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STUDY GUIDE AND ACTION PLAN FROM SIRAT-UL-NABI ﷺ TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF WATER SCARCITY IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

There are many reasons for water scarcity around the world such as decrease in rainfall, global warming, increasing demand for water and depletion of ground water etc. According to a survey, humans have extracted a huge amount of underground water. Groundwater in Texas and New Mexico is likely to dry up completely and in the northern states of America.The amount of groundwater is going down by 24 feet per year. The whole world is facing water shortage. The sources of water storage like dams and canals are also not the solution.

INTRODUCTION

Water is a great blessing of Allah Almighty. Not only does the life of every living being depend on it, but it is also the source of many of our vital daily needs. We must all be thankful for this blessing.

Allah Almighty says in the Holy Qur'an:

﴿ اَفَرَءَيْتُمُ الْمَآءَ الَّذِيْ تَشْرَبُوْنَ ۝ءَاَنْتُمْ اَنْزَلْتُمُوْهُ مِنَ الْمُزْنِ اَمْ نَحْنُ الْمُنْزِلُوْنَ ۝٠٦٩لَوْ نَشَآءُ جَعَلْنٰهُ اُجَاجًا فَلَوْ لَا تَشْكُرُوْنَ ۝٠﴾ (1)

"Have you ever opened your eyes and seen, this water that you drink.Has it been rained by you or are we the rainers?" If we want, we can make it very salty, then why are you not grateful"?

To be grateful for any blessing, it is necessary to acknowledge the blessing in the heart, express it with the tongue and use it in obedience to Allah. Thanking Allah increases the blessings while ingratitude causes the blessings to decline.

Allah says:

﴿ وَ اِذْ تَاَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَاَزِيْدَنَّكُمْ وَ لَئِنْ كَفَرْتُمْ اِنَّ عَذَابِيْ لَشَدِيْدٌ﴾(2)

And remember, your Lord warned that if you are grateful, I will bless you more and if you bless the disbelievers, then My punishment will be severe" .

The attitude of gratitude for a blessing like water is not to waste it. Currently, a large number of people in the world are deprived of clean water and diseases and deaths are common among them due to the consumption of contaminated water.

Shortages of Clean water around the world:

- Billion people in the world, which is one-sixth of the world's total population, do not have access to clean water.
- It is estimated that by 2030, half of the world's population will suffer from water scarcity.
- One child dies every 20 seconds in the world due to diseases caused by drinking contaminated water.
- Diseases caused by contaminated water account for half the number of patients in hospitals around the world.

Reasons for Shortage:

There are many reasons for water scarcity around the world such as decrease in rainfall, global warming, increasing demand for water and

(1) الواقعہ56 : 68- 70

(2) ابراہیم14: 7

depletion of ground water etc. According to a survey, humans have extracted a huge amount of underground water. Groundwater in Texas and New Mexico is likely to dry up completely and in the northern states of America.The amount of groundwater is going down by 24 feet per year. The whole world is facing water shortage. The sources of water storage like dams and canals are also not the solution.

Water scarcity in Pakistan:
Like other countries, water scarcity is getting worse in Pakistan. We depend on melting glaciers and monsoon rains for our water supply. According to the International Standard, Pakistan has been suffering from water shortage since 1992.When one person was provided with 1700 cubic meters of water annually. By 2003, this supply of water has reduced to 1200 cubic meters. According to estimates of water supply experts, this amount will decrease to 855 cubic meters by 2020.

Problem Solving:
The Messenger of Allah ﷺ has also given us guidance about the use of water. It is narrated from Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr that Hazrat Saad was performing ablution. When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ passed by, he said: Is this extravagance? He (PBUH) said: Is extravagance even in ablution? He said: Yes, even though you are on a flowing river.
The Prophet himself used to perform ghusl along with ablution with only one saa (about two and a half liters) of water.

Tasks to do:
Don't waste a great blessing like water by using it carelessly.

