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## Agricultural decline in Pakistan and how counter it

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

**Thesis Statement:** Although agriculture plays a critical role in economic development of Pakistan, its decline is due to ineffective agricultural policies, paucity of agricultural technology and ~~and~~ **irregular practices** of farmers. In order to harness ~~fulliest~~ yield of agricultural land, pragmatic ways must be adopted.

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#### 2. Causes of Agricultural Decline in Pakistan

2.1) ~~Ineffective agricultural related policies~~

2.2) ~~Inadequate training of farmers.~~

2.3) ~~Saliently of agricultural land due to irregular practices of farmers.~~

2.4) ~~Paucity of advance agricultural machinery.~~

2.5) ~~Increasing water scarcity paves the way for agricultural decline.~~

2.6) Erratic rainfall due to global warming leads to the low agricultural yield.

2.7) Prolonged drought as a result of climate change gives birth to the agricultural decline.

2.8) minimum manufacturing of artificial seeds is cause of agricultural decline in Pakistan.

### 3. Pragmatic ways to counter Agricultural decline in Pakistan

3.1) Strengthening of agricultural related policies.

3.2) Capacity building of farmers.

3.3) Incorporation of technology in agricultural practices.

3.4) Subsidies on agricultural machinery.

3.5) Ensuring alternative crop farming by farmers.

3.6) Enhancing manufacturing of agriculture related products for better yield.

3.7) Providing media awareness for sustainable agricultural practices.

3.8) Building ground-water reservoirs for better agricultural yield.

#### 4. Conclusion:

while going through the pages of history, it depicts that once agriculture used to contribute about sixty percent in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pakistan. But, it is stepping towards decline and reached at twenty three percent in Gross Domestic Product of Pakistan. More than half of the population of Pakistan rely heavily on agriculture for their socio-economic development. The agricultural decline in Pakistan is due to various factors. The factor behind this prevailing notion is ineffective agricultural related policies in Pakistan. This paves the way for agricultural decline in Pakistan. Their inadequate training of farmers related to agricultural practices and paucity of advance agricultural machinery give birth to the deceleration of agriculture in Pakistan. Similarly, Salinity of agricultural land due to irregular practices of farmers sows a seed of downward trend of agriculture in Pakistan. The climate also plays a crucial role in declining trend of agriculture through prolonged drought of which ultimately affects.

agriculture yield. However, this prevailing notion of declining trend of agriculture in Pakistan tackles through pragmatic ways. Such pragmatic ways are strengthening agricultural related policies, capacity building of farmers and incorporation of technology in agricultural practices. Besides, ensuring alternative crop yield and subsidies on agricultural machinery lead towards the upward trajectory of agriculture in Pakistan. Therefore, this essay sheds light on causes of agricultural decline and ways forward to counter this notion and transform into upward slope of agriculture in Pakistan. There are various factors contributing towards agricultural decline in Pakistan but ineffective agricultural related policies is most important factor. Policies play a crucial role for prosperity but its ineffectiveness drag towards declining trend. Some other case is with Pakistan. Despite a huge agricultural policies, still Pakistan is on slope of agriculture decline in Pakistan. It is due to further

paucity of political will and bureaucratic red-tap. As an illustration, the agricultural policy during the tenure of Pakistan Muslim League Noon (PML-N) created hype for agricultural boom.

It failed due to ineffectiveness in its implementation. It underscores that policies have to be implemented to agricultural boom.

Hence, ineffective agricultural related policies pave the way for agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Similarly, inadequate training of farmers in Pakistan result in downward slope of agriculture.

Training inculcates the pinnacle of agriculture practices. In Pakistan, training of farmers is low in number rather it is near to zero. Training related

to agricultural practices equip farmers with low number of ways to increase agricultural yield, for instance, Jaffar Brothers Private Limited, a company deals with agriculture in Pakistan, provides training on agricultural practices to accelerate agriculture yield.

