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Data Article

Dataset on the Impact of GO-NGO Support on Crop Intensification and Food Security in Bangladesh

Md. Monirul Islam [a], Arifa Jannat [b], Aurup Ratan Dhar [a]

[a] Department of Agricultural Economics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
[b] Institute of Agribusiness & Development Studies, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

The data used in this article elucidated crop intensification and farmers' food security status through GO-NGO support in Bangladesh. A total of 200 farmers (100 from non-supported and 100 from GO-NGO supported) were selected for data collection using purposive sampling technique. The collected data showed that GO-NGO support has a significant impact on changes in agricultural enterprises. Majority (63.3%) of the households belong to the low intensity category for non-supported farmers. In case of GO-NGO supported farmers, majority (73.3%) of the households belong to the high intensity category. The food security indices values showed that the food security index for non-supported farm households was 0.97 and for GO-NGO supported farm households, it was 1.07.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	*Agriculture, Economics*
More specific subject area	*Crop intensification and food security*
Type of data	*Table, text file, figure*

E-mail address: monir.bau_96@yahoo.com (Md.M. Islam).

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How data was acquired	*Field survey*
Data format	*Analyzed*
Experimental factors	*Not applicable*
Experimental features	*Not applicable*
Data source location	*Belkuchi and Chauhali upazila of Sirajganj district, Bangladesh*
Data accessibility	*The data are available with this article*
Related research article	*Not applicable*

Value of the Data

- *A number of studies have been conducted on economic, environmental and livelihood prospect of char areas in Bangladesh but there is no specific study on existing farming practices, crop intensification and food security aspects in these areas.*
- *This study will provide valuable information that may be functional both of different levels of GOs and NGOs in order to formulate appropriate policy and intervention strategy for the improvement of the char people in Bangladesh.*
- *This data allows other researchers to extend the statistical analyses.*

1. Data

The dataset of this article provides information on the potential impact of GO-NGO support services on crop intensification and food security status of some selected char areas in Bangladesh. The Figs. 1–3 show the changing scenario of agricultural enterprises through crop calendar due to support provided by the different national GOs and NGOs. Tables 1 and 2 show actual differences of crop intensification and changing agricultural practices in the research areas.

2. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

In Bangladesh, most of the *char* dwellers are involved in various kinds of agricultural activities and their farming systems are different from the mainland. Crop intensification is defined as the increased average inputs of labour or capital on a smallholding, either cultivated land alone, or on cultivated and grazing land for the purpose of increasing the value of output per hectare [1].

On an average, 5 percent (10 million) person lives on the *char* areas and mainly depends on agricultural activities [2]. A number of social protection interventions such as social safety net programmes, various training facilities and soft loan schemes during the lean period, awareness campaign, introduction of new cropping patterns, various saving programmes, introduction of different income generating activities and assistance upon them, etc. have been providing by the government and non-government organizations to the poorest households in *char* areas. Cropping pattern of *char* areas have been changing year to year due to natural calamities such as river erosion, flood, drought, etc. Sometimes excess flood affects the farming systems in *char* areas. As a result, the cropping pattern of *char* areas varies widely. The changing cropping patterns in *char* areas are shown in Fig. 1(a, b, c and d) with the help of crop calendars. The entire crop calendars picturize that cropping pattern in *char* areas have been changing from the years 2005 to 2014. In 2005, the average number of crops produced in *char* areas was 5. It was same in the year of 2008. In 2011 and 2014, it was 6 and 10, respectively.

Fig. 2(a) shows that amount of land under cultivation decreased for non-supported farmers; and it was 0.22 ha and 0.20 ha in 2005 and 2014, respectively. On the contrary, GO-NGO supported farmers has a positive trend for land cultivation (from 0.20 ha in 2005 to 0.31 ha in 2014) which is found from Fig. 2(b). Similar trend was also found in case of both number of livestock and agroforestry enterprises for the GO-NGO supported farmers than the non-supported one. From Fig. 2 it is clear that GO-NGO

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