

Pakistan's agriculture sector, once considered as the cornerstone for country's economy, is painting grim picture nowadays. The annual growth in agriculture is 1% since years. There are multiple faultlines which have affected the agricultural drastically. Recent Pakistan (Cissan Itihad) Conference revealed that government's neglect, rising production costs and ineffective policies have destabilized our agriculture sector. Farmers ~~are~~ become highly sensitive to current situation which could lead to further inequality and poverty. ~~The~~ Staggering exports in rice, cotton and maize can bring food insecurity in ~~that~~ country. Government's ill-made policies ~~could~~ ~~just~~ further aggravate political and social instability. If this state of affairs prevails, the next year will bring more challenge for government as climate change will affect wheat harvest. So, yield is expected to decline. Despite government's efforts, agriculture still faces grievous challenges. Therefore, agriculture sector is at the tipping point where water scarcity, low productivity, unregulated markets and flawed policymaking can create more chaos. Further, extreme weather patterns such as heat waves,

floods and erratic winds can worsen the challenges to our healthy crops. Moreover, farmers face obstacles in access to markets. This is because government does not efficiently forecast prices, leaving farmers in distress. Ironically, middlemen between government and farmers get the job done and then export the same output through higher authorities. There is no doubt to say that Pakistan agriculture is lagging behind services sector and industry. So, if government wants to grow agriculture, it must channelize policies in favour of poor farmer who are the main carriers of country's <sup>agri-</sup>productivity. Pakistan Kissan Itihad calls for 25% profits in crop production, reduction in electricity tariffs for irrigation and resilient farming lands. To unlock Pakistan's agriculture potential, authorities should focus on tech-driven policies. Mechanization and hybrid seeding should be top priority. Through hybrid models, we can grow diversified crops and can achieve global competitiveness.