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Article:	**Mapping *IPSO-FACTO* "UAF" Role In Pakistan's Agriculture Development: An Analysis**
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ABSTRACT

The agricultural industry holds the largest share in Pakistan's economy. The educational and research endeavors of the University of Agriculture Faisalabad have significantly influenced the agricultural growth of Pakistan. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) has made significant contributions to research both domestically and internationally. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) has implemented innovative methodologies within the agricultural sector to foster the advancement of Pakistan's economy. The study scope is highly extensive on a worldwide scale. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) has implemented novel technological advancements within agricultural settings to enhance crop output. In the present setting, a diverse range of research extensions conducted by the University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) have been implemented with the aim of augmenting the agricultural productivity inside the nation. The dissemination of information and technology to rural communities has been effectively achieved through the publication of research articles in both national and international publications. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) plays a significant and vital role in fostering the agricultural and industrial advancement of Pakistan. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) plays a significant role in disseminating cutting-edge technological information to individuals engaged in agricultural practices, hence facilitating their contribution to the economic development of Pakistan. Examining the current state of the nation, it is evident that the literacy rate is experiencing gradual growth. Given this context, it can be asserted that the University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) holds significant potential in contributing to the agricultural advancement of Pakistan, hence facilitating the provision of enhanced services to both small-scale and large-scale farmers.

Key words: Education of Agricultural, Agricultural Development, Industrial Growth, UAF

Introduction:

This research deals with the research at UAF and its impact on the agricultural development of Pakistan. Agriculture is the biggest sector of Pakistan's economy. University many contribution in agricultural research at national and international level. UAF introduce new techniques in agriculture sector for the development of the economy. UAF introduce the use new technologies in farms for the increase productivity of crops. University encourages its faculty under the faculty development programs to carry out research in foreign countries and diverse field. This encouraging trade of UAF has helped its faculty to won various national and international awards. The research and innovation in UAF has produced some very good varieties of hybrid seeds. Even it has succeeded to transfer knowledge and technology to the people through the publication of research papers in national and international journals. In order to meet the requirement of people living in other districts of Punjab, UAF is needed to establish its sub-campuses. In order to improve economic growth of Pakistan, UAF has introduced new techniques and technologies in order to help the farmers its small land holdings.

Agriculture is the biggest region of Pakistan's economy. It records 21.4% of (GDP) and the labour force its employees are 43.7% for the producers of food and fulfilment of the needs of Pakistanis. Agriculture is the major basis of foreign exchange incomes to a country. It plays significant role for the development of food safety, increase the economic production and decrease in the poverty level in backward areas. Majority of the agriculturalists in Pakistan having small farms, they depends on cultivation of land for survival and livelihood. Meanwhile, the performance of agricultural sector is connected by the prosperity of small land holding community. In spite of fruitful land, well-organized canal irrigation structure, perfect climate, good structure of agrarian education and research and hardworking farmers, Pakistan is a still insecure country. Food vise the yield of the crops is significantly less as per compared to advanced countries. An effective agricultural research and information structure is necessary for increasing the agricultural productivity in any country (Zaidi, 2005).

The economy of Pakistan mostly depends on production of agriculture which contributes eighty percent of the foreign incomes through the agro-based trade for goods. In addition toward the employing community earning forty five percent more than of labour force. The agriculture sector is the hub of province Punjab where major crops of the country such as wheat, rice, cotton, maize and sugarcane are cultivated, the fruit crops like citrus and mango are produced, and major vegetables including melons and potato are grown. Agro forestry, livestock farming and poultry production are also placed here. Wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and rice account for more than 75% of the total crop production. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Pakistan is the fourth major producer of cotton, the fifth largest producer of sugarcane and the seventh biggest wheat producer in the world. The Pakistan is most important to the basmati, carnal and super kainat rice producer which has a very good quality. The Livestock is reproducing sector which contributes almost half GDP to the agricultural countries.

In rural economy, milk, meat and poultry products are playing vital role. Despite all these magnificent figures about the country's crops and livestock sector, we still import edible oil and pulses. The trends in wheat production are slightly satisfactory. According to an estimate, the population of Pakistan will touch the figure of 242 million people till 2030. The

demand for food supply and other basic necessities will increase accordingly. The weather all over the world is changing due to global warming and the effect of greenhouse gasses. The amount of abiotic stresses such as lack of salinity and heat has increased due to unpredictable weather and climate change. Lowering down of under-ground water table, loss of genetic diversity, emergence of new pests and diseases, poor weed and crop residue management, deteriorating water quality, accumulation of toxic residues in agricultural commodities, shrinking land holdings due to fragmented ownership, increasing labour costs, energy crisis and inadequate post-harvest marketing support are making the problems. The productivity level of livestock sector is also stagnant. These issues deserve short and long term strategies and plans to ensure food security for growth (Khan, 2013).

In 1960, the Pakistan stayed under the autocratic regime of Ayub Khan. In 1962, Ayub Khan presented the second constitution of Pakistan. His open-mindedness manifested obviously in the authorized religious policy. Traditional ministers opposed the modernization strategy of Ayub Khan. His government also put emphasis on some of the main social organizations such as setting up a Lahore Ulema Academy to revolutionize thoughts of the people and to upgrade the PACRIL in to a university in order to introduce new technology in the agriculture sector and scientific and technological innovation for High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seed. This university established for spreading agricultural mechanization in the form of tube-wells and tractors while the most glaring objective was seeds, fertilizers, water. Tractors were the dominant need of farmers and HYVs of wheat and rice were used for increasing the production. UAF has its origins in initial days the canal colonies which play an important role to safeguard the food security in a country. UAF has been provided that leadership from the time when the days of Green Revolution. UAF's generated poultry industry which is the second major region of country's economy since 1970s and modernized cotton crop growing which has founded the top part of Pakistan's economy and the fabrics industry meanwhile the 1980s. For the period of 1960-64, increased water accessibility due to a better source of surface water essentially the development in tube-well installation, usually private region was to cut the improvement of development. During the second period of 1964-69, HYVs of seeds, stimulants, pesticides and the farm modernization continued played role in agricultural development. The people used old techniques for growing the crops but the government wanted to use new technology in agriculture for increasing the production of crops. For the fulfillment of this objective, government upgraded the college into a university for introducing new technology, awareness among the people, research and extension in the field of agriculture for more fruitful results and for a plying the role in the economy of Pakistan. The high price incentives provided the needs of the new technological packages and improvements in the field of agriculture. While that the agricultural sector experienced during the first five year plan the growth rate of only 1.8 percent per annum. In the second five year plan, the growing rate jumped to 3.8 percent while during the third five year plan growth rate six percent per annum. In the year of 1967-68, the growth rate was recorded at 11 percent (Saeed, 2013).

During the period of martial law, President Ayub Khan concentrated on refusing the antisocial practices such as women hoarding, child labor, black marketing and smuggling. General Ayub Khan presented a law, well-known as Elected Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) for the ineligibility of any elected member who was interested of any misdeed. The first land-reforms were also introduced by President Muhammad Ayub Khan, which later

contributed to the increase growth another class identified as middle class. The influence of these land- reforms was imperfect in West Pakistan owed to strong leaders in society. New technologies for increase in agricultural production were introduced by General Ayub Khan and have started Green Revolution. The main objective of this revolution was the modernization in the field of agriculture. President Muhammad Ayub Khan also formed a commission suggesting on Family Law Ordinance 1961, related to family and marriage (Khan G. M., 1961).

In this ordinance, Ayub Khan equal rights to women in matters of marriage and the divorce. President Ayub Khan also introduced reforms in labour privileges. He made it obligatory to the industry landlords to identify the union of labour and to consider their view in the all related matters to the union of labour. Agriculture process slowed down again in 1970s. The average annual compound growth rate of agricultural fell from 7.5 percent during 1966-70 to 1.9 percent during 1970-80. There is a major reason the Bangladesh debacle in 1971, from Pakistan in a new country, so it's very bad impact on the economy of Pakistan. There were also many other reasons for this slow down income in the agriculture field. The improvement of support services, research, education, especially agrarian extension and teaching had been almost completely neglected. Although a better availability of basic contributions like fertilizers, water and HYVs of seeds is required.

