

Q NO. 7:

o→ 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 For instance problems like water scarcity, outdated farming techniques and machinery along with inefficient supply-chain mechanisms etc. poorly impact the agricultural sector 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, crop and sugar cane 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 is



thus causes difficulty in the respective industry i.e. textile and sugar industry e.t.c.

### 2- Outdated Techniques:

With advancement in technology, agrarian societies are working on innovative techniques for better quality as well as quantity of the ~~the~~ agricultural products i.e. hydroponics, aeroponics, smart irrigation system e.t.c. 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 faces another core issue related to agricultural sector and that is old, worn out machinery i.e. ox-drawn cart, manual seeder, traditional water pump and hand sprayer e.t.c. However the world has moved on to advanced machines i.e. rotavator, agri-drones, self-propelled sprayers e.t.c. This issue has poor impact on quantity of the production which leads to lesser raw material for industries to thrive.



#### 4- Inefficient Supply Chain:

Poorly managed supply chain mechanisms associated with the agricultural and its affiliated industry sectors are also damaging for both sectors. Especially textile & food-based raw materials do not reach the appropriate designated factories 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.

#### 5- 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 ~~agri~~ 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.



## 6- Climate change:

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.

## 7- 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~~ pre-dominantly relies on export of raw materials which is not much profitable for industrial sector and in turn the economy.

## 8- Policies and Implementation Gaps:

Policy frame-work and its timely execution is what Pakistan lacks in. Either there are no proper agriculture-facilitating policies or even if these are, they are not properly executed with in time. It leads to lesser produ-



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, with poor pest & disease control initiatives for plants in Pakistan, the agricultural yield is constantly under looming break downs leading to lesser industrial finishing of products.

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

Agriculture is one of the major basis of our national economy. However we have left it to folklores and traditional home-based education by elders. Lack of formal education and skill 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 agri-economy which would be beneficial for their industrial processing 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.

o) 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 floods. They were a means of sustenance for many families along with a major source of revenue for the state. The loss burdenized the state greatly in terms of revenue generation as well as individual need accommodation.



## • Total Economic Loss:

As per the World Bank report, in 2022 floods, Pakistan suffered a total economic loss of USD 15.2 billion and total damages estimated around USD 14.9 billion, greatly hitting the already crippled economic structure of Pakistan.

## o) WHY A NEED FOR POPULATION PLANNING: TO COUNTER CLIMATE-INDUCED DISASTERS:

### • Controlled Urbanization Migration:

With booming population, more and more people migrate to cities from peripheries, for better facilities and living standards, this overly burdens the city leading to encroachments and disease spread which are aggravated during climate-induced issues i.e floods, earthquake etc.

### • Town Planning Issues:

To accommodate a greater no. of population, people build societies with poor management and planning with more accommodative space and lesser capacity to tackle climate induced issues.



- Food Security leading to Deforestation,  
The intensity of food security increases with greater population. More forest covers are cleared for farming to produce food and thus leading to climate change issues due to deforestation.

### o) Why A Need for Proper MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Proper mitigation strategies are required for

- risk reduction

- preparedness

- shock avoidance

- better recovery prospects

With better mitigation strategies, Pakistan can increase its resilience in the face of climate-induced disaster.

With better town planning and awareness, the risk of disastrous havoc can be reduced.

Moreover the respective institutes can build capacity to counter disasters more proactively.



- o) WAY FORWARDS
- o) Educational Curriculum:
- o) Awareness Campaigns:
- o) Penalization over Littering:
- o) Promoting Three 'R' use:
- o) Promoting Organic Commodities:
- o) Utilization of Green Marketing:
- o) Boosting Research and Development in Environmental Areas: