

One of the major contributors to the contemporary problem of water crisis is the increasing population. As per reports, the population of the country was 34-million in 1951 and surged to 220-million by 2021. Even today, growth rate of the country remains higher than that of India and China. The rapid growth in population increases the demand of water. Almost all the domestic activities require water. Water is essential for drinking, washing, and cooking. As the number of the people increases, the use of water for domestic purposes increases. Consequently, the per capita availability of water declines in the country. ~~According to reports~~, The minimum per capita availability of water should be at least 1700 cubic meters. However, it has reduced to 1017-cubic meters in Pakistan, according to the report of Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR). Moreover, the rapid growth in population also increases the demand of food across the country. To meet this increasing demand, agricultural lands are expanded for cultivation of more crops. ~~These~~ These crops demand a considerable amount of water for their proper growth. The expansion of agricultural lands results in extensive use of water by crops. This creates a stress over the available water resources of country. Similarly, the increase in population also

results in increase in the demand of industrial products. ~~Pakist~~ Textile Industry is one of the largest industries of Pakistan. Similarly, steel Mills is ^{the} largest industrial unit in Public sector. ~~The~~ Most of processes in these industries require water in high concentrations, like heating, welding, power generation, and dyeing. The demand of additional goods results in excessive consumption of water by industrial sector as well. This further ~~at~~ over-stresses water sources and leads to the problem of shortage of water. Thus, population growth is a major cause behind the on-going water crisis in Pakistan.