

With the passage of time, countries have adopted new techniques to increase the agriculture productivity. Countries like China, Ukraine, and Russia have developed new methods to increase yields, which has included drip farming and modern machinery. The Industrial revolution has disturbed the supply and demand equilibrium, which has compelled states to shift toward new ways. However, Pakistan's farmers have continued to employ conventional agricultural practices since its independence. The per-acre wheat yield has remained stagnant at 35 to 40 maunds, which is lower than the per-acre productivity levels of China, Russia, and Ukraine. The primary reasons for lower productivity are the lack of education and training, which cause farmers to hesitate in adopting modern technologies. Most people own less than five acres of land, which makes it difficult to purchase high-cost machinery. Hence, if farmers do not adopt modern cultivation practices, agriculture growth will remain static at previous levels.