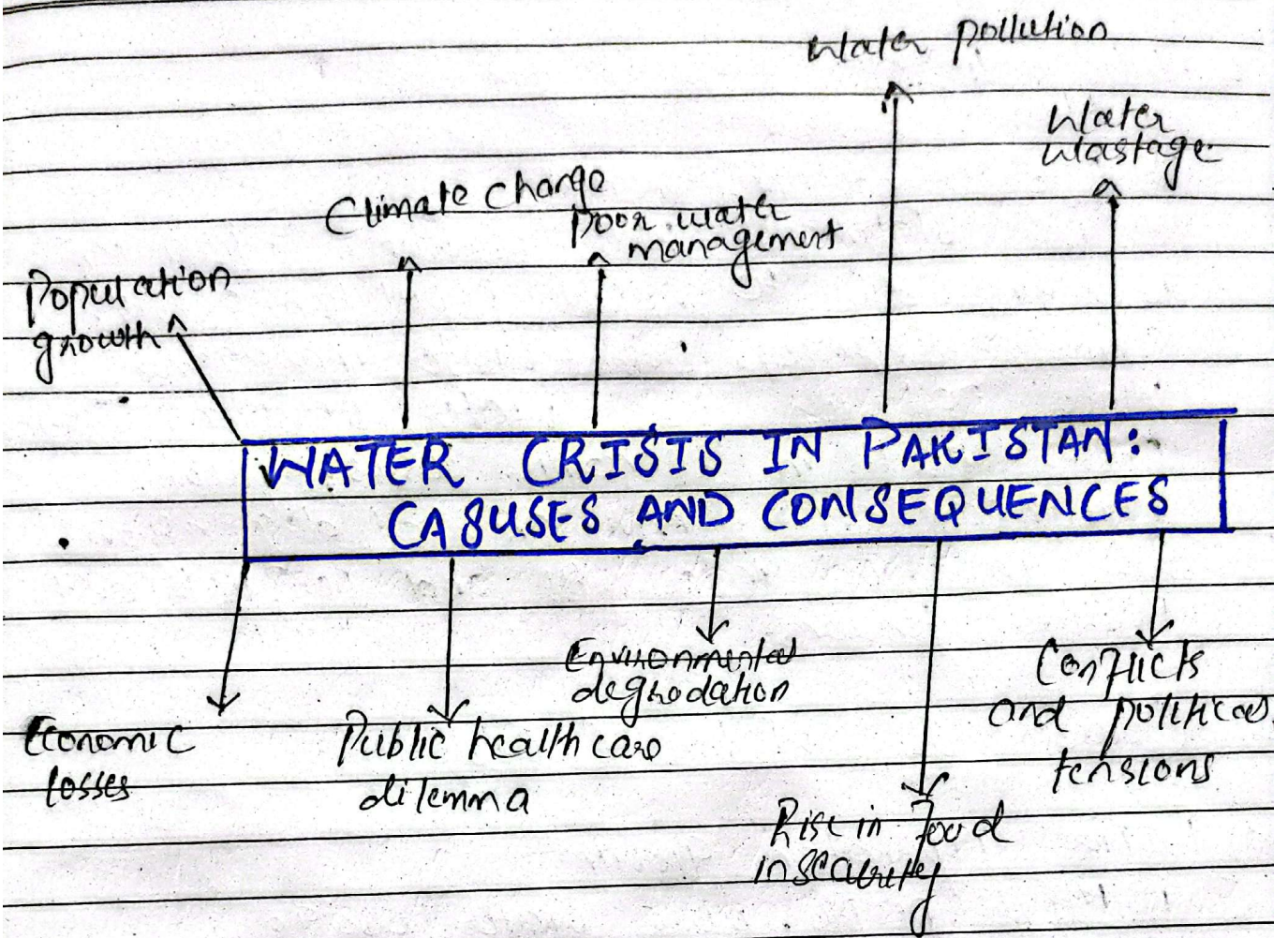


Date:



OUTLINE.

Date:

1) Introduction

(a) Hook

(b) Background information

(c) Thesis Statement: Water Crisis in Pakistan is mainly due to rapid population growth, climate change, poor water management, water pollution and water wastage. Water crisis results in economic losses, public healthcare crisis, environmental degradation, rise in food insecurity and conflicts and political tensions.

2) Causes of Water Crisis:

(a) Rapid population growth

(i) More people, more water usage

(ii) Failure to increase water source

(b) Climate change

(i) Himalayan glacial melting

(ii) Erratic ~~and~~ rainfall patterns

(iii) Droughts and floods

(c) Poor water management

(i) Absence of water storage

(ii) Politicization of water issue

(iii) Low water economic value

(iv) Cheap water prices

(d) Water Pollution

(i) Contamination with human waste

(ii) Industrial waste dumping

Pg No.

(iii) Agriculture run-offs and waste

(c) Water Wastage

- (i) Wastage at ~~house~~ Commercial level
- (ii) Outdated irrigation system

(3) Consequences of Water Crisis

(a) Increase in economic losses

- (i) Decline in agricultural imports due to reduction in crop yield
- (ii) Drop in GDP
- (iii) Loss to industrial sector
- (iv) Loss to energy sector

(*)

(b) Public healthcare dilemma

- (i) Lack of clean drinking water
- (ii) Spread of diseases
- (iii) Unavailability of water for personal hygiene

(c) Environmental degradation

- (i) Loss of biodiversity
- (ii) Loss of vegetation
- (iii) Disruption in water cycle

(d) Rise in food insecurity

- (i) Depletion in agricultural crop yield
- (ii) Reliance on imported food
- (iii) Surge in inflation

- (e) Conflicts and political tensions
- (i) Water sharing issues among provinces
 - (ii) Conflicts with India
 - (iii) Social unrest and protest

4) Recommendation to avert the crisis

5) Conclusion