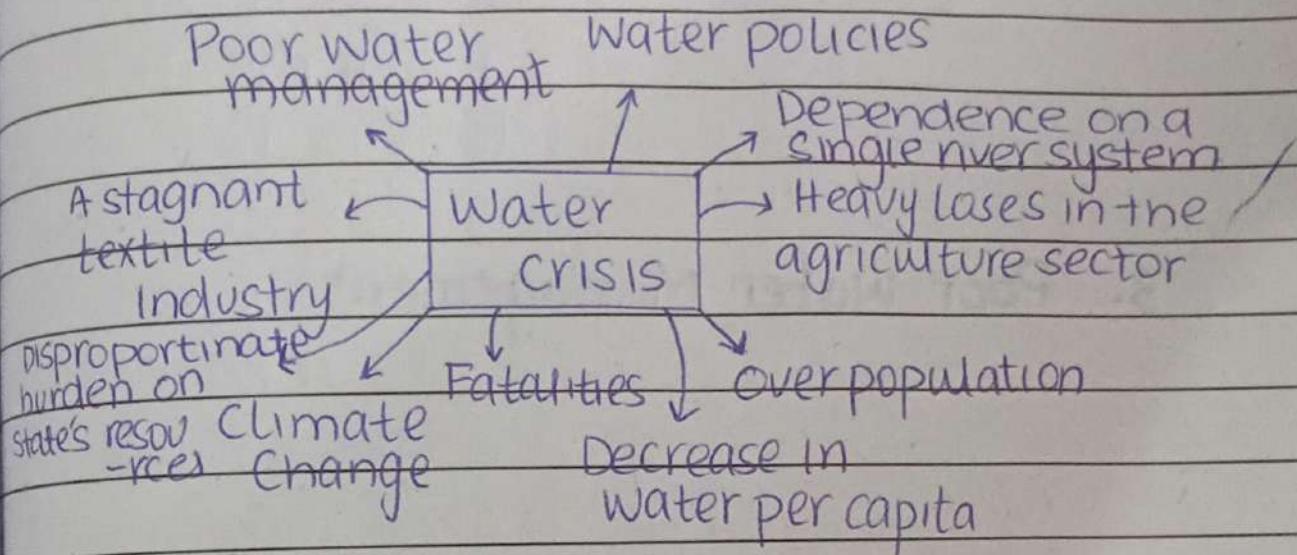


Water Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and Effects

Brainstorming



Outline

I Introduction

1. Hook
2. Background
3. Thesis Statement: This essay analyzes the causes and effects of the water-crisis in Pakistan

II Causes of the Water Crisis in Pakistan

1. Climate Change

- (a) Rising global temperatures
- (b) Rapid glacier melts in the upper Indus basin
- (c) Droughts

2. Overpopulation

- (a) The population of Pakistan has increased by 2.6 times since 1972
- (b) The water consumption has increased by 0.7, while water available has decreased.

3. Poor Water Management

- (a) Under priced canal water
- (b) Flooding of crops
- (c) No water metering
- (d) Excessive waste of water

4. Water Policies

- (a) Does not account for factors like climate change and overpopulation
- (b) Lack of implementation.

5. Dependence on a single river system

- (a) 96% of Pakistan's water comes from Indus river system - PIDC
- (b) Pakistan's water flow depends on India's commitments under the Indus Water treaty

III Effect of Water Crisis in Pakistan

1. Heavy losses in the Agriculture sector

- (a) In 2024, the agriculture sector sustained losses of 13.5pc, a nine year low.
- (b) Crops like rice and sugar cane require a lot of water to grow leading to losses

2. A stagnant Textile Industry

- (a) Poor quality Textile
- (b) Decrease in exports
- (c) Loss in global market
- (d) Increase in unemployment

3. Decrease in water per capita

- (a) As population increases, the consumption of water increases
- (b) The water available per capita decrease from 3614 to 1700 cubic meter per year

4. Increase in Fatalities

- (a) Water is a basic necessity
- (b) Increase in water related diseases
- (c) Dehydration

5. Disproportionate Burden on State Resources and its citizens

- (a) one-third of beds available in hospitals are occupied by patients suffering from water related diseases.
- (b) Rapid unemployment
- (c) Increased taxes to cover losses

IV Recommendations

- (a) Water-metering / Pricing
- (b) Increase agriculture efficiency by promoting alternative method of irrigation such as drip-irrigation
- (c) Recycling of wastewater as successfully achieved by countries like Singapore
- (d) Inclusive water policies.
- (e) Exploring alternate methods of fresh water extraction such as desalination plants

V Conclusion