

# Agriculture decline in Pakistan how to counter it

## Outline:

- (a) Introduction
- (a) Brief Overview of Pakistan's dependence on agriculture
- (b) Importance of agriculture for the economy, food security, and employment.
- (c) Mention of agriculture decline and its implication.

## ↳ Thesis :-

Agriculture decline to be counter<sup>ed</sup> through the combination of modern technologies, better water management, government support and sustainable farming practice.

## (a) Challenges:

- (a) Old and outdated farming methods.
- (b) Water scarcity (shortage of water)
- (c) Soil infertile.
- (c) Farmer donot have tool.
- (d) Climate change causing drought, Flood and other issues.

## (3) Role management and irrigation system.

Current state of water resources in Pakistan



need modern irrigation system

→ policy reforms for equally water distribute among provinces.

→ taking benefit from rain water

#### (iv) Government Support

(a) ↳ subsidies for seed, pesticides

(b) ↳ Farmer training programme should be introduce

(c) Establish Agriculture research center.

(d) Giving jobs for botanist in agriculture sectors.

### Conclusion

Agriculture is the back bone of Pakistan economy. It provides food, job and income for million of people. However agriculture of Pakistan is facing many challenges. These are not solved if the will harm country economy and food supply. To fix this, Pakistan must use modern technology, manage its water wisely, helps farmers through government policies and adopt sustainable farming methods.

One of the biggest issue that faces by Pakistan economy in agricultural

Scoring - However, inefficient



## Conclusion

Sector is to continues use of outdated farming practices. Many Farmer relies on outdated tool and technique that limits their ability to increase production and lot of water would be wasted. In contrast, India and other developing countries used sprinkle and drip to irrigate land as a result they are secure more water for opening their future generations.

Water scarcity is another significant issue in Pakistan agriculture sector. The country's agriculture is heavily dependent on irrigation, with over 90% of cultivated land relying on water from canals, rivers, and underground sources. However, inefficient irrigation system such as flood irrigation, result in excessive water wastage. Additionally, Pakistan water resources are rapidly declining due to factors like mismanagement, inadequate infrastructure, and over-extraction ground water. As a result, many regions face chronic water shortages, leading to reduce crop yield.