

Sindh - an Agricultural Province of Pakistan: An Overview

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Abstract:

Agriculture has a great impact on the economy of country leading to development and growth. During ancient time of Indus civilization agriculture was practiced. Now a days, the discoveries and revolution of new agricultural system has introduced many new methods in term of new hybrid varieties, new agricultural machineries, water sprinkle systems, seed distribution system that gives the qualitative and quantitative yield per acre. Therefore, this article has been reviewed to enhance the agriculture system in Sindh Province of Pakistan. Due to adoption of new technologies in Sindh has increased the yield per capita and increased the economy of Pakistan. Sindh province has urban and rural areas. Fifty percent population is living in Sindh and it contributes 30% of country's GDP. Hence, this study has a wide scope in depth in direction of agriculture and country's economic growth.

Key words: *Agriculture, GDP, Economy, Yield Production.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the occupation most of the people in Sindh. It contributes economy of Pakistan. It accounts for 30-32 percent of country's GDP in 2015, according to government statically estimates. The two thirds of the population are engaged in farming, directly support three-quarters of the province population, employ half the labor and contribute a large share of foreign exchange earnings. The major agricultural crops are Rice, wheat, and cotton seasonal fruits, vegetables, and sugarcane are also produced. Yield Per capita and productivity can be increased by the use of new and more efficient use of resources for better production mainly management of land and water canal systems.

In ancient time Indus valley has introduced the agriculture system at that time farmers were used to cultivate some of the cereals, grains wheat they used to hunter animals and gatherers. They are the animals on their land for getting milk, eggs, meat and different by products. The 50 per cent of the population of rural areas in Sindh lives below the poverty line, the farmers suffers from getting low per capita incomes. Due to unemployment and insufficient admittance to education cleanliness and wellbeing conveniences, an unhealthy atmosphere, and apprehensive contact to expected capital(Lashari, B and M.A. Mahesar 2012).

1.1. Land of Sindh:

Map of Sindh province shows urban and rural areas, some part is covered with dessert area and rivers. The land of Sindh has divided into large and small cities and villages. The Sindh province comprised area per hectare million is 1.15 and total area is 12.5 percent.



1.2. Diet:

A report has estimated that 36.3 % of the peoples in rural Sindh consumed less than 1,700 calories a day, at the same time as another 25 % consumed between more then 1,700 to 2,100 calories in a day. Rural farmers of Sindh are mainly dependent on agriculture, the people who lives in arid zones of rural sindh survive on animal rearing, and those peoples who lives along the coastal areas depends on fishing for their survivals. Due to the shortage of water in some cities of Sindh such as: Badin, Thatta, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Sanghar, Dadu affect the agriculture cultivation and crop production due to insufficient water that results low per capita production. Weather is also a big natural factor which directly affects crop damage.

2. GOVERNMENT SERVICES:

The government plays a crucial role for the well being of the poor people in rural cities who suffer from not getting proper public services. Peoples are free to get safe drinking water from water filtration plants. Government is also providing them trainings to take care of their health adopting sanitation facilities in daily life. This figure shows the demographic indicator of population in Sindh and their growth rate distribution.

2.2. Health and Sanitation:

Wellbeing of human in Sindh suffered from due to lack of education and unemployment, increases poverty ratio, rural-urban inequality, that has directly or indirectly impact on health of farmers, and their families. There are some cities of Sindh where government and NGO's are no a day working for the human development to improve their health by implementing indoor and outdoor sanitation strategies to facilitates peoples by reducing waterborne diseases, heaps of garbage in front of houses schools and other places that is a major cause of spreading bacterial infections in every human who is living in that surroundings.

2.3. Handicraft of Sindh:

Sindh is also known for famous handicrafts which were introduced back to 5000 BC ago. The popular crafts of Sindh are colorful pottery which are known as Kashi, colorful cotton made dresses, Embroideries, Ralli, traditional sindhi topi(cap) and ajrak are very famous sindhi crafts in all over the world.

3. CONCLUSION:

This overview concludes that Sindh is an fertile province of Pakistan which directly contribute to the economy of country, and in some region of Sindh farmers are also facing some socio economic problems which must be minimized by adopting new government policies and strategies to overcome poverty, health problems, unemployment problems to give them better life plan for further country's development.

REFERENCE:

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