It underscores the fact that it needs mass scale training

Add data examples and statistics

programs to boost up agriculture yield in Pakistan. Thus lack of training of farmers is one of the impediments that contribute to agricultural decline in Pakistan.

In same vein, salinity of agricultural land due to irregular practices of farmers lead to the downward trajectory of agriculture in Pakistan. Salinity of agricultural is sedimentation and salinity of agricultural land. It is consequence of irregular practices of farmers. Such practices are burning of remains of crops, and providing low minerals to the agriculture land. It eventually gives birth to low agricultural yield and result in agricultural decline in Pakistan. As an illustration, most of the rural farmers put fire on agricultural remains of sugarcane. They strengthen the prevailing notion of enrichment of land with minerals. However, in reality, they destroy their agricultural land. Thus salinity of agricultural land due to the

irregular practices of farmers lead to agricultural decline. Furthermore, paucity of agricultural machinery leads to the agriculture decline in Pakistan. Machinery plays a utmost for cutting of crops. Most of time, farmers face the problem of lack of machinery to rip their crops which ready for cutting. It ultimately leads to the destruction of crops and gives birth to agricultural decline. For instance, in 2022, in Sindh during summer the wheat crop was ready for cutting. On contrary, due to low machinery, the crop was hit by monsoon season and eventually lead to agricultural decline. Hence, lack of advance agricultural machinery power the way for agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Moreover, increasing water scarcity is directly proportional to agriculture decline. Water is main element for agriculture to grow. Most of crops such as rice and vegetables need huge amount of water.

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impacts on crops**

to grow. Contrastingly, Pakistan, the most vulnerable country, faces the problem of water scarcity. It ultimately hit the agriculture sector of Pakistan. For instance, in 2023, the Punjab province was hit badly by the shortage of water. Hence, burgeoning water scarcity paves the way for agricultural decline in Pakistan.

In similar manner, erratic rainfall patterns due to global warming leads to the lower agricultural yield. The unseasoned rainfall is due to the global warming in Pakistan. It affects severely the agriculture crops and results in downward trajectory of agriculture. For instance, the unseasoned rainfall of 2022 hit badly the agriculture yield in Pakistan. It results in wheat crisis in Pakistan and people saw a surge in the price of wheat in Pakistan. It sows a seed of downward slope of agriculture in Pakistan. Thus, irregular rainfall patterns

leads to the agricultural decline in Pakistan.

moreover, prolonged drought as a result of climate change gives birth to the agricultural decline in Pakistan. Pakistan is one of the ten countries who are the most vulnerable to climate change. Pakistan is facing catastrophic consequence of climate change.

Prolonged drought is one of them. This condition gives birth to heatwave which eventually destroy the crops and pave the way for agricultural decline in Pakistan. According to

~~good~~ World Bank Report, about fifty percent of agriculture yield in 2023 was hit by prolonged drought in Pakistan.

Resultantly, Pakistan faced severe shortage of crop in local market. Now, prolonged drought results in agriculture decline in Pakistan.

Besides, minimum manufacturing of artificial seeds is cause of agricultural decline in Pakistan. Artificial seed means growing of unseasoned seed in controlled environment.

to meet local market demand. Pakistan is lagging behind in synthetic seed manufacturing due to technological advancement. Pakistan's farmers rely solely on Chinese artificial seed for agriculture yield. The ministry of Agricultural report depicts that in 2018 year saw the lowest manufacturing of synthetic seed for agriculture in Pakistan. Thus, lowest possible manufacturing of artificial seed is reason behind agricultural decline in Pakistan.

In the above paragraphs have mentioned the causes of agricultural decline in Pakistan; the following paragraphs put light on the pragmatic ways to counter agricultural decline in Pakistan.

