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The Past: Blockers, Barriers & Boundaries

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The Past: Blockers, Barriers & Boundaries

Agrarian revolution is one of the world's phenomena that brought various noticeable changes in agriculture. Through the agrarian revolution, more profits could be realized by farmers because of the technological advancement witnessed in the field during the period. In England, for example, agrarian revolution brought about capitalism economy whereby the rich who had large tracks of land could easily invest in agricultural technologies to realize more profits from the agricultural produce than their peasant counterparts (Zmolek, 2013). The technological improvements during the era of agrarian revolution made it possible for the farmers to acquire much wealth as each farmer could compete with one another by investing more in agricultural technologies to outdo the other. According to Overton (2011), concerning the Agrarian revolution, agricultural changes occurred. By the 18th Century, the revolution drastically changed the lives of the people in entire England and the country's landscape.

On the same note, the agrarian revolution currently uses data collection and dissemination to improve profitability during this current information, as farmers use cybernetic revolution in their daily operations (Grinin & Grinin, 2020). In the past, agrarian revolution was a technological advancement that changed people's lifestyles. In this information era, the technologies have also drastically changed to the extent that those who can effectively collect, store and use data can maintain the profitability from the agricultural sector. Beyond the information age, the players in the agricultural sector will also have to transform to the prevailing technological advancement to maintain the profitability in the sector just as they transformed when the society changed to information age as witnessed currently.

The Agrarian Revolution in The Past

The agrarian revolution in the past experienced a fair share of challenges even though it drastically changed society through the new technologies that brought about reforms in the agricultural sector. To shed more light on the same, I discuss some of the challenges that came up due to the revolution and the consequences of the said challenges on the agricultural sector at the time.

Stagnation of production

Because it was the major form of investment, many people competed in the large production of agricultural products using technology. As a result, there was a creation of a higher level of supply than demand. A period of stagnation of production was witnessed by mid-18th Century, resulting in losses to farmers (Martinez-Gonzalez, 2020). Bearing in mind that the technological advancement during the agrarian revolution was expensive, the farmers experienced losses due to influx of products in the market.

Creation of capitalistic economy

Agrarian revolution created a capitalistic form of economy where people did care about the other but only focused on the income due to the sale of their products. During this period, people only focused on their incomes and as a result, they sold their products to the highest bidders (Zmolek, 2013). This created a materialistic society of a very rich and impoverished society. It created social stratification where the haves always remained above the have-nots.

Consequences

The major consequence of the agrarian revolution is that it created a society where the haves remained to rule the have-nots. Due to the agrarian revolution, the capitalistic economy

meant that those who had large tracks of land could invest in the then technological advancements and get richer as their poor counterparts remained poorer and miserable. Therefore, the poor always remained at the mercy of the landowners, for they had to work to survive.

Agrarian Revolution During Information Age

Agrarian revolution had to mutate and conform to the demands of doing business during the information age to remain relevant. The farmers had no other choice but to employ data and information to maintain profitability in the sector. The revolution has to employ cybernetics to facilitate easy production and reach the market from the internet in the current information age promotes globalization (Martinez-Gonzalez, 2020). However, the information age has posed various challenges and consequences that leave many questions about its future and existence beyond the information age, as discussed below.

Cyber insecurity

Cyber insecurity is one of the major challenges faced by agrarian revolution in the information age. Farmers who are the players in the agriculture sector must use the current technologies to meet their customers and improve their farm productions; the use of the internet to store and share data has had challenges for the farmers. They risk losing critical information to the hands of competitors or bad people who are ill-motivated. As put by Barrett & Rose (2020), during this information age, the technological advancement in the agricultural sector requires responsibility in the data acquisition, storage and sharing. Because the internet has created a challenge where people can get access to the information of a given agricultural firm and, as a result, injure the reputation of that particular firm in question. Information age, therefore, creates

an environment where anybody can access vital information that they can then use wrongly to injure the reputation of the particular agricultural production farm.

Loss of jobs

The information age has immensely contributed to the loss of jobs because most manually done jobs like record keeping and analysis get accomplished using computers. According to the latest research by Barrett & Rose (2020) on the loss of jobs necessitated by the technologies in the information age in the agricultural sector, they noted that computers and related technologies have taken up most of the previously done activities. This has rendered many to be jobless.

Consequences

The use of technology in the agrarian revolution in the current information era has negative and positive consequences. On the positive note, technology has increased production hence increase in profitability and on the other side, it has allowed for the loss of jobs and increased breach of information. The information age has tremendously improved agriculture in terms of profitability. Still, at the same time, it has reduced the jobs for the people and information secrecy in the agriculture sector (Barrett & Rose, 2020). The combination of the technologies in the current information age and the then during the revolution has no doubt changed people's lives.

Agrarian Revolution Beyond Information Age

According to various researches and projections, Agrarian revolution will soon transform into a robust process with a combination of more sophisticated technologies to enhance easy

productivity and profitability. The future projection of the agrarian revolution is the fourth agrarian revolution. By 2030 the agrarian revolution will change, with more technologies included in the farming sector (Barrett & Rose, 2020). However, the fourth revolution is expected, according to researchers, to combine various technologies and information to ease the way of doing agriculture.

Expectation about fourth agrarian revolution

The fourth agrarian revolution is expected to have increased use of technology but with less difference and also embrace more diversification with more focus on the environment. The projection aims that because of environmental and climate change, the expected fourth agrarian revolution will be cognizant of these changes because humans will try to make more profits in agriculture while surviving under these changes (Barrett & Rose, 2020). The fight to survive will therefore make man develop adaptive technologies while farming. These factors will necessitate the fourth agrarian revolution.

Conclusively, from the above discussion, agrarian revolution was a phenomenon that drastically changed people's lives and over the period since its invention, it has gone through various changes due to the technological improvements in the world. In the information age, cybernetics has improved the farming sector, where farmers have to embrace data analysis through the internet to compete favorably and increase profitability. On the same note, there will be a fourth agrarian revolution in the future, characterized by the increased use of more technologies in cognizance of environmental and climatic changes.

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