

Topic: Agricultural decline in Pakistan and how to counter it.

Attention Grabber

"Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will contribute the most to the wealth and happiness" (R. K. Majumdar, History of the USA, 2016). These words of Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the USA, remain the true reflection of what agriculture sector means for the survival of a nation. It renders the nation with self-sufficiency in food ———. the most important of all the needs.

Connecting Sentence

But, it seems Pakistan has a very little regard for the words of Thomas Jefferson.

Reflection of outline

Agriculture sector of Pakistan used to be feather in its cap. It was a symbol of country's progressive outlook, modernization and adeptness at resource management. However, years and years of neglect, outdated methods of cultivation along with low yielding crops and semi-skilled farmers have bruised this feather seriously. Further insult to the agriculture sector comes from injudicious use of pesticides and lack of adequate storage facilities. Moreover, the persistent climate induced calamities compounded by the mindset of farmers add to the list of sufferings this sector has to endure. Food import, diminished prospects of upward social mobility for many and widespread issues of malnutrition are just

few consequences from a long list. These impacts of agricultural decline present a compelling case for the agricultural uplift of the country through eths. skill enhancement of farmers, use of high yielding crops, improvement in agri-infrastructure along with focus on cultivation of climate resistance crops. In a nutshell,

thesis statement

Agriculture sector of country has been on a constant downward trajectory over the last few decades. This nose-dive has put country in a tight spot with regard to its food security. Turning the corner would require stern structural and policy reforms aligned with the modern techniques of agriculture.

The shameful transition from food abundance to food import.

Agricultural story of Pakistan is a paradoxical one, to say the least. From humble beginning in 1947 when ^{the} country had to rely on others' generosity for feeding its masses to self-sufficiency in late 1960's, agricultural sector represented the best of Pakistan. But, the shameful transition from food exporter to net importer in the year 2013 is an example of sheer negligence and disregard of agricultural sector. According to Akbar Zaidi, the growth rate of agriculture during the period 1947 to 1959 was around 1.43% annually. But, due to green revolution it peaked at 31% in the year 1968 (Issues in Political Economy of Pakistan, 2015). However, this trend started to ~~normalize~~ decline after 1990's and reached to its abysmal position in 2013 when country had to start importing food. Another lens to gauge the performance of agricultural sector is Global Hunger Index. According to its report of 2023, Pakistan is ranked at 99th position out of 121 countries and it is placed in "serious risk" category. Placement in "serious risk" category means that the country is unable to meet its food needs which reflects the decline of agricultural sector of the country.

Topic: Is commercialism the biggest ill of Media.

Attention grabber

"A camel is a horse designated by a committee". Though the author of these 19th century words is yet to be determined, it seems these words have found an archetypal for themselves in form of commercialized media. Wrong use of word

Fesis statement

Although commercialization of has been pitched as necessary evil for the survival of media, yet the consequences of this-so called - necessary evil surpass its necessity in every regard. Therefore, the arguments surrounding the necessity of commercialization for media doesn't hold much ground.

Reflection of Outline
consequence for

The tendency of commercialism to force ^{media} professionals to forsake their professional integrity and indulgence in a race of sensationalism remains the biggest reason why it is loathed. The culture of promoting chauvenism and monopoly of few big media houses has a very little regard for upholding social fabric of society. However, despite these nefarious consequences, some segment do cherish and vehemently defend commercialization of media. They consider commercialization an absolute necessity for the survival of media, and in their purview, sensationalism is just a technique to maximize the audience. Moreover, they in their view, there is no harm in butressing national cause even when it is commercially induced. But the arguments surrounding the defence of commercialization doesn't hold much water. Since commercialization shakes the very core of media ————— presentation of unbiased truth.

The ethical dilemma surrounding the commercialization of Media.

Commercialization refers to the idea of maximizing benefits without having any regard for the values (Joshua Goldstein, International Relations, 2013). Maintaining control of narrative has always been an inherent desire of the influential.

Because of widespread ~~of~~ mass media, it has become a popular choice of many. Through ~~award of commercialists~~, these influential try to ~~control~~ push their agenda. But this commercialization has proved to be disaster for the professionalisme of media. It has blurred the lines between the good and the evil. Consider the fact that climate change has become an existential threat for humanity, but ^{according to} David Rapp — a professor at Northwestern Research Center, majority of Americans do not believe climate change is due to anthropogenic activities (False balance in News coverage of Climate change, 2022). professor Rapp concluded that the commercialized interests of media was the primary reason of this misconception.