

## **1. Introduction to Agriculture:**

Agriculture is derived from the Latin word Ager means Land and Culture means Cultivation. In the meaning of this that it is art of producing livelihoods for economic purpose. It is an art of getting food or other things from the soil for the use of mankind. Agriculture is the main part in history, because it is the only by which man can settle. Agriculture is one of the prime activities of the human being. It has remained an important source of soil. In developing countries agriculture is playing a big role in providing jobs to people and helping in improving national economy. The basic aim of agriculture is to produce more and more crops to improve national economy.

### **According to Rimando:**

“Agriculture is the systematic raising of useful plants and livestock under the management of man”.

### **According to H.M Pava:**

“Agriculture is the growing of both plants and animals for human needs.”

### **According to Robenstien:**

“Agriculture is the deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain.”

## **2. Types of Agriculture:**

- i. Nomadic Herding:** It is the practice of keeping animals on natural resources. Nomads migrate from one place to another with their animals to find out water and pasture for their animals. They can keep sheep, cattle, camel, goats, donkeys and horses etc.
- ii. Commercial Plantations:** Commercial plantation covers the large area of land. It involves the cultivation of tropical crops like tea, rubber, coffee, coconut, cocoa, grapes, apples, spices, oranges, avocado, mangoes and palm oil.

- iii. **Subsistence Farming:** it involves growing crops and keeping animals for the purpose of feeding only family. It includes the use of simple farm tools on small pieces of land.
- iv. **Dairy Farming:** Dairy farming involves the rearing of cattle for milk.
- v. **Arable Farming:** Arable farming in which involves the growing of crops without keeping animals. It can be practiced on a large, commercial or small scale. Annual crops like plantains, vegetables, grains, cassava, potatoes and legumes are often grown in arable farms.
- vi. **Livestock and Grain Farming:** This type of agriculture is known as mix farming. Its development is closely relates to the market facilities, and it is a typically European form of farming.

### 3) Introduction to Industry:

An industry is defined as a group of companies that are linked to each other on business activities. In modern economic world, there are large numbers of industries which are grouped into larger categories called sectors.

**According to Michael Porter:** "Group of competitors producing substitutes that are close enough that the behavior of any firm affects each of the others either directly or indirectly."

**According to Porter:** "A group of companies offering products or services that are close substitutes for each other, that is, products or services that satisfy the same basic customer's needs".

### 4) Types of Industry:

- i. **Primary Industry:** Primary industry is associated with production of goods and other things with the help of nature. Primary industry is nature

oriented which is directly concerned with very little human effort. E.g. Agriculture, farming, forestry, fishing, horticulture, etc.

- ii. **Genetic Industry:** These types of industries are engaged in re-production and multiplication of changing of different genes of plants and animals with the object of sale. Its main aim is to earn profit from such sale. E.g. plantation in nurseries, cattle rearing, poultry forms, cattle breeding, etc.
- iii. **Extractive Industry:** This type of industry is associated with extraction or drawing out raw material from natural resources. After drawing raw materials from nature these are utilized by manufacturing industries. E.g. mining industries, coal industry, oil refinery industry, iron ore, extraction of rubber from forests, etc.
- iv. **Manufacturing Industry:** These types of industries are associated with utilizing raw material from extractive industry into ready products with the help of different machinery and manpower. The ready products can be either consumer goods or producer goods. E.g. textiles products, chemicals products, sugar products, paper products, etc.
- v. **Construction Industry:** Construction industries complete the work of construction of buildings, bridges, roads, dams, canals, etc. This type of industry is different from all other types of industry because in case of other industries goods can be produced at one place and sold at another place. But in this industry goods are manufactured, produced and sold by constructive industry are erected at one place.
- vi. **Service Industry:** In this modern time service sector is playing an important role in the improvement of the nation. This type of industry includes hotel industry, tourism industry, entertainment industry, etc.

##### 5) Difference between Agriculture and Industry:

- i. **Meeting Basic Needs:** we meet our basic needs through agriculture by signifying a place for producing food and supplying industrial raw materials. Modernization of agriculture also helpful for industrial development. Important and necessary chemical products or sprays for increasing productivity of land are supplied by industry. Therefore, neither of the sectors can be ignored.
- ii. **Different Problems:** Capital, technical know-how, raw materials etc. are essentially required for industrial development. But developments of agriculture faces various problems like inadequate know how, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of modern technology etc. No such problem exists in industrial establishment.
- iii. **Preservation of Products:** Agricultural products are cannot be preserved for long time. Agricultural products can't be stored. Due to this disadvantage we have to face lower price of agricultural products. The industrial products can be easily stored and thus can be profitably sold.
- iv. **Law of Diminishing:** The law of diminishing return is applicable to agricultural production, but the same is not applicable to industries.
- v. **Vagaries of Nature:** Good harvest in our country is many times uncertain to a large extent because of vagaries of nature like flood, drought and other calamities. The sureness of profit can't be seen every year in agriculture. But calamities have very little impact on industry and these results in more industrial investment in the advanced countries.
- vi. **Supply of Raw material:** The supply of agricultural raw material alone cannot dictate or control the international market. The raw materials and industrial products can earn forcing exchange. The price of industrial goods does not rapidly fluctuate such as that of raw materials.
- vii. **Employment:** A good number of total manpower of Pakistan is directly employed in agriculture sector. The rate of agricultural

productivity is not encouraging and for this cause this huge physical labor force cannot be considered economic. It is, therefore, necessary to establish industrial enterprises for absorption of this surplus manpower.

- viii. **Balance in international trade:** To maintain balance in the international trade, production of industrial goods is more profitable than agricultural produces. Because of its perishable nature, the prices of agricultural products can enable to stable. More concentration should be given on industrial development to avoid negative balance of payment.