**SECOND TERM**

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCECLASS: JS 3TOPIC: AGRICULTURE IN STOCK EXCHANGE**

**CONTENT**

**1. Meaning of Stock Exchange.**

**2. Meaning of Stock, Stock Brokers, Shareholders.3. Rights of Stockholders of Companies.4. Importance of stock exchange in agriculture**

**MEANING OF STOCK EXCHANGE**A Stock exchange is an organization that provides a market place where investigators may buy and sell shares of a wide range of companies. It is a market where sales and purchase of securities take place.**SOME TERMS USED IN STOCK EXCHANGE**1. **Shares**: this is a unit of stock. It is an indivisible unit of capital that expresses the ownership relationship between the company and the holder.2. **Stock**: This is the money called capital raised by a corporation or organizations through the sale and distribution of parts or all of the enterprise to several part owners.

3. **Stockholders or Shareholders**: These are potentials buyers who legally own one or more shares of stock of a joint stock company.4. **Stockbrokers:** These are the representatives of individual shareholders which are licensed to buy and sell of company shares

**EVALUATION**

1. What is Stock Exchange?

2. Explain the following

A. Stock   B. Shareholders C. Stockbrokers

**PRIVILEGE OR RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS**1. They are entitled to vote during the election of the board of directors

2. They are entitled to share in the distribution of the company’s profit3. They are entitled to purchase new shares of the company

4. They are entitled to purchase the company assets when it becomes financially unviableExamples of Agric Business Enterprises, whose shares are traded on the Nigeria Stock Exchange NSE are;1. Livestock Feeds Plc2. Nigerian Breweries Plc3. Nestle Nigeria Plc4. Nigerian Bottling Co. Plc5. Cadbury Nigeria Plc6. Unilever Nigeria Plc7. Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc8. Dunlop Nigeria Plc

9. Ecobank Nigeria Plc

**EVALUATION**

1. List four privileges of Stockholders2. List six Agric business enterprises whose share are traded in NSE

**IMPORTANCE OF STOCK EXCHANGE IN AGRICULTURE**1. Raising Capital for Agricbusiness: Agricultural enterprises can raise money through offering shares for sale to the general public in the stock exchange2. Redistribution of Wealth: When businesses in which farmers invested their money through purchase of shares declare profit t, such investors share on the profit t and wealth of these businesses through their stock prices and dividends3. Corporate Governance: Agricultural enterprises operating under the stock exchange usually have more improved management standards and efficiency records than privately owned enterprises.4. Creates Investment Opportunity for small investors: Investing in shares is open to large and small scale farmers because individuals buy the number of shares that they can afford. Therefore both small holder farmers and commercial farmers invest in the same enterprise and enjoy the some privileges and rate of returns.5. Indicator of the State of Economy: Shares prices tend to rise or remain stable when companies and the economy show signs of stability and growth, a depresses economy with financial crisis may lead to crashing of the stock market. Therefore the movement of the share prices can serve as an indicator of the state of a national economy.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**1. What is Stock Exchange?2. Defi ne the following terms A. Stock   B.  Shareholders C. Stockbrokers3. List four privileges of Stockholders.4. List five Agric business enterprises whose shares are traded on NSE.5. List five importance of stock exchange in Agriculture.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Answer all revision questions on page 63 of Junior Secondary Agriculture 3 for Nigerian Schools.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**1. The following are agribusiness enterprises except A. livestock feed plc B. Nestle Nigeria Plc C. Cadbury Nigeria Plc D. Mobil Oil Nigeria Plc2. One unit of stock is called \_\_\_\_\_ A. a bank B. a share C. a tens D. a hundred3. The \_\_\_\_\_ represents the potential buyers and sellers in a stock exchange A. stock holders B. stock buyer C. stock seller D. stockbroker4. Stock Exchange can help in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wealth A. gathering B. selling C. redistribution D. buying5. Stock Exchange can be an indicator of the state of \_\_\_ A. Nigeria B. Africa   C. Economy D. finance

**THEORY**1. What are the things needed to be done by a company that wishes to enlist on the Nigerian stock exchange?2. What does IPO mean?3. a. What is Stock Exchange?

