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Where is the money: Agriculture or Technological Gadgets?

Igboji P. O.

Department of Soil Science and Environmental Management, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture and technological gadgets rule the world. No agriculture, no food. No technological gadgets, no civilisation. Agriculture as the ancient of civilisation is on threshold competition with high-tech gadgets. Everywhere, Money! Money! Money, but none for 99% of world population of over 6 billion. Only 1% of world population control world wealth of over US$251 trillion. Of this wealth high-tech gadgets account for over 90%. Agricultural products remain the least priced, but remains the most essential. Yet, high tech gadgets take the whole earnings from agriculture and add to their own empire. In view of the fact that high tech money monguls, must also feed and be happy with agriculture, and not from gadgets; they need to invest in agriculture and feed a hungry world with just 1% of their fortune. Nevertheless, agriculture and high tech gadgets must live and let live for a better world.

Introduction

The success story of the world of high tech and gadgets will always be incomplete without Microsoft, the world's largest personal computer and software company. Thanks to Bill Gates, one of the richest men in the world and founder of Microsoft. His work in developing the Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS) computer operating system and then licensing it to International Business Machines (IBM) in 1981. This led to Microsoft dominance of the world computer market. MS-DOS is the standard software on which all new personal computers run. The operating system was originally entitled "terface manager" but later became known by the name "windows". This was launched in 1981. Followed by development of a new web browser, a device used by computers to interact with the information, text and pictures on the internet called "Internet Explorer. Other components of windows: windows office manager and windows media player are used on over 90% of the world's personal computers. Microsoft is the world's largest and most successful software company (PCW, 2009).

When it comes to mobile phone invention, thanks to Martin Cooper. His role in creating and developing the first portable mobile phone has had a global impact. It launched a new era in human communication. The history of mobile phone dates back to 1947 with Bell Laboratories, followed by Motorola by late 1960s and early 1970s. The first working cellular telephone prototype called the Motorola DynaTac was launched by Martin Cooper standing on a street near the Manhattan Hilton on April 3, 1973. Additional ten years was spent in bringing the portable cell phone to the market. Motorola was the first company to offer for sale a 450 g phone, retailing at an eye-watering US$3,500 each. It took another seven years before a record one million subscribers was recorded in the United States. Today, there are more cellular subscribers than line phone subscribers in the world, with mobile phones weighing only few grammes. Martin Cooper first mobile phone call in 1973 changed the world, and it is now almost impossible to imagine life without mobile phones and the freedom they have given us (PCW, 2009).

Another inventor is Tim Berners-Lee, a computer scientist who invented the World Wide Web, or Internet. The invention based on radical idea of a global network that connects computer users to vast servers of information has changed the world. Moreover, Bernes-Lee made his invention free for everyone to use, rather than tying it up with legal restrictions. The internet has changed working practices in almost every office and business around the world. It has become a work environment in itself, a communication highway, a vast research tool, a leisure facility. If the world wide web were to fail, the entire business world in all modern countries would collapse. In October, 1990 Berners-Lee designed and built the first web server at the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN) in Geneva, Switzerland. This system store documents. This was followed by the first web browser, the programme to store the documents. The first website was built at CERN in December 1990 and was launched on the internet on August, 1991 (PCW, 2009).

On the other hand, Ivan Getting devised the Global Positioning System (GPS), the device that makes the traditional maps redundant and enables precise and efficient navigation around the world. Getting's idea for a global positioning system was relatively simple. He would use the electronic signals from satellites on fixed orbits around the earth to provide positioning data that could be received by computer systems on earth. While serving as the founding president of Aerospace Corps from 1960 to 1977, Getting advanced the idea of using a system of satellite transmitters and atomic clocks to allow the calculation of precise positioning data for rapidly moving vehicles ranging from cars to missiles. When the US Air Force launched their final Navstar satellite into orbit in 1995, they completed a network of 24 satellites known as the Global Positioning System – the GPS. GPS was initially developed for the US military to guide missiles to target. It is now routinely used for air traffic control systems, ships, trucks and cars, mechanical farming, search and rescue, tracking environmental changes and more. With GPS gadget we cannot be lost as hiker, sailor, explorer or mere wanderer (PCW, 2009).

Tele:

E-mail addresses: pauligboji@gmail.com

Another electrical engineer, John Logie Baird invented the world's first television. His broadcast system was the first that was capable of transmitting sound and pictures together. Television dominates almost every area of life today, but the initial idea of television, was a small box showing endless free entertainment available within the home. While living in Hastings, Baird began significant investigations into television and in 1923 demonstrated a television image. He applied for a patent on July 26, 1923, stating that he had devised a "system of transmitting views, portraits and scenes by telegraphy or wireless telegraph" and it was granted in 1924. Baird worked until 1925 when he produced "Televisor", a working television constructed out of biscuit tins, darning needles and small tea chests. In 1926 he made the first public demonstration of television to the Royal Institute in London. There was a new improved version in 1929 and another one with much clearer picture in 1936. He and another rival electrical engineer, Vladimi Zworkin are fathers of modern day television (PCW, 2009).

