

## Agricultural Crisis in Pakistan

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. Hook statement.

1.2. Back ground.

1.3. Thesis statement: Pakistan agricultural crisis is a multifaceted challenge rooted in climate change, inefficient water management, outdated policies and financial constraints, necessitating urgent and integrated reforms.

#### 2. Causes of Crisis

2.1. Climate change vulnerability

2.1.1. Frequent floods, droughts and erratic rainfalls

2.1.2. Rising temp affected crop yield and livestock.

2.2. Water resource management.

2.2.1. Inefficient irrigation system.

2.2.2. Depletion of ground water reserve.

2.2.3. Water logging and salinity issues.

2.3. Policy and institutional Failures.

2.3.1. Insufficient investment in agriculture research and Development

2.3.2. Political interference and lack of continuity in agricultural policies.

2.3.3. Failure to implement land reforms and Planning.

2.4. Technological and knowledge gap

2.4.1. limited adoption of modern farming.

2.4.2. low quality seed, Pesticides.

2.4.3. low Production in livestock due to traditional farming.

2.5. Economic and financial constraints.

2.5.1. High cost of inputs.

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2.5.2. Volatility and instability in Crop pricing.

2.5.3. Lack of access of credit.

### 3. Consequences and impact.

3.1. Impact on national economy.

3.1.1. Decline in GDP growth and export earning.

3.1.2. Increased trade deficit.

3.2. Food and nutrition security.

3.2.1. Food inflation and reduced affordability.

3.2.2. Malnutrition and health issue.

3.3. Socio Political ramifications.

3.3.1. Rural poverty and rising unemployment.

3.3.2. Urban migration and pressure of city infrastructure.

3.3.3. Farmer protest and social unrest.

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### 4. Strategies and recommendation.

4.1. Water governance and efficiency.

4.1.1. Modernize irrigation infrastructure.

4.1.2. Implementing water pricing mechanism to discourage wastage.

4.2. Market and financial reforms.

4.2.1. Establishing better storage and cold chain facilities.

4.2.2. Streamlining credit access through microfinances and collateral free loans.

### 5. Conclusion.

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## Essay

"While we chase industrial and technological milestones,  
Contributing while the foundation of our existence  
- The Green Gold is eroding."

Agriculture is the life blood of Pakistan economy contributing significantly to its Gross Domestic Products (GDP), serving as the largest employer, and providing raw material for key industries for decades, it has been the bedrock of rural livelihood. However the

the sector is currently engulfed in a deep and multifaceted crisis, this crisis is not merely reflected in fluctuating crop yields or delayed exports; it permeates the entire socio-economic fabric driving rural

Poverty, exacerbating malnutrition, and threatening national stability.

The challenges faced by Pakistan's farmers are complex, rooted in ecological shifts, governance failure, and persistent technological gaps. Pakistan's persistent agricultural crisis is a complex, intertwined product of unmitigated climate change effects, critical failure in water resource management, systemic deficiencies in policy and institutional support, and crippling financial constraints.

Sustainable resolution is indispensable for national security and economic survival, mandating an immediate, integrated strategy centered on technological modernization, vigorous water conservation, and comprehensive structural market reforms.

There are many causes of agricultural crisis in Pakistan but one of the major reason is climate change. There are other reasons also but the climate change comes on the top of the list. There are many causes of climate change like green house gases effect.

Deforestation, unregulated emission of gases into the environment these changes in the environment cause flood, drought unprecedented rainfall like the flood of 2025 about 40% of Punjab agricultural land was swept clean which cause massive loss to the GDP of Pakistan and unprecedented rain's due to global warming affected the agriculture sector throughout the country badly. and this rise in temperature has affected crop yield land is not producing what it was supposed to produce. If temp keep rising the land will stop producing it will become barren crop's are very vulnerable to the environment they need optimal temperature for their growth this can lead to massive famine throughout Pakistan as we are a agricultural nation if our lands will stop producing what will be our future.

The second biggest issue that Pakistan is facing right now is water resource management. Pakistan lacks infrastructure and policies to manage water resources. The first issue is inefficient irrigation system our irrigation method are traditional we are far behind the world in terms of modern irrigation. only if we could improve our irrigation system we could possibly reduce the water consumption. we not only give water to our crops for growth we use it for protection from fog in winters. for that reason our ground water level is depleting day after day not only because of irrigation there are many factors involved one is unsupervised use of water in industries.