Agricultural Extension Services in Pakistan

Agricultural extension facilities prepare the rural farming based public through simple agrarian education. It is a vital instrument which advantages farmers for their skill improvement by implementing and spreading the farming innovation. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the agrarian extension services have become a central part of the pastoral development strategies. "The extension services in Pakistan remained traditional due to the usage of old extension methods and top-down and technology-driven approaches (S.M.Cheema, 2000)." The capacity of the rural community, a figure of extension and country development programs have been propelled in the country. Some of the important programs introduced for the development of rural areas such as, Village Cooperative Movement, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Basic Democracy System, and Training and Visit (T&V) programme. Most of the scholars agree that no one of these agendas were effective in long run. During the mid of 1970s, the T&V scheme was presented by World Bank in Pakistan. Since after the implementation of Training and Visit scheme has been determined firm to attain a well living standard of houses in rural regions. In the context of agricultural development, Pakistan is facing two most important challenges; the establishment of the kind of learning which is necessary to improve the agriculturalists' productivity and income, and the provision of all growers without favorite based on issues like that product, gender and farm size. Besides the government, numerous universities and organizations struggle solve the challenges faced by the country.

Achievements of UAF

UAF has introduce and improvement of new hybrid varieties of seeds such as citrus (Kinnow Mandarin from California USA, and Feutral's Early from Australia), vegetables (PARS-70 of potato), wheat (LU-26, SARC-1, SARC- 5, 9272, 9476), cotton (LSS, PB-38), chickpea (AUG-209), Brassica (UAF-11), sorghum (elite lines, mungbean, yellow mosaic virus resistant 56-2), sunflower (elite lines, G-2, G-5, G-68, G- 72), lentil (Strain AUL 18-10),

maize (synthetic UM-1), PBG-Sorg-I and PBG-Sorg-II) and chicken breeds (Lyallpur Silver Black and Uni Gold). The researchers at UAF have industrialized a number of machineries in farm equipment and vaccines for better-quality production, safeguard and commercialization of agrarian products. Some of the equipment comprises, in situ mango implanting and murcott layering in litchi, commercial rose oil production, lime wash desapping, technology for mangoes, rice biofert and rhizogold biofertilizers, allelopathy based sorghab for weed management, triple row distribution and mine farm methodology for sugarcane, commercial education of Bracon hebetor and Chrysoperla carnea, seed preparing, in vitro micropropagation and redevelopment of sheesham, sugarcane and wheat (Faisalabad, 2018). UAF also contribute in the production of TVP and floating fish food by extrusion knowledge, methods for food protection and nitrogen fixation, earth water recovery and renew technology, furrow-bed plant-holder, solar biogas energy for tube well procedure, and electrical devices, egg cell vaccines, bed plant-holders, spray tools, Environmental Controlled Houses, different technologies for land-living and water managing, spray experiment for early judgment of mastitis and mastitis vaccines. The social sciences facility has made important support towards determining the agrarian policy in country (Akhtar, 1998). The Agriculture directorate initiated publishing the main agrarian magazine, *Ziraat Nama.* in 1960s. When the different varieties of wheat and rice were introduced in the country in 1965, the growth rate of agricultural magazines was improved on a large scale. As well as different varieties and brands of stimulants and pesticides every year due to the introduction of new varieties of crops. The maximum consideration was paid to the magazines, books and literature. It miracle for the agronomic writers to agricultural development into a golden period. In the period of 1966, the oldest UAF launched a monthly magazine *Zarii Digest* which had a great impact on farming community. It also has a most important impression on researchers and scholars in the field of agriculture (Irfan, 2005). This movement of print media, booklets and leaflets became very famous in the period of 1989-90. When the agriculture department transferred modern farming information to the agricultural community. It played a vital role in imparting of education between the farmers regarding the latest agricultural technologies. A movement of privatization appeared in the form of national and multinational input organizations. Usually, these organizations deliver contributions and services in the method of print to agricultural community. The new trend introduce in agriculture into commercialization and industrialization. As compared to other decades the percentage progress of agricultural region in the country improved in the period of 1960s and 1980s. The government policies, also affected the development in agricultural sector due to bad political system, natural disaster and military coup in Pakistan (Davidson & Ahmad, 2002). He literacy ratio between the age of fifteen above who can just read and write is 59.5 percent in Pakistan. Old farmers dislike the magazines other while the young farmers like the agrarian magazines for positive use. The utilization of the print media offer new opportunities and visions for increase in literateness rate, the changeable farming situation and fast exchanging technologies in country. Thus, there is need of the time that these challenges of agrarian publications may be succeeded. In modern words, information technologies play a central role to success in farming which use required information. Since ancient times, agriculture has been an essential element in human life necessity and the use of farming information for more fruitful result in field of agriculture. Access to enough information is very significant to improve agricultural manufacture and economic development of a country. At present, the

