**IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE**

To meet the requirements of the growing population of Pakistan a lot of attention has been paid to develop the agriculture sector. The production of food grain has increased to save the foreign exchange for its imports. Cultivated areas have increased. About 25% of the total area is under cultivation in Pakistan. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy of Pakistan. The detail of the utility and development of this sector is given below:

**1. Availability of Food Grain**

Pakistan is an agriculture country. The important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley and oats etc. They fulfill the needs of growing population of the country. Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of food grain.

**2. Availability of Cash Crops**

The cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, rice and tobacco etc. They are valuable for our country. Major portion of foreign exchange is earned from their export. They are also an important source of industrial raw material. The industry of textile, sugar and cigarette depends upon these crops.

**3. Availability of Fruits**

Our country is famous for fruits. Major portion of fruit is produced in the provinces of Punjab, Serhad and Balochistan. Mango, orange grapes, apple, p1um and peachs etc. are the important fruits. Dry fruits are mostly produced in Serhad. Pakistan earns a lot of foreign exchange from the export of fruits.

**4. Source of Employment**

Agriculture is both a profession and an obligation. About 55% of population is attached with agriculture directly or indirectly. 37% of the national production is provided by agriculture.

**5. Source of Increase in National Income**

In agriculture sector the government provides loans to farmers on easy terms so that the maximum number of people may get employment, and the migration from villages to cities may remain low. It increases, the national income, and the country becomes prosperous.

**6. Source of Economic Development**

The industrial and commercial development of Pakistan depends upon agriculture. In these days agriculture is being mechanized according to the modern needs.

**7. Promotion of international Trade**

Agriculture Promotes international Trade which earn foreign exclude for the country.

**8. Availability of Live Stock and Dairy Products**

Live stock or dairy forming is included in agriculture. We obtain meat, Milk, Ghee, Cheese, Butter and other Dairy Products from live stock.

**9. Promotion of Agricultural industries**

Agriculture also promotes industries related to agriculture, live Sugar Mills, Rice factories, latter industries, Dairy Product Producing industries, which erects industrial revolution in the country.

**10. Availability of Raw Material**

We also obtain raw material for industries from agriculture. Cotton is a raw material for Textile industry, Leather is a raw Material for Later industries, Rice and Wheat is also raw Material for Rice factories and flour Mills .

**11. Control on Economic Crises**

If we increase the production of agricultural crops, we increase the National income. In this way we can control the economic crises.

**12. Better Living standards**

If we increase the production agricultural crops, so income of farmers also increases, that why living standard of the farmers and the people attached with agriculture will also become batter.

**PROBLEMS OF AGRICULURE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN**

They are a lot of problems which are facing by our agricultural sector. Some of them are as under:-

**i. Water logging & Salinity**

Pakistan has an extensive and comprehensive canal system. The canal system of Pakistan and rivers are the source of water logging and salinity. Due to and estimation one lac acre area is facing this problem every year.

**ii. Lack of Mechanism**

In Pakistan in this modern age the farmers of Pakistan are using old and outdated methods of the cultivation. Due to the poor economy and illiteracy, the farmers are unable to use latest agricultural machines in the agriculture sector.

**iii. Floods & Strong winds**

Heavy rains, strong winds and floods damage the crops on a very large area every year. Due to this reason a lot of crops destroy every year.

**iv. Soil Erosion**

Due to heavy rain falls and floods the transportation of the soil is started. Due to this reason a lot of cultivated area is unable to cultivate for the different type of crops.

**v. Limited Cultivable Land**

Pakistan is an agriculture country but only 25% area is under cultivation. Due to increase in population this area is reducing day by day.

**vi. Less use of Fertilizers, Better Seed, Pesticides & Insecticides**

In Pakistan mostly the farmers have small piece of land for agriculture. There economy is very limited. They are unable to use fertilizer better seeds, pesticides & insecticides to overcome to the diseases of the crops and increase the every yield per hector.

**vii. Lack of Agriculture Research**

In Pakistan agricultural department is established for agricultural research on different crops for the discovery of high yielding variety of different crops. Unfortunately the trend of agriculture is very limited.

