

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

Jaweria Mumtaz

Batch - 079

Submitted to: Sir Ali Shahab

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DAY: Monday

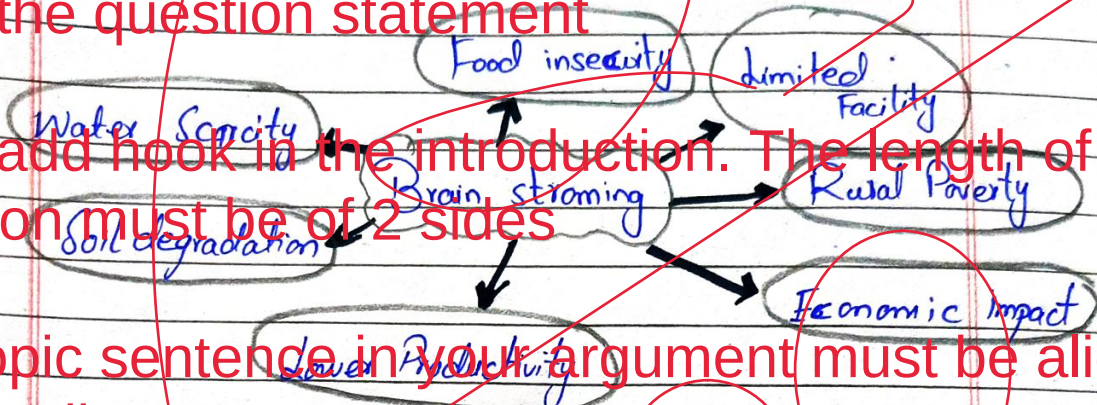
1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

English Essay
Agriculture decline in Pakistan
and how to counter it.

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



Outlines:

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

1. Introduction.

2. Causes of Agriculture decline in Pakistan.

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

2.1 Water Scarcity

2.1.1 Inefficient irrigation systems

2.1.2 Climate Change Impact

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

2.2 Low Productivity

2.2.1 Outdated Farming technique

2.2.2 Limited access to modern technology.

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

2.3 Soil Degradation

2.3.1 Soil erosion and salinization.

2.3.2 Nutrient depletion.

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

2.4 Limited Facilities

2.4.1 Challenges faced by small farmer.

2.4.2 Limited financial inclusion

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.

3. Consequences of Agriculture decline.

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- 3.1 Food insecurity
 - 3.1.1 Declining production and reliance on imports.
 - 3.1.2 Impact on Food prices and availability.
- 3.2 Economic Impact
 - 3.2.1 Reduce agricultural output affects GDP.
 - 3.2.2 Employment and livelihood impacts.
- 3.3 Rural Poverty
 - 3.3.1 Economic hardship for small farmers and labors.
 - 3.3.2 Migration to urban areas.
- 4. Solutions to Counter Agriculture decline.
 - 4.1 Modernize Irrigation
 - 4.1.1 Implement efficient irrigation systems
 - 4.1.2 Promotes water saving practices
 - 4.2 Promote Mechanization
 - 4.2.1 Increase access to modern farming equipment.
 - 4.2.2 Support for small farmers.
 - 4.3 Soil Conservation
 - 4.3.1 Implement sustainable practices
 - 4.3.2 Promotes soil health and fertility
 - 4.4 Credit facilities
 - 4.4.1 Expand access to affordable credit for small farmers.
 - 4.4.2 Financial inclusion initiatives
- 5. Conclusion.

You haven't understood the topic well. The first part was not about the causes but about the manifestations. However, the second part is addressed well. Work on your topic comprehension. Improve your phrasing. Improve your expressions and words selection.

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes.

Essay

"Agriculture is often described as the backbone of Pakistan's economy", providing livelihoods for millions and contributing significantly to the country's GDP. However, this vital sector is facing unprecedented challenges with declining productivity and food security threats.

Introduction is not standardized.

