, practice is 'based on the dispositions inherent in habitus' and unfolds as 'strategic improvisations – goals and interests pursued as strategies – against a background of doxa that ultimately limits them' (Parkin, 1997).

A closely related notion to Bourdieu's habitus is Foucault (1979) concept of 'discipline'. Like habitus, discipline 'is structure and power that have been impressed on the body forming permanent dispositions' (Eriksen and Nielsen, 2001).

Ortner was critical of practice theory for lacking 'a recognizable concept of culture' (2006: 11) and for its limited purchase on questions of power and history. In this regard, she found Gramsci's notion of 'hegemony' more useful than Foucault's totalizing account of disciplinary *power (hegemony, for Gramsci, is 'strongly controlling but never complete or total*).

For Schatzki (2001) 'the social is a field of embodied, materially interwoven practices centrally organized around shared practical understandings'. The maintenance of practices over time depends on 'the successful inculcation of shared embodied know-how' (2001: 3) as well as on their continued performance (1996). Because activities (or actions) and bodies are 'constituted' within practices, 'the skilled body' is where activity and mind as well as individual and society meet (2001: 3). It follows that we can only understand actions within their specific practical contexts.

Theory of Environmental Sustainability: According to, the neoclassical growth model it worked until the company had agricultural structures or pre-industrial (Ravera, 1998) with population density and low productions and disseminated; the prevailing culture, especially in agricultural areas, was to reuse and recycling of material resources; process residues economic activities were taken up and disposed of in the natural cycle of self-purifi cation and there was a substantial balance between man, production, consumption and the environment. With the growth of the population, its concentration in urban areas of increasing size, with the increase in production and consumption, it has been a strong use of natural resources and high production of waste, causing rupture of the initial equilibrium and the cycle that occurred spontaneously in nature. The optimistic view of the economy growing that characterized most of the 20th century began to enter a crisis in the '60s, when, with the first phenomenon of smog, scarcity and pollution, the idea that economic growth driven by progress was unlimited collided with the evidence of the environmental consequences, of the pollution and the impact on human health (Carson, 1962).

The excessive trust towards perfectly substitutable resources through market mechanisms and technological progress, led to the general assumption neoclassical to clash with the finite reality of the natural environment and to become aware that human communities are part of a well-wider, which also includes those, so to say, non-human (Daly and Cobb, 1990). From this point of view, the traditional economy, the "real" (i.e. the economic system made up of institutions, activities intended to produce and exchange goods and services using scarce resources to be allocated more efficiently among alternative uses to satisfy human needs (Turner et al., 2003) should be considered

only as a part of a larger economy, the so-called "extended", which supports the entire global fabric of life: a kind of economy that takes into account the interdependent relationship between the environment and the economy.

In the years '60s, therefore, you begin to recognize that there is a relationship of interdependence between economics and environment (Georgescu, 1971) and to see the real economy as a subsystem open and circular which can work only with the support of its ecological foundation. It is, however, a system in continuous growth inserted within a larger system but finite, non-increasing, closed at the entrance of new matter, open only to solar energy. These aspects, taken over by Daly last twenty years, had previously been supervised by Boulding (1966) in his famous essay "The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth".

Practice theory is based on that are habits derived from prolonged cultural customs and human being is guided by this habitus to their daily actions. Bangladesh farmers are running their farm activities by habits derived from poor cultural heritage. The present study examines how poor cultural habits (fertilization habit) trigger the farmers towards massive and indiscriminate consumption of chemical fertilizer that causes ecological risks seriously. As farmers are unaware of environment, they cannot be rational during fertilization. So theory of environmental sustainability is also applicable to agricultural sustainability.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The paper mainly aims to analyze the agricultural consumption and production culture and its adverse impact on ecology. Moreover, there are several specific objectives of the study that are stated below:

- To find out the impact of cereal farming consumption on ecosystem health
- To explain the overfishing culture and depleting manner of aquatic resources
- To describe the life cycle consumption of livestock resources

2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Agriculture is the most important anthropogenic activity responsible for terrestrial biotic resource extraction, producing 2121.6 million tons of grains, 391.6 million tons of oilseed and 120.5 million tons of cotton globally in 2008 (USDA, 2009). Agricultural practices have identified as the prime contributors of eco toxic impacts. Cotton, rice, and wheat are on principal role around the world. Developed countries use a huge amount of energy, water, and land for food production that emit a vast amount of GHG. However, developing nations like Bangladesh exhaust or deplete the natural resources during agricultural activities instead of more amount of GHG emission. Water use is an important environmental pressure in various parts of the world. Agriculture is by far the most important use: over 70% of the global freshwater consumption is used in that sector (Hockstra and Chapagain, 2008; Kochler, 2009). It is noted that toxic elements are generated as by-products in times of agricultural practices that pollutes the water of surroundings. Agriculture is also the most important user of land. According to the FAO database, about 38% of the total world's land area is used for agriculture in 2007 (FAOSTAT, 2010). Eutrophication is associated mostly with food production and consumption due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and animal manure.

