

Mock Exam For CSS-2026

ESSAY

"Agricultural decline in Pakistan
and how to counter it"

Outline

I. Introduction

(A) Hook

(B) Background

(C) Thesis Statement: As a developing

World, Pakistan heavily relied on Agricultural production to boost the economy. Some factors highlight the decline of Agriculture and its involvement in economic crisis.

Disasters Conflict, Import-Export dimensions, Fraud and theft, Inflation, Unaccess of farmers to Market, Traditional methods, Lack of Management, Governance Failure, Water scarcity, and issues of economy in Pakistan.

II. Decline of Agricultural Sources: Issue in Pakistan

(A) Disasters Conflict, Industrial wastage, and Climate risks

Case Study: 2010, 2022, and 2025

Floods in Pakistan

(B) Import-Export Dimensions,

Not utilizing Resources, Export-led

Consequences in country

(C) Lack of Management : Pakistan
Concern

III. Economical disaster in Pakistan

(A) Farmers unaccess to Market,
Inflation

(B) Water scarcity : Neglect

Case Study: IWT suspension and
rivalries between countries

(C) Political Failure : Disputes in
provinces

IV- Social consequences : Decline of Agriculture

(A) Fraud and Theft

(B) Traditional Methods in
Rural areas

(C) Punjab: Food Basket of Pakistan

Case Study: Sharp decline in 2025
due to Government Failure

V- Challenges - Faces Pakistan

(A) Polluted environment

(B) Global Conspiracies

Case Study : Border issues

(C) High demand and low supply

(D) Balance of Payment

Crisis

VI - Reforms and Counted Strategies

- (A) Stability within country
- (B) Disaster-led Management
- (C) Global aid in 2025 situation
- (D) Modern Technologies: Investment

VII - Conclusion

Small owners of farmland discussed about the higher rates of foods and seeds in Pakistan - one of them asked why inflation rate is so high? Others told that due to sharp decline in Pakistan Agriculture department inflation rose up.

The focus of discussion on the area of Agriculture, Past disasters and current situation keeps a view on economy. AS Pakistan Business Forum Reported: In

2025 60% rice, 35% wheat, and 30%

Sugarcane destroyed due to disasters.

Pakistan is considered as a developing world, but agricultural clashes contributes to dysfunctions. The large amount of rice are cultivated every year to support Pakistan Exports. Numerous ways that highlight the deeper consequences of Agriculture shortage. First of all, Disasters led conflicts and lack of management highly integrates to the change of in

Prices of Food- Secondly, Farmers and market changes are hard for the survival of economy through agricultural activities. Thirdly, Polluted environment and Traditional methods becomes hurdle in the way of prosperity. Overall the demand high and low supply leads to inflation that is another economical crisis.

To begin with the conflicts of disaster, the sector of agriculture highlights that how the Disasters destroyed the land.

NDMA (National Disaster Management

Authority) reported: Around

2 acres of farmland destroyed

under disaster - Floods.

Pakistan's land is dependent on "Indus Water System", the dry conditions in summer and wet conditions in winter leads to the devastation of land.

Firstly, climate change is the biggest problem of Pakistan. Natural and

human-made disasters causes to the erosion of farmland. In summer,

no rainfall damages the fields and humans spent higher money on

Tubewells for the supply of water.

This really disturbs the lives of

farmers. In winter, the higher amount of water in rivers, canals made farmland destroyable because of excessive amount of water. The field of rice contains appropriate amount of water. But, the conditions of floods dismissed the amount of water. At the end, fields were destroyed. Secondly, 2010, 2022 and 2025 floods damages the crops badly and the source of income in this area is low. Peoples are deeply affected by this. Thirdly, Industrial wastage in rivers, canals limits the irrigation system. There are 18,000 factories in Pakistan. Their hazardous waste drops out the water conditions and insecurity and threat converges in farmland. Moreover, Pakistan exports wheat, Rice to other countries. But the report suggest farmland destroyed due to floods so current situation highlights the conflicts in exports conditions. This Export-led consequences brings the slower process of exports in Pakistan. Now, Pakistan rely on imports to settle down the country's survival. Debt crisis is also inherent in Pakistan and

now the dangerous conditions signify to indulge in more debt. The crisis in Pakistan employ the lack of management conditions. Pakistan Management authority not even give alot of subsidies to rural areas - That's why post-disaster consequences in Agricultural area is low.

In addition to this concept, the damage of crops makes inflation high. In 2025 floods, around 46% tomatoes prices^{are} high and 25% wheat flour prices increases. As these prices overshadows Pakistanis circumstances.