b. Define:  (i) Stock   (ii)  Shareholders  (iii) Stockbrokers4. a. List five Agric business enterprises whose share are traded in NSE

b. List five importance of stock exchange in Agriculture

**TOPIC: EXPORT PROMOTION IN AGRICULTURE – ELEARNING NOTECONTENT**1. Meaning of Export Promotion2. Activities of Export Promotion3. Examples of Nigeria Export Promotion4. Importance of export promotion

**MEANING OF EXPORT PROMOTION**The meaning of Export Promotion in Agriculture is a set of activities that are directed at increasing the sales of agricultural products to other countries. These activities include:1. Identification of products and markets2. Location of new investment opportunities

3. Provision of trade information

4. Provision of support services e.g assistance with export procedures, product quality, export financing, transportation etc5. Organising trade fairs and trade missions Trade fairs are exhibitions organized to bring together producers and buyers in an atmosphere conducive to transact business.

 Trade missions consist of groups of persons (government representatives and delegates of private business sector) who visit a foreign country with the aim of promoting trade. Export promotions are the responsibilities of organisations referred to as Trade Promotion Organization (TPO). NEPC Nigerian export promotion council is the federal government agency responsible for promoting trade in Nigerian goods. Therefore Nigerian TPO is NEPC. NEPC was established through promulgation of the Nigerian Export Promotion Act No 26 of 1976 and inaugurated in March 1977. The Act was however amended in 1979, 1986, 1988 and 1992 to enhance its performance, minimize bureaucracy and increase its autonomy in dealing with members of organized private sectors involved in exportation.

**EVALUATION**1. What is Export Promotion?

2. List three activities of export promotion.

List of some Agricultural Export products exported from Nigeria are: cassava, cashew nut, charcoal, chillies, cocoa, beans, coffee, cotton lint, fish, ginger, groundnut, gum Arabic, horns, kolanut, poultry, rubber, sesame seed, sheanuts, shrimps, skins, snails, tobacco, vegetable oil, wheat pellets, yam, grasscutter.

**PROCESSED FOODS, VEGETABLES AND SPICES**They are: ginger, garlic, ukazi, cassava flour, garri, locust beans, yam flour, plantain flour, ground rice, ground melon, dehydrated vegetables.

**HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS**

Okro, mangetout (French beans), chillies, mangoes, pineapples, sugarcane, cut-live-flowers.

**IMPORTANCE OF EXPORT PROMOTION**1. It provides employment opportunities and means of livelihoods to workers in the production, processing, transportation and export industries.2. It provides foreign exchange for the exporter and the country.

3. It increases farmers income.4. It encourages bilateral and multilateral trade relationship among nations of the world..

**EXPORT PROHIBITIONS**This is aimed at regulating export trade and protecting natural and agricultural resources from exploitation. According to the Nigerian Customs Service, the following produce are prohibited from export;1. Wet blue and all unfinished leather2. Unprocessed rubber latex and lumps3. Wildlife animals classified as endangered species and their products.

**EVALUATION**1. What is Export Promotion?2. What is trade fair?**GENERAL EVALUATION** 1. What is trade mission?2. List three horticultural export crops.3. List three importance of export promotion.4. What is the function of NEPC?

5. List two export prohibitions.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**Answer all revision questions on page 76 of Junior Secondary Agriculture 3 for Nigerian Schools.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**1. The third largest exporter of ginger in the world is \_\_\_\_\_\_ A. China B. India C. Nigeria D. Ghana2. The following are cocoa producing states in Nigeria except A. Ondo B. Osun C. Delta D. Kano3. The major product which is obtained in cassava is \_\_\_\_\_\_ A. protein B. vitamins C. roughages D. starch4. Glycine max is the botanical name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A. cowpea B. soyabean C. pigeon pea D. peanut5. Sesame seed is predominantly grown in \_\_\_\_\_\_ state of Nigeria A. Ebonyi B. Kwara C. Jigawa D. Borno

**THEORY**1. a. What is export promotion?b. List three activities in export promotion.2. a. List four importance of export promotion.b. List two export prohibitions in Nigeria.

**THE ROLES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE**

Men have been thinking of how to improve the quantity, quality and variety of their agricultural production to meet the demand of the ever - increasing population. They have been looking for better and more efficient ways of cultivating land, protecting their crops against pests and diseases and more importantly, ways to Produce high - quality products. The efforts of men to do these and many others give rise to the introduction of science and technology in agriculture to speed up its development.

Science is a branch of study which deals with the acquisition of knowledge through observations and testing out facts which are arranged systemically.

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to practical situations, a better way of doing things, any innovations which will lead to improvement on the old ways of doing things.

In Nigeria, the application of science and technology has helped to increase efficiency, thereby, giving maximum results from little effort.

The contribution of science and technology to agricultural development:

1) Farm power and machinery: With the introduction of science and technology, agricultural engineers and other inventors have helped to solve these problems by replacing crude implements (cutlasses, hoes, axes e.t.c) with powered tools and implements such as tractors, ploughs, harrows, Rodgers, planters, harvesters, e.t.c (Mechanization).

2) Climate : The type of farming practiced in a country or within a country is directly influenced by the prevailing climatic conditions. Climate does not only determine the different types of crops suitable for different areas, it also controls the time of the year when such crops would be planted in order for them to grow well and give maximum yield. Climate also has a direct influence on the type of animals found in an area.

This, with me science of the study of the weather (meteorology) and of the study of climate ( climatology),it has become possible to understand the weather and climatic conditions of different places and consequently, the types of farming systems suitable for such places have been suggested and adopted.

3) Pest and disease control: The attacks of pests and diseases on crops have caused serious crop failures all over the world. A large percentage of farm products are lost annually to pests and diseases, with the application of knowledge gained from the science of plant disease (plant Pathology) and the study of insects (entomology), many chemicals such as Insecticides, Fungicides, fumigants and nematicides have been produced. Man is now able to wage war against pests and diseases with these chemicals in order to prevent crop failure.

4) Storage facilities: One of the greatest problems facing any farmer is how to store his farm Produce soon after harvest. With the help of science and technology, many storage facilities have been invented, thus reducing the loss of farm products caused by spoilage pests and micro - organization.

5) Plant and animal feeds : With the need gained from science, man has been able to study the mineral content of soil and identify the soil type needed for the growth of a particular crop. Low yield resulting from continuous cropping and depletion of soil nutrients has necessitated the production of fertilizers which are added to soil to improve fertility. The application of science and technology thus increases the quality and quantity of crops used for feeds.

The study of animal feeds and feeding (animal nutrition) has also revealed to man that the quality and quantity of animal products depend on the quantity and quality of feeds given to them. Therefore, to obtain enough quantity and high quality products, farm animals should be given adequate amounts of feed in the right proportion and at the correct times.

6) Transportation: Science and technology have made it possible for people to construct many good roads which facilitate the movement of agricultural products to the market. These roads link up one market to another, thus making it easy to distribute farm Produces to different markets for sale. Other modes of transportation for agricultural products include air and water.

7) Communication : With the introduction of science and technology to agriculture, different types of communication equipment have been invented to facilitate the dissemination of information to farmers. Science and technology have helped to improve communication through radio, television, journals, magazines and newspapers. Different programmes on modern methods and techniques of food production are organized on radio and television for farmers and the general public.

8) Plant and animal improvement : The science of plant and animal breeding has made it possible to cross plants or animals of different species with different desirable qualities to Produce hybrids. Breeding has contributed to the improvement of agricultural productivity by developing crop varieties and animal breeds which are high - yielding and resistant to some common insect pests and diseases.

9) Incubator and milking machines : Before the Advent of science and technology, domesticated birds incubated and hatched their eggs, usually about ten at a time. Milking of cows was also done manually ( by hand). However with the help of science and technology, artificial incubators that can hatch thousands of eggs at a time and milking machines that can milk so many cows in a short time have been developed.

10) Veterinarians and veterinary services : A veterinarian is a person who studies the science of farm and domestic animal diseases, their treatment and control. Science has brought about improved veterinary services and better animal management which will help to improve the general health of animals.