

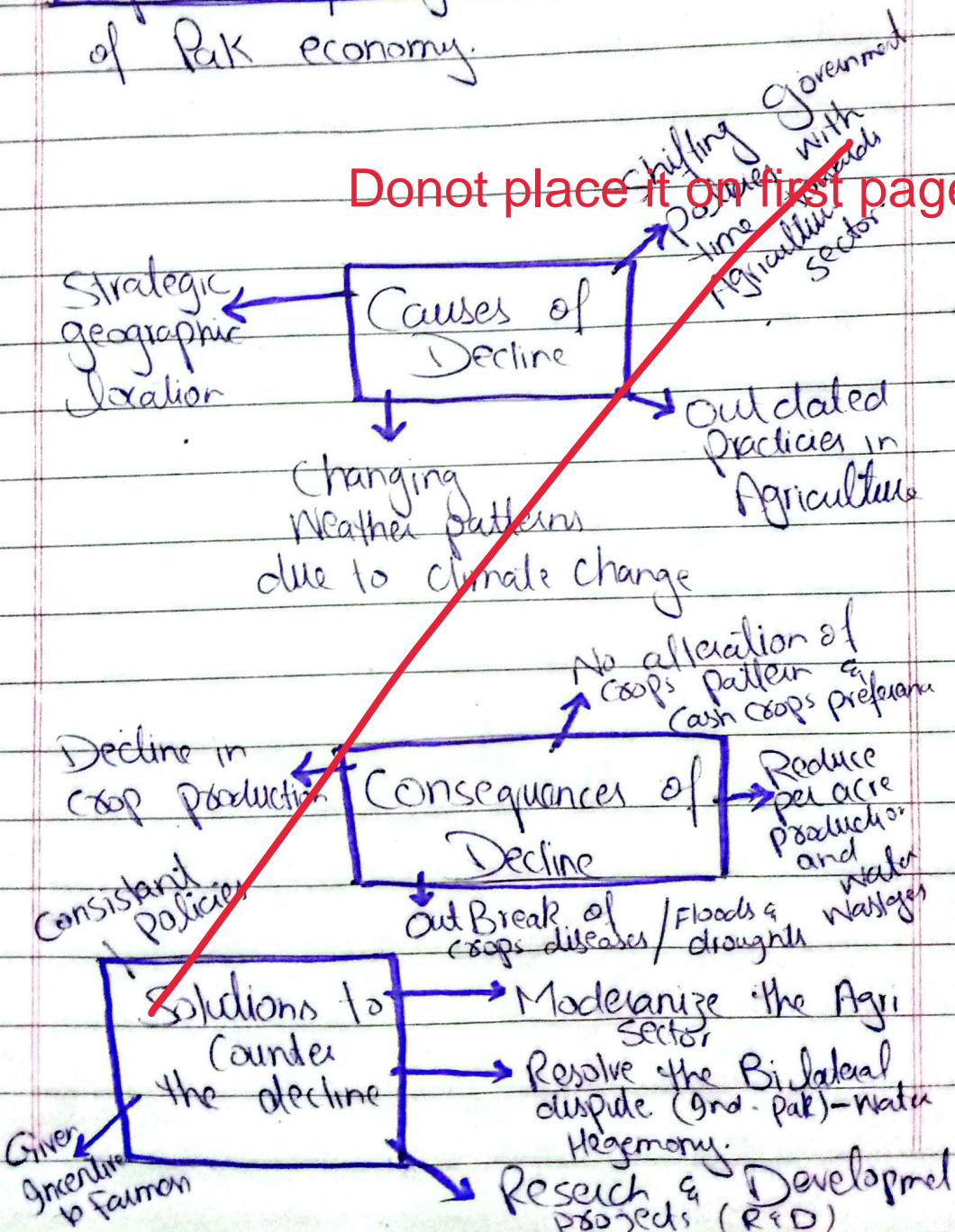
Topic:

Agricultural Decline
in Pakistan & how to
Counter it.

Brain Storming

Importance of Agriculture: Backbone
of Pak economy.

Donot place it on first page



The ESSAY

Outline:

1 - Introduction

Attention grabber

Background information

Thesis Statement.

2 - ~~Open it~~ Agricultural decline in Pak

(A) Causes of Decline

2.1 - Strategic geographic location.

2.1.1 Pakistan as a lower riparian state

2.1.2 Weaponization of Water by India (as an immediate resp. once).

2.1.3 Building Infrastructures by India and directing Water course.

2.2 - Changing Weather patterns due to Climate change.