Ablution and Ghusl:
While doing ablution, open the water tap slightly. keep the tap closed while brushing and wiping the head.Similarly, do not pour more water than necessary while taking a bath and keep the tap closed while applying soap or shampoo. Don't waste a lot of cold water waiting for hot water in winter, but collect this water in a container and use it for washing dishes, washing clothes or watering plants.

Wash vegetables and fruits:
Instead of washing vegetables, fruits or meat under the tap, wash them in a bowl and use the used water for plants etc.

Washing dishes and clothes:
When washing dishes and clothes, avoid running water more than necessary, keep the tap closed while applying soap.
Do not use the washing machine to wash a few clothes, but put a full load.

Yard and car wash:
Avoid washing the yard or car every day and do not use a hose for this task.

Watering the plants:
Do not leave water on plants and lawns, but only use as much as is needed.

Other measures:
Don't forget to turn off the water motor, have leaking taps, broken pipes and flush tanks repaired at the earliest opportunity.Raise the awareness of saving water among the family especially children and employees and also in mosques and other institutions.
After a report on the increasing water shortage in Pakistan, Supreme Court Chief Justice Saqib Nisar recently took notice and ordered the government to start the construction of Diamir Bhasha Dam and Mohmand Dam immediately and in this regard,he also appealed to the public for donations.
For this purpose, the Chief Justice ordered the creation of a fund and personally contributed Rs.10 lakh in a bank account established in the name of 'Diamir Bhasha and Mohmand Dam Fund 2018'.
Apart from this, the government officials of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa announced to deposit money in this fund from their salaries for three days while Pims Hospital, State Bank Ministry of Foreign Affairs and WAPDA officials also announced.
It can be seen in the details of donations on the website of the Supreme Court that till the evening of July 11, about two and a half crores of rupees have been collected.But the question is whether a dam has been built by collecting donations or is it even possible? .

Diamir Bhasha and Mohmand Dam:
The Diamir Bhasha Dam was proposed during the reign of military dictator and President, General Pervez Musharraf, to be built at Bhasha in Gilgit-

Baltistan, Northern Territory of Pakistan.

But despite the construction being inaugurated several times, the dam is still only in its initial stages due to lack of funds. At the beginning of the 4500 megawatt power generation dam project, it was estimated at 12 billion dollars, but according to various experts, the total cost of this dam may go up to 18 to 20 billion dollars.

It should be noted that according to International Rivers, a world organization for the protection of rivers, the trend of building large dams is decreasing worldwide and one of the reasons for this is the continuous increase in the initial estimates for the construction of dams.

The biggest obstacle for the government of Pakistan in the construction of Diamir Bhasha Dam was capital, for which they have involved various international financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank,Aga Khan Foundation etc.But all these institutions refused to give capital.The reason for this was the presence of the dam in the disputed area.

It should be noted that Diamir Bhasha Dam is in Pakistan's Gilgit-Baltistan region, but India still considers it as its part. Last year in 2020, Pakistan tried to include Diamir Bhasha Dam in various projects of Pakistan-China Economic Corridor, but this idea was abandoned considering the strict conditions set by China.

Mohmand Dam Hydropower Project:

This dam will be built on Swat River in Mohmand Agency. According to the information given by WAPDA, the construction of this dam was supposed to start in 2012 and it was supposed to be completed in 2016, but only PC-1 has been completed so far.

The construction of this dam will generate 800 megawatts of electricity and more than 12 lakh hectares of water can be stored.

The cost of PC One of the dam was Rs 93 crore, in which the aid agency will also contribute money.

Can a dam be built with donations?

In the context of this fund, the question arises that a dam whose construction is estimated to cost at least 18 to 20 billion dollars and the construction period is 12 to 14 years, can it be built with just donations?

While speaking to BBC, various experts questioned the effectiveness of the fund established for Diamir Bhasha Dam and Mohmand Dam launched by Chief Justice Saqib Nisar.

No country in the world has started work on such a project whose value is equal to about ten percent of the country's gross national product' .