The excessive pumping in industry, car wash station and we can see even in homes how much water we use and how much water we waste. This is a major issue if our ground water level keep decreasing like that we will be in crisis of fresh water for use and drink and another issue that agriculture is facing is water logging and salinity issues because majority of our farmers don't have enough time and lack of testing of water our fertile lands are becoming barren

As we live in modern times we agree that whole world is developing policies and infrastructure but we are still stuck in the 19th century traditional agricultural methods we are still growing what our ancestors used to grow our fertilizers and seeds are same our production of wheat is 1.2 tons/Acre while the world is around 2 ton/Acre for this we can blame our government as an agricultural nation our main focus of development should be agriculture not roads or bridges as agriculture contribute to about 40% of GDP and provide work to 70% population of rural area. We still not have enough research and development facility in our country. and there is no strong investment in that. There are no land reforms or land planning that where which crop can provide optimal yield. and political interference in our agriculture policies because most of the politicians are landlords any policy which benefit small farmer mean the landlords will lose their grip on them so they do not let any policy continue which give independence voice and authority to small farmers.

Another agricultural issue is knowledge gap and lack of technology while the world has made agriculture a proper industry our farmers are still struggle to make both ends meet because we did not adopted modern farming like

1 acre of modern farm can give production equal to 10 acre of traditional farm because they are grown in controlled environment we still use low quality seeds and fertilizers and due to which we are unable to tap into the full potential of our land our seeds are seasonal their production is low although these seeds or fertilizers are not cheap but we just don't have idea how modern farming is done and there is none to teach those modern techniques

We still harvest our crop with hands while world use machinery which is both cost effective and time effective. We also have very low production in livestock because of our traditional method we still give our livestock the green fodders which our ancestors used to give. We do not use high protein balanced diet that give better meat production better milk production and better breeding potency their lifespan also increase but we lag behind in this also.

We can say all the above reasons are causing agricultural crisis in pakistan but the reason majority of those issues exist because of economic and financial constraints.

If farmers don't have resources how could he adopt the modern techniques of farming. Our farmers are mostly hand to mouth with barely enough in hands to prepare next yield. The cost of input to grow a crop is very high fertilizers, seeds, water bills these are so expensive

land rents are increasing day by day and all this efforts do not give any profound result. the govt has no set rules of pricing and they don't give any subsidy to the farmers. and after giving in so much input the instability of crop pricing is an issue. One day the prices are very high other day they are very low. and there is no access to interest free credit for farmers some farmers face loss because they do not have enough money to provide better input to land. In the land of Green Gold the mines is hungry.

Consequence of agriculture crisis is like a hard slap we throw at ourselves. As major contribution of GDP is agriculture and all the reason of the crisis we discussed are causing of our GDP Decline the land which feed the others is now unable to fill his own our exports are declining of trade deficit is increasing. as majorly contributing industry is not producing enough because of multiple reason. Decline in national economy is also affecting other institution's like industries, shops and everything. As majority of population is associated with agriculture they do not have resources to buy to invest and this effect not only them but others also. sugar mills, cotton industry all are shutting down.

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Another consequence is that as the growth of food is decreasing the price of food is getting higher. In current times ~~we~~ are facing ~~we~~ are facing extreme food and nutrition security. the affordability

of people are decreasing day by day. As people don't have jobs 70% rural population is associated to agriculture they don't have enough resources to fill their own stomach how would they feed others. We are not producing enough milk for children. Protein sources are going out of reach how would a person with 20,000 pay would have good food. This is causing malnutrition and health issue almost 40% of children face malnutrition which hinder their growth. these 40% are future of nation and we don't have enough to give them better development.

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Due to agricultural crisis majority of population of rural area who were employed or associated to the agriculture have become unemployed and rural poverty is increasing day after day. With no opportunity and no place to go the rural population have started migration to urban areas in search for employment and better opportunity city infrastructure not capable enough to handle enough pressure is destabilizing and there is chaos even cities cannot provide employment to such masses. farmers keep on protesting their is political unease farmers are losing trust in the system riots are happening this poverty also give rise to crime and these rebel organization emerges which threat the system. with give rise to socio-political crisis.

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To counter the issues and escape these crisis we need new policies and governance. We need to solve water issues for irrigation we have to make policies for water governance and efficiency. We need to modernize water irrigation we need workshops for farmers to know how to use modern farming and which seed, fertilizers to use how through less water we could have better yield we need to modernize irrigation infrastructure give relief to farmer and we need strict water monitoring policies we need to implement water pricing mechanism to discourage wastage so that industries don't waste water

We should invest in storage infrastructure so that we could store for longer period of time that will ensure food security and establish cold chain facilities. give collateral free credits to farmers so that they can grow their crop effectively and get better yield.

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**Conclusion.**

The agricultural crisis in Pakistan is systemic malfunction that can no longer be ignored or managed through ad-hoc policies, it stands as a direct threat to national ability to feed its burgeoning population and sustain its economic integrity. The path to resolution is neither quick or easy, demanding profound policy shifts, massive infrastructure investment and a renewed commitment to the farmer by prioritizing water efficiency, embracing climate smart technologies and undertaking financial reforms.