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# The Significance of Technology in a Various of Environmental Concerns

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## Description

Agriculture has undergone several revolutions throughout history, stretching back to its origins some 10,000 years ago and culminating in the well-known European green economy of the 17th century. Rural surroundings in most parts of the world also have changed dramatically during the previous century. These have been the most far-reaching in terms of the rate at which new technologies are spread and the nature of their impacts on social, economic, and ecological systems. Two major driving concepts have dominated these agricultural improvements. One of these has been the need for increased food production to meet the demands of growing populations.

The other has been a desire to avoid natural resource depletion, which is perceived as being primarily caused by an increase in the number of people and their bad behaviour. Governments have pushed for the adoption of a wide range of conservation practices and technologies, including soil and water conservation to prevent soil erosion, grazing management plans to prevent grasslands degradation, and the exclusion of people from forests and other high-biodiversity areas to protect wildlife and plants. These sorts of agricultural and rural development appear to be very effective.

Food production and land conservation have both increased significantly, yet both of these accomplishments were made possible by modernization. Scientists and planners identify the problem that has to be solved, such as excessive degradation. Residents and farmers in rural areas are provided access to technology that has been demonstrated to work in a science center or other controlled environments. As a result, the challenge is to intervene to help rural people change their behaviour. The idea that technology is universal and hence independent of social context is crucial to this process of modernization. New technologies are regarded to be better than old ones, and so to represent progress.

The old and 'traditional' are pushed out by the new and modern, which is typically shown as a sequential process. This symbolism has a lot of clout in a variety of professions, and it usually indicates that what came before wasn't as good as what we have now. The assumption that technologies are universal has inevitably resulted in more homogeneity. Farmers have been able to comply "in their own best interests" only by drastically reorganizing their livelihoods and simplifying their operations to fit modern technologies. External institutions have conducted themselves as if they are the only ones who have the solutions. Setting homogeneity is the outcome of such uniformity of method or technology.

Instead of a range of biological and physical measures to control soil erosion, they may now just have terraces. People who used to rely on natural plants and animals for food, medicine, and fuel may now have to rely only on markets. As a result of modernity, cultural and biological variety has been progressively diminishing. This is not a new thing. Modernity has sought to build a new order by sweeping away the jumble of numerous local traditions and diverse roles that have evolved through time. This system is intended to give both independence from historical limitations and liberty in current technologies and activities.

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