



# Industrial Sector Of Pakistan

## LECTURE 16



# Definition

“Industry refers to that sector of economy which is related with manufacturing and production of different products”



EcoPeaks



Primary



Secondary



Tertiary



Quaternary



# Primary Sector

- ▶ The primary sector of the industry is also called extraction. It generally involves changing natural resources into primary resources. Most products from sector are considered raw materials for other industries.
- Major business in this sector include agriculture , fishing , forestry and all mining industries.
- Primary industry is a larger sector in developing countries; for instance , animal farming is more common in Africa than Japan.



# Secondary Sector

- ▶ The secondary sector (manufacturing) produces finished , usable products . This sector of industry generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other business , for export , or sale to domestic consumers
- a. Chemical industry
- b. Clothing industry
- c. Steel production
- d. Telecommunication
- e. Metal working
- f. Automobile manufacturing
- g. Electronics
- h. Energy Industries





# Tertiary Industry

- ▶ The tertiary industry of industry is also known as the service sector or the service industry.
- ▶ It involves the provision of services to businesses as well as final consumers . Services may involve the transport , distribution and sale of goods from producer to a consumer, or may involve the provision of a service.
- ▶ Goods may be transformed in the process of providing a service , as happens in the restaurants industry or in equipment repair . However, the focus is on people interacting with people and serving the customer rather than transforming physical goods.



# Tertiary Industry

- a. News media
- b. Consulting
- c. Healthcare/ hospitals
- d. Estate agents
- e. Education
- f. Restaurants



# Quaternary industry

The quaternary sector is the research industry. Industrial Research looks for new ways to cut costs, find new markets, produce new ideas, new production and methods of manufacture.





# Role / importance

- ▶ Increase in employment opportunities
- ▶ Promotes specialization
- ▶ Optimum use of natural resources
- ▶ Reduction in the cost of production
- ▶ Technological growth
- ▶ Agricultural development
- ▶ National income
- ▶ Improvement in balance of payment
- ▶ The best use of raw material
- ▶ Stability in prices
- ▶ Increase production and market size
- ▶ Revenue of government

# Industries in Pakistan

**Textile industry**

**Sports industry**

**Telecom industry**

**Cement industry**

**Surgical industry**

**Sugar industry**

**Defense industry**

**Auto mobile industry**

**Fashion industry**

**Fertilizer industry**

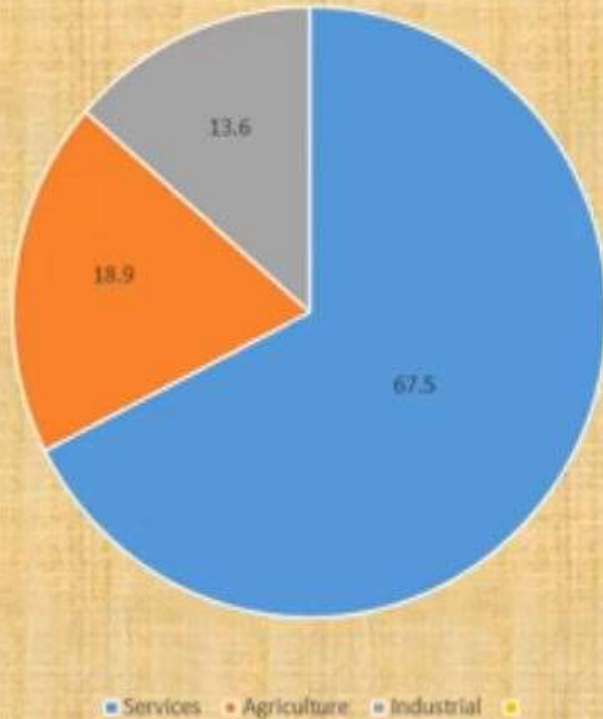
**Oil & Gas Industries**

**Chemical industry**

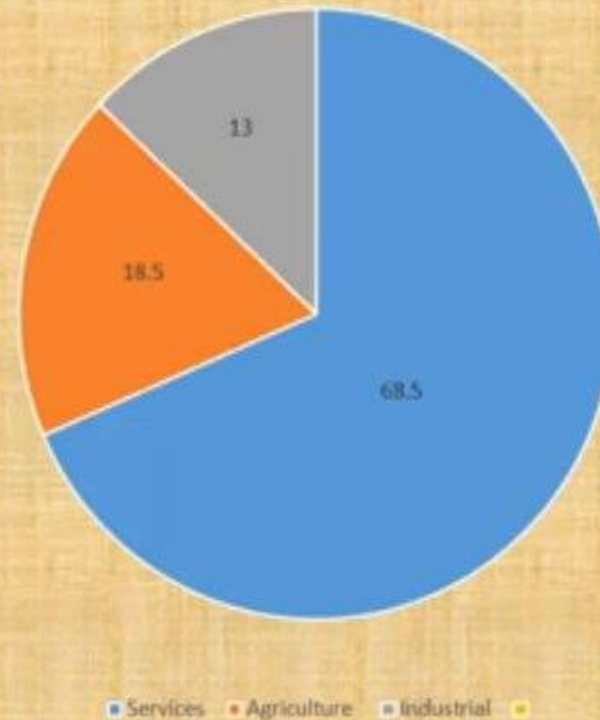


## Different Sector's Contribution in GDP of Pakistan from 2017-2019

Share in GDP(2017-18)



Share in GDP(2018-19)





# Covid-19 and impact

- ▶ Pakistan's pre-corona economy was facing a mild recession. Then came Covid-19, triggering lockdowns across Pakistan. These lockdowns have created lots of socio-economic problems.
- ▶ Daily-wage earners, small and medium businesses and traders took a big hit due to this unavoidable action.
- ▶ The sudden closure of large industries, small and medium businesses, ports, airports and transport have almost jammed the wheel of the economy.
- ▶ Labor related to industries waited in the hope that the situation would improve in a couple of weeks. Many laborers have gone back to their native villages and towns since they are not in a position to eke out their existence.
- ▶ In a nutshell, the marked economic slowdown is now leading to negative GDP growth. Pakistan's economy is projected to face a loss of up to 4% of its GDP, as projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

# Why Share Of Industrial Sector In GDP Remained Low?

Lake of  
technical  
knowledge

Low Investment  
and low saving

Lack of  
infrastructure

Unfavorable  
industrial  
Structure

Lack of  
industrial  
Research

Limited market  
for capital  
goods

Adverse  
balance of  
payment

Power  
Shortage

Elite-oriented  
consumption

# Suggested Solutions

Foreign  
Investment

Technical  
Education

Freelancing

Small and  
Medium  
Industries

Substitute of  
powers (coal,  
gas, windmills)

Theory of  
comparative  
advantage

Political  
Stability

Tax  
concession

Saving and  
Investment



THANK  
YOU