Work on your introduction style

Water scarcity and soil degradation. As Pakistan grapples with the consequences of agricultural decline as rural poverty, small farmer needs, impact on food prices and migration to urban areas are need to address and explore the solutions to revitalize this critical sector. This essay argues that agricultural decline in Pakistan is a pressing issue, but it can be addressed through a combination of modernization, sustainable practices, supportive policies, ultimately ensuring food security, economic growth and rural prosperity.

To begin with the causes, as sun beats down on the Pakistan's parched fields, the crickets chirp a somber tune, a testament to the desperation that grips the land, water scarcity has become a harsh reality, a constant reminder of the country's struggles to feed its people. The Indus river, once a mighty force

You are just providing me the information. Your own thoughts are missing out

that nourished organization of farmers, now dwindles with each passing year, its water diverted to meet the insatiable demands of a growing population. The ^{subsidized?} inefficient irrigation systems, relics of a bygone era, that guzzle water with reckless abandon, wasting precious drops that could have been used to quench the thirst of parched crops. Climate change has only exacerbated this crisis, bringing erratic rainfall patterns and rising temperatures that further strain this precious resource. The result is a landscape of withered crops, failed harvests and a nation teetering on the brink of food insecurity. As the taps run dry, farmers are forced to watch their livelihood wither away, their hopes pinned on a future where water flows freely once more.

The second cause of agriculture decline in Pakistan is low productivity. Low productivity is another major constraint with yields of major crops significantly lower than global averages. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Pakistan's wheat yield is 2.8 tons per hectare, compared to 8.1 tons per hectare in China and 6.4 tons per hectare in India. This is largely due to the prevalence of outdated farming practices such as

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No Argumentation. Your own thoughts are missing

the outdated seed varieties, inadequate fertilizer application and poor crop management. Limited access to modern technology to farmers cause low growth of crops in fields. For instance, a study by the International Maize and wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) found that Pakistani farmers are using only 10% of the recommended amount of certified wheat seed, resulting in significant yield losses.

Soil degradation is a significant environmental and economic issues in Pakistan with over 50% of the country's agricultural land affected by salinity, erosion and nutrient depletion. According to the Pakistan Soil Survey, soil degradation has resulted in significant economic losses, estimated at over \$1 billion annually. The main cause of soil degradation has resulted excessive use of chemical fertilizers, poor crop rotation and inadequate soil conservation practices. For instance, a study by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) found that over 70% of Pakistan's agricultural land is affected by salinity, resulting in significant yield losses.

In the dusty villages of the countryside, the morning sun finds farmers trudging

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through cracked fields with outdated tools, their hopes pinned on a harvest that may never come. The scarcity of modern farming equipment - such as tractors, harvesters and precision implements forces them to rely on manual labor and obsolete machinery that break down frequently.

The evening market buzzes with whispered worries as farmers recount their struggles to secure funds for the next season, their dreams of prosperous harvest fading like the setting sun. Limited credit facilities means small farmers have little access to affordable loans or financial services, forcing them to depend on exploitative moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest rates.

The first consequence of agricultural decline in Pakistan is food insecurity triggered by declining agricultural production and an increasing reliance on imports. When local production falls, countries become dependent on external supplies, which can be unstable due to global market fluctuations or geopolitical tensions. This dependency directly influence food prices, making staple food less affordable for the average consumers. Moreover, reduced domestic output shrinks the overall availability of food, leading

shortages for households already struggling to meet nutritional needs.

The economic consequences of agricultural decline are far-reaching. A drop in agricultural output diminishes the sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), weakening national economic performance. The ripple effects hit related industries such as processing and transportation, exacerbating overall economic instability.

Rural poverty intensifies as agricultural decline imposes severe economic hardship on small farmers and laborers. With shrinking yield and incomes, these households find it increasingly difficult to sustain their livelihoods, pushing many into debt or destitution. The resulting financial strain often forces families to abandon their farms and migrate to urban areas in search of alternative employment, which can lead to social dislocation and urban overcrowding. Urban migration driven by agricultural failure can also lead to loss of traditional knowledge and cultural disruption in rural communities, compounding the social costs of agricultural decline.