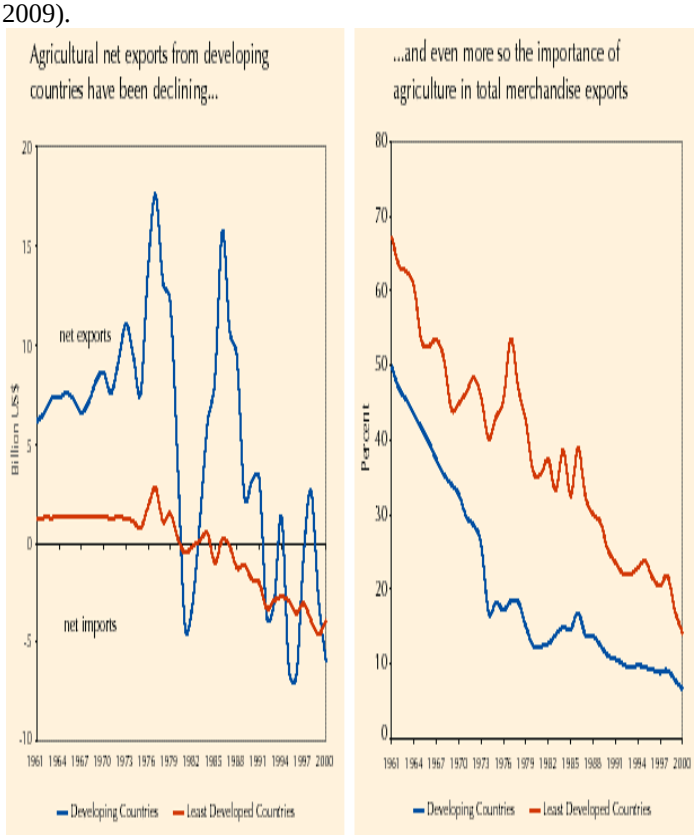

Fig 1. The agricultural trade balance and share of agricultural exports

Thomas Edison was one of the most successful inventors in history, notching up a total of 1,093 patents. He devised a number of items that significantly changed the world, among them the phonograph (an early record player), the motion picture camera (the Kinetoscope", the incandescent light bulb and an electrical power distribution system. Unlike many inventors, Edison skillfully manufactured and marketed his inventions, using the financial profits to fund his research laboratory. Edison was born into the age of steam, and by the time of his death in 1931, the world had transformed into the electrical age, largely as a result of his efforts. Edison worked on modification for the telephone, devised the carbon-button transmitter that improved the clarity of sound and is still used today. He used the carbon transmitters in his tinfoil phonograph, which astonished his audience when it was unveiled in 1877. It took another decade for him to perfect the phonograph and make it a profitable invention (PCW, 2009).

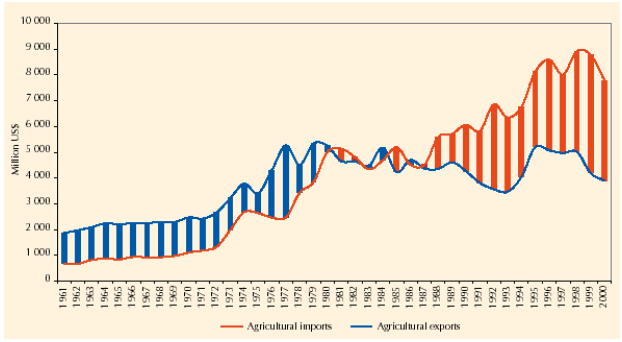

Fig 2. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have become major importers of agricultural products

Edison's fame attracted investors including P. Morgan and the Vanderbiltis to form Ellison Electric Light Company in 1878. Edison did not invent the light bulb, but using a carbon filament, was the first to produce a commercially practical, long lasting bulb. He was quoted as saying "we will make electricity so cheap that only the rich will burn candles". In, 1880 Edison patented a system for the distribution of electrical power, the vital application for his light bulbs. This is the most important invention, as it enabled the electrification of cities, and ultimately the entire world. In 1882, he switched on power distribution systems in Manhattan and in Holborn, London. By 1887, there were 121 Edison power stations in the USA. Interested in early attempts to record motion pictures. In 1888 Edison filed a patent for a device he called a " Kinetoscope" which would do the eye what the photograph does for the ear. With Kodak's development of motion picture film, Edison was able to produce a viable device and in 1896 an audience in New York watched one of the first movies on his "Vitascope".(PCW, 2009).

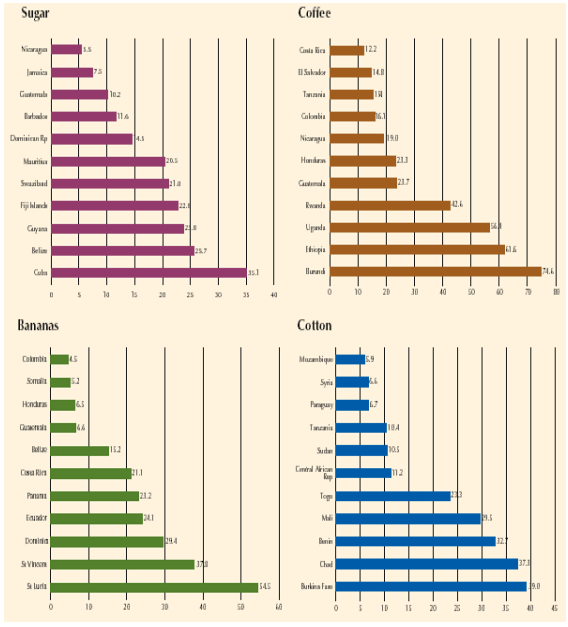

Fig 3. Dependence of agricultural export earnings by commodity, 1997/99 (share of export earnings in total merchandise exports (%)

Another great physicist and chemist, Michael Faraday made the first electrical generator and the first transformer. Today power generating sets and transformers rule the world, thanks to Michael Faraday. On the other hand, Steve Jobs company Apple, introduced cheap personal computers in the last decade of the 20th century. This have changed the lifestyles and working practices of the entire world. This firm has positioned itself at the top end of the computing market and continues to lead the industry in innovation with its award-winning Macintosh

computers, iPod music players and software. Apple is a global influence in the digital music revolution, having sold almost 200 million iPods and over six billion songs from its iTunes online store. To complete the picture, Apple entered the mobile phone market with its revolutionary iPhone. Jobs co-founded the Pixar Animation Studios, which has created eight of the most successful animated films of all time, including Toy Story; A Bug's Life and Wall-E that won 20 Academy Awards and made more than US$4 billion at the worldwide box office to date. The genius of Steve Jobs was to recognize the need to make computers user-friendly and to that end he devised an intuitive graphical user interface (GUI) operated by a keyboard and mouse-pointing device (PCW, 2009).

