

Why has the agriculture sector remained underdeveloped in Pakistan despite favorable condition (lands, water resources, research base) and what steps have been taken by the government to overcome agricultural problems?"

QUESTION # 01

ANSWER

UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

a) INTRODUCTION

Pakistan's agriculture sector, known for country's strength, has been facing chronic issues. Agriculture is a lifeline for everyone in Pakistan. From the past years, it has been grappling at approximately 90% of GDP contribution. The sector faces critical challenges of climate change, land related issues, low water productivity, traditional harvesting techniques, inefficient crop production, and crop pests and diseases. To restore the agriculture, government has taken some initiative such as Green Pakistan Initiative, Agriculture under CPEC, Punjab Flood scheme, Land information management system, Kissan card and others.

2) **Pakistan Agriculture Sector:**
Contribution to GDP approximately 23%.

Livestock

Fisheries

Crops

Poultry

Others

3) This is why Agriculture Sector is underdeveloped:

A) Climate change - induced upheavals
Pakistan's agriculture sector is badly hit every year. Erratic rainfalls, strong west waves, and flash floods sweep away everything from fertile land. As world bank Pakistan lost nearly \$ billion in the wake of 2022 floods. The recent flood in 2025 also wreaked the havoc, washing 900,000 hectars of land, shared by ministries.

13) Soil related issues

The fertile soil becomes barren when there is huge water logging, animal grazing and water drainage from lands. Soil loses its fertility and become dead for further cultivation. World bank estimates show that Pakistan incurs Rs. 70 billion of cost because of soil degradation.

c) Traditional harvesting techniques

Pakistani farmers use direct canal water for their land cultivation. 80% of irrigation occurs with water coming directly from canals. This leads to water logging and affecting lands badly. Farmers use obsolete techniques in harvesting such as manual farming. This makes land vulnerable to pest and harmful fertilizers.

add proper source against these arguments.....

d) Low productivity issues

Pakistan gets 0.75 kg of wheat from one cubic meter which is 24% less as compared to its neighbour. It also gets 0.45 kg rice per m³ as

50. less from China. In Pakistan, poor management of water and lands result into direct flow of water in Indus delta.

E) Inefficient crop Production

In Pakistan, individual farmers cultivate their own piece of land leading to waste of resource. Moreover, farmer's illiteracy leads towards low crop production. Farmers use unbranded or non-certified fertilizers which make soil erode rapidly, impacting the over all yield of crops.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

F) Crop Pests and disease

Due to extreme weather patterns such as extreme heat waves and humidity, pests attack crops. Whitefly, locusts, and termites like pests kill crops and reduce yield.

G) Government Initiatives to Revamp Agriculture:

Revamp Agriculture:

A) Green Pakistan Initiative

Government launched Green Pakistan Initiative in it promoted corporate farming, subsidized loan and farming techniques. Much of work was to be done in this way.

B) Punjab Flood Relief Program

Due to recent floods, Punjab launched a relief program with a supports of Rs. 800 million. Those farmers who lost their lands and livestock are being given such support. This can be done in other provinces of Pakistan

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

C) Kisan card Program

In 2021, government took the initiative of supporting farmers with "Kisan card" in which small loans were given on least markup rate. This program helped farmers to grow their lands again.

D) Land Information Management System.

Government has incorporated technology into agriculture by launching LIMS to analyze lands and their problem. Floods are monitored with help of this system. ✓ Grievances of farmers regarding pests and fertilizers are also entertained.

E) Agriculture under CPEC

CPEC has been a cornerstone of Pakistan's economy. It has aided in agriculture as well. New agricultural techniques such as corporate farming, remote sensing and crop management are being integrated in Pakistan's agriculture system.

CONCLUSION

Conversely, Pakistan's agriculture sector remains underdeveloped due to some chronic issues of climate change, farming methods, and productivity. To counter these, government has taken many initiatives. However, real rehabilitation of Agriculture lies behind economic, political and security certifications.

improve the 2nd part of the answer.....

Industrialization is the backbone of the modern economic system and uplifts the standard of living of the masses. Elaborate causes for the hindrance of industrial development in Pakistan.

QUESTION # 09

ANSWER

HINDRANCES BEHID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

1) INTRODUCTION

Since the very beginning, Pakistan's industrial sector has witnessed booms and busts. Due to predicaments at initial stage, Pakistan's industrial sector lacks a solid base. Some international political scenarios aided Pakistan to craft a strong industry; however, political, economic, and social impediments brought hurdles in the way of industrialization in ~~Pakistan~~. Today, industry contributes approximately 30% in Pakistan's GDP.

There are bane-tering issue of industrial sector in Pakistan such as lack of smooth policy making, energy crisis, weak economy, IMF conditionalities and more.

2) Pakistan's Industrial Journey from few years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>% of GDP</u>
FY 2023	~ 18.02
FY 2024	~ 28.83
FY 2025	~ 30.50

* As per Economic Survey of Pakistan.

3) Infrastructure in the Way

of Industrial Development in Pakistan:

4) Low Foreign Direct Investment

For any country, FDI is the biggest source of growing industry. However, there is less than 2% contribution of GDP of FDI. Foreign investor does not invest in Pakistan due to policy inconsistency, security issues, administrative bottlenecks and decreasing purchasing power parity.

B)

Chronic Economic Weaknesses

Due to lack of economic strength, Pakistan finds hard to revamp its industry. This erupts from depleting foreign reserves, debt-trapped economy and high imports. For many years Pakistan's capital accounts remain in deficit.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

C)

IMF Conditionality

Pakistan is a debt-trapped economy and it needs more debt to pay the recent debt. It misses no room for institutional development which could help industry rise. IMF-conditioned programmes impedes the country from investing in infrastructure development in which industrial revolution become unfulfilled dream.

D)

Changing security paradigm of South Asia.

currently, Pakistan faces enormous security issues from eastern and western border which directs government's

more focus on security measure. Industrialization, which is also a national interest yet little priority. More investment is directed towards security measures.

⇒ Other Domestic Hindrances in Industrial Development.

A) Inconsistent Policy making

Smooth reforms come with smooth policies.

However, changing governments in Pakistan does not allow policy makers to craft a single window policy and remain focused on that.

Policy inconsistency stops investors to come and invest in Pakistani industry.

13) Energy crisis

Pakistan produces energy more than it is

needed. But mismanagement of energy leads to crisis a lot.

Many industries in Pakistan are affected by ~~by~~ ^{unintended} energy blockages

Production remain at stake when energy crisis prevails.

c) Gender disparities in Industrial sector.

In many countries, such as Bangladesh, women play key role in industries. Whereas, in Pakistan only 17-20 percent of labor contributes in industry. Hardly any women participates in the sector. This is because of patriarchy in the society and gender-based violence at work places.

d) Lack of Modern Methods & Techniques in Industrial sector.

In the age of Artificial Intelligence, Pakistan still finds itself absorbed with obsolete industrial operation. No use of automation and AI leads to inefficiency in work. More times is consumed on low yield.

These obsolete methods also result in sudden incidents harmful for life.

E) Marketing Gaps

Pakistan produces the products majority of raw material and hardly complete products. Due to marketing gaps, products are less valued. Value addition can ~~not~~ earn large income. However, industry only produces some products but without marketing strategies to attract importers for better price. add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

ii) CONCLUSION

It is evident from above mentioned arguments that Pakistan's industrial sector is under developed. Low FDI, economic meltdown, and changing priorities of government bring hurdles in the way of developing industrial sector. Other domestic bottlenecks are creating impediments in developing industry. For industry to be revamped, political will can play a pivotal role.

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