Agriculture is responsible for climate change when it releases greenhouse gasses such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Moreover, tillage, fertilization, and pesticide application also generate ammonia, nitrate, phosphorus and chemical pesticides that harm the water, air, and soil quality as well as biodiversity. In addition, land use change such as deforestation and desertification is the prime source of carbon dioxide. Bangladesh is a country of 160 million people and an agricultural one. Around 14.40 million hectares of land are cultivable and 60% of the total people are employed in agriculture. Most of the lands are used for rice farming and it is the staple food of Bangladesh people.

2.1. Land Use

160 millions of people of Bangladesh consume about four crore tones of rice per annum. Of the total rice consumed, perhaps only 20% of rice has to import, but the rest 80% of the rice grows in Bangladesh. In addition, for this purpose, around 80% of the total arable land is being utilized only for paddy products.

The remaining 20% of the land is being used for all other purposes. Here is the consumption pattern, which is not bearing sustainability at all. However, it is pragmatized that historically, paddy farming is the main agricultural function of Bangladesh peasant community. Each year about 1% of the farmland decreases due to building up housing and industrial structure. It has been one kind of common culture to make structure using farmland. As a result, land use change causes the ecological harms continuously. Around 10% of Bangladesh land includes ponds, streams, canals, rivers, lake, haors etc.

All the watersheds in Bangladesh are almost going to be polluted, non-navigated, grabbed or abandoned more or less. The land is being used for agricultural functions that have been gotten threats due to soil contamination or decline of soil quality. Excessive tillage, fertilization, irrigation, and grazing make the farmlands almost dead. The farmers do their farm jobs following the heritage, culture, habits, greedy trends to grow more food resulting in the run-off the soil cover, soil pollution etc. In addition, the land for structural use gets contamination lacking of good waste management as household and farm wastes disposed in surroundings indiscriminately that perish and harms the ecosystem.

2.2. Agrochemical Use

Bangladesh agriculture has presently been dependent mostly on agrochemical inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, etc. Excessive and discriminate use of chemical elements causes great dangers to the soil and water health. As demands of food grew dramatically, agrochemical use also started to rise geometrically. People viewed that chemical fertilizers and pesticides function like magic in high yielding agro production. It is viewed that agrochemical use rises sharply in the early 1980s and going to be continued till the present time in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2015a). Figure 1 displays insecticides consumption rises rapidly from 2002 to 2010 and then decreases sharply.

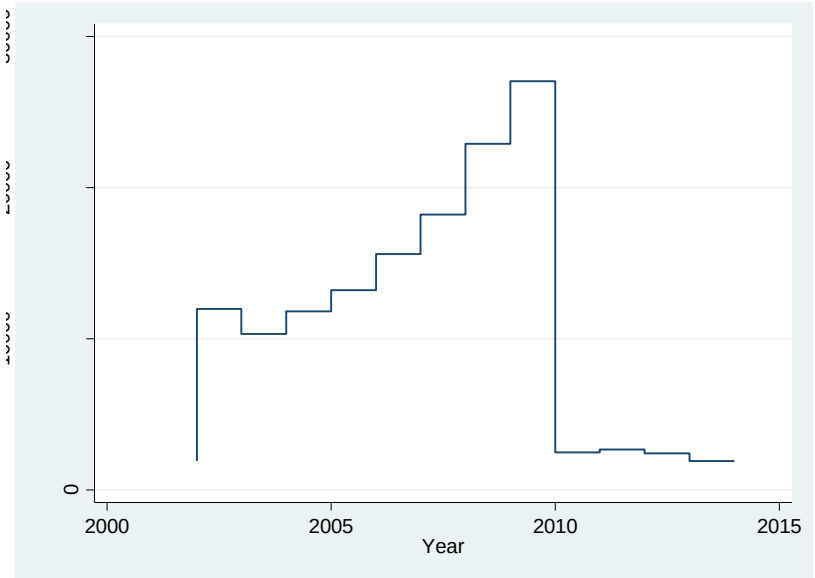

Figure-1. Insecticides Consumption in Bangladesh/tonnes
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2002-2014