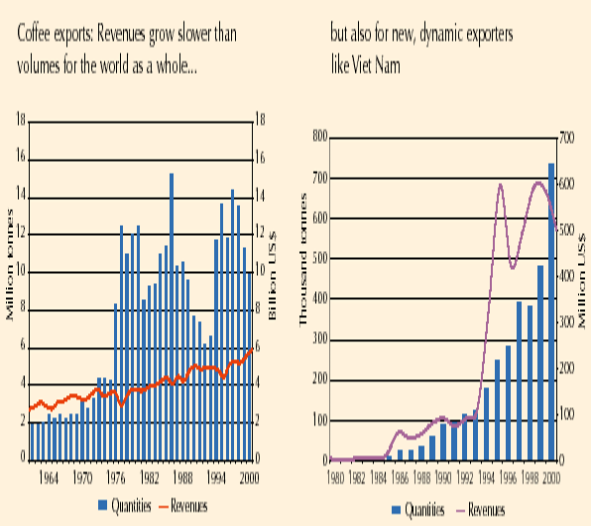

Fig 4. Coffee exports, World and Viet Nam

In 1984 the release of the first Macintosh sparked a revolution in the computing world, instead of a blinking cursor and lines of code, the screen displayed images, icons and responsive boxes. Furthermore, the screen and hard disk were all housed in one unit. It was a "seductive, well-engineered and popular alternative, but Apple struggled to compete with Microsoft, which dominated the computing market by providing the operating software for the cheaper mass-market machines. Between 1980s and 1990s Apple has produced innovative and groundbreaking products, from the iMac to the iPod and iPhone, which have changed communication across the world (PCW, 2009).Another guru is Morita Akio who co-founded the Sony Corporation in 1960, the world-renowned company, which introduced many innovative consumer electronics such as the transistor radio to the mass marketplace in the second half of the 20th century (PCW, 2009).

High-tech gadgets

On average we each own electronic devices worth £4,164, according to Halifax Insurance. Amongst them are high-tech gadgets such as smarthphones, tablets and laptops. Within this region are: iPhone, Android smartphone, iPad, other tablet or Apple or Android laptop (Money, 2015). During occasions like Christmas parents spend over £3 billion on tech gadgets for their kids. According to Money (2015) more than eight in ten parent (84%) will splash out £243 on electronic gifts for their kids during Christmas season, almost a fifth (16%) will spend more than £400 on such occasion. Money (2015) listed five tech gifts for under 16's as tablet (24%), video games (17%), smartphone (13%), digital camera (12%), e-reader (11%). The demand for TVs, consoles have also risen astronomically especially during seasons like Christmas. Tablets top the charts for the most wanted present each year, being bought by one in four parents (24%), while video games remain popular with a fifth (17%) buying one for their child. More than one in ten have smarthphone in the shop list per year, digital cameras and e-readers make up the top five, while over 6% of lucky children receive smartwatch every year. There are other on-demand applications like iPlayer and 4OD. Each tablets cost upwards of £350 (Money, 2015).

An online research by uSwitch on "Consumer Opinion", examined 1,748 respondents in November 2013. Of those who have children under 16, when asked "how much have you already spent this year/plan to spend for your children in total?. The average amount parents plan to spend was £242.85. Then 7% said they would spend between £401 - £500; 4% said £500 - £750; 3% said £751 - £1000; 1% said £1000 - £1500; 1% said more than £1500, meaning 16% will spend more than £400. Based on 35% respondents having kids under 16, 35% of 44.9 million UK adults (according to ONS figures) is 15,714,999. 84% of 15.7 m is 13.2 m. 13.2 m x 242.85 = £3,205,765,467 (Money, 2015; uSwitch, 2015).

Of those with children under 16, when asked "Thinking about how much you spend on gadgets for your children, which of the following statements do you most agree with?. 11.2% said "they spend too much money on gadgets for their children, and will spend just as much in 2016; 14.2% said "They spend too much money on gadgets for their children, but will try and cut it in 2016; 36.4% said "They don't spend a lot of money on gadgets for their children at the moment, but probably will spend more in 2016 (Money, 2015).

Of those with children under 16, when asked "which of the following gadgets they will be buying for their children in 2015 christmas; 13% said smarthphone; 5% said mobile phone; 24% said tablet e.g iPad; 9% said laptop; 46% said computer; 11% said E-Reader e.g Kindle; 7% said MP player; 10% said games console; 5% said phone accessories; 17% said video games; 11% said games console accessories; 6% said smarthwatch; 9% said TV; 12% said digital camera.

Choosing the right high-tech gadgets and having value for money

The producers and marketers of high-tech gadgets, have several systems of advertisement, and luring consumers to their products. The slogans are: Best mobile phones, which one should you buy; 10 best phones in the world today; Best Android Phones, Comparing the best google phones; Best windows Phones, which windows phone 8 handset is for you; Best cheap phones, testing the best budget blowers; Best phablets, they're big, bad mobile machines. Here are some of their smart jingles. We've played with nearly every device on the market and have found the ten best you can spend your money on. It needs to be good, after all, given it will reside in your pocket for the next two years. Our ranking of the best mobile phones available celebrates the brilliance of the smartphone: we love handsets that add in functionality to enrich our lives in so many different ways. We also partially take into account the price of the phone too – meaning a low-price handset does'nt always need to have high-spec functions to be in our top 10 (Techradar, 2015).

Other jingles include: There's one key in which Android is massively different from its Apple-branded smartphone competition – the number of phones out there running Google's hot mobile OS.. So here they are – the best Android phones money can buy today. For many different reasons, read: best android phone 2015, which one should you buy?

The next catchy jingle reads like this: The recently launched Windows Phone 8.1 replicates the popular features of Android and Ios whilst combining the comfort of home computing with the convenience of mobile. We've looked at the Windows Phone devices on offer and picked out the best ones around to guarantee you get the best bang for your buck. Nokia still dominates the list but as a Microsoft entity, that's no surprise. Read best windows phone 2015 (Techradar, 2015).

Techradar (2015) next jingle reads like this: With the mobile marketplace teeming with a multitude of highly priced smartphones, one might wonder whether cheap phones still have a place in the mobile infrastructure. With massive innovation in both hardware and operating systems, phones now do a lot more than just let you talk and text, with handsets like the Samsung Galaxy S4, HTC One and iPhone 5S stealing headlines around the world these days. Sadly, all this innovation isn't cheap and most of it is reserved for high-end contract handsets. So, is there such a thing as the best phone on a budget?. Read best cheap smartphones 2015.

Our hands might not be getting any bigger but our phones certainly are, says another advert by Techradar (2015). As flagships like the LG G3 and OnePlus One creep up to 5.5 inches, phablets are starting to resemble small tablets, arguably filling the roles of both a smartphone and a slate. If you think that one device is better than two, or just have really big hands, then there is a growing selection of phones to suit and these are the ten best. Read 10 best phablets in the world.

