

Islamic Teaching Regarding Agriculture and Cultivation and Quantification of Economic Gain from Chickpea Crop Sown on Irrigated Fields of Lakki Marwat & its Implications for Agricultural Extension

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Abstract

Islam treats agriculture, cultivating of land and producing natural edible resources as one of the most precious elements of human life and directs to protect them and to cultivate them at larger scale. Islam encourages people by marking it importance and by terming it as a kind of a sadaqa. The following articles throws light on two things; importance and teaching of Islam regarding agriculture and cultivation and secondly it examines quantification of economic gain from chickpea crop sown on irrigated fields of Lakki Marwat and its implications for agricultural extension. The field experiment was conducted at ARS, Serai Nauarang, Lakki Marwat, in Randomized Complete Block Design with split plot arrangement having three replications. No irrigation before sowing and at bloom stage were placed in main plots, while gram varieties KC-98, Karak-2, Karak-1 and Sheenghar and 1st October, 15th October 15, 1st November and 15th November as treatment combination were allotted to sub plots. Plant height and pods plant⁻¹, biological and grain yields were affected significantly by dates of planting

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