One potential solution to address water scarcity in Pakistan's agriculture is to modernize irrigation systems. Drip irrigation

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and sprinkler systems, for example, can reduce water waste and increase crop yields. According to study by the International Water Management and Institutes, modern irrigation systems can increase water use efficiency by up to 50%. Promoting water-saving practices like rainwater harvesting or scheduling irrigation based on soil moisture sensors can mitigate drought impacts. As successful projects in Israel and India demonstrate how advanced irrigation boosts productivity and resilience against climate variability, enabling farmers to maintain output despite water scarcity.

Secondly mechanization enhances agricultural efficiency by increasing access to modern equipment like tractors, harvesters and precision tools. For small farmers shared machinery programs or subsidies can make technology affordable, reducing labor intensity and improving timeliness of operations. Mechanized farming also enables larger scale production, improving marketability and income. Countries like Brazil have shown that mechanization coupled with training, significantly raises yields and reduces post-harvest losses.

The third main solution for agriculture efficiency is soil conservation. Soil health is fundamental to sustainable

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agriculture. Implementing practices such as crop rotation, organic amendments and reduce tillage prevents erosions and maintain fertility. Promoting awareness about soil testing and balanced fertilization helps farmers optimize nutrients use, enhancing productivity. Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa have illustrated that soil conservation can reverse soil degradation, leading to substantial yield increases and long-term agricultural sustainability.

Final solution of agricultural decline in Pakistan is credit facilities and financial inclusion. Access to affordable credit empowers small farmers to invest in inputs, equipments and technology. Expanding financial inclusion initiatives like microloans or cooperative financing reduces dependence on high-interest informal lenders. Financial support also encourages risk-taking for innovative practices, fostering resilience. Successful microfinance model in Bangladesh highlight how tailored credit programs can uplift farming communities and stimulate agriculture growth. To maximize impact, the government should established specialized agricultural institutions, offer subsidized interest rates, and promotes financial literacy programs that teach farmers how to

manage loan effectively. Additionally, integrating crop insurance with credit schemes can mitigate risks associated with weather uncertainties, encouraging farmers to invest confidently in advanced technologies. Partnership with private banks and NGOs can expand outreach, ensuring even remote villages gain access to affordable financial services. Ultimately comprehensive financial inclusion not only strengthens individuals farm economics but also catalyzes national economic stability by making the agricultural sector more productive, sustainable and inclusive.

The agricultural decline in Pakistan poses a multifaceted crisis that intertwines food security, economic stagnation and ~~deepening~~ deepening rural poverty. As agricultural production falters, the country becomes increasingly dependent on imports, driving up food prices and limiting access to nutrition for vulnerable populations. This productivity slump also shrinks the sector's contribution to GDP, curtails employment opportunities and triggers a ripple effect that hampers related industries and overall economic growth. Small farmers bear the brunt of the downturn, facing reduced incomes, mounting debt and forced migration to urban

areas, which exacerbates social and infrastructural pressures. Addressing this crisis requires an integrated strategy that tackles both immediate needs and long-term sustainability. Modernizing irrigation systems with efficient technologies like drip or sprinkler setups can conserve water and boost yield, especially under climate-induced water scarcity. Promoting mechanization through affordable equipment access or shared machinery services enhance productivity and reduce labor burdens, enabling timely farming operations. Implementing sustainable soil management practices such as crop rotation, organic amendments and conservation techniques restores soil health and ensure enduring fertility. Financial inclusion empowers farmers to invest in inputs and technology, breaking cycle of poverty and dependence on exploitative lenders. By weaving together water management technological adoption, soil conservation and financial empowerment, Pakistan can rejuvenate its agricultural sector, secure food supplies, stimulate economic growth and alleviate rural poverty.

The combined effect of these solutions will foster resilient farming communities, reduce migration pressures and pave the way for sustainable agricultural

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development and national prosperity -