According to Techradar, tablets are taking the world by storm. Just a few years ago they were an unknown for many people, but nowadays you've got more choices than you can shake a midly agitated badger at. And with choice comes decisions, difficult decisions. Do you eschew Apple high prices, join the Android brigade and find the best iPad alternative? Or jump on board Cupertino's lovetrain, and use one of the most popular tablets on the planet?. We have made it easy for you and pulled together the top 10 tablets of the moment available. Read 10 best tablets 2015.

For Techradar (2015), tablets are fast replacing laptops as the must-have computing item, and the good news is that you don't have to spend a lot of money to get one. While the iPads of this world will always be out of many people's budgets, there are plenty of tablets out there available at much lower prices. We wouldn't recommend spending less than £100 on one, you'd regret it, but here's a round-up of our favourite tablets under £250!. Best cheap tablets: top budget options.

Techradar (2015) lists choosing the right size, screen tech and price under TV buying guide 2015. According to them, there has never been a better time to buy a new TV. Gone are the days when 32 inch TVs weighed 16 tonnes and cost £1,500. These days you can pick up a 50 inch LCD TV for closer to £300. LCD panel technology has well and truly matured, and while brands like Sony and Panasonic push the boundaries of performance, you'll also find names like Toshiba doing very exciting things in the budget TV sector. The practical upshot of this is that no matter what you're after, how big you want to go or how large your budget is, there's a perfect TV out there for you. So which one is right for you, your family and your living space?. In this buying guide, we will walk you through everything you need to know about buying a new TV. Read, buying best TVs 2015.

In their jingle on perfect size for bedroom TVs or sets for smaller rooms, Techradar (2015) has this to say: Most living rooms can't physically take a TV much bigger than 32 inch, making this size by far the best for a lot of people. But within this size division, there's plenty of choice. A basic HD-ready set can be found for less than £300 is your search hard, though it's just as easy to spend over £2,000 on the best ones. There's only one certainty at this size, your new TV will be a LCD TV. If you're lucky it could have LED backlighting, but it won't be a plasma; LG used to make plasmas at this size, but there's not

one on sale currently. Read 10 best 32-inch TVs in the world today.

Techradar (2015) lists the sweet spot for plasma TVs offers lots of bang for your buck. Once known simply as "plasma screen" in the collective consciousness, the 40-42 inch size is where the flatscreen dream started in the late 1990s and where it's still at its most innovative and best. Now a lot more varied, with plasmas rubbing shoulders with (and quickly being outnumbered by) LCD TVs and their ultra-modern LED TV makeover, 40 – 42 inches is still the sweetspot for anyone not overly concerened with ruining the interior design of their living room. Read 10 best 40 and 42 inch TVs.

Another catchy jingle by Techradar (2015) is on offering the pinnacle of performance, this is where it gets serious. There was time when plasma screens reigned supreme in the 46-inch TV market. But in much the same way as a meteor strike killed off the dinosaurs, the second coming of the LCD TV is the invasive species that has done for plasma. We're still huge advocates of plasma on TechRadar, don't get us wrong, but the tech is dying out at this size. Old-school CCFL tech has been replaced by LED backlight scanning and technical wizardry to make LCD tech viable in large sizes. Read 10 best 46s and 47s inch TVs

This is Techradar jingle on where the home cinema experience begins. The size where a home cinema turns from dream to reality, it's also at this 50 – 55 inch TV screen that 3D starts to become immersive enough to convince and impress. This size, in 2014 dominated by full HD models, is now being overrun by Ultra HD 4K models. While LED tech has gone a long way towards condemning plasma to a role on the outskirts of the TV industry, at 50 inches and above, plasma really comes into its own if you can find one. Most home cinema buffs still swear by plasma, with its cinematic colours and deep blacks making for a real movie-watcher's paradise. But 2014 saw the first batch of 50-inch LED backlit panels off the production line, a development that further marginalizes plasma technology at one of the sizes it previously dominated. If you're looking for a dream movie-watching experience, check out these home cinema beauties. Read, 10 best 50 inch TVs.

Techradar (2015) in their jingle, says if you want the best, you'll need to pay the best. If you're feeling extravagant or want to furnish your big living room with a similarity big TV, 60 inches or more of television will certainly make a statement. There are some truly massive TVs available these days, with Ultra HD toting 84 inch screens such as LG 84LM960V; Toshiba 84L9300; Sony KD-84X9005A and Samsung UE85S9ST. But for most of us, 65 inches of screen space is luxurious enough, while still being manageable. So, what's the best 60 – 65 inch TV for you?. Read 10 best 60-inch TVs in the world today

This is Techradar latest thing in big screens. Everyone wants an Ultra HD 4K TV. Yes, okay, we all know there isn't much 4K source material to properly showcase the stunning picture quality, but Netflix has at least started to offer 4K content. There could also still be a 4K ray format later in 2015, and before you know it there'll be test transmissions and perhaps even a 4K TV channel from Sky or the BBC. According to Techradar, it's all about future-proofing, though there's slightly more to it than that; some of the first batch of ultra HD TVs pump out best-ever Blu-ray images, thanks to some wonderfully adept upscaling tech. The birth of 4K could also lead to the rebirth of 3D. It just looks so much better at this higher resolution. The big stumbling block, as always, is money, but already there are relative bargains to be had and better still, some sumptuous designs stuffed with new innovations. The race for 3840 x 2160 pixels is on: Read 10 best 4K TVs in the world today

Techradar in their jingles outlined best blu-ray players; from cheap BDPs to UHD players. When big and bulky Blu-ray players first appeared on the shelves nearly 10 years ago, they were all about high definition. Black then, simply getting HD content into your HD-ready TV was the hottest ticket in town. It came at a high price. Those first-gen players are buried in the distant past now, leaving us with super-slim machines with loading times in single figure seconds, 3D Blu-ray playback, 2D TO 3D conversion, apps, streaming to and from smartphones and tablets, home networking and upscaling to Ultra HD 4K resolutions even before Ultra HD TVs became common. Techradar lists 12 of the best Blu-ray players to help one make buying decisions.

They also list best types of laptop for our needs, with Window 8.1 and Window 9 on the way. Ultrabooks taking off in popularity and laptop-tablet hybrids seeing more releases, choosing the right laptop is even more confusing, according to Tech radar (2015). Cheaper laptops, like Chromebooks, are more powerful and capable than ever, while high-end devices are often perfectly good replacements of our desktop computer, able to cope with more intensive programmes. Those after a fast boot up time and lightweight machine to carry might drool over an Ultrbook. While, there are lots of options for gamers too. More details is given in buying best laptops in 2015.