Most of Bangladesh farmers are illiterate, untrained and unconscious of their health status and the environment. Actually, all their consumption food materials come from agriculture. Therefore, they would like to

produce agro-products at high amounts from their own or leased up land at any cost. Therefore, they use an excessive amount of fertilizers and insecticides to grow more food within a short time from a small area of land. They are, in fact, incautious of ecological damages and health hazards. They only follow their culture, neighbors' activities to the interest of production. Table 1 show the fertilizer consumption of world average, Bangladesh, and India; Bangladesh consumption is higher than others and it increases sharply that creates hazards in ecology.

Table-1. Fertilizer Consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

Year	World	Bangladesh	India
2002	104.5	188.64	100.33
2003	110.09	160.27	105.18
2004	114.45	170.67	115.27
2005	113.74	197.75	127.61
2006	117.82	193.19	136.4
2007	124.47	184.41	142.84
2008	120.03	200.06	153.35
2009	119.58	188.85	167.46
2010	129.17	212.96	179.04
2011	133.91	271.31	180.75
2012	133.78	278.83	164.78
2013	135.22	208.66	157.52
2014	138.04		

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Mainly there have been using several numbers of chemical fertilizer in Bangladesh such as Urea, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Muriate of Potash (MP), DAP, HPS and others. The nutrients of Urea and SSP are respectively Nitrogen and Phosphorus Pent oxide and TSP contains Phosphorus Pent oxide. On the other hand, MP and DAP bear the nutrients of Potassium Oxide and Gypsum. The chemical fertilizers mentioned above are made of some toxins and that are seriously dangerous to ecology and health. The main toxic elements of these fertilizers are cadmium, chromium, lead, nitrate, arsenic, nickel, manganese, fluoride, etc. Presently the farmers of Bangladesh use Urea, SSP, DAP more than that of another category of fertilizers. Actually, these are mostly inexpensive and available everywhere in Bangladesh. They all are threatening to soil and biosphere and ultimately the waters (Rahman, 2015b).

The use of toxic pesticides by Bangladesh farmers increased by 328 percent during the last 10 years, posing serious hazards on human health due to its long-term residual effect. The insecticides are a dominant item, which accounts for 76 percent of total pesticides and its use has been increased about 598 percent. Annually it costs for imports 171.43 million USD. Toxic agrochemical causes a severe change in the values of p^H and acidity.

3. WATER AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Water has been a prime input for agricultural activities in Bangladesh. As a developing nation, Bangladesh uses water at increasing trends since the 1960s as like the developed nations. As food consumption rises, the food production increases applying different inputs like water resources around the world. Without water, farm practices are hardly possible. Nevertheless, indiscriminate use of water causes the wastage and pollution of environment acutely. In 2012-13 agro years, about 17606 acres of total land brought under irrigation and thus energy consumption was 1770868 units (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics 2012-13). It is mentioned that around 55% of arable land presently come under irrigation. Of the water resources, 70% of them extracted from the underground source and only 30% of them from surface water. Therefore, the layers of the underground waterbeds are going lowered unexpectedly that causes earthquake, contamination and ecological imbalances. Moreover, excessive use of

water acidifies the soil and water that reduces the crop productivity. The peasant community supplies water to their farmlands without a little conscious and planned mood. As a result, 30% of the water used is gone to wastage and energy consumption goes up and to waste. The farmers repent little in this connection because of their unconsciousness of water resource management. Their real food production and consumption get imbalance towards the unhealthy condition.

4. OVER FISHING

Fish is an important food item with animal protein, delicacy, and nutrition. All walks of people in the world consume such type of food item without hesitation. Among the foods of animal protein, fish belongs to the first category. Fish consumption increases enormously in accordance with the growth of population. In addition, with the outbreak of different types of non - communicative fatal diseases (hypertension, heart disease, and diabetes) fishmeal demands rise globally. Even the people of Third World consume them as they are inexpensive and are available everywhere. Nevertheless, environmental degradation has presently been demonstrated interrelating with discriminate fishing culture or poor fisheries management. On the other hand, ecological destruction causes the damages of habitats of freshwater fishes as well as seawater aquatic creatures.

The contribution of fish products to global diets has reached a record of about 17 kg per son on average, supplying over three billion people with at least 15 percent of their animal protein intake. This increase is due mainly to the ever-grading production of aquaculture, which is to overtake capture fisheries as a source of food fish. Overall fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of an estimated 540 million people or eight percent of the world population (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2011a).