The impact of high prices lead to Inflation. Towards the decline in the sector of agriculture urea, seeds, and sprays higher rate impact on Pak economy - Farmers of small business already makes our life possible to gain profit from land. But the sprays, urea and seeds sold at higher rate so small farmers not reaches to that system and agricultural drop is evident in this case. That's why farmers not moves to market and due to the shortage the economy of Pakistan is under

threat. Similar to this, water scarcity is seen as the major issue in Pakistan. Economical crisis - Indus Water Treaty (IWT) Suspension from India in 2025 highlights the threat in agricultural area of Pakistan. India is the major rival of Pakistan. When Pakistan's agricultural system needs water, India closed the water in Pakistan leads to water scarcity and drought in farms. And when Pakistan doesn't need water, India opened the water from its side lead to the floods. Consequences in Pakistan - These issues are prevalent to destroy the economical values of Pakistan through farmland. Disputes in provinces deeply ingrained in water problem. The main part of agriculture depends on Punjab system. For instance, During Partition Pakistan got irrigated land and that is the plus point for their economy. But within country, many provinces argue on the high share and storage of water in Punjab. The within country problems damages Pakistan economy and water scarcity leads to decline of foods.

Moreover, Pakistani labor force is directly and indirectly involved in agriculture crisis in agriculture leads to unemployment. Rural areas have much cultivation of wheat - labor force contributed in this area by working on wheat fields and get income. When the demands of fields are not fulfilled it hurts the GDP and labor force also. Pakistan's GDP - GDP contributes around 25% to agriculture. GDP slows down so Pakistan system slows down. So the traditional methods used in rural areas effect on Pakistan agricultural area. Fraud and Theft are also prevalent in Food - Wheat Fraud and rice Fraud are prevalent in rural areas. Farmers who are not linked with social media or market strategies easily give their supply to another farmers with low profit. This system in Pakistan arises the hopelessness in rural farmers. When they got aware they stop the process of cultivation because these peoples are not as sharp as cities people. This is another decline. Another example is also essential to describe

the flaws in this system. Punjab is the Food Basket of Pakistan. Many foods vegetables, Rice, wheat, sugarcane supplied in other areas through Punjab public. 2025 sheep decline highlights how government failure also degrades the economy level. The government enforces laws in Disaster situation but no laws are promoted. Even though, Floods water heavily destroy these foods. Punjab is on the top of the worst affected of agricultural land. Example: CM of Punjab, Maryam Nawaz. For showoff makes a video. In this video she examines the floods area where no signs of farmhands seeing. Contrary to this, she makes strategy to counter this but at the time of floods she was in abroad. This news highlights that government at the time of prevention, and provides subsidies, Government only give small amount for survival. The agricultural land posted in this way. Those who get income through this are living degradable life. These social consequences in night Pakistan situation in

crisis of agriculture.

Major changes that Pakistan faces includes climate change that accelerates Environmental pollution.

The polluted environment causes to Food shortages - clean environment

helps to grow vegetables and other

foods in a proper way. Air pollution

damages these crops shifts to decline

in Agriculture. The demand is high

but decline/shortages in food

laments on the degrading system of

of Pakistan - Further, the balance

of payment crisis is major issue

in Pakistan - The fuel is too costly

because Payment discourages the

Pakistani area - Fuel in tubewells

concentrate to promote the demands

of crops. But fuel is too expensive

and this becomes a huge decline

in agriculture area. Global conspiracies

are another issue seen in Pakistan.

Border issues between Afghanistan

and Pakistan, India and Pakistan

limit the autonomy of Pakistan's

Export - Moreover, the crops agreement

not managing the issue of

climatic change for Pakistan.

Pakistan has many problems and with the addition of another problem like agricultural decline fuels to the erosion of Pakistan economy.

Reforms are essential for making country's position valuable - The stability of country derives from its economy and a large portion of economy in Pakistan dependent on Agriculture.

First of all such type of strategies promote that stabilize agricultural activities - Pakistan is a country

where disasters are not new - The nature of floods and its impacts on farmland are not new - Proper management needed in this case.

Disaster management authorities quickly runs up their systems - Satellites,

latest systems introduced, so Pak flood management system in this

way controls everything - When floods control Pak cultivate high amount

of crops and cash crops arise in this scenario. Investment in modern

technologies is very useful to

counter the nature of decline in agriculture land. B-s Agriculture

students in universities conduct

researches and highlight the recent figures in different cities. Students must link with Farmers to tell them the modern strategies and subsidies. Direct link farmers to markets enhances the economy of Pakistan. Furthermore, Global aid in floods takes a necessary step to grow up. PM Shehbaz Sharif ^{asked for help} through IMF for control the measures.

"Decline of agriculture is not new - every year, every disaster highlights the conditions - But counter-measures boost up the economy as well as recover this decline.

In conclusion, Agricultural decline highlights the dysfunctions in Pakistan - Developing world dependent on this area for economy but the sharp decline pushes the economy to lower level. Pakistan, the worst affectee of climate change (Floods) and Government failure (Lack of management) integrates in declining nature of crops. Moreover, the

Global conspiracies and conflicts between India and Pakistan led to many problems i.e. water scarcity. Improvements are needed in this area so Pakistan must put importance on subsidies, new technological advancement or modern tools to make their economy effective.
