

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

8-12-25

DAY: Monday

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

Name

Batch

Mock

Ume-Faywa

83 (41203)

Exam I

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

Agriculture decline

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline
in Pakistan and how to

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

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

Outline

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

I. Introduction

Provide proper headings

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

b. Background

c. Thesis Statement: Pakistan's

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.

DATE:

You are providing me the causes which is not the asked part. You are supposed to tell me the manifestations

methods, weak policies and structural inefficiencies, however through technological, modernization, Sustainable water use, farmer empowerment, and consistent institutional reforms the Sector can be revitalised to ensure food Security, rural stability and long-term national development.

Thesis statement is too lengthy

II

Understanding Agricultural Decline

- a. Declining Crop yields
- b. Shrinking cultivated area
- c. Falling farmer profitability
- d. Rising dependency on food imports
- e. Low adoption of modern farming

This was the actual asked part

III Causes of Agricultural

Decline in Pakistan

1 Water Mismanagement

- a Flood irrigation → water wastage
- b No storage → water scarcity during crucial sowing season
- c Canal system deterioration

2 Outdated Farming Practices

- a Manual, guess-based cultivation
- b zero adoption of precision farming
- c Seed varieties not improved for decades

3 Low Government Priority

- a Agriculture receives minimal budgeting
- b Policy inconsistency
- c Political decisions override expert recommendations.

4

High costs of Inputs

a.

Fertilizer, diesel, Pesticides
exorbitant

b.

Farmers profit margins collapsing

c.

Middleman system exploitative

5

Climate Stress + zero Preparedness

a.

Heatwaves destroying wheat

b.

Unpredictable monsoon affecting cotton

c.

No national climate adaptation

Strategy

6

Fragmented Landholdings

a.

Small farmers cannot afford
machinery

b.

No cooperative farming culture

7

Weak Agricultural

Research and Extension

Your main focus is on the causes.
You were supposed to tell me the
manifestations of the agriculture
decline.

DATE: _____ DAY: _____

- a. ~~Universities provide theory, not innovation~~
- b. ~~Farmers get no training, no guidance.~~

Rural-to-Urban Migration

- 8 a. ~~Youth leaving farming~~
- b. ~~Labour shortages in harvesting seasons.~~

IV Consequences of

Agricultural Decline

1 Food Inflation

~~Tomato, Onion, wheat, sugar price
skyrocket, Urban hardship~~

2 Rural Poverty and Unrest

~~Farmer Suicides
Protests due to low~~

Procurement prices

3

~~Food Import Dependency~~

Wheat, cotton, Pulses, edible

Oil imports draining foreign reserves

4

~~Weakening Textile Sector~~

Cotton shortage → textile exports falling
→ Unemployment.

5

~~National Security Threat~~

A country that cannot
feed itself becomes
vulnerable.

V. How To Counter

Agricultural Decline

1

~~Build water Storage~~

and Introduce Water

Smart Irrigation

Small and medium dams

Drip irrigation subsidies

2 Shift from Traditional

to Smart Agriculture

Precision farming sensors

Drone-based pesticides application

Soil Scanning technology

3 Strengthen Seed Research

and Local Innovation

Create high-yield, heat

resistant varieties

End Seed mafia dominance

4

Reform Middleman System

Digital market places

Direct farmer to market

Policy

5

Affordable Input and

Financial Security

Reduce GST on fertilizer

Coop insurance against

floods and heatwaves

Interest-free machinery loans.

6

Cooperative Farming Model

Pooling land → shared tractors
and shared profits

7

Professionalize Agriculture

University extension officers
posted at Union Councils.

DATE: _____ DAY: _____

You have provided irrelevant material a lot

Mandatory farmer training
Programs.

Improve your phrasing

Word selection must be improved

8 Climate Adaptation

Must attend the tutorial session
for further suggestions and
mistakes

Early warning systems

Heat-resilient crop calendars

National drought plan

9 Encourage Youth Entry

Into Agriculture

Start ups in agri-tech.

Government incentives for
high-technology farming.

vi Conclusion

The Essay

Nations do not collapse when their borders weaken, they collapse when their breadbasket dries. For Pakistan,

agriculture is not merely an economic sector, it

Backbone is the backbone of national stability, rural

livelihoods and food security.

Over the last few decades

however, the sector has

witnessed a persistent decline due to outdated practices,

weak governance, and

ecological vulnerabilities.

This decline is evident in

shrinking crop yields, declining farmer incomes, rising

dependency on imports, and gradual erosion of rural resilience. It is therefore essential to understand the precise causes of this decline and to explore practical measures that can restore agriculture to its rightful place as a pillar of national development.

In my view, addressing this issue is not only a matter of policy but a moral and strategic imperative for the country.

To begin with one of the foremost causes of agricultural decline is the reliance on outdated and traditional farming practices.

