

# Water Crisis in Pak: A shared Responsibility of Govt and the people.

## Outline

### 1- Introduction

- Attention Grabber/ Hook
- Background information
- Thesis Statement

Weak argumentation

Properly deconstruct the topic shared responsibility to avert water crises

Write your thesis statement

### 2- Indus Water Treaty

- 2.1 Indus Water Treaty 1960
- 2.2 Pohalgam Attack and water problem
- 2.3 Pakistan's Response
- 2.4 Pak- India Relations

### 3- Causes of Water Crisis in Pakistan

- 3.1 Rapid population growth and urbanization.
- 3.2 Climate change
- 3.3 poor water management
- 3.4 Water pollution.

Not effective

arguments to defend your point

### 4- Role of Government

- 4.1 Invest in Infrastructure
- 4.2 Improve water management
- 4.3 Strengthen Governance
- 4.4 Enforce regulations.

### 5- Community Role:

- 5.1 Conserve water
- 5.2 Promote water awareness
- 5.3 Installation of modern irrigation techniques.

### 6- Conclusion.

## THE ESSAY

### Introduction:

"In a world thirsty for solutions, where does the water go when it's gone? We are facing a crisis, and it is more than just a dry spring. What does the future look like for our planet and our people?"

The world is on its way for water shortage and unfortunately Pakistan is also facing the issue of water scarcity. Water is considered as an essential for human and other living things existence. We all can survive without food for some day but no one can live without water at least two days. Human body consists of 70% of water and our globe is covered by 69.9% of water. But unfortunately the useable fresh water is just 2.5% out of it. Water is a social good, water is an economic good, water has ecological value and water has religious, moral and cultural value. If there is a magic on this planet, it is contained in water - Loren Eisely.

Pakistan a developing state with poor infrastructure, debt burden, low investment and depreciated currency, moreover the control of water tributaries are in the hand of India. The country is already categorized as water scarce and current situation in the state warns a worsening situation in the coming decades, with the potential for severe water scarcity for the entire nation. Being the water scarce country, the annual water availability per person is already below 1,000 cubic meters, the threshold for water

**Don't mention facts in the introductory paragraph**

Scarcity of water in the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). Pakistan is facing a growing water crisis due to several internal and external reasons. The main reason is the Pakistan-India relations and the Indus Water Treaty signed in 1960, other causes include rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization, climate change, poor water management, and water pollution. To get rid of water scarcity, both government and public do their efforts because it is a shared responsibility of both. Government can invest in infrastructure, improve water management, strengthen governance and enforce regulations. Public can also play a pivotal role by conserving water, promote water awareness, choose modern irrigation techniques.

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT), is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan, negotiated by the World Bank, to use the water available in the Indus River and its tributaries. It was signed in Karachi on 19th September 1960 by the Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani President Ayub Khan. The treaty gives India control over the water of three Eastern Rivers, the Bias, Ravi and Sutlej and control over the three Western Rivers, the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum, was given to Pakistan. The day treaty was signed, and three major Indo-Pak wars fought between the two countries.

No disruption was caused to the treaty. But on 22-April, 2015 a terrorist attack on tourists in Pehalgam worsen the situation and disrupts the relations among both countries. India considered Pakistan responsible for the terrorist attack in the Kashmir region (Indian Occupied Kashmir). After that a harsh response from India was received in which several measures were announced including, suspension of Indus Water Treaty (IWT). This created tensions and war conditions in both states.

In response, Pakistan closed its air space for Indian air lines and much more responses which rises the diplomatic tensions between both countries.

The fit-for-fit announcements took relations between the nuclear-armed neighbours, who have already fought three wars, to the lowest level in years.

The most important water treaty got disruption after decades due to latest diplomatic crisis which was triggered by the killing of 26 men at a popular tourist destination in Indian Kashmir on Tuesday.

There are several causes of water crisis in Pakistan, first comes the rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization in Pakistan. Between 1972-2020, Pakistan's population increased by 2.6 times. Now Pakistan is 5th most populous country in the world. Total water use in Pakistan increased by 0.7 percent while total water resources remained at 246.8 billion cubic meters. This has resulted an increase pressure

on water resources. Second comes the Climate change and unfortunately Pakistan is among the list of 10 most vulnerable countries of the world to climate change. The country is already facing climate related threats to water resources as is evident from change in monsoon patterns, melting glaciers, rising temperatures, and occurrence of floods and droughts.