The first and foremost pragmatic way forward is strengthening of agricultural related policies. Pakistan have adequate resources and policy makers to enhance the speed of agricultural

related policies. It needs proper implementation of agricultural related policies. The case study of India's agricultural policies depicts that agriculture policy strengthens the farmers and eventually boost up the agricultural decline. As a result, India saw huge yield in agriculture since 2015. Thus, ~~Policy~~ strengthens the agricultural related policies in order to counter declining trend of agriculture.

Similarly, capacity building of farmers is another way forward to tackle the declining trend of agriculture in Pakistan.

Pakistan focuses on training and development of farmers to increase yield of their agricultural land. It equips farmers with new and advance ways of farming and leads to high agricultural yield. As an illustration, the capacity building model of Rwanda for farmers is

testimony to the fact that it eventually leads to the huge agricultural yield. Pakistan must adopt and follow

the foot prints of model of Rwanda in order to have boom in agricultural yield. Hence, capacity building of farmers is mandatory to counter trend of decline in agricultural yield in Pakistan.

Furthermore, incorporation of technology in agricultural practices is necessary to increase agricultural yield in Pakistan. Technology equips farmers with new methods of farming in agricultural land. Pakistan

is lagging behind in technological advancement in agricultural practices. As an illustration, the American

model of technology incorporation in agricultural practices yield huge

yield. Pakistan must adopt

some model of provide technological equipments to farmers for

high agricultural yield. Thus, incorporation of technology

in agricultural practices is necessary for high crop

yield.

Moreover, subsidies on

agricultural machinery is need of now for Pakistan to accelerate agricultural yield. subsidies means government bears the extra amount and gives things on cheap rate. though, it creates burden on government but facilitates in long-run development. In economic development. For instance, fertilizer and Irrigation scheme in Pakistan should be restored to speed up agricultural yield in Pakistan. Thus, subsidies on agricultural machinery is necessary to accelerate agricultural production in Pakistan.

Besides, providing media awareness for sustainable practices of agriculture give both huge agricultural practices. Sustainable practices are beneficial for environment as well as for agricultural land. For environment, it reduces combustion of fossil fuels and for agricultural, it boost up agricultural yield. For instance, sustainable practice model of Rhineland is in testimony to

to fact that it leads to high agricultural yield. Pakistan must follow foot prints of such models and put them on agricultural fire practices for environment sustainability and high agricultural yield. Thus, Pakistan can enhance media awareness to farmers for sustainable agricultural practices and huge agricultural yield. In similar manner, Pakistan focuses on building ground-water reservoirs for better yield. Pakistan is facing severe crisis of declining ground water level. Its deficiency leads to the low agricultural yields. According to the World Bank Report, the ground-water level in Pakistan is declined from  $1000 \text{ m}^3$  to  $750 \text{ m}^3$ . Additionally,  $680 \text{ m}^3$  is minimum level. It underscores that ground-water reservoir is on verge of depletion. Pakistan must adopt the foots of building ground water reservoirs in order to get high agricultural yield.

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thus building ground-water reservoirs help Pakistan to get high agricultural yield.

Conclusively, agriculture plays a crucial role in prosperity of Pakistan, its decline is due to ineffective agricultural practices, paucity of agricultural technology and irregular practices of farmers. In order to fulfill yield of agricultural land, Pakistan must adopt pragmatic ways to counter downward trajectory of agriculture. On other hand, the reason behind agricultural decline in Pakistan are erratic rainfall, prolonged drought and burgeoning water scarcity. It ultimately hit severely agricultural output.

In the same pipeline, Pakistan is facing huge agricultural decline. So, in order to counter downward slope of agricultural yield, Pakistan adopts sustainable agricultural practices, builds ground-water reservoirs and incorporates technology in agricultural practices. Additionally, Pakistan

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Strengthens agricultural related policies and capacity building of farmers. Lastly, Pakistan is facing severe crisis of agricultural decline and it is need of half of population of Pakistan. It is only sole mode of earning for most of the people of Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan must adopt pragmatic ways to counter agricultural decline and have brighter future ahead.