Hassan Abbas, an expert on water issues, also said in a conversation with the BBC that according to his knowledge, nowhere in the world has such a large project been built with the help of donations, and loans are taken from international financial institutions for these projects. are

For a project like Diamir Bhasha Dam, if you give all the citizens of Pakistan, including newborns, 30,000 rupees to this fund, maybe something will happen. But is the average salary in our country so much? The idea of creating this fund seems impractical' .

But Dr Pervez Amir, an economist associated with the Hissar Foundation, told the BBC that the fund set up by the Supreme Court could cover barely five percent of the total cost of building dams.

Water storage capacity and water loss:

There are 150 dams higher than 15 meters in Pakistan with Tarbela and Mangala being the oldest which were completed in 1974 and 1967 respectively.

Recently, the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) said that the Tarbela Dam has reached the 'dead level' while Mangla Dam now has only eight lakh acre feet of water left. Arsa further said that if there is no monsoon rains in the country, the water crisis will increase further.

On the other hand, various reports of IMF, UNDP and other organizations in the same year have said that the water crisis in Pakistan is increasing rapidly and by 2040, Pakistan may become the country with the least amount of water in the region. is Pakistan is the fourth largest water consuming country in the world and there are only two major water storage facilities in the entire country which can store only 30 days worth of water.

According to Ursa, about 145 million acre feet of water comes from rains in Pakistan every year, but only 13.7 million acre feet of water can be saved due to lack of storage facilities.

Last year, Ursa told the Senate that due to the lack of water reserves, water worth 21 billion rupees is wasted in Pakistan every year and to save the amount of water that goes into the sea, three more dams the size of Mangala Dam are needed. will be

needed.

Also some of the major causes of water wastage are changing climatic conditions,lack of rainfall,rapidly growing population and very poor means of water conservation. Apart from this, irresponsible use of water also causes a large amount of water to be wasted across the country.

Water shortage in Pakistan, is there any solution?

At a time when politicians and media in Pakistan focused on political issues, the country's water experts are worried about water scarcity and thinking of ways to solve it.

According to many international organizations, Pakistan is rapidly moving towards a situation where it will have to face severe water shortage in the coming times. According to some experts, Pakistan may suffer from severe water shortage in the coming seven years. Many water experts believe that the government is not taking this issue seriously. According to Jahanzeb Murad, an expert on energy and water affairs from Islamabad, if we do not take immediate steps, we may face disaster in the future.

Is Pakistan going to suffer from severe water shortage?

Discussing the issue, he told Deutsche Welle:

The efficiency of water storage dams is decreasing. Only we have tried to increase the capacity of one dam but we are not thinking of new dams. We have made Kala Bagh Dam a political issue. While there is no political problem in Bhasha Dam, yet we are not building this dam. Interestingly, Sindh and South Punjab will suffer the most. If the dam is not built, and Sindh is the most opposed to the dam. We need to create a narrative on this issue first so that we can educate people about it and also start water harvesting projects" .

World Water Day: Polluted water is a big problem in Pakistan too

In response to a question, he said,

"We will have to start many projects like the Billion Tree, but the results of these projects will not come immediately. We need to build dams immediately. Diamer Bhasha Dam is not being built because it will probably take twelve years, while no government wants to think beyond five years. In this matter we have to think keeping national interests in mind" .

Can Pakistan be saved from flood damage?

According to Irfan Chaudhry, a water expert from Faisalabad:

The pattern of rain in Pakistan is very different and now the problem of global warming is becoming serious with this pattern, due to which many developing countries including Pakistan are affected.The problem is that, unlike European countries.We have short periods of high rainfall, which is not absorbed properly underground and because our water storage reservoirs are also low. Therefore, we are not even able to store this water due to which this water is wasted. I think to build big dams first we have to fight many political issues. Therefore, we should build small storage tanks at the level of Goths and villages, which will not only collect water but also raise the underground water level, which has gone down to dangerous levels in many areas including Balochistan. We should build flood canals and if the rain is heavy during the monsoon period and it becomes a flood, then through these flood canals on the one hand we can save our crops from being destroyed and on the other hand thanks to these canals also underground. The water level can be raised" .

