

1. Abolition of Feudalism: One of the major steps taken by Ayub Khan's government was the abolition of feudalism, which was the root cause of land inequality in Pakistan. The government repealed existing land laws and passed new land reform legislation to abolish absentee landlordism and ensure the transfer of ownership and possession of land to tenants.

2. Tenancy Laws: The government introduced tenancy laws that ensured legal protection to tenants, reduced their exploitation by landlords, and gave them a legal right to farm the land. Tenancy laws also helped small farmers to gain access to land and created opportunities for them to own land over time.

3. Land Redistribution: The government undertook a land reform program which aims to redistribute land amongst landless and near-landless farmers. The land redistribution program helped farmers who were cultivating land on a sharecropping basis. Landless and near-landless farmers were given a plot of land to cultivate, which they could eventually gain complete ownership of by paying off the government loan.

4. Irrigation Facilities: The government invested heavily in irrigation facilities to increase agricultural productivity. Canals were constructed in different provinces, and water pumps were installed to ensure better water management in fields. New technologies were introduced, such as the drip irrigation technique, which helped in better utilization of water resources.

5. Technical Assistance: Apart from the above initiatives, the government also provided technical support to farmers to improve their agricultural productivity. Technical assistance included the establishment of research institutes, the provision of training to farmers, and the transfer of knowledge from scientists to farmers.

Overall, the land and agriculture reforms introduced during Ayub Khan's era aimed to promote equity in land distribution, increase agricultural productivity, and promote rural development. These initiatives helped to modernize the agricultural sector and provided greater economic opportunities to farmers. The reforms also helped to reduce rural poverty and uplift the standard of living of the farmers.