

# Agriculture and Industry in Pakistan



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## Agriculture

Agriculture is considered the backbone of Pakistan's economy, which relies heavily on its major crops. Pakistan's principal natural resources are arable land and water. Agriculture accounts for about 18.9% of Pakistan's GDP and employs about 42.3% of the labour force. The most agricultural province is Punjab where wheat & cotton are the most grown. Mango orchards are mostly found in Sindh and Punjab provinces, making it the world's fourth largest producer of mangoes. All agricultural affairs and activities in Pakistan are overseen and regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Production

Pakistan production (2006):

- \*67.1 million tons of sugarcane (5th largest global producer, behind Brazil, India, China & Thailand);
- \*25.0 million tons of wheat (7th largest producer);
- \*10.8 million tons of rice (10th largest producer);
- \*6.3 million tons of maize (20th largest producer);
- \*4.8 million tons of cotton (5th largest producer);
- \*4.6 million tons of potato (18th largest producer);
- \*2.3 million tons of mango (including mangosteen & guava) (5th largest global producer, just behind India, China, Thailand & Indonesia);

- \*2.1 million tons of onion (6th largest producer);
- \*1.6 million tons of orange (12th largest producer);
- \*593 thousand tons of tangerine;
- \*1,601 thousand tons of tomatoes;
- \*545 thousand tons of apple;
- \*540 thousand tons of watermelon;
- \*501 thousand tons of carrot;
- \*471 thousand tons of date (6th largest global producer);

In addition, smaller production of other agricultural products

## Rankings

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Pakistan is one of the world's largest producers and suppliers of food and crops (according to the various global sources).

- \*Chickpea (3rd)
- \*Apricot (6th)
- \*Cotton (5th)
- \*Milk (4th)
- \*Date Palm (5th)
- \*Sugarcane (5th)
- \*Onion (7th)
- \*Kinnow, mandarin oranges, clementine (6th)
- \*Mango (4th)
- \*Wheat (7th)
- \*Rice (11th)

Pakistan ranks 8th globally in farm output, according to the List of countries by GDP sector composition.

## Crops

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The most important crops are wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and rice, which together account nearly more than 75% of the value of total crop output. Pakistan's largest food crop is wheat. As of 2018, According to the ministry of agriculture, Pakistan wheat output reached 26.3 million tonnes. In 2005, Pakistan produced 21,591,400 metric tons of wheat, more than all of Africa (20,304,585 metric tons) and nearly as much as all of South America (24,557,784 metric tons), according to the FAO. The country had harvested more than 25 to 23 million tons of wheat in 2012. Pakistan has also cut the use of dangerous pesticides dramatically.

Pakistan is a net food exporter, except in occasional years, when its harvest is adversely affected by droughts. Pakistan exports rice, cotton, fish, fruits (especially Oranges and Mangoes), and vegetables and imports vegetable oil, wheat, pulses and consumer foods. The country is world largest raw cotton market, 2nd-largest apricot & ghee market & 3rd-largest cotton, onion and milk market.

## Fishery

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Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy. With a coastline of about 1046km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It's also a major source of export earnings. Aquaculture is a rapidly developing industry. Punjab Province has demonstrated rapid growth in fish farming. GIFT Tilapia culture has been introduced recently in Pakistan (especially Punjab).

## Forestry

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About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forest. The forests are a major source of food, lumber, paper, fuelwood, latex, medicine as well as utilised for purposes of wildlife conservation and ecotourism.

## Industry

Pakistan's industrial sector (in FY21) accounts for 28.11% of the GDP. Of this, manufacturing makes up 12.52%, mining constitutes 2.18%, construction makes up 2.05%, and electricity and gas 1.36%. The majority of industry is made up of textile units, with textiles contributing \$15.4b to exports, making up 56% of total exports. Other units include surgical instruments, chemicals, and a budding automotive industry. Pakistan's inadequately developed labor market, unable to absorb the increasing number of educated workers, has resulted in a high rate of unemployment among graduates.

