

## A Critical Review of Food Crisis in Pakistan

Hani Fatima<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Faizan Khalil<sup>2</sup>, Aleen Fatima<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics, Fatima Jinnah University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Agriculture Faculty, Food & Crop Sciences, PMAS ARID Agricultural University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Fine Arts, Fatima Jinnah University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

**\*Corresponding author**

*Hani Fatima*

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**Abstract:** Pakistan is a low income country and the development of agriculture is its most important sector, due to its major commitments Provide healthy food for people. In the past 60 years, the aquaculture area in Pakistan has increased.40%, the rise of the more than 4 period of the masses and the seven times that of the urban development arousing the growing pressure on the cultivated land. Although the yield of wheat has increased by five times, the country is but it's marginal importer. Because of the public's development, the gap between food demands has narrowed to an unbelievable level. Domestic grain production. To deal with food protection in Pakistan needs to know about agriculture (Malik, 2015).

**Keywords:** Low Income, Growing Population.

### INTRODUCTION

The term "food security" reflects the need to eliminate hunger and nutrition. 1996 World Food Summit. Food safety is defined as: "all people have enough physical and economic conditions at any time to get enough, safe and nutritious food. Food that meets the nutritional needs of healthy and healthy life and food preference. This definition means food. Security has three pillars, namely, the physical supply of food, the social and economic access to food and the absorption of food. ([http://www.sdpi.org/publications/publication\\_details-284-36.html](http://www.sdpi.org/publications/publication_details-284-36.html)) Pakistan is a low income developing country.

Agriculture is an important part of the country, which meets the fast growing population of food and fiber necessities. And the rate of population growth slowed greatly from the 3% to the 2.09% years. However, it is thought to be high. 1 according to the current population growth rate, the population is expected to increase by 2050 times -From the state of the world's sixth most populous country [1], Pakistan has made Pakistan the fourth largest country of 2050.Over the past 60 years, the total area of cultivated land has increased by only 40%, and more than 4 times. Population growth and urban growth are more than 7 times the result of mega-cities<sup>2</sup> and population growth. The pressure of cultivated land. Wheat production is a major grain crop, which has been increased by five times in the same period. The country is a marginal importer of wheat. Great efforts are needed in both technological progress and population control. Perfect grain supply and demand gap. Reducing poverty, hunger and food insecurity are essential components of the millennium development goal .The prerequisites for economic development. Food security and economic growth are mutual promotion and mutual promotion. During the development process [2]. A country that does not produce the food needed and has no resources. The affordable food comes from the international

market to meet demand and supply gaps, not food sovereign countries [3]. Food security is the basis of national security, so it is usually ignored [4].

### METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

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

### Wheat Situation in Neighbouring Countries of Pakistan

The global problem of food shortages in any country can affect other countries, especially those countries. Neighborhood. India has a population of over one billion, and is also one of the largest wheat importers in the world. The world, such as Brazil, Japan, Egypt and the European Union. In addition to the Gulf States such as the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kawait and Saudi Arabia .A large amount of wheat is also imported to meet their needs. To produce 72 of the wheat in India, more wheat must be imported.6mmt wheat meets her needs. China has a population of 1 billion 320 million, producing 103.5 MMT in 2006-07, which is the output of last year is 6% less than that of last year. Iran produced wheat and imported 5.6 MMT to meet her needs of 11mmt.Chabot and dorosch [5]

point out that Afghanistan is from 2002 to 2004 and imports 600 thousand tons of wheat flour. Through the formal and informal channels from Pakistan. The Prime Minister of Pakistan approved 50000 tons of exports. Wheat goes to Afghanistan to avoid the food crisis in the war - ravaged country [6]. This will be in addition to the prime minister's office issued a statement saying that it exports 600000 tons to Afghanistan each year. Illicit export Wheat flour from Pakistan has been rising recently, because its prices in Afghanistan have risen by 70% in the past year [7].

### Food Prices in Pakistan

The price of 2012 staple food only slowed down, but it did not stop rising. "In spite of the overproduction. Over the past few years, at least in grain prices are likely to increase in Pakistan (Krishna Pahari, the head of the world food programme. Vulnerability analysis and mapping. Many families, rural and urban areas have no purchasing power. The food needed. "As far as national food conditions are concerned, Pakistan may be fine." Through good management and mechanism In place, increasing "access" is likely to increase food security "[8].

### Primarily Food in Pakistan

However, Pakistan's food is mainly produced in rural areas, like most of the other growing countries. Most of the poor are unsafe. They live in these areas, and their commercial access to food is low. City leaps and bounds [9, 10]. Rely on the market to get food for most food unsafe. The combination of urban and rural areas is a public feature. The dependence of the urban poor on the food market is extremely serious. It is well known that, as most rural food lacks a sense of security, it is almost impossible to recognize this. Land lost farmers and small farmers were scattered on the edge [10]. Supplemented by land free rural residents (45%), More than 30% of the practice was completed by the net customers of the rural population that accounted for 62% of the staple food; who partly or entirely dependent on the market demand for food [11].

### Floods in Pakistan

Pakistan has suffered 2010 floods and 1973, 1992 droughts, 1998, 2000 droughts and 2001 droughts. Therefore, the fluctuation / shortage of grain production are very common in Pakistan. In some times, electricity has to import a large amount of food to cope with the shortage. In order to meet the shortage deficit / city crossing and preserve the benefits of customers from the increased food, the power has been actively seeking support/procurement effectiveness strategies, storage and distribution, though at an extremely high cost. As a result, market place groundwork has been acting as an extra[12].

### CONCLUSIONS

Unfortunately, most leaders have no proper planning for corruption in Pakistan, mainly fudels, the agricultural sector. In Pakistan, they have their own land, but they will not bring benefits to farmers, because they are afraid of farmers. If they are easy to provide loans, they will not work for them. Because they are usually in power and do not implement the grain crisis policy, because they like to carry out black market marketing in flood season, they will sell food at a high price. Even if the government's policy is not serious, it is basically the government and the agricultural sector. Fudels is not willing to give farmers rights and interests. Some family's fudels Pakistan until they rule Pakistan. So there is no genuine and national policy on paper but it can't be realized. Many factors include the lack of the lack of infrastructure equipment, the uneducated farmers, and they do not know the latest technology.

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