2.2.1 Cloudburst and flash floods

2.2.2 Glacial lake outburst floods (Glofs)

2.3 - Outdated practices in Agriculture

2.3.1 Using less-resilient seeds

Seem tedious

2.3.2 Dry digging, open water channels and use tubewells to extract fresh water

2.3.3 No Alteration of Crop growing patterns

2.3.4 Preferring Cash crops production.

2.4 Shifting government policies

2.4.1 High oil prices & expensive Solar panels

2.4.2 Fixed less price for Wheat, Rice, Soyabean, Cotton in market — parallel to high prices for users/buyer

(B) Consequences of Decline:

2.1 - Decline in Crop Production

2.1.1 Decline in wheat Crop

2.1.2 Decline in Rice Crops

2.1.3 Decline in Cotton field

2.2 - Changing Weather patterns

2.2.1 Outbreak of Crops diseases

2.2.2 Less Water Availability during sowing seasons and floods during Harvesting seasons

2.3 Reduce per acre production in addition to Water Wastages.

2.3.1 per acre production now and in past

2.3.2 Water Wastages due to open - Karez System

2.4 Impacts of government policies

2.4.1 Less benefits for Farmers and vice versa for Retailers

2.4.2 Converted into liability for Farmers instead of their Strength.

3. How to Curb this decline
(Way forwards)

3.1 Modernize the Agriculture Sector

3.1.1 Provide drought / Disease resistant Seeds.

3.1.2 Commodity on Non-Renewable energy

3.2 Resolve the Bilateral dispute

3.2.1 Ensure the firmness of practicing TNC

3.3 Introduce Research & Development projects

3.3.1 Link - Academia - Agri Sector

Date: _____ Day: _____

You need to improve presentation

3.7.1 Give incentives to the farmer
Seem like very tedious

3.7.1 Consider the farmers demand
While policy formalization

3.4.2 fair distribution of Int. art.

The Essay

Every state has some powers that provide them resilience but if their abilities become abridged, then such abilities can be turned into their liabilities. Same thing is happening

No link with the previous line
in Pakistan nowadays. Agriculture

is Consider as the backbone of

Pakistan's economy. As this state

is gifted by God in the form of rich soil minerals in addition

to four seasons variation through out

the year. It added almost 70% in

GDP production that rapidly

Similarly, Pakistan remained a major

exporter of Wheat, rice, cotton, maize

and other crops to USA, China,

India, UK, Saudi Arabia from decades

But unfortunately, Pakistan import

these crops especially wheat from

No need to add facts
in introduction

Other Countries. There are number of causes that plays pivotal role in decline of agricultural production. Among them, Strategic geographic location, changing weather patterns due to climate change, outdated agricultural practices and shifting government policies are notable.

These causes having enormous consequences in the form of decline in crop production, outbreaks of diseases, water wastages and converting farmers strength into their vulnerability are underscored.

Therefore, there is an immediate need to take immediate steps to counter this decline by adopting modernization in Agriculture sector, resolving bi-lateral dispute, introduce R&D projects and give incentive to farmers.

First of all, the importance of agriculture sector in Pakistan is understand as it is the central pillar or backbone of Pakistan's economy. It contributed to 70%

in Pakistan's economy but now, surging towards decline. This essay will explore the causes of decline in agricultural production in Pakistan, its consequences and ~~way forward~~ **Rephrase** steps to counter this decline. At last, it will be followed by a comprehensive conclusion.

Pakistan's strategic location on the world map, on one hand act as their strength, and on other hand make it vulnerable being lower riparian. Pakistan is located in South Asia where water flows from India to Pakistan and ultimately fall into the Arabian Sea. The rivalries among India and Pakistan is not new. Since the time of independence, India uses different tactics to counter Pakistan and in this case, by weaponization of India's water flow. India violates ~~SW~~ by constructing dams such as Keshanganga dam, to reduce the water flow in ~~Pakistan~~ ~~India~~, in the recent

Weak spellings, grammar and punctuation issues

Date: _____

Day: _____

Stand off between India and Pakistan.
May - 2025, India immediately suspend the sole fragile treaty to handle Water dispute. Moreover, India releases excess water during the Sowing seasons of Crops in Pakistan. It releases thousands of Cubic Water in April that led the floods in plain agrarian regions in Pakistan. Not only by releasing Water, India exercised as a hegemon of Water by blocked Water or reduced flow that harm the crops production in Pakistan.

The Second major Cause of decline is changing weather pattern due to Climate change. Now, From the previous 2 decades, Pakistan is facing prolonged Summer seasons, intense Winter season, settled monsoon spells, cloud banks, glacial lake outburst floods (Glofs) etc. Although, Pakistan is contributing to less than 1% in GHG emission but their consequences in the form of changing weather pattern are immense.