Pakistan may face famine in 10 years, report

According to Faisal Baloch, an energy expert from Balochistan, afforestation is very important to improve this rain pattern. It is believed that these big dams have more losses and less benefits. That is why, these dams are being gradually removed in many countries of the world. Dams require a significant amount of capital, which also creates political problems. Also we should create artificial lakes to store water, which will recharge the natural aquifer. Apart from this, we should eliminate field irrigation and adopt other methods. Five million acre feet (MAF) only we can save by eliminating this method of cultivation' .

State Bank has informed about this risk in its report. Pakistan's three largest water reservoirs Mangla, Tarbila and Chashma have only 30 days of water storage capacity left.

A report issued by the State Bank of Pakistan states that Pakistan may face a severe water shortage crisis. Dams are left with only 30 days of water storage capacity and millions of citizens are forced to use toxic water. Thus the State Bank has sounded the alarm.

Being an agricultural country, drop by drop of water is important for Pakistan, but here the water shortage has reached an alarming level. Population growth, migration to cities, climate change and government failures have pushed Pakistan into the ranks of 33 countries with severe water shortages.

State Bank has informed about this risk in its report. Pakistan's three major water reservoirs Mangla, Tarbila and Chashma have only 30 days of water storage capacity left. 28million hectare feet of water entering the country's rivers is lost to the sea

According to international standards, there should be a capacity to store water for at least 120 days, while developed countries are storing water for one to two years. In Pakistan, only 10% of the water of the rivers can be stored.

According to the report, 5 crore Pakistanis are forced to use contaminated water. Arsenic contamination and contamination in underground water is causing dangerous diseases.

In some districts of Sindh and Balochistan, including Hyderabad, Benazirabad and Pashin, water has gone below 1000 feet underground. However, the shortage of rains made up for it.

Annual rainfall in Pakistan is 500 mm while in India it is 1000 mm. In Pakistan, citizens have 1017 cubic meters of water per capita while in India 1600 cubic meters of water is available. According to the report, water projects of India and Afghanistan are dangerous for Pakistan. India has built dams like Baglihar and Kishan Ganga on Pakistan's Chenab and Jhelum rivers, while Afghanistan is building hydropower projects on Kabul River. The State Bank report says that by 2030, Pakistan will join the list of 33 countries with severe water scarcity.

Unfortunately, Pakistan has not been able to announce its water policy till date. The first Water Policy was drafted in 2003 and is still awaiting approval by the Council of Common Interests.

On the other hand, a record increase in the cost of Diamer Bhasha Dam has also been revealed. Apart from the commencement of the construction of Diamarbhasha Dam, even the purchase of land for the project could not be completed. The construction cost of the dam has increased by 506 billion rupees. Construction cost increased from 894 to 1400 billion. Diamer Bhasha Dam was supposed to be completed in 2021, but the project is delayed due to non-arrangement of foreign funding.

In this regard, Ursa Director of Operations Khalid Rana while talking to Voice of America said that the situation regarding water is even more alarming than this report. The current situation is that even if we get out of the energy crisis, we are heading towards a food crisis, which will be very difficult to get out of.

Khalid Rana said that our rivers receive 144 million hectare feet of water, of which only 13.8 million hectare feet of water is stored. 38 billion dollars have been lost due to floods in Pakistan in the past years. He said that our water reserves are decreasing with the passage of time for which we need to work on a war footing. There is a possibility of 20% less water for Rabi crop in Pakistan this year. Khalid Rana also expressed the fear that there may be sudden floods or droughts due to climate change, to deal with which dams are inevitable.