According to Techradar (2015), the most premium computing experiences around go with price tags to match. Ultrabooks tend to be made with design in mind, so they come in more expensive than most mid-range home laptops. They tend to start from around $999 (about £584, AU$1,063) in the lower end, going nearly $2,000 (around £1,169, AU$2,129) at the very high end. You're likely to ultimately spend between $899 and $1,500 for a newer model, though you can get some older models for even lower prices at best ultrabooks 2015

Techradar (2015) in their jingles lists google's chrome-packed computers for an unbeatable budget buy. Chromebooks focus on what computing has been all about since the late 90s, the web browser, through google chrome operating system. What you should look out for in a chromebook. The majority of these google laptops use either the same or similar low power components. This is largely what is behind the unquestionable affordability of these mobile rigs, most of which start under $300 (about £175, AU$319). More is listed on best chromebooks 2015

The best gaming laptops, machines that excel in pixel-pushing performance with panache is listed by Techradar (2015). Focused on real-time, 3D image rendering for the latest games, these laptops almost always come with a premium attached. If you want (at least something close to) the PC gaming experience with the flexibility to move around the house, the asking price generally starts at $1,300 (about £760, AU$1,384) at the low end and maxes out at around $3,000 (around £1,753, AU$3,194). More is listed on gaming laptops 2015.

For business up front, party in the back – the mullets of the computing world, Techradar in their advert see hybrid laptops as devices that generally sit in the same price range as Ultrabooks, given their mission to serve as two devices in one. That generally gets you a Windows 8 touchscreen device that either flips around its hinge to become a tablet or detaches from its included keyboard accessory (which hopefully doubles as an extra battery) as listed in best 2 in 1 laptops 2015.

In best laptops for students, the tech you need to help you land the career you want; Techradar (2015) admonishes students: Whether you're freshman in liberals arts or MBA looking to rock the business world, you need a laptop that will best enable you for the perfect price. While some will naturally be more expensive than others, these are the clamshells best suited for your field of study and ultimately your budget in best laptops for students 2015.

The camera buying advice you need by Techradar lists all when it comes to camera, where one is spoiled for choice. The range is massive, stretching from cheap and cheerful compact models competing with smartphones, right through to professionals-spec. SLRs that cost as much as a descent used car. In this jargon-free overview, they discuss the main types of camera out there, to help one make a wise buying decision. One would not want to pay top dollars for features not needed, but don't want to stuck with a frustrating basic camera you'll soon outgrow. Three main types of camera in Techradar overview include: compact, compact system or mirrorless camera and SLR in best camera 2015.

In choosing the best type of DSLR for one's skill and needs, Techradar reviewed the arrival of the first commercially viable digital SLRs in the 1990s, there's been a steady stream of

technological breakthroughs and new releases. Sales of digital SLRs remain robust, as it's quality end of the market that is most immune from the threat of ever-improving smartphones. Good smartphones are, if a pro wedding or sports photographer turned up wielding one, they'd get shown the door. There are SLR cameras suitable for every type of photographer, from novices to professionals, but which one is right for you, all in best SLR 2015.

The lost of options for the wannabe photographer jingles by Techradar gives tutorial on beginners or less experienced photographers who are keen to develop skills. It's a great time to be buying an SLR. There's a wide choice of keenly priced cameras competing for your custom. Makers are eager to attract beginners in the hope of building loyalty, particularly as SLR users tend to upgrade their lenses eventually or buy flashguns and other extras. Ideally, you want an SLR that is easy to use, but one that you won't quickly outgrow as your skills and confidence develop as in 10 best SLRs for beginners

Techradar gives SLRs for enthusiasts: You're not a pro but you still want a nice camera. While compact system or mirrorless cameras have eaten into market share to an extent, SLRs remain the weapon of choice for many enthusiasts photographers. It's not hard to understand why, enthusiasts – level SLRs offer near pro-levels of performance at an affordable price, relatively easy to use, and give access to a massive range of lenses and accessories. Indeed, some enthusiasts SLRs rival pro-spec models, blurring the boundary between the two as in 10 best SLRs for enthusiasts.

The best photographers have the best cameras narration by Techradar expect a camera costing the same as a descent used car, higher-end SLRs have myriad autofocus options, impressive ISO performance and often (but not always) fast continuous shooting. They tend to be built like tanks too, since they have to meet the demands of professional press, sports and adventure photographers, who are often working in demanding, deadline-driven environments. When it comes to choosing a top-end SLR, the biggest decision is whether to go for a full-blown pro model, such as the Nikon D4S or to save money by opting for a camera that also appeals to advanced enthusiasts and semi pros as in 10 best top end SLR.

The best compact cameras shows hundreds of digital ones on the market, with advanced superzoom and rugged camera options all being available, which makes finding the right one quite tricky. The right choice, of course, depends on what you want from your compact digital camera. May be you're looking for a high-end compact camera to take the place of your SLR or perhaps, you want something more basic to get a few snaps on holiday. Whichever type you are looking for, Techradar pulled together a selection of what they believe are the best compact cameras on the market in 38 best compact camera 2015

The best back-ups to an SLR sees the downside of even the latest and greatest DSLR bodies and weighty collections of top-quality glass, when a fantastic photo opportunity presents itself, your kit is fast asleep in its gadget bag back at home. In contrast, compact cameras are small and slimeline enough to fit into a spare pocket, the gloves box of the car, or just about anywhere else. Weighing in at 200 – 400 g, these cameras are lighter than most DSLR lenses without a camera attached, but can they really deliver in terms of image quality and creativity is revealed in 10 best high-end compact cameras by Tech radar (2015).

They explain getting the best CSC for our budget for DSLRs, long held as the most versatile cameras in the market, capable of delivering the highest quality images, robust build quality and advanced functionality, not to mention speed. With compacts and bridge models providing a set of stepping stones up to the traditional DSLR, manufacturers noticed a gap that was waiting to be filled: the CSC (Compact System Camera) was born. Fast forward to today and we have an ever increasing array of CSCs available with varying levels of functionality as read in 28 best compact system cameras 2015.

