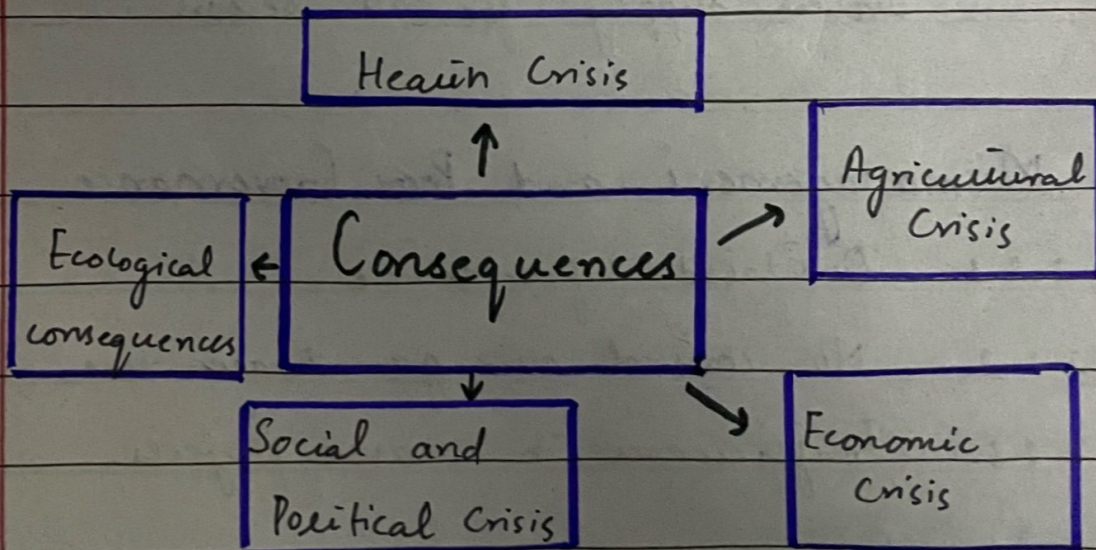
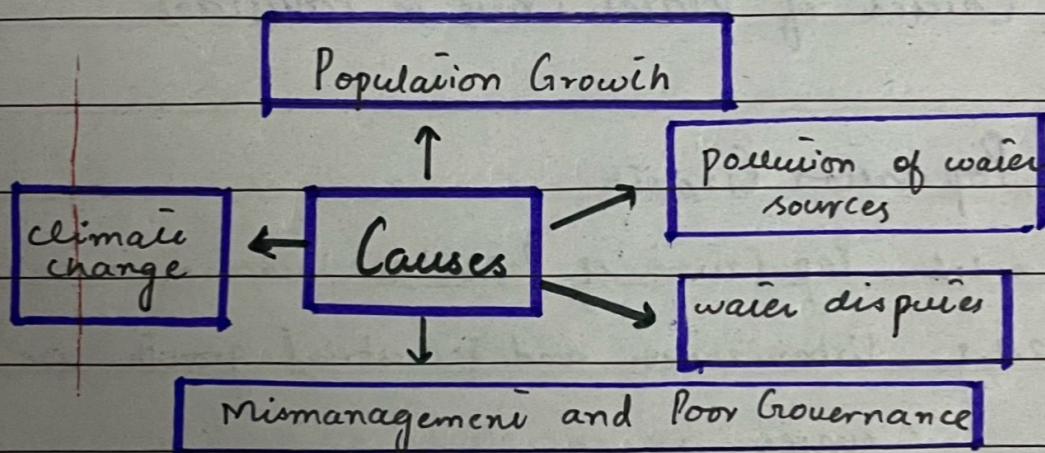


Water Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

Brainstorm

Water Crisis in Pakistan



Outline

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Attention Grabber
- 1.2. Background Information
- 1.3. Thesis Statement.

2. Main Body

A. Causes of Water Crisis in Pakistan

2.1 Population Growth

- 2.1.1 Population of Pakistan increases water demand
- 2.1.2 Urbanization and industrial growth use more water
- 2.1.3 Population growth strains the limited water supply for all sectors

2.2. Mismanagement and Poor Governance

- 2.2.1. Outdated infrastructure
- 2.2.2. No control over groundwater use.
- 2.2.3. Inefficiencies in water projects.

2.3 Climate Change

- 2.3.1. Rising temperatures, melt glaciers faster, reducing water supply.
- 2.3.2. Erratic rainfall leads to more floods.
- 2.3.3. ~~Higher evaporation reduces water availability~~

2.4 India - Pakistan Water Disputes

- 2.4.1 The 1960 Indus Waters Treaty
- 2.4.2 India's dam construction reduces water flow to Pakistan
- 2.4.3. Worsens water insecurity of Pakistan.

2.5 Pollution of Water Sources

- 2.5.1. Industrial waste, untreated sewage and groundwater
- 2.5.2. Indus River is heavily polluted
- 2.5.3. Environmental laws are weakly enforced.

8. Consequences of Water Crisis in Pakistan

2.1 Impact on Agriculture

2.1.1 Agriculture uses 90% of Pakistan's freshwater

2.1.2 Water shortages reduce crop yields

2.1.3. Overuse of groundwater depletes aquifers.

2.2 Health Crisis waterborne

2.2.1. Unsafe water causes disease

2.2.2. Lack of clean water in rural areas

2.2.3. Malnutrition

2.3 Economic Consequences

2.3.1 Threatens agriculture's GDP.

2.3.2 Raises production costs

2.3.3 Economic instability and job losses across agriculture and water-dependent industries.

2.4 Social and Political Instability

2.4.1 Conflicts over water between provinces

2.4.2 Migration to cities due to drought

2.4.3. Tensions with India over water-sharing agreements.

2.5 Ecological Degradation

2.5.1. Loss of wetlands affects biodiversity

2.5.2. Deforestation increases

2.5.3. Soil erosion and desertification

3. Conclusion

3.1. Thesis restated, summary of ideas

3.2. Concluding Thoughts.

The Essay

Water is the driving force of all nature, said Leonardo de Vinci, highlighting how water's essential water is for life. In Pakistan, this vital resource is becoming dangerously scarce, leading to a serious water crisis. Pakistan once had plenty of water but now its supply has dropped quickly. The amount of water available per person has fallen from 5600 cubic meters in 1947 to less than 1000 cubic meters today. The Indus River which supports most of the agriculture of Pakistan is shrinking, and people are using ground-water at a rate that cannot be sustained. Water is not only needed for drinking but also for growing crops, running industries, and maintaining the stability in country. The increasing population, poor management of water and old

irrigation systems have made the problem worse. Climate change is also speeding up the loss of water, causing more droughts, floods and unpredictable weather. Conflicts with India over shared rivers make the situation even more urgent. This essay will look at the main causes for water crisis in Pakistan such as mismanagement, population growth, and climate change. It will also explore the effects of this crisis on agriculture, public health and political stability.