agriculturalists are working in an extremely informative atmosphere. The study of information technologies can play a vigorous role in understanding welfares of information organization at farm level. Information and communication are very important at present in our society because development in information and technologies of communication are connected with each other (Baqir, 1993). The farmers uses agricultural information for implementing the modern technologies for increasing their production. The growers must have contact to the latest information related to the newest techniques and modernizations regarding agricultural, new techniques of agriculture, crop seeds, insecticides, water and nutrient controlling and advertising of the agrarian products. They also should have access to the government strategies about, fish farming, poultry farm, dairy farm and agronomy information. It is dependent upon the type of information use by the people. The information bases used by farmers are very helpful. Usually, the sources of information can be distributed into two major categories: individual and impersonal information. Information is major sources in pastoral development areas people. The farmers take decisions and suitable activities for further improvement related to production organic agricultural. The study of Yongling survey 2004, emphasized the significance of information, and warned against incorrect or imperfect information which might positions a problem (Konuma, 2004). Agriculturalists need timely information regarding their issues and use technological knowledge for solving their problems and for achieving their goals. To meet the requirement of their material, farmers use agronomic media average of six point one hours weakly. Some growers use media ten or more hours a week, round about twenty-five percent. Agricultural info covers all issued and unpublished information. An over-all features of agriculture comprises of modernizations, thoughts and technologies of agrarian policies. Agrarian information delivers the data used for decision making. Agricultural information is required for general improvement of living standard of farmers and development of agriculture. If agriculturalists do not have to access material, these objects of agronomic information can almost not be realized. Agricultural technologies inspires them to implement on those technologies while farming information generates awareness amongst farmer (Punjab, 2009). The illiteracy low ratio of learning, small size of farm and progressive age are the several variables. They are accountable for decreasing the number of information material used by the farmers. The fellow agriculturalists followed through mass, print and microelectronic media are still the main sources of information. The use of the electronic media has been playing an important role in the distribution of agrarian technologies. Print media are the essential sources that spread the information between the youngest and literate agriculturalists.

The printed farming resources in the form of leaflets, brochures and news sheet are usually used by the extension labor force distribute the knowledge of agricultural science between the agricultural communities. At the early stages of awareness and attention print media effect the agriculturalists in the field of agriculture and implementation of the new technologies for cultivation of land. After that the farmers received aware was about newspapers, journals, brochures, books and pamphlets as a sources of agrarian information. Therefore, university magazines are the most in effect technique of introducing new farming technologies at farm house level. It also inspires the farmers to follow further information from the addition in agriculture sector. The spreading of articles thirty percent was noted on agriculture in UAF magazines out of total seven hundred issued articles, as associated to other subject material areas. While, lowest portion of articles two percent was prominent in forestry.

In the digest article was originate on agrarian references, Punjab agronomic helpline, agricultural news and weather conditions information. In Pakistan, farm manufacture is only little crops which explanation for nearly sixty percent of GDP from whole food production. The harvesting structure of the nation contrasts to the agro-climatic and earth conditions. Crop manufacture takes place equally on watered and dry earth in which irrigated farming holds the total production around eighty percent because these produces holds prominent situation in the state and contributes main share in the budget. The major crops oilseed comprise cottonseed, mustard, sunflower and canola is resident accessibility of eatable oil is only twenty-four percent while the seventy-six percent was remaining accessible through the imports in Pakistan. The oilseed produces play an important role in nutritious food safety and they are also a foundation of Pakistan for imported exchange. Special care is needed to increase the manufacture through the equipment use for these yields. Pakistan is a God gifted country due to varied weather and productive land. It has well established irrigation system. All kinds of farming produce are developed in Pakistan because its climate and soil quality conditions is very good. In Pakistan, crops economy occupy a prominent position. The major crops version for ninety-one percent such as wheat, rice, cotton, and sugarcane. It has thirty-one percent in overall farming value added average. These major crops so much contribute in economy development of Pakistan (Agriculture, 1998).