Techradar (2015) gives clue on finding one's way from A to B with minimum fuss in their narration: Could the car sat nav boast the shortest lifespan of any technology yet? Is their mighty question. Surely, Techradar gives the answer, our GPS supporting phones are more than capable of handling our daily

car sat nav needs. Not so fast. There's still plenty of life in dedicated devices. Apart from offering the kind of focus that is only available from a dedicated device, true sat navs offer proper mounting systems that aren't fiddly plastic nightmares and also pack voice options that entertain and inform. That's not to say that one should leave phone at home. Phone apps are catching up quickly, and they don't cost the earth either. In fact, some of the most interesting projects are only on phones right now as read in best sat navs 2015.

When it comes to movie streamer that is best for you and yours; Techradar gives Netflix vs Amazon: The battle of the big American movie streaming services as getting serious. The Amazon-owned LoveFilm is no more, replaced by the new and heavily promoted Amazon Prime Instant Video. The question by Techradar is: Is Amazon UK finally taking streaming seriously? Can Netflix hold on to its crown as our favourite streaming service? The answers is in Netflix vs Amazon Prime Instant Video: which is best for you?

The world is all about money! Money! Money!

How much actual money is there in the world?

Urban (2015) puts the combined wealth of the world at US$241 trillion which makes a 262,000 kilometer high stack, which reaches 68% of the way to the moon. When the bills are spread on the ground in a single layer, the area of the bill is 103 square centimeter, so 2.41 trillion of them would just cover Vermont. Then converting them all to $1 bills, 241 trillion $1 bills would cover Algeria.

Urban (2015) takes gold. Taking a look at every gold ever mined in the world and melted it down into a cube, it would have a side of 20.7 meters and be worth $8.6 trillion. Surprisingly small, right?. Well how big would the gold cube be if we had enough gold to represent all $241 trillion of the world's wealth?. It would be a cube with sides of about 63 meters. And if the world's wealth were distributed completely evenly and every adult human had an even share, everyone would have $51,600 or a gold cube with side of 3.8 cm (about size of golf ball).

World's wealthiest 1% of people versus the other 99% of people

According to Urban (2015), wealth isn't evenly distributed. The top 1% has 46% of all wealth and the other 99% has 54% of all wealth. The top 10% own 86% of all wealth and the bottom 90% own 14% of all wealth. The world's richest people are: No 1, Bill Gates (Microsoft) who is worth $77 billion; No 2, Carlos Slim Helu (Telecom) who is worth $70 billion; No 3, Warren Buffet (Berkshire Hathaway) who is worth $64 billion; No 4, Amancio Ortega (Retail) who is worth $64 billion; No 5, Larry Ellison (Oracle) who is worth $48 billion; No 6, Koch brothers (diversified) who are worth $40 billion each; No 8, Sheldon Adelson (Casinos) who is worth $39 billion; No 9, Walton Siblings (Wal-Mart) who are worth $35 – 38 billion each; No 14, Michael Bloomberg (Bloomberg LP) who is worth $33 billion; No 15, Liliane Bettencourt (L'Oreal) who is worth $33 billion; No 17, Jeff Bezos (Amazon.com) who is worth $32 billion; No 19, Larry Page and Sergey Brin (Google) who is worth $31 billion each and No 21, Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook) who is worth $30 billion.

In Urban (2015) , Credit Suisse came out with a report that revealed that the bottom half of humanity, 3.5 billion people have less than 1% of the total wealth. And starting from the top, it only takes the combined wealth of the richest 85 people to equal the wealth of the bottom 3.5 billion people. To put that in perspective, 85 is 1/84 millionth of the world population. So if one jelly bean represent 85 people, the human race could be represented with 84 million jelly beans, which would just fill 2 five meter high cubes. Mark Zuckerberg, the youngest of this group of 85 people is worth about $30 billion, 1,074 cubic centimeter is about $1 million of gold. This amount of gold can be made into a big gold coin with a diameter of 26 cm (about a foot) and a thickness of 2 cm (about an inch). Mark Zuckerberg's $30 billion can be converted into 30,000 of these million-dollar gold coins. To help us appreciate how much money that is, think about this: the tallest building in the world, the Buri Khalifa cost $1.5 billion to build. That's what Mark Zuckerberg makes each year off the interest on his wealth (if he made 5% in interest) enough to build a new Burj Khalifa each year without denting into his wealth.

Another way to look at it is by understanding how vastly richer a billionaire is than a millionaire. To help demonstrate this point, let's bring Alex Rodriguez who is worth $300 million, right around the same level as the richest movie stars. And A. Rod's wealth amounts to only 1% of Mark Zuckerberg's. How about someone lower down in the wealthiest 1% group, a lesser millionaire?. A rich lawyer might have a net worth of $3 million, which is 1% of what A-Rod has. The rich lawyer is rich by almost anyone's standards, but he has nothing compared to A.Rod ($1/100^{th}$) or Mark Zuckerberg (1/10,000). Still, because he's part of the wealthiest 1% of both the world and the US, we routinely group these three people in the 1% category. Categorizing Zuckerberg with the lawyer is as crazy as grouping the lawyer together with someone who has $1/10{,}000^{th}$ of what he has, a high school kid who has $300 to his name (Urban, 2015).

Moving on from the one percenters, lets bring in an ordinary American. In fact, let's bring in the ordinary American, the one with the exact median worth, $44,911. While the mean US net income, at $301,140 is one of the world's highest, the median US net income is lower and only the 27^{th} highest in the world. It's a mistake to say that the mean, $301,140 represents the average American's net worth, that's just what the wealth of each America would be if all America wealth were divided evenly. For example, in a country of ten people, where nine of them hovered around $30,000 net worth and the tenth was worth $10 million, the mean ($1.027 million) would suggest that the average person was a millionaire. The median wealth would be around $30,000 and much more accurate representation of how the average person was actually doing (Urban, 2015).

Likewise, the ordinary American above having the median US net worth means that half of Americans are richer than he is and half poorer. He's the average American, and with a net worth of just under $45,000, he's doing worse than the average member of 26 other countries, including not-so wealthy countries like Greece and Slovenia. The US's mean wealth/median wealth ratio of 6.7 is one of the highest in the world and suggests that wealth inequality is particularly high in the US.

And how about an average human?. How much wealth does the median in the world have. About $4,000. Even if you adjust for the cost of living in poorer countries, this is pretty low. And this is the median human wealth, meaning that half of all adults have less than $4,000 to their name. Let's fix this by converting the gold into a big potato of equal value.

Table 1. Trade flows between developing and developed countries

Trade flows between developing and developed countries							
	Net trade of developing countries (negative values denote net imports)					**Cumulative increase**	**OECD support**
Commodity category	1961/63	1979/81	1997/99	2015[1]	2030[1]	1997/99-2030	PSE 1998/00
	Billion US$ (current)			Billion US$ (in US$ of 1997/99)		Percentage	Billion US$
Total agriculture	6.68	3.87	-0.23	-17.6	-34.6		258.57
Total food	1.14	-11.52	-11.25	-30.7	-50.1	+345	n.a.
1. Temperate-zone	-1.72	-18.17	-24.23	-43.8	-61.5	+154	134.22
Cereals (excluding rice)	-1.57	-14.25	-17.40	-31.9	-44.6	+156	40.09
Wheat	-1.53	-10.45	-10.30	-17.3	-23.5	+128	18.13
Coarse grains	-0.04	-3.80	-7.10	-14.7	-21.1	+195	21.97
Meat	0.22	-0.56	-1.18	-3.4	-5.8	+389	49.16
Ruminant	0.27	0.14	-0.93	-2.5	-4.6	+395	32.30
Non-ruminant	-0.06	-0.71	-0.25	-0.8	-1.2	+372	16.87
Milk	-0.37	-3.36	-5.65	-8.4	-11.1	+97	44.97
2. Competing	3.13	4.29	6.20	6.3	5.9	-4	111.28
Rice	-0.07	-1.44	-0.39	-0.5	-0.7	+82	26.38
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	0.81	0.52	-0.57	-0.6	-0.6	+17	5.47
Fruit, vegetables and citrus	0.24	1.67	8.40	9.7	11.2	+33	57.44[3]
Sugar	1.02	3.83	1.30	1.3	0.9	-30	6.73[3]
Tobacco	0.20	0.07	1.26	0.9	0.6	-55	1.92[3]
Cotton lint	0.91	-0.13	-3.46	-4.2	-5.0	+46	6.81[3]
Pulses	0.02	-0.23	-0.34	-0.3	-0.4	+14	6.53[3]
3. Tropical	3.83	17.55	19.16	22.8	26.0	+36	0.92[3]
Bananas	0.28	1.00	2.64	3.5	4.0	+53	0.32[3]
Coffee	1.78	9.49	9.77	11.1	12.4	+27	0.28[3]
Cocoa	0.48	3.30	2.82	3.6	4.2	+49	0.03[3]
Tea	0.48	0.85	1.39	1.5	1.7	+20	0.29[3]
Rubber	0.89	2.91	2.54	3.1	3.7	+45	0.01[3]
4. All other commodities	1.46	0.20	-1.36	-3.0[2]	-5.0[2]	+267	11.15[3]
Other study commodities	0.36	0.83	0.21	0.2	0.2	+10	n.a.
Commodities not covered in this study	1.10	-0.63	-1.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes:
1 Based on projected growth in quantities, applied to the 1997/99 trade values from FAOSTAT, rounded numbers; the projected trade balances in values are implicitly expressed in constant US$ of 1997/99, while the historical values are in current US$. It follows that the implied rates of change over time are not comparable between past and future.
2 "Guesstimates".
3 Pro-rated according to shares in values of production.
n. a.=not available.

Table 2. Domestic support expenditure 1996, US$ million

Domestic support expenditures 1996, US$ million							
Member	**AMS**	**% of AMS commitment used**	**Measures exempt from reduction commitments**				**Total expenditures**
			De minimis	**Blue box**	**Green box**	**SDT**	
Australia	113	26	2	0	740	-	855
Brazil	0	0	363	0	2600	269	3232
EU	61264	67	915	25848	26598	-	114625
India (1995)	-23847	-31	5956	0	2196	254	8406
Japan	29562	72	331	0	25020	-	54913
Kenya							0
Korea, Rep.	2446	93	427	0	6443	38	9 354
Morocco							0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	151	-	151
Norway	1633	79	0	638	520	-	2791
Pakistan	-193	-	-	-	440	-	247
South Africa	451	82	203	0	544	-	1198
Switzerland	2962	74	0	0	2128	-	5090
United States	5898	26	1153	0	51246	-	58297
Source: WTO (2001a) and FAO (2000e). Reproduced by FAO, 2015							

Table 3. Export subsidy use (million US$)

Export subsidy use (million US$)		
Member	**1998**	**% of commitment**
Australia	1	6
Brazil	0	0
Canada	0	0
Colombia	23	22
EU	5843	69
Indonesia	0	0
New Zealand	0	0
Norway	77	65
South Africa	3	28
Switzerland	292	65
Source: WTO (2001a). Reproduced by FAO, 2015		

How big is a potato could you buy with the world's wealth?. If a typical potato sells in the US for $0.33 and a potato is about 15 cubic inches or 246 cubic cm, so $241 trillion would buy 179 cubic kilometer of potato or a potato about 60 kilometer long. How big a pizza could we buy for $241 trillion. A Domino's 14" pizza goes for $19 (at least in New York), which comes out to 52.3 square cm per dollar. Using that rate, we can convert all human wealth to a pizza with area 1.26 million kilometer, which is just about the area of Niger. At Poland Spring's rate for a 16.9oz bottle, the world's wealth can be converted into a 31.8 trillion gallon bottle with the height of 11.6 kilometer, just above where airplanes fly. To convert the world's wealth into tortoise according to Urban (2015), a tape measure was used to determine its proportions. Its rougly 25 cm long, 15 cm wide and 13 cm high. The original price tag was $200, making the going tortoise rate $0.20 per cubic cm. Using that rate, we can convert all the world's wealth to tortoise and buy ourselves a 2.7 kilometer long tortoise (Urban, 2015).

Money from agriculture

The US agricultural exports generate more than $100 billion annually and provide jobs for nearly 1 million workers. On average, every hour, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, around $6 million in US agricultural products: grains, oilseeds, cotton, meats, vegetables, snack food are consigned for shipment for export to foreign markets. Consumers spend $547 billion for food originating on US farms and ranches. Of each dollar spent on food, the farmer's share is approximately 23 cents. The rest are for costs beyond the farm gate: wages and materials for production, processing, marketing, transportation and distribution. Twenty two million Americans workers produce, process, sell and trade the nation's food and fiber. But only 4.6 million of those people live on the farms, slightly less than 2% of the total US population (NC State University, 2015).