Place it before concluding sentence

For example. Flash floods in 2022' in Pakistan swept across the country from Karachi to elevated northern areas. 300 million people were affected and 330 billion \$ loss in terms of economy were experienced by Pakistan. Similarly the flash floods in 2024 and 2025 (print) a grim picture of mass destruction, displacement, infrastructure damage and livestock damage. Pakistan is trapped in a ~~relief~~ destruction cycle that remains Continue until some serious steps will be taken.

Now, analyzing the third major factor that lead Pakistan toward this agricultural decline. It is outdated practices in Agriculture Sector. The world is living in 21st century, exploring advance technology, in every field of life. Yet, Pakistan still entrapped in outdated practice to meat ^{it's} demand or to support ^{it's} backbone. For example, in Pakistan, farmers have still using

Loaded with facts

This is not a way to build argument

1. less resilient seeds from droughts, or pest attacks. China, in the neighbour of Pakistan, utilizing seeds innovation opportunity, not only to meet its own demands but also to support its economy by importing crops production. Every year, 1-2 million acre land production just go into drain due to less resilience.

In the same way, relying on oil, petrolium to run tubels in Pakistan.

by farmers make them prone to less production capacity. Open drainage system has wasting the water more comparing to utilization in growing phase of agriculture.

Last but not least the under-mining factor of declining agricultural products in Pakistan is shifting government policies. In Pakistan, as a democratic state, governments has been changed with time either due to ending tenures or by political insurrections. Every new government formalize its own policy to run agriculture.

Sector. But the irony is, the government never consider the demands of farmers while pen down the policies. A number of times, their policies provide benefits to the retailers in markets but not to the farmers direct. As a result, their conditions are become more vulnerable to put forward their efforts to increase the production rate.

All these causes explore a grim picture of Pakistan being a vulnerable state that led it towards a surge of decline.

Every cause has its own consequences and in this case, these consequences push the Pakistan towards a liable state.

First consequence of this decline is decline in crop production due to hostile acts of India by weaponization of water. For example, in Sindh and South-Punjab, farmers observe the decline in

production due to India's less-serious behaviour of releasing water towards Pakistan. The flow of Indus-Water is a big source of crop production in Pakistan. India releases water either when flow rises in India or to jeopardize the standing crops in Pakistan during harvesting seasons. In the same way, India hold water when there is an immense need during Sowing seasons. The farmers face floods and drought, as a result of ~~in country~~ ~~Seasons of requirements~~ **Your ending sentence must be align with concluding one**

The Second Consequence is observed in domain of climatic changing patterns. As a result of 2022 floods, people were lose their houses, connected roads, power infrastructure, displacement of millions of people. It is notable that Pakistan's economy lagging to bear such kind of burden. Although International funds has also been receiving by Pakistan due to the member of COPs meeting and also in the form of other humanitarian aids but there

are not sufficient to manage the crisis in Pakistan. For example, in recent COP-30 meeting in Belam, International donor states agreed to increase the funds to vulnerable state of 15% at the end of 2035.

But it's a far-away hope as Pakistan has been bearing the crisis from 2 decades and each year bring new, intense destruction as a result of natural disasters. Furthermore, Melting glacier in Pakistan not only reduce the reserves of freshwater supply but also appeared in the form of floods that forced the people living in mountain to displaced at some where else.

Third and the last consequences of decline appeared in the form of shifting government policies. Now, farmers prefer to grow cash crops to get monetary benefits irrespective to the impact on land. When same kind of crop again & again, specific kind of mineral will

decline in soil and turn the soil into barren land.

Now, here are some ~~Way~~ forward steps to counter the surge of decline in agricultural production in Pakistan

First of all, there is a need to resolve the Water issue with India diplomatically. Second, adopting advance technology to practicing in agriculture. Shift the focus toward non-renewable energy sources, through resilient crops, pest-resistant medicines, Sprinkling Water technique, and rely on using surface water ^{or rain water} instead of extracting ground water. Third, adopt Research and development projects and link academia with agriculture sectors. Establish labs to testify the seeds prior to sowing, and also develop institutes to elevate the research in various degree programs related to agriculture sector. Faisalabad agricultural university performing their role in this regard for example. And

Last one is to provide incentives to farmers, so they can easily meet their daily life demands and also spend to increase the production of farm land.

Conclusion:

~~Agriculture production in Pakistan is under decline due to enormous factors such as, geographic location, climate impacts on changing weather patterns, out dated practices in agriculture sector and continue shifting policies of government. These factors enclosed notable consequences in the form of Water weaponization by India, decline in Crop production due to drought, flash, Cloud Bursts and Gofss. But the hope is still alive to counter the causes of decline in the form of adopting modernization in agriculture sector, introducing Research and development programs, providing incentives to farmers and solving bi-lateral dispute over water with India diplomatically.~~

No need to add headings

Work on mentioned mistakes