Contribution at the Department of Horticulture in the Economic Development of Pakistan

Within the horticulture fruits, floriculture and vegetables are the central subsector of agricultural economy. Approximately, 12 million tons yearly production of fruits and vegetables in Pakistan. Horticulture has a huge producer sector which use for the exports. Horticulture sector gives about twelve percent to the national agricultural GDP of Pakistan. It has holds great potential for export increasing due to good quality of horticulture produce things. This sector is offering some employment chances through the chain supply in rural areas, especially for women has an important impression on poverty decrease. UAF in to the publications, the number of articles was found on vegetables and fruit crops. Smallest coverage on floriculture due to less awareness among farmers about importance of these crops (Pakistan, 2013). Livestock also plays a major role in increasing the national economy and agriculture development. It has a single position in the development of socio-economic country. This sector is an active thousands employer of landless and poor farmers. The total agricultural value added products donates about eleven percent in to GDP and fifty-five percent to national economy (Agriculture, Zarii Digest, Ziraat Nama and Nida-e-Kissan, 1998). The Management of crop use for the controlling of crop production. The major purpose of management crop is to provide useful products of food and fiber to the society people. It is acceptable profit to the producer with the profitable costs of consumers. In broader sense, management of crop is an environmental activity related to economics, agronomy, forestry and horticulture science. In crop management three items such as soil, water management and seed technology are included. The soil management (52.63) percent and crop management (35 percent) are contribute in GDP. The growers are well aware about these technologies and the technologies play a vital role in agricultural development of Pakistan. Through UNDP's support, Community Organizations (COs) were formed, and were trained to rehabilitate unproductive degraded lands. Measures included gypsum application to reduce salinity, plantation of

eucalyptus trees to reduce water logging, and establishment of community-based pools for agricultural implements and tube wells (Awan, Nisar, & Chaudry, 2021).

The protection of crop is the management of science to control the diseases, plant pests and weeds that damage the crops. The protection of crop is classified into disease and pests' management. UAF contribute the (58.82 percent) educated people to control the diseases of plant and protection of crop. The UAF field of Crop Protection has higher importance in the field of agriculture. This sector contribute (35 percent) to economic development of Pakistan. The livestock sector comprises the dairy animals such as, sheep and goat rearing, poultry, rearing of horses and rabbits. *Zarri Digest* covers more than fifty percent and *Nida-e-Kissan* forty-eight percent of livestock, dairy, poultry, and sheep and dogs rearing. In UAF magazines reporting was given about sheep, goat, and rabbit, and working animals. The livestock overall contributes fifty-three percent the total agricultural value added products. Which is the more than contribution of minor and major produces animals. It has plays a major role in economy of Pakistan and it contributes about twelve to the GDP. According to Pakistan Economic Survey, 2016-17, its can play an important part in poverty reduction in backward areas of Pakistan.

Engineering of Agriculture Role

According to the annual report of 2016-17 engineering of agriculture engineering is the single major contributor. Engineering of agriculture is an essential factor in the agricultural improvement. For the more useful production result through the use of new techniques in farms for increasing productivity. Without the use of modern technology, the agriculture sector cannot take good place in the country. It is recognized that the better economic development without modernization of agriculture cannot be achieved. Agricultural engineering can helps in lessening the poverty by ensuring employment. As far as, the engineering of agriculture is concerned, in UAF magazines (50.00 percent) to processing of agriculture and bio-energy can be seen. In these magazines the total articles on bioenergy and processing of agriculture were also given the coverage of (73.33 percent). In *Ziraat Nama* no article was issued about the forestry. On the other side *Zarri Digest* and *Nida-e-Kissan* have very small number of articles on forest nursery. Forests are precious resources for any country because they are provide fodder, wood and medicinal plants. Forest helps to enhance productivity and preservation of soil fertility. At present, deforestation in taking place due to an increase in population. A very small number of articles was found on forest crops. According to experts, the total area of forests should be (25 to 30 percent) at least country survives. But unluckily, the Pakistan have only (4.5 percent) forest area according to Pakistan Economic Survey, 2013-14. But there is a basic needs to encourage the authors for publish more and more articles on healthier life of forests and development of economy. Its play a vital role in environment cleanliness because it called a "green gold" of the country. Social policies are worried about human needs and social institutions with an extensive range. In the field of agriculture social sciences cover difficult issues. Almost the government all actions plans are related to social and economic policy. Social science are concerned the relationships between individuals and society which is a main academic disciplines category. In magazines there a number of articles were found about economic surveys of agriculture (27.60%) and crops (44.12%). To maintain a society, social policies are very important. Social policies are trying to provide a reasonable wealth

