

**Dilemmas of the Pak-India Indus Water  
Settlement: The Effects of Ravi Water on  
the Domestic Life of Lahore Inhabitants**

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**BY:**

**NAZIRULLAH ID: 15001261005**

**SUPERVISOR:**

**WASIF ALI WASEER**

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**Department of Sociology  
School of Social Sciences and humanities  
University of Management and Technology  
Lahore  
2017**

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M. Phil Sociology Thesis

Nazirullah

Participant ID # 15001261005

Supervisor

Wasif ali waseer

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Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences and humanities,

University of Management and Technology Lahore

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By

Nazirullah

ID No. 15001261005

Session: 2015-2017

Supervisor

Wasif Ali Waseer

A thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of

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Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences and  
Humanities, University of Management and Technology Lahore

## **Completion Certificate**

Certified that this thesis titled, “Dilemmas of the Pak-India Indus Water Settlement: The Effects of Ravi Water on the Domestic Life of Lahore Inhabitants” has been carried out and completed by Mr. Nazirullah, Student ID: 15001261005; Student of M. Phil Sociology, session 2015-2017, under my supervision is a record of original and independent research work carried out under given instruction and consideration.

Dated: Jun 05, 2017

## **Declaration**

I, Nazirullah, Student ID: 15001261005, student of M. Phil, Sociology, session 2015-2017, hereby declare that this thesis is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously printed, published or submitted as research work, of any other university or institute of higher education.

**Nazirullah**

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# **Dedication**

**This thesis is dedicated to**

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## List of Abbreviations and Symbols

M	Arithmetic mean
SD	Standard deviation
N	Sample size
A	Reliability coefficient
B	Un-standardized coefficient
SE	Standard Error
P	Significance
d	Cohen's measure of sample effect size
K	No. of items
f	Frequency
%	Percentage
n	Sub-sample
R <sup>2</sup>	Coefficient of determination
F	Analysis of variance ratio
$\Delta R^2$	R <sup>2</sup> change
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion
WASA	Water and sanitation agency
Pak	Pakistan

## **Abstract**

The research study investigated that Indus water treaty, which was signed by Pakistan and India since 19 September, 1960. It has been create a lot of challenge for the habitants of Lahore in Pakistan. The purpose of the study was to know the dilemmas of the Indus water treaty, which ultimately effects Ravi water and then outcomes occurred on the domestic life of Lahore inhabitants. The study was involved on sequential explanatory method which is also called mixed methods. Because various challenge of the domestic lives were quantified and explored the contribution level of Governance in policy discourse of Indus water treaty and how to resolve problems for domestic life of Lahore inhabitants. Cluster Sampling and convenient sampling technique was used for sampling. The (752) sample were selected from old Lahore, new Lahore and old city of Lahore. The instrument was used for data collection and separate interview guide was prepared for collecting one Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) from the department of (WASA). Data was analyzed through Structural Equation Modeling and path analysis test was used as well as SPSS 21 version was used for multiple regression analysis. The results revealed that there were negative and positive association among dependent and independent variables. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that over all model was accounted for 98 percent of variance when the effects of awareness of Indus water treaty and awareness of Ravi water are eliminated then 56 percent change occurred in the satisfaction of domestic life of inhabitants. The role of mediator for hygienic attitudes and satisfaction with Indus water treaty was significant. In the same way, among satisfaction with Indus water treaty and attitude toward water utilization was non-significant mediator for satisfaction with domestic life. Besides, satisfaction with Indus water treaty and hygienic attitudes were proved a strong mediator for satisfaction with domestic life. The finding of the study reach to the conclusion that some project is carry on for the betterment of the clean drinking water, filtration pumps for drinking water, tube wells for domestic lives, waste material management in the different corners of the city, water sanitation system. Indus water treaty agreement was good decision for government but not for the citizen of Pakistan. The effect of this agreement is coming on the Ravi water because water level is decreased up to some extent. Many staff also found that water contamination is due to industrial zone of Pakistan and India. Compounding the problem could be the role of bad sanitation system of the cities, the sewage and sewerage system proactive involvement. Majority of staff concluded that attitude of the citizen toward water contamination is active. They wished that the inhabitants throw it waste materials in the dustbin to finish the environmental degradation.

**Keywords:** Indus Water Treaty, flow of water, Ravi, domestic life, inhabitants.



## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background**

Water is one of the most vital substances for the survival of life on earth. Human beings use water for drinking and for different purposes. The two main resources of water on earth are ground water and surface water. The ground water is the water which we get from underground and other hand surface water includes water from precipitation, rivers, lakes, canals, springs.

Similarly, when uses of water are increase then effects occurs on the human life. Through this way water becomes scare in the world. So now a day's water scarcity is global phenomenon. There are different factors involved, like increasing population, urbanization, industrialization which increases the water demand. The only way is to sustain water as water security. Good governance system is the solution of managing water with effective and efficient way. The effectiveness and efficient is done by good governance because good governance rationally use goods and service for their inhabitants. The security of water is very necessary for resolving the issue of water. It can be done with good water governance system. The available water resource is effectively managed through water governance. Water governance is a system through which available water resources are managed very efficiently. Water governance includes the formulation and implementation of the water policies for the government, private sector and civil society. The water governance system defines the roles of each stakeholder involved and also establishes the rules and regulations which need to be followed. The main sources of water in Pakistan are the surface water (rivers), groundwater, and rain water.