

good well done well organized and quite relevant please

AGRICULTURAL DECLINE IN

PAKISTAN AND HOW TO COUNTER IT

OUTLINE

I. Introduction

- ↳ Please provide detailed feedback on this essay
- ↳ Please provide marks also.
- ↳ Please recommend also give some

II. Conceptualizing Agriculture in Pakistan

II. Reasons for Agricultural Decline in Pakistan

1. Erratic changes in weather patterns

→ 14 major catastrophic glacial lake

outburst floods in Pakistan; United

Action Convention on Climate Change

2. Salinity dilemma rising at alarm level

→ 30% of agricultural land adversely affected

3. Excessive reliance on outdated agricultural techniques

→ 66% of water losses due to unlined canals

4. Disturbance in water flows from upper riparian regions
→ Indus Waters Treaty ^{not in} in abeyance in May after India-Pakistan stand off

5. Labor force migrating to urban centers for better future
→ 45% of people were urbanized from 2014 to 2024

6. Government prioritizing manufacturing industry sidelining agriculture sector
→ 0.2% of total federal budget expenditure on agriculture

7. Withdrawal of subsidies
→ IMF's austerity measures

try to write with proper order please

IV Remedial Measures to Counter Agricultural Decline in Pakistan

1. Distributing water through lined canals
→ 6 Lined-Canal Project

2. Investing in cutting-edge technology to boost agricultural efficiency
→ Crop management through remote sensing

3.

~~Inaugurating hybrid seeds~~

→ Sol. Increase in cereal by hybrid seeds in Kenya

4.

~~Facilitating farmers with agro-chemicals at affordable rates~~

→ Insecticides and herbicides

5.

~~Awareness about climate resilient crops~~

→ Millets and sweet potatoes

6.

~~Shifting to drip irrigation system~~

→ Israeli drip irrigation concept

7.

~~Providing facilities to farmers in the countryside to reduce rural-urban migration~~

I

Conclusion

• XXX •

According to ~~Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR)~~, agriculture's share in Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has ~~drastically~~ fallen from thirty-nine percent (39%) in the 1960s

try to keep data for middle essay paragraphs

to nineteen percent (19%). These figures reflect the sharp decline in the agricultural production and efficiency in Pakistan. Every country is bestowed with unlimited natural resources. After utilizing those resources, country's dependence lies on those factors of production. Owing to natural beauty and scenic views, Denmark's and Switzerland's GDP rely on the tourism industry.

Conversely, Pakistan posses vast land and Indus River that flows from Himalayan region to the Arabian sea. Covering whole Pakistan containing unimaginable land of agricultural field, from north to south. Unfortunately, during recent decades the land size of agricultural production is being shrinking.

That has ^{spurred} ~~spurred~~ into decline in agricultural fields also. Giving some alarming indicators for food ~~ressources~~ insecurity within a country.

Therefore, this essay would underscore the concept of agricultural lands in Pakistan. After that, it would highlight the concurrent reasons for agricultural decline. Lastly, it would provide some pragmatic and remedial measures to counter agricultural decline in the

DATE — / / —

Virginity of Pakistan

To ~~out~~ with, every nation's economic backbone is defined by what the country contains or in which sector it is ~~specializing~~. Similarly, Pakistan has immeasurable agricultural fields that is solely supported by rivers and canals. After the independence in 1947, Pakistan had countable industries on which country's expenditure could rely. At that time, Pakistan utilise its water sources and increase its agricultural production. Resultantly, earnings from agricultural fields became the backbone of the country. The real mayhem came, when after four decades, state witnessed sharp decline in agricultural production. The reason ~~detre~~ for diminishing were; droughts, floods, ~~unlined~~ canals, unequal and unfair distribution of water in the provinces, districts and tehsils. Occasionally, political power was also used to pressurize the vulnerable party. So are the grounds to decline in the agricultural fields in Pakistan.

Extreme changes in weather

pattern resulting into destructive flood is the first convincing reason of declining agricultural production in Pakistan.

Considering the repercussion of Climate change and global warming, Pakistan is ranked at the 8th most vulnerable and impacted country according to the United Nations Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Having said that, the weather in Pakistan is unpredictable. Leaving some region in drought like Thar and Thil. While raining area in floods. As per UNFCCC, Pakistan has witnessed 14 major glacial lake outburst floods by the end of June 2025. When these floods enter into rivers and canal banks. The pressure and density of water ~~increases~~ in the rivers. That sometimes, transformed into overleaving and breaking of river banks that wipe out the agricultural fields. Economically weak and fragile Pakistan, witnessing such glacial outburst has changed the ^{agriculture} ~~outlook~~ of the country. Henceforth, pernicious floods instigated by changing weather has adversely affected the overall agricultural fields in Pakistan.