Projects to alleviate water scarcity in Pakistan:

Short, medium and long term projects are underway to overcome the problem of water scarcity in Pakistan and to meet the requirement of reservoirs and water. After 2013, the production of hydropower projects has increased significantly. At present, there is a capacity to generate about 7,000 megawatts of electricity from water. Dia Mir Bhasha, Dasu Hydropower Project, Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Project is expected to generate about 9800 MW of electricity.

According to the Ministry of Water Resources, 60% of the country's population is engaged in agriculture, due to which the demand for water is increasing. 3% is clean drinking water of which 70% comes from glaciers. 24% comes from underground while 1% comes from rivers and streams. Average water in 1979 was 183 million acre-feet, but now it has reached 145 million acre-feet. Pakistan is among the 15 countries that are at risk of water scarcity. According to the sources, 90% of the total water is used for irrigation while 50% of it is being wasted due to outdated well systems and water theft, which is increasing the water shortage.

6thousand 919 Megawatt electricity is being generated from water. The water storage is more than 18 million acre feet of which Tarbela Dam has 6.17 million acre feet. So far 25 million acre feet of water is being lost which could be stored. This

time, 36% less water has accumulated in Tarbela Dam. The life of Tarbela Dam will increase by 25 years with the construction of Daya Maravar Bhasha Dam. There are total 155 dams in Pakistan which can store water for 30 days which should be 120 days.

According to the sources, 174651 million rupees have been allocated in PSDP for various water projects in the current financial year 2017-18, out of which 36750 million rupees have been paid. 72 thousand acres of land will be irrigated from Kuchi Kanal in Balochistan, which was completed on September 13, 2017. Golan Gol project in Chitral was completed on February 4, 2018, with a production capacity of 108 MW which will save Rs 3 billion 70 crore. The Neelum Jhelum project has also started producing electricity in a phased manner.The total capacity of which is 969 MW and the cost of this project is 500 billion rupees.

Unit No. 2 of the Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Project has also successfully completed the mechanical test run after which the unit has been connected to the national system today. The said unit has started generating electricity on a trial basis. During the test run, this unit produced up to 185 MW of electricity. This unit will be gradually taken up to full production capacity i.e. 242.25MW. As per the terms and conditions of the contract, Unit No. 2 will also undergo reliability test and reliability period before commercial operation. It is worth mentioning that from May 18, Unit No. 3 of the Neelum Jhelum project is undergoing its 30-day reliability period and providing 242.25MW electricity to the national system according to its full production capacity. The Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Project has provided around 9 crore units of electricity to the national system so far. This amount of electricity is equivalent to an income of about one billion rupees.

The total generating capacity of the Neelum Jhelum project is 969 MW. It has 4 generating units, each with a capacity of 242.25 MW. The four units of the project will be completed in phases by July this year. Under short-term plans, dams will be built to store one million acre feet of water. 9 million acre feet of water will be stored under medium term plans. Under long-term plans, 25 million acre feet of water storage capacity will be created. The total cost of all these projects will be 5 thousand billion rupees.

Diamir Bhasha Dam will have a storage capacity of 81 lakh acre feet of water. It will generate 4500 megawatts of electricity. With the completion of this project, the water storage capacity in the country will increase from 38 days to 45 days. The life of downstream reservoirs including Tarbela Dam will also increase. The capacity of Dasu Hydropower Project over 4320 MW from Dia Mir Bhasha Dam will also increase by 28%. After the construction of Tarbela Dam and Mangala Dam in the 1960s, no major water storage was completed in Pakistan.

