

PAKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DOWN FALLS

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ABSTRACT

In the past 60 years Pakistan, the finished nurtured span has increased by just 40 percent, as there was extra than 4 periods rise in population alongside city development of above sevenfold provoking rising population pressure on nurtured land. Although that wealth creation has increased by fivefold, the state is yet its marginal importer. Incredible efforts are demanded to slim the gap amid food demand due to population development and internal food production. Handling food protection in Pakistan needs an understanding concerning how agrarian strategies alter food supply and incomes, the poor vulnerable in rural and city areas.

KEYWORDS: Growing Population, Agricultural Policies Fail

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a low income developing country. Agriculture is a too much vital sector of the country meeting food and fiber necessities of the fast growing population. While the rate of population rise has considerably slowed down from over 3 percent in 1980s to 2.09 percent in 2009-10, Yet it is considered high. 1 With the current rate of population growth, the population is expected to get doubled by 2050—making Pakistan 4th largest nation by 2050 from current status of 6th most populous state of the world (Pakistan, 2010). The whole cultivated area has increased by just 40 percent during the past 60 years, while there has been more than 4 times increase in population with urban growth of over sevenfold—resulting into mega-cities² as well as rising population pressure on cultivated land. Wheat production, a major food crop, has improved fivefold during the same period—yet the country is a marginal importer of wheat. Marvelous efforts are needed both advances in technology and population control to fine the food supply-demand gap. Reducing poverty, hunger and food insecurity are necessary part of MDGs 3 and are pre-requisites for economic development. Food security and economic growth commonly interact and reinforce each other in the development process (Timmer, 2004).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Therefore, as well creation, stability needs a larger association of internal creation, food marketplaces integration, and rational and competent use of buffer stocks and transactions (FAO, 2002). Flood protection is a condition whereby “all people, at all periods, have physical and commercial admission to adequate, harmless, and nutritious food to encounter their dietary needs and food preferences for an alert and healthy life” (FAO Globe Food Summit, 1996). Globally, food creation has retained in front of demand for countless years, yet concerning one billion people presently do not have such access. This is due to a combination of biophysical, socioeconomic and governmental factors. New scrutiny thoughts, instruments and methods are demanded to comprehend, and enhance the governance of, the convoluted contact amid these

factors if such food insecurity is to be overcome. Annual food creation is plenty to feed the 6.9 billion people in the world today. Though, admission and allocation of food in order that people do not have to perish due to starvation endures to stay elusive even in the 21st century making food protection one of the main global challenges. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Globe Food Program (WFP) and supplementary associations of the United Nations; Globe Food Convention (WFC); and supplementary Non-Governmental Organizations are bestowing food in emergencies and helping save many people's lives. But their efforts to reinforce the capacities of states to reduce starvation have stayed inadequate. A little state programs, in particular China and Brazil, have been prosperous across the progress they have achieved in bestowing admission to food for their people and cutting poverty.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

This study consists of a qualitative type of research. The data collected from various articles and books and research papers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Floods in Pakistan

Pakistan has confronted cruel floods across and 1973, 1992 2010 and droughts in 1998, 2000, and 2001. Fluctuations/shortages in food grains creation have therefore been extremely common in Pakistan. At periods, the power has had to import significant quantities of food items to encounter the shortages. In order to encounter the shortages in deficit/urban spans and serve customers from elevated food benefits, the power has been actively pursuing the strategies of support/procurement benefits, storage and distribution though at an extremely elevated cost. Therefore, marketplace groundwork has a far extra act to play. (Ahmad and Farooq, 2010). Due to flood Pakistan per year loss 60 billion dollars.

Inflation Crisis in Pakistan

In 2012 staple food prices only slowed down but did not halt rising. "Despite having a surplus production in the last couple of years, at least in cereals, the prices are still likely to increase in Pakistan (Krishna Pahari, the head of WFP "Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping). Many households, rural and urban do not possess purchasing power to buy the required food. "In terms of national food status Pakistan may be ok. With good management, and by putting mechanisms in place, to improve "access" there is a potential to increase food security" (Krishna Pahari, 1999)

Agricultural Production Neighbouring Countries of Pakistan

Pakistan has common borders with countries like Afghanistan, Iran, India, and China. Since food shortage is a global problem, the food shortfall in any country is likely to affect the other countries particularly those in her neighborhood. India, whose population exceeds one billion, is also one of the largest wheat importing countries of the world, like Brazil, Japan, Egypt and European Union. Besides Gulf States such as U.A.E., Qatar, Kwait and Saudi Arabia also import large quantities of wheat to meet their needs. India produces 72 Mt of wheat and has to import more than 6 mmt of wheat to meet her needs. China with a population of 1.32 billion produced 103.5 mmt during 2006-07, which was 6% less than that of the last production year. Iran produces about 11 mmt of wheat and imports 5.6 mm to meet her needs. Chabot and Dorosch (2006) stated that Afghanistan from 2002 to 2004, imported 600 thousand tons of wheat flour per year from Pakistan through formal and informal channels. Prime Minister of Pakistan sanctioned export of 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghanistan to avoid food crisis in the war-torn country (Nawai-waqat, May 6, 2008). It would be in addition to

600,000 tonnes regular annual export to Afghanistan, a statement from the Prime Minister Office. The illegal export of wheat flour from Pakistan has recently risen due to surge in its price in Afghanistan by 70% over the last one year.(Ahmad,2009)

CONCLUSIONS

Unfortunately most of leaders are corrupt in Pakistan no proper planning about agricultural sector mostly fudels are ruling in Pakistan they have own lands but they will not to give benefit to peasants .Because they are afraid of peasant if they provide them a loan on easy terms and conditions they will not work for them. As usually they come in power no implement policy for food crisis because they prefer to black-marketing in flood session they will sale food items in high rates. Even the government is no serious about policy of agricultural sector .Basically government and fuddles are not willing to give rights farmers. Few families are fuddles in Pakistan till they rule on Pakistan .So no one is sincere with country few policies are made only on paper but not implement. Many factors are involved lack of infrastructure, lack of equipments uneducated farmer they do not know about the latest techniques about cultivation.

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