

Q NO. 7:

07 Introduction:

Pakistan is a semi-industrialized country which relies on agricultural sector for raw material. When there are problems in the agricultural sector, it directly or indirectly influences the production and functioning at industrial level. For instance problems like water scarcity, outdated farming techniques and machinery along with inefficient supply-chain mechanism etc. which in turn badly influences the industrial sector.

Some problems which the agri-economy faces in Pakistan, impacting its semi-industrial roots are explained below:

1- **Water Scarcity:** Water scarcity is a major problem for agricultural sector. Many of the crops i.e. rice, wheat and sugarcane require ample amount of water, for their growth. It is to be noted that agriculture sector consumes 90% of water sources in Pakistan. Thus a shortage of water leads to poor yield of crops which

2- thus causes difficulty in the respective industry i.e. textile and sugar indus-try etc.

**Outdated Techniques:**

With advancement in technology, agrarian societies are working on innova-tive techniques for better quality as well as quantity of the agricultural products i.e. hydroponics, aeroponics, smart irrigation system etc. However Pakistan is way behind in agricultural innovativeness which results in poor industrial production reliant on respective agricultural product. This reduces export compatibility of Pakistani products.

3-

**Worn-out Machinery:**

Along with old techniques, Pakistan-an faces another case issue related to agricultural sector and that is old, worn out machinery i.e. ex-drawn cast, manual seeders, traditional water pump and hand sprayers etc. However the world has moved on to advanced mach-ines i.e. rotavator, agri-drones, self-propelled sprayers etc. This issue has poor impact on quantity of the production which leads to lesser raw material for industries to thrive.

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### Inefficient supply chain:

poorly managed supply chain mechanisms associated with the agricultural and its allied industry sectors are also damaging for both sectors. Especially textile & food-based raw materials do not reach the appropriate designated portones, for processing, on time and are sometimes spoiled during the transport

thus affecting the supply of required raw material which negatively affects the associated industrial production.

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### Energy Crisis:

Energy and fuel-related issue is such a problem which directly influences both agricultural and industrial sectors, simultaneously. For instance fuel is required to run ~~and~~ farming machinery as well as industrial apparatus required for conversion of agricultural raw material into refined products. The indirect impact of energy crisis works similar to other issues i.e. lesser or poor agricultural production leading to poor raw material for industry.

Climate related issues are increasing day by day due to global warming. It has resulted in disrupted weather conditions i.e. minute or no rainfall or the other extreme i.e. flash floods or cloud bursts. Both extremes are dangerous for crops, badly affecting the production in quantity as well as quality thus leading to poor availability of raw material for industries.

### Lack of Value Addition:

Another major issue of the semi-industrial basis of Pakistan is the lack of processing and value addition.

For example, instead of processing raw material acquired from farming and then exporting finished products, Pakistan ~~is~~ predominantly relies on export of raw materials which is not much profitable for industrial sector and in turn the economy.

### Policies and Implementation Gaps:

Policy frame-work and its timely execution is what Pakistan lacks in. Either these are no proper agricultural

facilitating policies or even if these are they are not properly executed with in time. It leads to lesser production.

### Climate Change:

productivity of agricultural sector which eventually impacts the industries' need for raw material and then processing.

### 9- Pests and Diseases:

Pests and diseases are the core enemies of plants. If not mitigated against, on time, they lead to destruction of farms spreading on acres. However, initiatives for plants in Pakistan, the agricultural yield is constantly under learning break downs leading to lesser industrial financing of products.

### 10- Least focus on Education and Skill Building:

Agriculture is one of the major basis of our national economy. However, we have kept it to folklores and traditional home-based education by elders. Lack of formal education and skills building in terms of agriculture leads to lesser innovation and creativity which causes inefficient and poor supply of products from both agricultural and industrial sectors.

### Conclusion:

It is evident from the above discussion that problems in agriculture sector leads to non-productive industrial sector. Countries like Pakistan, which

are already grappling with economic challenges, need to focus on boosting their agr-economy which would be beneficial for their industrial presence and even exports.

Q.No. 4 :

→ Introduction :

Global warming has poorly impacted climate conditions across the globe, with developing countries suffering the most because of lesser facilities available to tackle with the evergrowing adversaries of climate change including floods, droughts and management of internally displaced people e.t.c. These issues impact the economy leading to more instability. Thus there is a need for population planning and proper mitigation strategies to counter climate-induced disasters. Some way forwards are also given at the end of the discourse.

### ENDANGERED ECONOMIC SECURITY OF PAK

### DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE:

Along with destruction of the environment, climate change also endangers the financial security of the country through

major economic losses generated due to climatic calamities, including:

### Infrastructure loss:

Climate-induced disasters i.e. floods destroy the infrastructure. For example 410 bridges and 8000 miles of roads were damaged in 2012 floods. All the re-construction requires money, thus resulting in severe economic loss for the country.

### Housing:

A total of USD 5.6 million was lost in terms of housing, as per World Bank, in 2012 floods. The destroyed houses generated nearly 8 million internally displaced people, whose accommodation and rehabilitation further required financial pool.

### Livestock and farming:

Pakistan suffered a total loss of USD 3.7 billion in terms of livestock and agriculture in 2012 floods. They were a means of sustenance for many families along with a major source of revenue for the state. The loss bridged the state greatly in terms of revenue generation as well as individual need accommodation.