However, overfishing around the world has been threatening to the ecological services, fish habitats, and their diversification. The overall percentage of overexploited, depleted or recovering fish stocks in the world's oceans has not dropped estimated to be slightly higher than in 2006. About 32 percent of world fish stocks estimated to be overexploited depleted or recovering and need to be urgently rebuilt (FAO, 2011b). At prevailing trends, the world would run out of wild-caught seafood in 2048. The decline was a result of overfishing, pollution and other environmental factors that were reducing the population of fisheries at the same time as their ecosystems were being annihilated (Boris, 2006). Some fishing culture causes habitat destruction such as blast fishing and cyanide fishing, which are illegal in many countries.

Fish consumption in Bangladesh is on rising trends both in urban and rural areas. From 2000-2005 per capita fish consumption in urban areas increased by 17.5% to 18.1 kg against the national average of 15.4 kg, while consumption in rural areas climbed 4.8 to 14.5 kg (WorldFish, 2011). Fish production in Bangladesh is mainly the contribution of inland water (ponds, streams, canals). Official statistics estimates total fish production of 2.5 million tonnes. Fish production is on increasing pattern for the technological advancement; but actually, fish species of floodwater decrease. Bangladesh is a country of 160 million people, but production does not increase in accordance with their demands.

According to Rahman (1989) there are 260 species of fresh water indigenous fish in Bangladesh. Due to indiscriminate exploitation of broad and Young SIS by using destructive fishing gears and methods leads SIS to a high level of risk of extinction. Small meshed fishing nets are widely used almost all the water bodies of the country though it declared illegal. Also, harvesting of fish by dewatering the particular or whole area of a water body makes the available stock more susceptible to extinction.

About 1.2 million people are in employment full-time in fishery sub-sector. Most of the anglers are illiterate and poor and they do not know how to manage or conserve the fishery resource. Even they cannot abide by the laws due to their poverty and habituated greed. They catch fish population discriminately that causes the threats of different species, their habitats etc. A social regulation process cannot be individualized or established properly so that they can be directed towards the sustainable fishing culture. The fishes fewer than 25 cm have imposed an

embargo on catching for the protection of specific several fish population. Nevertheless, there had not yet been implemented by the farmers as well as fish administration.

As tidal water fisheries have been noticeably condensed, personal or private fish farming gets popularity to meet the demand. Though it is supporting fish growth, it is making different threats to the ecosystem. Most of the fish species in farm ponds are genetically modified and they are harmful to health and environment. Most of the fish feeds are made of toxic chemicals and substances causing the water polluted through acidification increasing p^H standard and eutrophication. This water can be used little for further functions. Shrimp culture is a great concern to Bangladesh coastal environment as salinity and acidity of water and soil increases at an alarming level resulting in the vulnerability to grow crops.

Hilsha is one kind of heritage food items in Bangladesh food culture. Bangla New Year starts with a grand cultural ceremony all over the country that includes hilsha and water- rice festival. However, this species goes towards extinction owing to greed, unconsciousness, and discriminatory fishing. Anglers' poverty tarnishes good fish governance. Hilshas less than 25 cm is entirely forbidden from catching and the whole May is observed as Fish Conservation Month every year, but the poor anglers do not follow the embargo, having any alternatives. In fact, presently they cannot catch sizeable fish population because hilsha species is under a great threat to be available.

The fish habitats around the country are undergone to ecologically threatening condition. Most of the rivers in Bangladesh are being filled up or grabbed for illegal construction and consumption. Bridge, culverts, roads, etc. are being constructed along over the watersheds unplanned that results in losing their navigability and habitats for aquatic resources. Industrial and agricultural toxic chemicals and metals dispose frequently into waters causing great threats to the water ecology. Therefore, a good number of freshwater fish species are running to extinction. Sustainable fish development deserves sustainable consumption to all stakeholders.

5. DAIRY PRODUCTION AND ECOLOGY

Meat is a prime source of animal protein especially in the developed countries and presently the people of developing nations consume this food item at rising trends. Meat and dairy products meet the nutritional demands around the world surely, but they are becoming a great source of hazards to human health and ecology as their life cycles consume a huge amount of energy and water and animal wastes are causing risks in regards to proper management. Non-communicable fatal diseases (cancer, diabetes, hypertension, heart diseases) have been a great concern to global people and excessive meat consumption is greatly responsible for this. Moreover, the whole life cycle of meat production consumes a vast amount of energy, water, and land that cause a perilous condition to the ecosystem. In addition, animal wastes create a serious pollution to water and soil, especially in the developing countries.

