

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

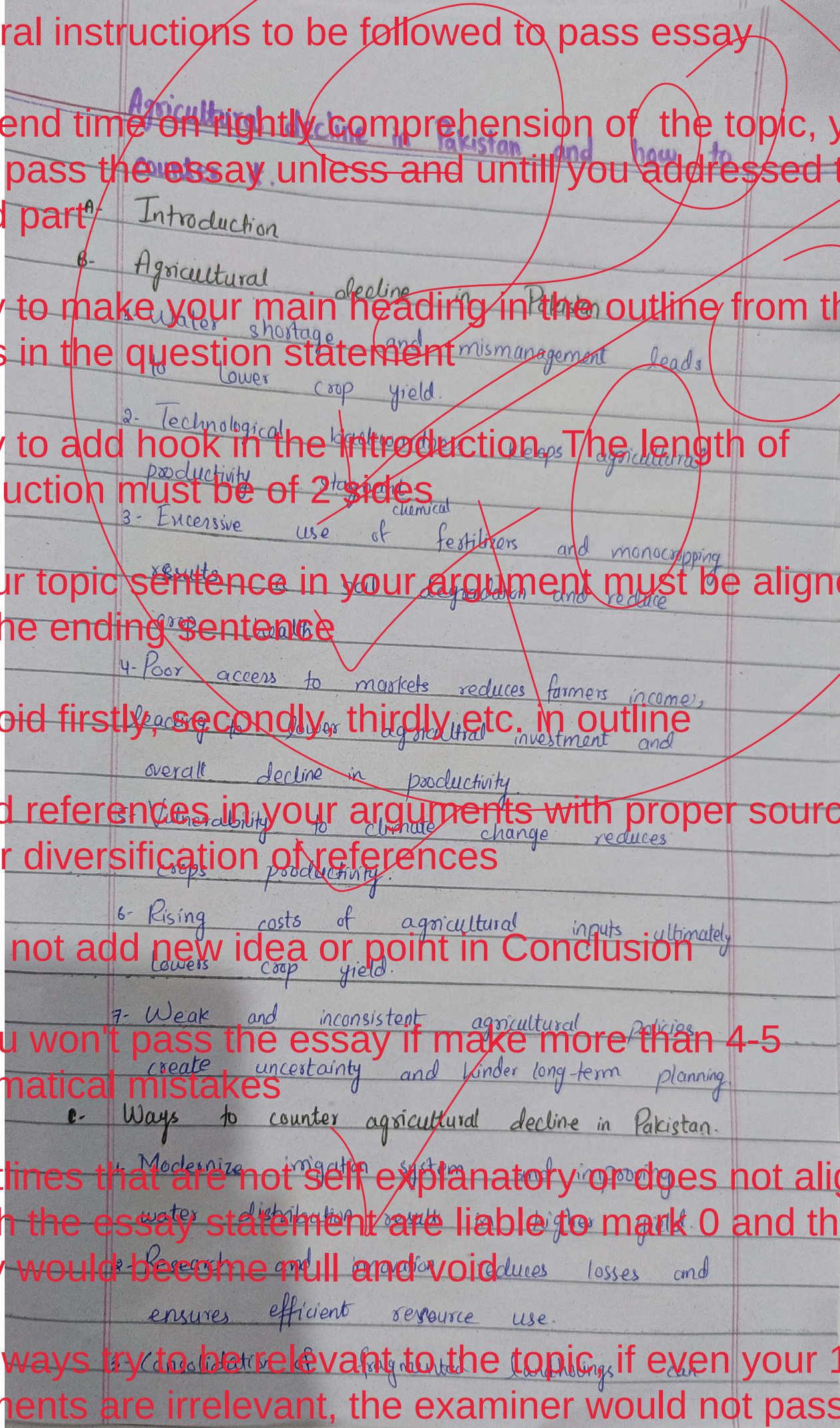
6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.



- enhance farm efficiency.
4. Reducing input costs can encourage farmers to invest more.
 5. Consistent and long-term agricultural policies are necessary for sustainable agricultural progress.
 6. Climate-resilient agriculture can protect crops from climate change.
 7. Crop diversification can reduce vulnerability, and increases value and reduces crop imports.

D- Conclusion

Pakistan is an agrarian country. Agriculture contributes around 19% of Pakistan's GDP and employs nearly 43% of the labor force, yet over the past decades, the sector has seen stagnating growth due to water scarcity, outdated farming techniques, and poor policy implementation. In FY 2024-25,

the agricultural sector recorded a 1.5% growth of just 0.5%.

This situation shows that Pakistan is facing agricultural decline and important changes needed to counter it. One of the key reasons of agricultural decline is water shortage

and mismanagement of water that leads to lower crop yield. Furthermore, technological backwardness, weak and inconsistent agricultural policies also lower the productivity of crops. Moreover, poor access to markets and increase prices of agricultural inputs also decline the productivity of crops. However, modern irrigation system and improving water distribution can result in higher yield. Similarly, research and innovation reduces losses and consolidation of fragmented landholding can enhance crop yield. Hence, Pakistan is facing serious agricultural decline due to climate change, poor water management, technological backwardness and weak, inconsistent policies create uncertainty and hinders long-term planning which can be counter by modernizing irrigation system, consolidation of fragmented landholding, technological advancement crop diversification can reduce vulnerability and increases crop value and reduces the dependency on crop imports.

You are rushing towards

evidence. Your evidence cannot
be considered as your argument.

Work on your thoughts

Water shortage and mismanagement is the key factor that leads to lower crop yield. Pakistan's irrigation system wastes 60-70% water due to unlined canals and flood irrigation. Moreover, groundwater depletion and lack of small dams deepen the crisis. As agriculture depends on water-intensive crops, mismanagement directly translates into lower yields and rising imports. Furthermore, mismatch between seasonal water availability and crop demands often results in drought stress or crop losses. Hence, these challenges clearly demonstrate that without proper management and modern irrigation techniques, agricultural productivity will continue to suffer and it further leads to Pakistan's food insecurity and economic instability.

Technological backwardness also leads to lower crop yield. Most farmers still rely on traditional tools, outdated seed varieties and manual labor. Only a small percentage uses modern machinery.

precision farming or genetically improved seeds for their agricultural practices. Low investment in research and development prevents innovation keeping yields far below global averages. Moreover, agricultural institutes like PARC and NARC are underfunded and lack the capacity to develop and use modern technologies widely. Similarly, compared to countries like India and China, Pakistan spends less than 0.5% of its GDP on agricultural R&D. Hence, technological backwardness due to low investment in agricultural sector resulting in stagnant productivity growth despite population pressure.

Excessive use of ^{chemical} fertilizers and monocropping result in soil degradation and reduces crop health. These practices reduces soil nutrients. Also, soil erosion in hilly areas and salinity in irrigated regions lower crop productivity. Over 50% of Pakistan's irrigated land is affected by waterlogging, monocropping of wheat, rice and

cotton has depleted essential nutrients
and deforestation have caused

soil erosion. According to the Pakistan
Agricultural Research Council (PARC), nearly
30% of arable land shows signs
of degradation due to poor

farming practices. Hence, without
soil rehabilitation and modern
agricultural practices, Pakistan cannot
reverse agricultural decline.