distribution in society. It verifies an understanding of governance and civil society institutions. The agencies of government to access the capable of social scientists who are able to implementing polices of new social science. Which are appropriate the needs of an always world changing. The equal spreading of articles on issues are 25 percent such as, agricultural helpline Punjab, agricultural information and information of weather was recorded in magazine. Likewise, the distribution (58.7 percent) was noted in other subject areas like seminars, sessions and convention. During the three years of study period, editorials and interviews engaged with equal spreading of (34.3 percent) each followed by readers.

In Pakistan, the low yield agricultural production may be recognize the lack of information adopted to needs of local area people and to the non-adoption of new agricultural technologies by farmers. In this situations, for the common growers, there is a major need to educate about the latest agricultural technology. Among the mass media, publications are important source of agricultural information, but the findings related to the glaring shortages with magazines of agriculture to fulfilling the needs of readers. Most of the mechanisms were not relevant to readers' performance (Mehmood, 2000). Agriculture is the backbone economy of Pakistan. It's per hectare yields is so much inferior to its prospective crops. The resources are available for the community of are reducing where the burden of population are increasing. This condition demands a whole study to examine the issues intensely affecting the efficiency of print media. Agricultural publications are a main source of diversity information for the growers and researches. Farm magazines play a significant role to rise the agricultural information amongst the farming literate societies. Publications related to the agriculture are measured to be an actual tool to use distribute the agricultural information between the farmers. Therefore, UAF has the following purposes such as: to conduct the study of the agricultural publications that published by administration, university, private institutes and government; to evaluate the reasonable efficiency of agricultural magazines; to establish the relative judgment of readers about timely accessibility, the major articles to reader's opportunity to use the information for solving the problems; to recommend suitable policies for increasing the efficiency of agricultural publications and the agricultural growth. About the economic condition during the period of 1979, George P. Shultz said that, "Most of the people in the world are poor, so if we knew the economics of being poor we would know much of the economics that really matters. Most of the world's poor people earn their living from agriculture, so if we knew the economics of agriculture we would know much of the economics of being poor" (Shultz & Dam, 1998).

The people are living in developing countries they depends on agriculture for earning rupees to fulfilment their own needs. They are typically poorer than other people who work in other sectors. Where they live they represent an important share, often the majority of total number of poor people in the countries. In 2015, achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of poverty and requires finding ways to rise the incomes of those people. If the government give funding to the universities and the universities give the good quality of seeds to the farmer so that the farmers give the good production of crops in their economy of Pakistan. Globally, during the thirty years of past, the percentage of poverty rate poor people has failed the achievement to recognize the growth of economy. The various causes plays the significant role in agricultural growth. There is an agreement on a common list of needed conditions access such as: to input and output market places lodged by a good marketing and processing

organization; the investment of high rates in research and extension in agricultural field; non-discriminatory tax and trade policy an ownership rights system introduce for encourages and initiative to agricultural growth. The employ focus on making non-agricultural growth and well-functioning institutions and good governance. However, discussion on their related the position to government should measures to do encourage them (Report, 2008). Over the past twenty to twenty-five years, the method adopted in search of better inform such as to discuss the expression characteristics of developing countries. The 2008, World Bank Growth Repot, it's not enough for continued progress in poverty reducing because our method is depend on that a limited number of pre-conditions are wanted all over the place. In 1950, development in their economies at an annual average rate of seven percent more 25 years. The Growth Report examined common features of thirteen countries. The target year 2015, selected a list of twenty-five countries that in recent achieved reductions in national poverty rates at a pace that might allow them to reach their own MGD of go halves on poverty. By the observing of economy performance give a specific importance to common features in the selected countries for the agricultural economy. The UAF was recognized in 1961, by the upgrading of the PACRIL. UAF has channelizes its impression through the high class manpower produced to deliver skill management and responsibility. UAF has produced the knowledge and spread the applied science for development in the field of agriculture to encourage the progress of the farmers.