It has been projected that global meat consumption may double from 2000 to 2050, mostly because of increasing world population, but also partly because of increased per capita meat consumption. Global production and consumption of chicken have recently been growing at more than 5 percent annually (FAO, 2006). However, consumption trends vary country to country. For example, per capita consumption of pork has risen, whereas per capita consumption of meats in global perspective reduced. It observes that livestock sector is a major stressing source of ecosystem. It is the biggest source of greenhouse gasses and root causal factor to the damage of biodiversity and water pollution both in developed and in developing countries. Compared to final consumption, the life cycle of meat production consumes huge amount of food, energy, and land much more. Intensive livestock rearing requires a large amount of feed. Again, the cereal-growing process needs to be vast areas of land. It takes seven pounds of feed to produce a pound of beef, compared to more than three pounds for a pound of pork and less than two pounds for a pound of chicken. However, assumptions about feed quality are implicit in such generalizations. For example, production of a pound of beef cattle live weight may require between 4 and 5 pounds of feed high in protein and metabolizable energy content (National Research Council, 2000).

Free-range animal production requires a good area of land for grazing. Sometimes, it leads to land use change. Tropical rain forests along with the social forestry are being cleared for grazing. For instance, in Europe and Latin America, large areas of rainforests have been prearranged to grazing lands resulting in valuable plants and animal species have already been disappeared. Overgrazing is associated with soil quality and soil erosion that makes a cause for incapability to grow crops normally.

About 8% of animal protein meets by meat, milk, and eggs in Bangladesh. In 2011-12 agricultural years, around 2.33 million tons meat produced. Though this is not enough to meet the total demand, this is the remarkable growth of this sector (Government of Bangladesh, 2012). Bangladesh is an agricultural land, but livestock sector runs towards the unhealthier situation. Consumption and production patterns presently cannot make a sustainable development. Almost all households in Bangladesh rear cattle or chicken in their homesteads or in their business areas. Farmers ranch their cows, buffaloes for various purposes such as meat, milk, and eggs. Milk-giving cows are seen in most cases unhealthier and thin-bodied. All cows are underfeeding and uncaring but they are using as the machines of milk and meat. The calves are also in malnutrition because of their deprivation from feed milk. As a result, their productivity day-by-day decreases causing the acute deficit of dairy or meat products for the new generation. Here there has been a poor ranching culture all over the country for a long time. There had not been developed any modern and scientific method of animal rearing yet.

In Bangladesh, actually, there is no specific grazing land. Thus croplands undergo a damaging condition when pet animals are grazing nearby areas and thus land soils get too erosion and contamination to produce cereals. There is an existing culture in Bangladesh that a large number of oxen and goats are produced every year for selling during Eid-Ul-Adha at a high price – thus, cereals, water, energy are provided to meet up the purpose – that triggers the consumption volume exploiting the natural resource. Each household manages housing structure to rear the livestock animals. A good number of natural resources (bamboo, wood, soil) use to make the sheds; but their inside environment is hardly hygienic for animal health. Even human beings and livestock animals, sometimes, live in the same house in inhuman conditions.

Moreover, cattle and men are using the water of same watersheds causing pollution and therefore, people receive different kinds of diseases. Animal wastes in Bangladesh are disposed indiscriminately around their lowlands of homestead areas. These wastages ultimately disposed to waters caused water pollution heavily around the country. Even the degraded animal wastes are used in croplands that cause soil and water contaminated. These processes have been running for a long time regulated by social habits, thinking of positive something. Recently, farmers use toxic, chemical medicine and foods for beneficial to their cattle rearing that causes a fatality to human health ultimately.

6. CONCLUSION

Finally, it views that the consumption and production culture of Bangladesh belong to poor sustainability. Therefore, agricultural development gets moving towards unplanned or indiscipline way. The agricultural practice generates different outputs through exploiting or depleting the natural resources (land, water, forest, fish population, livestock animals). Future generation falls in the hazardous condition that includes the genetically modified or imported foods items. Poor consumption culture of people mainly establishes from poverty, illiteracy, lack of social regulation, lack of good governance, untrained and non-technical peasant community. Consumption level in Bangladesh actually lowered and thus the GHG emission occurs low, but exploitation of natural resource is very high. Policy makers and younger researchers can gather new data and information on sustainable consumption and development from the study that can lead them to further research on sustainable agricultural practices, waste management, household consumption etc.

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