Dasu Hydropower Project will be completed in Kohistan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on river Indus and this project will be completed in 2 phases. In the first phase, 2160 MW electricity will be generated. The price of energy obtained from hydroelectric projects is 2 Rs15 paise per unit, while the price of nuclear power is Rs 6 86 paise, the price of electricity generated by gas is9 Rs 7 paise, the price of electricity generated from furnace oil is 11 Rs 7 paise.The price of electricity generated from LNG is 11 rupees 27 paise, the price of electricity generated from bagasse is 11 rupees 95 paise, the price of electricity generated from coal is 12 rupees 8 paise, the electricity from wind projects is 16 rupees 63 paise, solar The price of electricity generated from energy is 16 rupees 95 paisa, the price of electricity generated by high-speed diesel is 17 rupees 96 paisa, while electricity is being imported from Iran at the rate of 10 rupees 55 paisa per unit. The total production of WAPDA's 19 hydro and electric power stations is more than 6,900 MW, which is one-third of the country's total electricity production capacity. 1410 MW of electricity has been commissioned from the Tarbela Four Expansion Project, which has increased the total production to 4888 MW. The Tarbela Four project will generate 3 billion 84 crore units of electricity annually.

If the wastage of water is not stopped, the crisis cannot go away:

In view of the growing population of the country and its water needs, experts are emphasizing that it is necessary to build small, medium and large dams not only to prevent wastage of water but also to store it.

Government officials in Pakistan say that if the current way of using water in the country is not changed and its wastage is not stopped, the water

crisis is not far away.

In view of the growing population of the country and its water needs, experts are emphasizing that it is necessary to build small, medium and large dams not only to prevent wastage of water but also to store it.

In an interview with Voice of America, Dr. Mohammad Ashraf, chairman of the government research organization "Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources,

Said:

"If our sources of water remain the same, our style of using water remains the same. Management also remains the same, as the population continues to grow, there will come a time when it may become a crisis" .

He said that due to the increase in the use of underground water, the water level is going down and the quality of water is also deteriorating.

"We have to conserve as much as possible the water that comes to us in the form of rain. Second, we have to change the habits of using water. You have to change. When you change your ways, we will be able to bear the loss" .

Dr. Muhammad Ashraf said that not only due to the increase in the urban population, the water needs are increasing, but according to him, the demand for water will also increase for the country's agricultural needs by 2025.

"There is a huge pressure on the drinking water in all the cities. So, now as our needs are increasing, the groundwater table is going down as the water level is going down. Both its quantity and quality are deteriorating" .

He said that water can be secured by using modern technology in the agriculture sector as well. Dr. Muhammad Ashraf said that the campaign being carried out at present to prevent the importance of water and its wastage is insufficient.

These water usage habits are not so easily changed. For this you need to run a very extensive campaign. You need to charge the appropriate tariff. The water you give needs to be metered.

He said that there is also a need to build a dam to store water.

Not a single drop of water should leave your system. Those that are dams, reservoirs, you need and will remain. As the population grows over time, your needs will grow.

According to the official data in Pakistan, the availability of water per capita in the country is about 1000 cubic feet, whereas in 1951, this amount was more than 5000 cubic feet.

According to the authorities, the reason for this is the rapid increase in population and lack of water storage capacity in the country.

Needless to say, Cape Town is the richest city in South Africa. The Parliament of South Africa is based in this city. Many billionaires of the world have bought properties here. The blue Atlantic Ocean meets the muddy Indian Ocean right on the edge of Cape Town. The population of 45 million is divided into two classes like any modern and prosperous city. All colors are clear and bright. Life revolves around villas with huge swimming pools, shady streets, new model cars, farmhouses, corporate business and parties. Eighty percent of the city's water resources are used by twenty percent of the Makhdooms and the remaining eighty percent of the water is available to the Khudam. Ten years ago, some experts warned that population growth, overdevelopment and climate change would soon make Cape Town uninhabitable. Obviously, everyone must have laughed after hearing this warning. At that time, twenty-five billion gallons of water were stored in the reservoirs of six dams in the surrounding area to meet the water needs of the city. The richermen had no problem changing the water in the swimming pool every week. Then it happened to God that a drought came, the tongues of mountain, semi-mountain and plain rivers filling water reservoirs came out. Gradually, from August last year, the water shortage began to affect every section of Cape Town. By December, it turned into a water emergency and today the situation is such that the water level in the six major reservoirs surrounding Cape Town has dropped to twenty-four percent. When it reaches ten percent, the water will be practically available in the form of sludge. Therefore, water martial law has to be implemented. The anti-water crime patrol of the local police is active to prevent water robbery, robbery, water snatching and theft in the reservoirs and drains which are currently full of water. Two hundred emergency water centers have been set up to provide water to the poor men, from which a ration of fifty liters per family per day can be obtained (this water is equal to the water falling from a bath shower for eight minutes). Swimming pools, gardening and car washing are police-bailable offences. Five star restaurants are using