"UAF" Research and Education Importance at International Level

UAF has been ranked on the top in agriculture sector by the HEC. UAF stands second in publication of research papers in national and international journals. UAF got the prize in 2012 from Islamic Development Bank (IDB). HEC selected of UAF built the Advanced Studies Center for Food Security and Agricultural development. UAF achieved National Taiwan University ranking in 2013 while in 2014, UAF was included in QS Universities Ranking in the agriculture and forestry category. UAF has 636 research plans on going including the projects 2002.5 million worth rupees in Ph.D. while the research projects 729 value 9414 million rupees have been send to several funding agencies. UAF has signed ninety international and twenty-seven national to promote research culture for the faculty and student programs. UAF has succeeded in several number of signs in its research programs and transmission of knowledge and technology. UAF recently about 64% of the current faculties are Ph. D. while the non- Ph. D. faculty are continuously facilitated to the qualification. Despite the financial controls, the university has completed extraordinary success in the field of agriculture and research extension. For the tribute of their services there are number of faculty members have been won the respected civil and presidential awards such as, Pride of Performance, Tamgha-e-Imtiaz and Sitara-e-Imtiaz, Izaz-e-Fazilat, Presidential Medal in the field of Science and Technology. UAF has got the thirteenth international award, seven national awards, eleventh research productivity award and forty-three capacity building foreign trainings under HEC program (IRSIP) award. Umer Jamshed said that UAF took positions in the different national and International World Universities Ranking. The 'spokesman' said that UAF is standing at the third number in Pakistan and it is at the top in agriculture research in the country. According to Quacuarelli Symonds University World Ranking, the UAF has emerged as the only university of the country, which made its attain 61st place in agricultural research among top 100 world universities. As per Shanghai Global Ranking of Academic Subjects 2017, UAF out

of 500 universities has made it to the top 130 world in agricultural research. By National Taiwan University Ranking 2018, the UAF out of 500 Global Universities has been ranked 73rd top world university in agricultural sciences. UAF stood among the top 300 world universities according to Times Higher Education University Impact Ranking 2019, UAF ranking 251 out of 300 universities. UAF is the biggest university of the Pakistan in agricultural research.

Conclusion

Pakistan is a developing country, it face many economic challenges such as, unemployment, illiteracy, heavy debt burden, budged and balance of payment, high inflation rate and poverty. Political stability will help to solve the all such problems relating to the economy of the country. The policy makers of Pakistan need a comprehensive planning mechanism and implementation tools to solve the problems faced by the economy and agricultural growth. Another major weakness of Pakistan's economy is the low productivity of industry which is dependent on higher agricultural growth rate. Our government should take measures and adopt some good polices for increase in the productivity of both agricultural and industrial sectors. There will be a need to introduce some agricultural policies according to the needs of farmers. Now UAF should be need to promotion oriented rights for our agricultural system for the development of agriculture sector. Majority of farmers are living their lives as poor so they cannot afford the burden of expensive thing related to the agriculture, such as seeds, machineries and medicines for the use of crop fertilizing. The Pakistan as a third world under developed country needs a strong determination in agricultural system. Through education and research the new generation can be updated about the benefits of agricultural sector and if education institution fails to spread awareness among the people, the agriculture system will be destroyed. It is the responsibility of the government of Pakistan to solve the administrative and management issues in the agricultural education system through legislation and implement them. The future agenda to invigorate agricultural research can be accomplished only if the task of organization and administration of research under the newly created institutions is carried out and the suggested changes implemented. Institutionalization must continue to the point where these institutions turn fully useful and independent. Although the major management and research component of the agricultural research system these projects plays a vital role to a strong base strengthen.

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