

Essay:

Water Crisis in Pakistan: Cause and remedies

Outline:

A. Introduction

B. Factors Causes of water crisis in Pakistan:

(i) Devastating water infrastructure, causing water loss due to seepage and leaks

(ii) Outdated irrigation system, wasting substantial amount of water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 rainfall 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 ~~was prevent~~ by repairing and modernizing ^{aging water} 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

Conclusion: _____