paper crockery. In good hotels, the shower turns off automatically after two minutes. The crisis will be more serious until July when Day Zero will arrive in the first week. Day Zero means scarcity of usable water. The government is already preparing to deal with Day Zero. Cape Town is set to become the world's first Day Zero city.

Although,the talk of becoming a Zero City does not stop at Cape Town. Rather, one hundred and nineteen other cities stand behind it. These include India's IT capital Bangalore and Pakistan's Karachi, Lahore and Quetta. If not today then tomorrow, if not tomorrow then the day after tomorrow. The turnaround time is rapidly decreasing. But in the state where Manchhar, the largest fresh water lake, became a poison bowl, where the canal that supplies fresh water from Haliji to Kalri Lake, which supplies water to Karachi, was contaminated by the polluted water carrying canal (LBOD). Kat Dalla, where Quetta's Hana Lake has turned into dry papad, where vegetables are grown with poisonous water and we are putting them in our children's stomachs thinking they are farm fresh. After that, the time is not far when a court's automatic notice will be available for swimming even if it is clear or muddy. Yes, I do not want to submit that the crisis of energy and water is getting more severe in the dear country. In the Supreme Court recently, the Chief Justice took notice of the reports of the Pakistan Council of Research and Water Resources on water and said that the water problem is becoming a water bomb. According to the Supreme Court's statement, the CPRWR reports have revealed that the water level across the country is likely to reach the dead level by 2025. Out of 142 million acre feet of water available across the country, only 42 million acre feet of water is being used. The remaining 100 million acre feet of water is being wasted in various ways. These facts are eye-opening that in many parts of the world there is a shortage of fresh water especially potable water, if water is available it is polluted, 80% of Pakistan's water is polluted while in the near future water scarcity for Pakistan. It will be a big problem. The shortage will be so severe that the two nuclear powers could go to war over water resources, as India continues to violate the Indus Basin Treaty. The construction of new reservoirs is tantamount to a violation of the Indus Basin Treaty and imposing a water war on Pakistan. India is on the path of water extremism. The continuous increase in water scarcity across the country is alarming in the future. There is government mismanagement, poor irrigation systems, theft and rampant wastage of water. Pakistan is ranked 36th among 136 countries in the world where the economy, people and state are under severe pressure due to water scarcity. Water experts have been drawing the attention of the ruling authorities for a long time, if the water problem continues to be neglected in the same way, the time is not far when it will become a big crisis at the national level. The government and the opposition are well aware of this fact. But unfortunately, in the siege of personal interests, insulting each other, slandering, accusing each other, both forces did not make this serious issue their main priority. This is the reason why no big dam has been built to store water for the last several decades. After the Mangala and Tarbela dams built in the 1960s and 1970s, no water storage project has been built in the country, due to which only four months of water can be stored. Our misfortune is that no government, no organization is able to take a bold decision regarding water. Here it is also a matter of concern that due to lack of rains, the water level in Hub Dam has started moving towards the dead level again. Due to which there is a possibility of daily shortage of 10 million gallons of water in Karachi. While most parts of the city are already craving for a drop of water. Well-planned and modern infrastructure is essential to meet the water demand. But the indifference of the government and the alleged corruption and incompetence of the administration have made it a problem that cannot be solved. Apart from this, the meteorological department has also expressed the fear of drought due to less than normal rainfall in the country. Apart from the water crisis, the country is also facing an energy crisis. As the energy crisis is serious, the small industries are facing destruction, if this situation continues, the industries will also be closed in the future. The size of imports is already alarmingly high compared to exports due to closure of industries. If this is the case, then we will have no solution left except to survive with the help of prayers.

