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Water Crisis in Pakistan: A Shared Responsibility of the Government and the People.

Outline

1. Introduction

- a, Importance of water for life and development.
- b, Pakistan's growing water scarcity
- c, Mismanagement and public negligence as core causes.
- d, Thesis statement: Water crisis is a shared responsibility that requires urgent action by both the government and citizens.

2. Current State of water in Pakistan.

- a, From water abundant to water scarce status.
- b, Per capita availability below the danger level.
- c. Heavy dependence on the Indus River.

3. Causes of the water crises

- a, Poor water management and outdated irrigation.

- b. Lack of water reservoirs and storage capacity.
- c. Population and growth urbanization.
- d. Climate change and environmental degradation.
- e. Public wastage and water pollution.

4. Effects of the water crises

- a. Threat to food security.
- b. Health hazards due to unsafe drinking water.
- c. Economic slowdown, industrial and energy loss.
- d. Inter-provincial tensions over water distribution.

5. Role of the Government

- a. Construction of new dams and water storage.
- b. Policy implementation and legal reforms.
- c. Investment in efficient irrigation techniques.
- d. Awareness campaigns and public engagement.
- e. Strengthening institutions like IRSA.

6. Role of the People.

- a, Household water conservation.
- b, Avoiding water pollution.
- c, Community based water management.
- d, Adapting sustainable farming methods
- e, Supporting and complying with government measures.

7. Global lessons and Best Practices

- a, Israel's efficient water management model.
- b, water recycling and reuse in developed nations.

8. Conclusion

- a, Reiteration of the Joint Responsibility.
- b. Need for immediate and united action.
- c. Vision for a water-secure Pakistan.