Salinity dilemma rising at alarm

level is the second reason for agricultural decline in Pakistan. According to the Agricultural Economist Report 2022, more than thirty percent (30%) of fertile land is adversely affected due to ^{Salinity} ~~salinity~~ problems. Salinity brings salt on the surface of land. Owing to this, ~~soil~~ ^{soil} quality is ~~poorly~~ impacted and cause stumbling block for any crop cultivation. This land becomes of no productive use and agricultural ~~outcome~~ ^{contribute to} reduces over the period of time. Thus, salinity also ^{contribute to} ~~leads to~~ agriculture decline.

Excessive reliance on outdated agricultural techniques is third contributor to decline in agricultural efficiency. Sixty six percent (66%) of water is lost by Pakistan because of unlined canals. The canals are still unlined in the majority of the countryside especially in Sindh. Water gets evaporated and/or absorb by the canals. Because of this, the fertile lands that is far from main stream, unable to get required water then gradually that land morphed into desert. Once green and fertile land is turned into desert because of unavailability of water. With that being said, unaccessibility to traders, therefore a and bony water further ~~not~~ change the

outlook of the green land. Hence, obsolete techniques and equipment are also to some extent responsible factor for agricultural decline.

fourthly, disturbance in water flows from upper riparian region also decrease agricultural results. Most of the time, India being upper riparian stops water flow. Whenever, there is political, economical, religious, or social or cultural between two nuclear countries, India and Pakistan, India shuts down barrages gates and threat to put Indus water Treaty in abeyance.

According to World Bank, Pakistan's agriculture lies on eighty percent (80%) water coming from Indian rivers. Lending this fact, India creates complication for Pakistan to weaken Pakistan's economy. During recent stand off, Indian Prime Minister said: "water and blood cannot move together". Having such thinking has led to water weaponization. Ergo, obstacles created by water flows in upper riparian has also led to agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Labor force migrating to urban centers for better future is the fifth ground of agricultural decline in Pakistan. Poverty

of basic education, health facilities, ^{employment} and opportunities and other ^{employment} other necessities ^{employment} repel human capital to more developed cities to avail such facilities. When human labor migrate to the privileged cities, then ~~there~~ few number of people labor force is left to irrigate and cultivate huge lands. United Nations Global Migration Database illustrates around forty-five percent (45%) rural to urban migration in Pakistan from 2014 to 2024. When such massive labor would leave their cities for unavailability of basic needs then who will cultivate large fields? Therefore, migration of human also plays significant role in agricultural decline.

What is the sixth reason of agricultural decline in Pakistan? The sixth ground of agricultural shrink in Pakistan is that government is prioritizing manufacturing industries instead of specializing in the agricultural sector. Government strategic planning was produce value-added product by using agricultural resources as a main raw material. Unfortunately, due to changes in government, either the target of value-added ~~product~~ ^{not} product is achieved but it has dramatically ^{diminished} impacted the agricultural

production. Wheat plantation ~~are~~ is declined by six point five percent (6.5%) in Pakistan say, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nation (FAO UN). Thus, government's miscalculated risk to switch from ~~agriculture~~ agricultural economy to manufacturing industry has also deteriorated the agricultural fields.

Withdrawal of subsidies is the last kind nail in the coffin due to which Pakistan has lost its agricultural potential.

Since Pakistan has joined International Monetary fund (IMF), Pakistan has taken 25 loans. Each ~~for~~ loan ~~tranche~~ comes with heavy austerity measure. The most recent loan ~~program~~ was approved when government eliminated all ~~of~~ ^{plz work on gra} its subsidies to the producers. That has increased the cost of ~~purchase~~ ^{of} seeds and other agricultural materials for the farmers. Farmers being helpless, cultivate only limited area of field, leaving other parts uncultivated that reduce agricultural production. Truly, withdrawal of subsidies has proved the final straw for agricultural decline in the peripheries of Pakistan.

Previous paragraphs ~~too~~ shed light
on the grounds for agricultural decline.
However, preceding Paragraphs would highlight
the pragmatic remedial measure to
counter agricultural decline in Pakistan.

