

"Agricultural Decline in Pakistan and how to counter it"

A. Introduction

B. Agricultural Decline in Pakistan:

~~a. Inadequate irrigation mechanisms
have led to lower crop~~

a. Rapid urbanization in Pakistan
indicates decline of agricultural
sector.

Case in Point: Over 65% of
people have migrated to
urban centres in this decade.

~~{ Demographic Survey
Report 2023 }~~

b. Agricultural raw materials are being
imported.

Case in Point: Cotton crop is
imported for textile sector.

c. Food Insecurity is prevalent.

Case in Point: Decline in
Rice Paddy fields and wheat
crop yield.

d. There is a decline in mango export of Pakistan...

Case in Point: \$22M worth of mango export wasted due to floods of 2022.

{ Economic Survey }

e. Large fertile fields are being converted into housing societies.

Case in Point: DHA Multan

c. Ways to Counter Agricultural Decline in Pakistan:

a. Shifting to modern irrigation methods can help in producing more yield.

Case in Point: Experts suggest use of Drip and Sprinkler Methods of Irrigation.

b. The government must formulate a farmer friendly policy as an incentive for farmers.

Case in Point: Revival of subsidies cancelled during IMF's previous bail-out.

c. ~~Resolution of inter-provincial water~~
~~fuels can improve efficiency of~~
~~agriculture sector.~~

Case in Point: ~~IRSA~~ and
solution of canals issue
in ~~Cholistan~~.

d. Devise ~~long term~~ strategies for
flood management to secure the
soil fertility ~~in specific~~ belts.

Case in Point: Construction
of Dams.

e. Formation of ~~technocratic~~ institutions
that can ~~devise~~ agricultural policies.

Case in Point: ~~Chinese~~
Model of ~~Hybrid seeds~~,
terrace ~~farming~~.

D. Conclusion

Pakistan is an 'agrarian economy' and agriculture sector serves as the backbone of economy. These have been repetitive statements by officials. Contemporary times witness a decline in agriculture activity and resultantly the sectors' contribution to GDP. This decade has witnessed massive urban migration trend due to better facilities, hence lack of individuals part of agriculture sector. The decline is also evident in the long list of food imports that the country makes each year. Food insecurity has become a prevalent non-traditional security threat. Concurrently, Pakistan needs to address the issue by shifting to modern irrigation techniques. Provision of incentives to farmers shall also help the sector bloom. The solution of internal water disputes shall help in bolstering the

produce. Specialized individuals must be assigned this task centred on revival of agriculture sector. It is a pertinent fact that agriculture has declined in Pakistan owing to geological, demographic and natural reasons. The state must better execute governance strategies for the revival of this sector.