Despite technological advancements globally, a large proportion

Introduction is not up to the mark

of Pakistani farmers still rely on manual guess-based methods and low quality tools. This has resulted in stagnating yields over decades. Moreover

Don't incorporate new ideas in the paragraph

poor access to mechanisation and minimal extension

services mean that even willing farmers cannot adopt modern methods.

Substantially low argument

Reflecting on this, it

becomes clear that

neglecting technology in agriculture is not just

inefficient but morally

questionable as it

directly impacts the

livelihoods of millions of farmers.

Furthermore, water

mismanagement significantly

exacerbates the crisis. Pakistan, a water-stressed nation, continues to depend on flood irrigation systems that waste large quantities of water while canal networks deteriorate and groundwater is depleted. Unsustainability.

Substantially low argument

Climate change has further aggravated the problem as unpredictable monsoon patterns, heatwaves and floods destroy crops, erode fertile soil, and undermine the confidence of farmers.

From a reflective perspective, failing to address water management is akin to undermining the very foundation of Pakistan's food security, at risk that cannot be ignored.

Climate change does not respect border, It does not respect who you are rich or poor, small and big. Therefore this is what we call global challenges which requires global solidarity.

(Ban Ki-moon)

In addition the low quality of seeds and low-productivity varieties contributes to the **decline**.

Despite research institutions and Universities high-yield and climate resilient seeds remain largely inaccessible to ordinary farmers, while unregulated private seed markets often promote substandard seeds. It is

therefore not surprising that crop outputs are lower than potential.

Personally, I believe that

empowering farmers with

the right tools and

knowledge is a basic

responsibility of the state

yet it remains largely unmet.

Equally important is the

high cost of agricultural

inputs. Fertilizers, pesticides

diesel and machinery are

expensive and small farmers

often cannot afford them.

Coupled with exploitative

middleman, farmers are

forced to sell crops at

low prices, trapping them

in a cycle of low profitability

and debt. Reflecting on this

one realizes that agricultural

decline is not only a technical issue but also a social justice: those who feed the nation are simultaneously deprived of fair returns for their labor.

Moreover, weak governance and inconsistent policy-making have prevented systematic solutions. Agricultural policies are often temporary, politically motivated, or poorly implemented. Support prices fluctuate, subsidies are mismanaged and farmers rarely receive timely guidance. From my perspective, policy inconsistency reflects a lack of strategic vision which directly undermines national development. Consequently, these combined factors have produced severe

outcomes. Food inflation has become chronic and rural poverty is rising. Farmers' debts are accumulating and Pakistan increasingly depends on imported staples like wheat, pulses and edible oil.

The decline has also affected national morale and stability as agricultural distress fuels rural unrest and discourages youth from engaging in farming.

It is ^{therefore} evident that agricultural decline is not merely an economic concern; it is a societal and strategic crisis.

On a positive note, Pakistan has multiple avenues to counter this decline.

Modernisation of farming techniques is critical;

Mechanisation, precision agriculture

tools, soil testing and digital advisory systems can dramatically increase productivity. Farmers need access to training and technological support which will allow them to adopt practices proven to work globally.

Alongside this addressing water scarcity and mismanagement is indispensable. Transitioning to drip and sprinkle irrigation, rehabilitating canal systems, promoting rainwater harvesting and regulating groundwater extraction can conserve water and enhance crop resilience.

Coupled with climate resilient crop varieties these steps can reduce vulnerability to environmental shocks.

Equally important is

empowering small farmers. Accessible low interest loans, crop insurance, storage facilities and cooperative farming models can provide financial security and bargaining power. In my view, perspective strengthening the position of the farmers is both ethical and practical. A farmer who thrives will naturally contribute to national food security.

Furthermore, reforming the market and value chain is essential. Eliminating exploitative middlemen, building cold storage and warehouses and facilitating direct access to local and international markets will ensure fair prices and reduce post-harvest losses. Similarly,

Stabilising support prices and ensuring transparent predictable procurement will motivate farmers to invest in productivity enhancing measures.

In addition, long term revival requires policy stability and institutional reforms.

Establishing a national agricultural commission

by strengthening extension departments and developing data-driven planning mechanisms can insure consistent progress.

Reflecting Critically it is not enough to implement temporary measures, Sustained institutional commitments

is the only way to reverse decades of decline.

Finally attracting youth into agriculture through incentives, agri-tech startups and modern farming opportunities is crucial for long-term sustainability. Without the next generation, reforms will fail to take root and the sector will continue to age and decline. In my opinion, empowering young farmers is not just an economic necessity but a strategic investment in Pakistan's future.

In conclusion, agricultural decline in Pakistan is neither inevitable nor irreversible. It is the product of outdated methods, mismanagement and weak policy frameworks.

Yet with technological modernisation water-Smart practices empowered farmers, market reforms and consistent governance, Pakistan can restore its agriculture to a position of strength. Ultimately reversing this decline is not just about improving crop yields, it is about securing livelihoods ensuring food security and safeguarding the nation's future. A society that fails to nourish its farmers will struggle to nourish itself ~~farmers~~ and recognizing this truth is the first step toward meaningful reform.