What is the first and foremost
necessary measure Pakistan must do promptly
to counter the agricultural decline? Pakistan
must distribute water through lined ~~canal~~
canal. This would help in irrigating vast
agricultural fields. It would be easy for
agricultural landowners to take away water
to their land. When more land is ~~watered~~,
watered, more fertile land it will be
and more agricultural crops can be harvested.
Moreover, State initiation of G-canal project
is highly appreciated. But, instead of
Pakistan sending water to deserted regions
it would be better to transport water to
the infertile land, where water is unable
to reach. Fertile land will generate more
agricultural outcomes. Thus, water must be
distributed through lined canal to avoid
waste and to increase agricultural
results.

Secondly, investing in cutting-edge

DATE 1/1

technology to boost agricultural efficiency is will also help in ~~in~~ counteracting agricultural decline. Government innovation must invest in advance agricultural technology to boost productivity. Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation must allow zero taxes on agricultural technology imports. Government must use remote sensing for crop management. This would help government to identify affected areas, where further work is needed. Moreover, this would also help in times of flood to detect the flow of water and create diversion accordingly. Henceforth, concentrating on technology is one of the counter to agricultural decline in ~~Pakistan~~.

Inaugurating hybrid seeds is the third counter to agricultural decline. As per Kenya government, they have witnessed fifty percent (50%) raised in the production of cereal in their agricultural field, after utilising hybrid seeds. Hybrid seeds would allow to increase crop production by multiple times. This would increased the agricultural production within the same field. Besides furthermore, Pakistan government has taken a initiative for hybrid seeds.

Syngenta, Hadi seedi and such are widely used. But state needs to encourage farmers to use these seeds to cultivate their land. This would not only increase crop production but also government and farmers would be able to generate significant earnings. Thus, widespread use of hybrid seed would counter agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Facilitating farmers with agro-chemicals at affordable price is one of the causes for agricultural decline in Pakistan. State must provide agro-chemicals like pesticide, herbicides and insecticides. By using such chemicals, crops would be prevented from insect attacks and abnormal crop growth. China's agricultural farm land saw observed ⁱⁿ rapid growth in their crops after implementing agro-chemicals in their fields. Pakistan's government must ensure that these chemicals are available at every ~~ertil~~ level at the economical rate so that it become accessible for every farmers. Clearly, agro-chemicals would aggrandize and counter agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Slightly, awareness and education about climate resilient crops must be encouraged by government to cultivate. Considering that Pakistan is with many harsh weather conditions, then government should encourage crops that are resilient to that weather after a thorough research. Crops such as Sweet potato and millet are crops that can be cultivated even in non-extreme weather conditions. By this way, reliance on water would be reduced. And stabilize food productivity in harsh conditions. Consequently, climate resilient crops need to be adopted to counter agricultural decline in Pakistan.

Shifting to the drip irrigation system is the seventh counter to agricultural decline. By drip irrigation, water would be effectively utilized. As water would be provided to directly to plant root via tubes, pipes and emitter. This would eventually minimize evaporation and water run-off. This would overall improve yields of the agricultural land. Pakistan need to implement policy and project as Israel has done for drip irrigation and has changed the world for agriculture.

DATE: ___/___/___

is Israel.

lastly, it is high need of time for government to provide basic facilities to to farmers in the countryside so that migration is controlled. By this way, agricultural decline would be controlled. As more people would prefer to stay with their extended families instead of living alone in the cities, when fundamental goods and services are provided. For example, Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) like policies must be introduced in Pakistan, where government pays direct payments and rural development funds to support young farmers and improve rural life, to provide incentives to stay in agricultural areas. Policies like CAP would also control the agricultural decline in Pakistan.

To cap it all, Pakistan is an agrarian nation, forty percent (40%) of GDP is generated from the agricultural production and ancillary activities. It is time for ~~gover~~ state institutions to pay attention on the agricultural production and efficiency. ~~lest~~ ^{Lest} government would face food insecurity that would

further weaker Pakistan's economy after
existing agricultural product wills. Monopoly
of land owners must be ended. Castel
and maps must be eliminated. In addition
to this, herds must be joined with
foreign friends like China and Saudi
Arabs to invest in agricultural sectors
of Pakistan. Saudi has pledged to
invest at least \$10 billion in agricultural
sector. This investment would change the
agricultural outlook of Pakistan. Agriculture
decline would be hampered. and Pakistan
need state needs to ~~distribute~~ water
via of pragmatic approaches, bring modern
technology, hybrid seeds and an awaren
regarding climate resilient crops would
help drastic improvement ^{and} to the transform
the agricultural outlook of Pakistan.

Essentially, One need to realise that after
every cloud there is a light.