## Mining and quarrying

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Pakistan has immense reserves of various minerals and natural resources. Important minerals found in Pakistan are gypsum, limestone, chromites, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marble, copper, coal, graphite, sulphur, fire clay, silica. The salt range in Punjab Province has one of the largest deposit of pure salt founded in the world. Balochistan province is a mineral-rich area having substantial mineral, oil and gas reserves which have not been exploited to their full capacity or fully explored, recent government policies have begun to develop this region of the country and to tap into the immense resources found there. The province has significant quantities of copper, chromite and iron, and pockets of antimony and zinc in the south and gold in the far west. Natural gas was discovered near Sui in 1952, and the province has been gradually developing its oil and gas projects over the past fifty years.

## Fuel extraction industry

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Pakistan's first oil field was discovered in the late 1952 in Balochistan near a giant gas field at Sui in Balochistan. The Toot oilfield was discovered in the early 1960s Islamabad in the Punjab. Production has steadily increased since then. All of the country's crude oil production gets refined at local oil refineries. There are five main oil refineries in Pakistan with a combined processing capacity of approximately 450,000 barrels per day (bpd). Cnergyico Pk Limited is the largest oil refiner with a total installed capacity of 156,000 barrels per day. Pakistan's first gas field was the giant gas field at Sui in Balochistan which was discovered in the late 1952. Pakistan is also a major producer of bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite. Coal mining started in the British colonial era and has continued to be used by Pakistani industries after independence in 1947. Pakistan produces about 40 to 45 tonnes uranium annually.

## Manufacturing

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Pakistan's manufacturing sector is dominated by textiles, food, beverages, tobacco, coke and petroleum, and pharmaceuticals. The manufacturing sector is made up of three 'parts': Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing (SSM), and slaughtering. Large Scale Manufacturing at 9.73% of GDP dominates the overall manufacturing sector, accounting for 76.1% of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 2.12% of total GDP and 16.6% sectoral share. The third component, slaughtering, accounts for 0.94% of GDP

with 7.4% sectoral share. As a whole, the manufacturing sector is 12.79% of GDP, and employs 16.1% of the labor force.

## **Textiles**

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Textiles are the back of Pakistan's manufacturing base, contributing \$15.4b to exports, making up 56% of total exports, and employing 40% of the labor force. Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textiles in Asia, and the 4th largest producer of cotton in the world. With increasing urbanization, and a growing middle-class, textiles have come under greater demand. The majority of the industry is located in Sindh and Punjab, especially north Punjab with the cities of Sialkot and Faisalabad being notable centers.

## **Automotive industry**

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Pakistan's automotive industry is one of the fastest growing industries of the country, accounting for 4% of Pakistan's GDP and employing a workforce of over 1,800,000.00 people. Currently there are over 3200 automotive manufacturing plants in the country, with an investment of Rs. 92 billion (US\$320 million) producing 1.8 million motorcycles and 200,000 vehicles annually. Its contribution to the national exchequer is nearly Rs. 50 billion (US\$170 million). The sector, as a whole, provides employment to 3.5 million people and plays a pivotal role in promoting the growth of the vendor industry. Pakistan's auto market is considered among the smallest, but fastest growing in South Asia. Over 180,000 cars were sold in the fiscal year 2014–15, rising to 206,777 units fiscal year 2015–16. this is an old data, please verify before publish.

## **Technology**

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Pakistan has huge potential for the technology industry, which includes software development and electronics manufacturing. Pakistan Aeronautical Complex recently started the manufacturing of tablet PCs, e-book readers, and notebooks in collaboration with INNAVTEK of China. Software development also has a huge potential, which is being utilized as a result of numerous projects initiated by the Government of Pakistan.

## **Electricity, gas and water supply**

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Pakistan has extensive energy resources, including fairly sizable natural gas reserves, some proven oil reserves, coal (Pakistan has the largest coal reserves in the world), and a large hydropower potential. However, the exploitation of energy resources has been slow due to a shortage of capital and domestic political constraints. Domestic petroleum production totals only about half the country's oil needs, and the need to import oil has contributed to Pakistan's trade deficits and past shortages of foreign exchange. The current government has announced that privatization in the oil and gas sector is a priority, as is the substitution of indigenous gas for imported oil, especially in the production of power. Pakistan is a world leader in the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) for personal automobiles.