**viii. Illiteracy**

Education of the farmer plays a vital role in the agricultural process but in Pakistan mostly the people which are attached to the agriculture sector are not educated properly so they cannot plain and try to increase the average yield per hector.

**ix. Non-Availability of Agricultural Loans**

Due to the poor economy of the country the availability of agricultural loans is very limited. Due to this reason farmers cannot purchase latest machines & tools which are used in agriculture and they cannot increase the production of their crops by using pesticides and fertilizer.

**x. Feudalism**

Another problem of the agriculture department in the Pakistan is feudalism. Only the few families in Pakistan have owned large cultivated area.

**Industries**

**DEFINITION OF INDUSTRY**

Industry is such a place where the entrepreneur (Capitalist) and labour through the machines and tools convert the shape of capital, raw material and natural resources in a way that their utility may increase to fulfill the needs of the people to a large extent; and may fetch maximum price in the market and maximum profit for the entrepreneur.

**1: Importance:**

Industrialization is the key to economic development and overall prosperity. Without it no economy can grow. It is the backbone of a strong and stable economy. It is the basis of modernization and development of the state. Industrialization helps the international standing of a state. Industry and technology go together. It enhances trade and save foreign exchange. Industrialization brings self-reliance for a nation. It is also important for agriculture. Agriculture provides raw materials and so input for industry and output is the finished goods. Industrialization improves the quality of life, help in Poverty reduction, and provide employment

facilities. Industrialization has close relevance with the defense and security of the country.

**Major Industries:**

• **Textiles:** It is major industry based on agriculture, heavy textile industry caters to domestic and external market. Major Centers are Faisalabad, Multan, Lahore and Karachi. Woolen Cloth is manufactured in Karachi, Lawrencepur, Harnai, Quaidabad, Multan and Bannu.

• **Sugar:** Pakistan has made tremendous progress in this industry. It is a food item; agro based industry, located in Sindh, Punjab and Sindh.

• **Cement:** This industry has gone through major expansion. Over 20 factories are established in the public and private sectors which cater to Pakistani needs. Still it is imported in limited quantity. Most of the sites are in Dandot, Daud Khel, Wah, Rori and Karachi.

• **Vegetable Ghee:** Cooking oil is a major food item. There is much expansion over the years both in private and public sectors. Now we are self sufficient, although some raw material for making cooking oil is imported. About 60 units are in Sindh, Punjab and NWFP.

• **Iron and Steel**:

Steel Mill near Karachi was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union. The major problem was that of raw material. The iron ore found in Pakistan is very poor in quality. Steel rolling units and iron related factories exist in different parts of Pakistan.

• **Paper:** Major paper industry was in East Pakistan, which was lost in 1971. We had to face shortage of locally made paper after 1971. Now this industry is located in Noshera, Charsada, Gujranwala, Lahore, and Gharo. Some quality paper has to be imported.

• **Machine, tools:** Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC) Texla serve this purpose. HMC was set up with Chinese cooperation. Machinery, industrial equipment, engineering goods, engines, machinery for sugar, cement, and fertilizer industry is prepared here.

• **Defence Industry:** Wah Ordnance Complex is established for weapons and armaments. HMC is making Tank Rebuild Factory. Kamara Aircraft Rebuild factory overhaul F-6 and Mirage. It is also manufacturing Maashak, K-8.

• **Other Important Industry:**

Fertilizer, Tobacco and cigarettes, Oil Refineries, Cars and Tractors production, Shipbuilding: Karachi Shipyard, Ship breaking.

• **Cottage Industry:**

Industries established on small scale, involving a household or small number of people, use of limited resources, having less investment are called small or cottage industries e. g., Carpets, sports goods, toys, power or handlooms, handicraft etc.

**Future Directions:**

There is no escape from industrialization. It is a must for prosperity and development. We are having Mixed economy with an emphasis on private initiative. Privatization and Foreign investment need appropriate conditions: political and economic stability, infrastructure, less bottle necks, corruption issue, low interest loans and state support and above all security of investment.