The trade flows between developing and developed countries, the domestic export expenditure and export subsidy use are presented in Tables 1 – 3; while the agricultural trade balance and share of agricultural exports; the least developed countries as major importers of agricultural products and

dependence of agricultural export earnings by commodity are presented in Figs 1 – 3 (FAO, 2015). The details and must read of this and more are in " Agricultural trade, trade policies and global food system" published online by FAO; Corporate Document Repository on World Agriculture: Towards 2015/2030. An FAO Perspective of the Economic and Social Development Department, FAO, Rome (FAO, 2015).

In 1961/63 developing countries as a whole had an overall agricultural trade surplus of US$6.7 billion, but this gradually disappeared so that by the end of the 1990s trade was broadly in balance, with periodic minor surpluses and deficits. The outlook to 2030 suggests that the agricultural trade deficit of developing countries will widen markedly, reaching an overall net import level of US$31 billion. Net imports of food will increase to about US$50 billion (in US$ of 1997/99 (FAO, 2015). The outlook is that developing countries will become significant net importers, with a trade deficit of almost US$35 billion by 2030. One of the most important changes that affected the overall agricultural trade balance of developing countries was the rapid growth in imports of temperate-zone commodities. The net imports in this product category increased by a factor of 13 over the last 40 years, rising from a minor deficit of US$1.7 billion in 1961/63 to US$24 billion in 1997/99 (FAO, 2015).

Developing countries' export interests are adversely affected by OECD policy distortions affecting competing products. Many developing countries have a comparative advantage in producing these commodities, either because their production is labour intensive (fruit and vegetables) and/or because they are strongly favoured by the agro-ecological conditions of tropical or subtropical regions (tropical fruit, sugar and rice). Developing countries' net exports in this product category amounted to about US$6 billion in 1997/99, about twice as much as in the early 1960s (in current US$). At a net export level of US$8.4 billion, fruit, vegetables and citrus accounted for the largest portion, and exhibited the highest growth over the past 40 years (FAO, 2015).

Yet export growth might have been even more rapid had it not been for policy distortions, particularly OECD subsidies that totalled about US$111 billion in 1998/2000 (Table 9.1). Fruit and vegetables, together with rice, accounted for nearly three-quarters of this OECD subsidy. Developing countries, at least in aggregate, are likely to benefit from a cut in OECD subsidies and an increase in access to developed countries' markets (FAO, 2015).

The third category encompasses *tropical commodities* that are mainly produced in developing countries, but primarily consumed in OECD countries. These are mostly tropical products such as coffee, cocoa or rubber for which developing countries have been increasing output substantially over the past decades. Developed countries' import markets for these commodities have become increasingly saturated. Demand has become inelastic, and prices are subject to a secular decline. Since developed countries do not produce these commodities in significant quantities, they do not support or protect these markets (FAO, 2015).

Developing countries have been rather successful in expanding production and exports of tropical products. Overall, net exports of tropical products have increased by a factor of five, from about US$3.8 billion in 1961/63 to about US$19.2 billion by the late 1990s at current prices. Export growth will continue over the next 30 years, and in 2030 could be higher by some 36 percent (in volume terms) – FAO, 2015.

Notwithstanding the declining importance of agricultural exports for developing countries as a whole, some developing countries still rely heavily on agricultural exports for their foreign exchange earnings. In more than 40 developing countries, the proceeds from exports of a single agricultural commodity such as coffee, cocoa or sugar account for more than 20 percent of total merchandise export revenue and more than 50 percent of total agricultural export revenue. In Burundi, for example, coffee exports alone accounted for 75 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings in 1997/99. Half of these countries are located in sub-Saharan Africa, and three-quarters are LDCs and/or small islands. The heavy reliance on a few crops is often a reflection of the fact that many of these economies are very small (FAO, 2015)

Together with the overall decline in the share of agriculture in international trade, the structure of agricultural trade has changed markedly. One manifestation of this change is the balance in food trade between developed and developing countries. The 49 LDCs have been in the forefront of this shift: their agricultural trade deficit has increased so rapidly that, already by the end of the 1990s, imports were more than twice as high as exports. The outlook to 2030 suggests that this trend will show no sign of abating. The agricultural trade deficit of the group of LDCs is expected to widen further and will increase overall by a factor of four over the next 30 years (FAO, 2015).

Where is the money: agriculture or high-tech gadgets

Based on these accounts and the place of the 1% richest people in the whole planet who are high-tech mongers; there is no debate that the whole world money are from high-tech gadgets (both those covered and not covered in this work). They are everywhere, every home, every hand, every nose, every head, every eye, every tongue, every leg, every hand, every eye, in fact every available space. Most of them are small, but mighty. If you sum up all the agricultural products and high-tech gadgets ever produced since the world started; you will see agricultural produce occupying more space but still yielding less money. What a cheat!. I have never seen any commodity price so low like agricultural produce, yet the world cannot do without it. Yet, high-tech gadgets of fun, leisure and economic mining that do not give direct food value is ruling the world money. I wish that all agricultural land and produce should disappear for one second and let's know whether high-tech gadgets can feed a hungry world. It is much more better for all high tech gadgets to disappear than for agricultural land and products to disappear. I know the 1% richest people in the world are not happy with this assertion. But the rich also cry. These top 1% money mongul of the world still find time to enjoy their food with micron dollar earned in one second serving their food requirements and their generations for eternity. How many and how much are these 1% world richest investing in agriculture and food production. It will be good and worthwhile if they feed a hungry world from their talents, skills and fortune got from God, who shaped their destiny. Whether, they believe in God or in themselves only. Anyway, let agriculture and high-tech gadgets live and let live. They are all part of God's master plan for the universe. I am not jealous and envious.

Conclusion

Both agriculture and high-tech gadgets have done the world good. Economically, politically, socially and religiously. They should have been more political and religious crisis and unrest without agriculture and food production. A well fed man is a happy and better man, while a hungry man is a sad and angry man. There can be no politics, trade, buying, selling, social and cultural interactions without agriculture and food. Thank God, everyone and everything are dependent on agriculture. Whether,

we like it or not we are directly or indirectly agriculturists; including the number one money man, Bill Gates.

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