Dams should be built to overcome water scarcity:

It is the greatest blessing of the Allah Almighty of the Universe, which holds the status of life for all

creation of The Allah Almighty. without it life is impossible. But thanks to the indifference of the rulers in Pakistan, this great blessing is being taken away from the people.Behind, According to the survey, Pakistan will almost lose this blessing by 2025.The main reason for which is the lack of dams to save water in Pakistan. A civil war may start which may turn serious.

According to the report of the Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources, the availability of water in Pakistan was 5,000 cubic meters, which has decreased to 1,000 cubic meters this year. Pakistan, which is an agricultural country and 70% of Pakistan's economy depends on agriculture, may suffer from severe crisis, drought and famine in the future. The surface is 153 million feet per acre while the underground is 24 million feet per acre. By 2030, the country's population will reach about 24 million, due to which the country may face a shortage of water up to 31 million feet per acre. To deal with the drought in the country, it has become very important to build dams in Pakistan because the dams built in the country are less than enough to meet the country's water needs.

At present, there are 11 dams in Pakistan, in which water is stored, Dia Mir Bhasha Dam, Gomal Dam, Hub, Karunjhar, Mangala, Mirani, Nimal, Rawal, Shadi Kaur, Tarbela and Warsak Dams are included while Neelum Jhelum Dam has been built in present. Despite having so many dams built in Pakistan.There is a possibility of severe water shortage. It is very important to build more new dams to meet the water shortage. All governments have failed to build new dams, including Kala Bagh According to the expert opinion of the dam, the construction of Kalabagh dam will generate 3600 megawatts of electricity in the country, while 8 lakh acres of rainfed land will be cultivated and 7 lakh acres of barren land will be made cultivable.But the lack of interest of the government and Kalabagh dam has been controversial since the beginning due to obstruction by Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Sindh government and it is a pity that no political party has included the construction of new dams in their manifesto. In 2004, the former President General Pervez Musharraf announced the construction of Kala Bagh Dam, keeping all obstacles above the threshold. However, due to strong opposition from the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Sindh, it was stopped from being completed.But seeing the devastation caused by the floods in 2010, the then Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani accepted that if the Kala Bagh Dam had been built, the country I would not have been destroyed by the flood.

On the one hand, the internal governments of Pakistan are hindering the development of Pakistan on the basis of mutual conflicts and self-interest, while on the other hand, India is taking advantage of this self-interested politics of Pakistan and violating theIndu s Agreement on dams. It is building dams, including the Rattle Dam of village Darabshala (Rattle) in Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir and the recently constructed Kishanganga Dam, which was built with the formal approval of the World Bank. There is a clear violation of the basin agreement, which has diverted the rivers of Pakistan. In the coming days, Pakistan may suffer from drought due to this stubbornness of India, but our rulers, opposition, bureaucrats are not paying attention. That is why the people looked towards the Chief Justice of Pakistan Saqib Nisar to determined to solve their problems keeping in mind the public interest.Similarly Kala Bagh and more new dams are bright for the development of Pakistan. Chapters can be proved, so taking hundred-moto action, for the sake of the people of Pakistan, the case related to this serious water crisis should be looked into and an order should be issued immediately for the construction of more new dams along with the Kala Bagh Dam. If the Pakistan Army is needed, help should be taken from them so that the corrupt mafia can be dealt with iron hands. The people stand side by side with the Pakistan Army.

Suggestions and Recommendations:

- The main thing to solve the problem of water scarcity in Pakistan is to avoid its wastage by following the Qur'an and hadiths.
- Steps should be taken to secure water and more dams should be constructed.
- In view of agricultural needs, water should be conserved as much as possible.
- Center of Excellence should be established for this modern research.
- Hydrology should form part of regular curriculum.

Training programs should be held in collaboration with international technical institutes.