Climate change may decline aggregate water flows in the future. The third reason for water crisis in Pakistan is poor water management. over 80 percent of countries water resources are used for four major crops, (rice, wheat, sugar cane and cotton) which contributes only 5 percent to GDP. The water infrastructure contributes to extensive water wastage. The countries irrigation is one of the most inefficient in the world, reflecting aging and poor maintenance of the irrigation system. Major portion of water is lost during flowing through canals, distributaries, minors and water courses and during application in the field. Final cause of water crisis in Pakistan is pollution of water. Every year about half of two million produced human excreta go onto pollute water in Pakistan. People in Pakistan are suffering from inadequate provision of drinking water and improved sanitation. These all and several more causes leads to the water scarcity in Pakistan.

Pakistan need to take a series of actions to get rid of water crisis. The government should wake up timely to sort out the serious issue otherwise it will be transformed into a serious disease which could not be cured. Government can take several actions to cope with the issue. First of all the entire political leadership and stakeholders need to take ownership of the challenge and declare their intention to address it through investment in infrastructure. Constructing dams like the projects, Diamer-Bhasha and Mohmand Dams, which aim to increase water storage capacity and generate hydro electricity. Installing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in urban areas to replenish ground water reserves. Secondly government can improve water management through water treatment and sanitation facilities. Improving irrigation efficiency through new techniques as introduced in several regions of Punjab, the water dropping system for irrigation purposes to get rid of wastage of water, promoting water conservation, and implementing climate change adaptation strategies. Thirdly to combat water scarcity in Pakistan strengthening water governance is mandatory which includes improving water infrastructure by lowering corruption, implementing effective water allocation and pricing policies and fostering public awareness and participation. It also requires a focus on technology, transparency and accountability and collaboration across different sectors and levels of government. Provide training and resources to

water management agencies to improve their operational efficiency and capacity to manage water resources sustainably. Finally, government is responsible for enforcing strict water regulations and implementing sustainable practices can help mitigate water scarcity in Pakistan. This involves strengthening the role of Indus River System Authority (IRSA). There is a need to fill the vacuum between policies, reforms and their implementation by devising a detailed implementation plan. "We do not have a water crisis; we have a failure of governance with regard to water issues", says Dr. Ihsraul Hussain. Overall government needs to institute a major paradigm shift that promotes the more equitable use of water.

Government can not alone sort out all the water scarcity issues. Both Government and people of the nation are responsible and it is the shared responsibility of both government and the people. To combat water crisis public role is multifaceted, encompassing conscious water usage, supporting sustainable practices and advocating for policy changes. Individuals can conserve water by adopting water saving habits, for example instead of taking shower under an open shower, take water in a bucket and use it for shower.

For example Japan has installed hand wash basin above the toilet lid to save water, water used for

hand wash could also be used in the toilet. This type of small efforts bring a major change. Water can be saved through promotion of water awareness through media, live sessions and campaigns. Informational campaigns, appealing to conserve water and impact on environment and local communities. It could be done at individual levels like fixing leaks and using water efficiently at home. Supporting government programs can contribute to a more sustainable water management approach. Practicing modern irrigation techniques, like promoting the adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems in agriculture helps reduce water wastage and improve water use efficiency. The government of Punjab has been implementing drip irrigation on 48,562 hectares of land. Water reuse techniques like waste water from sinks, showers, and washing machines for non-potable purposes like toilet flushing can reduce demand for fresh water. These types of community roles can save water and shift Pakistan water scarcity issue to a safer side.

In conclusion, Pakistan's water scarcity is a serious issue demanding a multifaceted approach by both government and the public. Because "one hand alone cannot clap" and we all know "unity is strength". While government policies and

Infrastructure improvements are crucial, while individual water conservation practices and community participation are equally important for long term sustainability. So we need to save water, save life, because every drop counts, so let's conserve it for a sustainable future. Water is a precious resource, so use it wisely and avoid wasting it."



Overall follow yh proper structure of writing Css essay

Don't write not but write essay in a well articulated and coherent manner

Write body paragraph .. write one idea in one paragraph