

Origan of Basmati

- First mention of Basmati was in the Punjabi poem written by Waris Shah in 1766.
- The first Basmati variety was approved by Kala Shah Kaku in 1933
- First Variety was 370 which is the mother of all modern Basmati varieties
- Grown in the Indo Gangetic plain within a particular climate
- Fed by the waters of glacial melts of the Himalayas and Hindu Kush mountains



Characteristics of Basmati



- Long slender Kernel
- High length/breadth ratio



Exquisite aroma

☐ High grain integrity





Rice map Pakistan

3.800 million hectares rice area

Pakistan

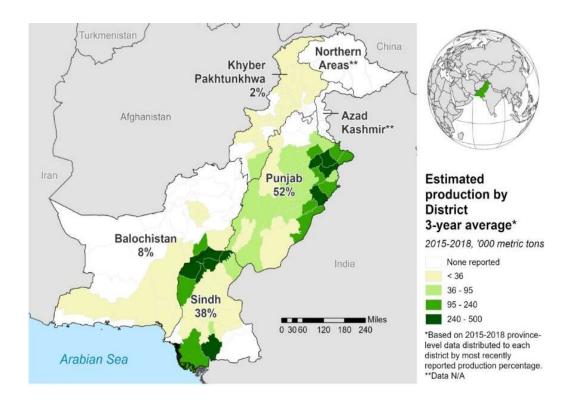
9th largest rice
producer

2nd to Wheat in acreage & 2nd to cotton in export.

4th largest rice exporter in the world

Global share of trade 11%

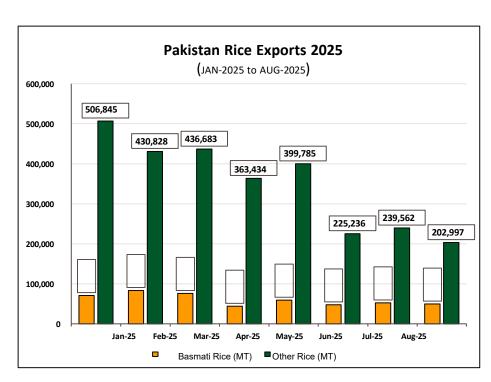
Production 9.800 million tons

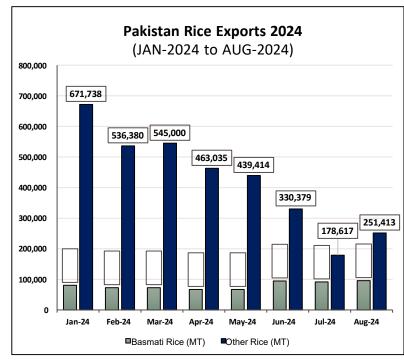


Source: USDA foreign agriculture services developed this map using the data of crop reporting services.

PAKISTAN RICE EXPORTS COMPARISON:2024-25

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics





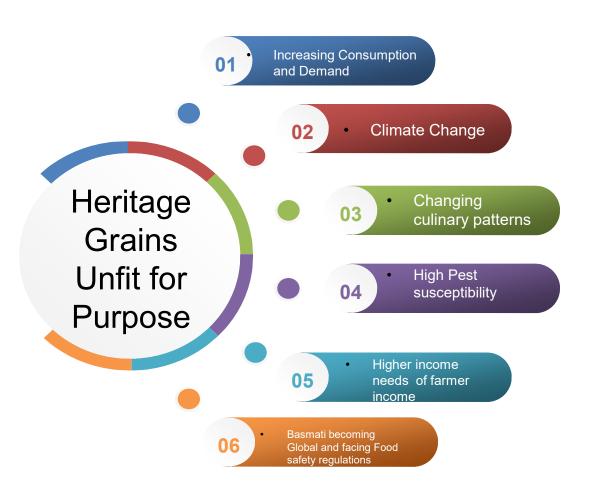
Rice Export

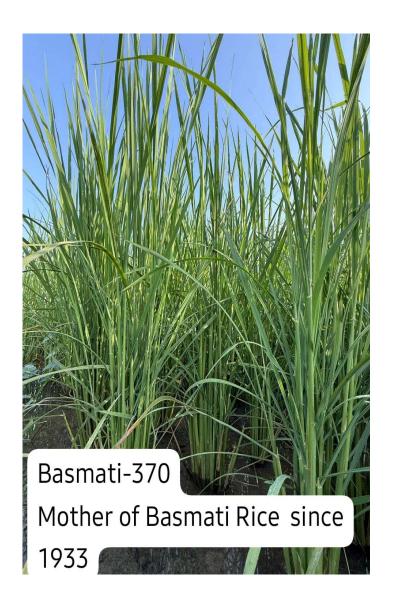
Source "Rice export Association"

YEAR	BASMATI (MMT)	NON- BASMATI (MMT)	TOTAL QTY (MMT)	BASMATI VALUE \$ MILLIONS	NON- BASMATI VALUE \$ BN	TOTAL VALUE \$BN
2023-24	0.77	5.23	6.0	876	3.05	3.93
2024-25	0.80	4.80	5.6	832	2.52	3,35

