

Essay:

Water Crisis in Pakistan: Cause and remedies

Outline:

A. Introduction

B. ~~Facto~~ Causes of water crisis in Pakistan:

- (i) Devastating water infrastructure, causing water loss due to ^{water} seepage and leakages
- (ii) Outdated irrigation system, wasting substantial amount of water
- (iii) Lack of waste water recycling programs, leading to massive water loss into sea
- (iv) Excessive groundwater extraction, leading to decline in ^{water} table level
- (v) Exacerbating climate change, causing erratic rainfalls and rapid glacial melt
- (vi) Increased urbanisation, damaging natural wetlands and green spaces

- (viii) Cultivation of water-intensive crops, leading to increased water consumption
- (ix) Poor civic sense causing extreme water wastage at homes and in offices
- (x) Lack of water reservoirs, leading to waste of excessive water in flooding

C. Remedies for water crisis in Pakistan

- (i) Large-scale water infrastructure rehabilitation to ~~not prevent~~ ^{aging water} by repairing and modernizing infrastructure
- (ii) Building water reservoirs to prevent massive flooding and save water for future use
- (iii) Switching to high-efficiency irrigation system and selecting profitable but least water intensive crops
- (iv) Introducing tiered water pricing to incentivize households and industries to conserve water
- (v) Technological innovation to treat large amount of wastewater

- 85
- (vi) Controlled expansion of urban centres to restore natural wetlands and green spaces
 - (vii) Implementing groundwater recharge projects using stormwater and treated water
 - (viii) Educational campaigns in schools and on media to increase public aware about water conservation
 - (ix) Institutional reforms by establishing independent water oversight bodies and increasing collaboration between scientists and policy makers.
 - (x) Regional cooperation to manage shared water resources equitably and avoid water conflicts