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Urbanization: A Threat for Agriculture Industry

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EDITORIAL

It is becoming clear that rapid urbanization threatens the agriculture sector. Accelerated health hazards, water pollution, air pollution are crosscutting issues that result from rapid urbanization and urban population growth (Wang, 2018). Public policies and urban and regional plans can help to support economic growth while protecting natural and agricultural land uses. While some studies of the urbanization-agriculture interface have been conducted, further research is needed to inform public policies and planning processes.

The agricultural sector is one of the major sectors of Pakistan's economy having lion share in the GDP (Iqbal *et al.*, 2017). Agriculture is an urgent part of the financial advancement of Pakistan in the type of procurement of sustenance, the fare for outside trade, exchange of labor to non-farming areas, mechanical development, and commitment to the capital arrangement. Farmers develop vegetables, field yields, and grub that cover the rising interest of city occupants. Their wellspring of watering system is a channel and halfway treated wastewater or some time mix of both as need premise. This dirty water is regularly rich in supplements and is for the most part utilized for vegetable generation particularly in summer when there is a lack of water (Iqbal and Ashraf, 2018; Sattar *et al.*, 2018).

The short cycle vegetable creation makes it an appealing venture for smallholders in urban areas who can offer their produce at their entryway step in this manner sparing expenses for bundling and transportation. Researchers are searching the convenient and fast ways for improving crop production (Fatima *et al.*, 2018). Economic advancement is presently considered as genuine improvement where urban farming assumes a critical part. Urban horticulture ought to go in its particular hall without making any modern base on it. Industrialization, which is a cause of urbanization, ought to develop on badlands, the unused grounds either staying sit without moving or utilized by ghetto inhabitants for private reason. Making of private state on badlands makes ecological and social perils either specifically or in a roundabout way.

Due to urbanization, there is a great loss for the agricultural sector in rural areas. Because of urbanization, developing on at an expanding rate which by implication

energizes the movement of provincial individuals to urban region. The predominance of industry develops urbanization and puts an inquiry on reasonable improvement. If wastelands could be used for industrial purposes and the agricultural lands for agricultural activities only, then sustainable development could be hoped. Urbanization rising out of industrialization is currently superseding the rural segment. Urbanization is developing at an expanding rate which is a roundabout way to ensure the relocation of provincial individuals to urban regions.

Urbanization is a rapidly growing cause of many agriculture production problems (Benfield *et al.*, 1999). Agricultural productivity is reduced because the agricultural cultivated area is gradually reducing because of urbanization so it is a threat to the agriculture industry.

Most Farmers give perceptions that they face many problems due to urbanization in their community. Farmers face water pollution problems because when polluted water comes to their fields from residential areas that polluted water can affect the yield of crops. Farmers face air pollution problems due to urbanization.

Govt should make some policies for urbanization. Proper information should be provided to the farmers. Govt should solve their problem related to socially and economically.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All the authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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