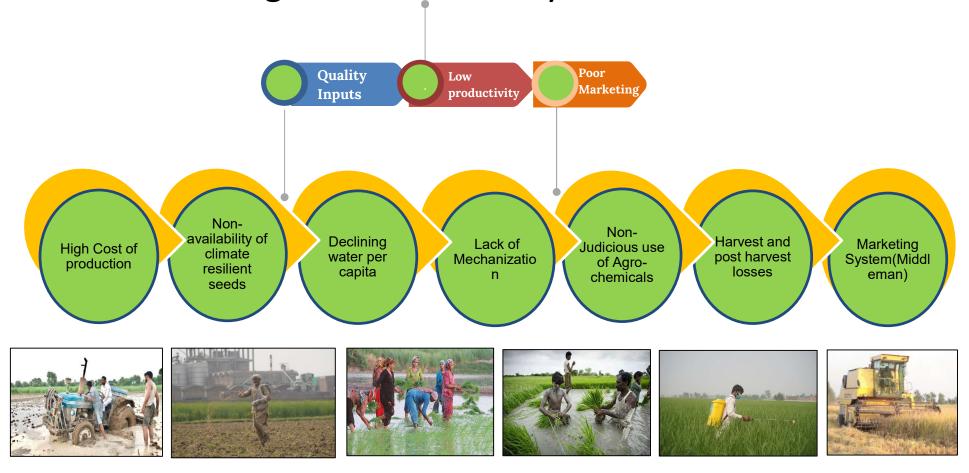
BREEDING JOURNEY OF BASMATI GRAINS

	Category	Definition	Examples – Pakistan	Examples – India	Novelty Status
	Traditional	Ancient farmer- maintained landraces, foundation of basmati identity.	Basmati 370 & Mushkan 7, Mushkan 41, Basmati C 622, Basmati Pak	Basmati 370, Karnal Local, Taraori Basmati (HBC-19)	Not novel (already in public domain, centuries old)
-	Evolved (Basma types)	Improved through pure line or mass selection from traditional basmati.	Basmati 198, Basmati 385 (1988)	Pusa Basmati- 1, Basmati- 386	Not novel (derived from traditional germplasm)
	Distinct	Clearly different from existing varieties by at least one essential trait (grain length, aroma, plant type, disease resistance).	Super Basmati (distinct from 370 in plant height & yield), Basmati 515, Kisan Basmati, Vital Super (zinc fortified) Basmati Sultan Super Basmati	Pusa Basmati 1692, Pusa Basmati 1718 (blast- resistant)	Novel at time of release
	NIL (Near- Isogenic Lines)	Molecular breeding/backcrossing to introduce one or few resistance genes into basmati background while keeping >95% genome intact.	Super Gold NILs with BLB resistance gene Xa-21	Pusa Basmati- 1718 &Pusa Basmati Pusa Basmati-1847 with BLB Resistance genes (Xa13, Xa21)	Novel (each NIL is new & specific introgression line)





Challenges in Present Day Rice Production



Path to Solutions: Connect to the Farm

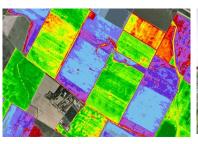
Cluster Farming



Farm advisory services from certified seed to quality harvest.



 Mechanization (Mechanical Transplantation of Rice)



 Crop health monitoring and surveillance through RS.



 Judicious use of selected agrochemicals through drones



 Paddy buyback with premium price and prompt payments.

Drones are Key for Managing MRLs & Traceability



OVERCOME LABOR SHORTAGE



PESTICIDE SAVING UP TO 30%



COVER 4 ACRES IN 15 MINUTES



REDUCES COST OF PRODUCTION

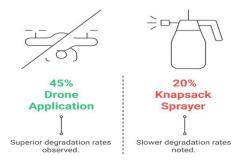


ENSURE UNIFORM PESTICIDE APPLICATION



EASY TO SPRAY EVEN IN STANDING WATER

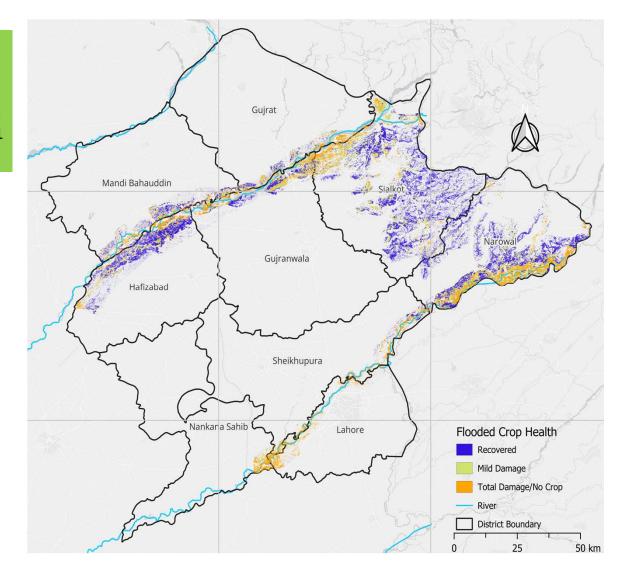
Pesticide Dissipation Rates (% Faster)





Health Assessment of Flooded Cropland

- The map highlights recovered cropland in blue, with the greatest recovery in Sialkot and Narowal, where water levels have subsided.
- Recovery accounts for 23% of the affected cropland in Sialkot and 20% in Narowal.
- > Areas near rivers in both districts still show minor damage.
- Zones adjacent to riverbeds reveal substantial crop loss.
- These regions will continue to be monitored in upcoming satellite imagery.
- Mapped damaged area is based on flooded and rainwater impact.



From Loss to Resilience: A Sector Tested, a Sector Standing

A reminder that even in crisis, the country's rice farmers remains its enduring strength

The story doesn't end with destruction after floods. Rice acreage this year actually expanded to 12.2 million acres (up from 11.2m), and enriched soils may boost yields 20–25% in healthier zones. Despite floods, Pakistan could still harvest ≈12 million acres worth of rice — one of its biggest crops in history

The floods displaced 4 million people and killed 1,000+, but Pakistan's rice sector proves resilient.

